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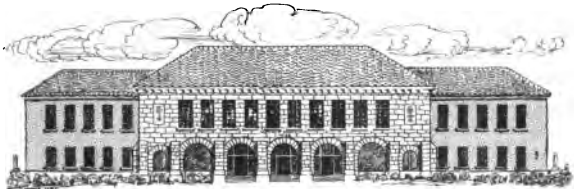
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THE
FIRST PART
OF
JACOBS AND DÖRING'S
LATIN READER:

ADAPTED TO
ANDREWS AND STODDARD'S
LATIN GRAMMAR.
AND TO
ANDREWS' FIRST LATIN BOOK.

BY
E. A. ANDREWS, LL. D.

FORTY-FOURTH EDITION.

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PREFACE.

THE Latin Reader, a new edition of which is here presented to the public, was originally prepared by its present editor, as the first of a series of elementary works adapted to the Grammar of Andrews and Stoddard. This series now comprises, in addition to the Grammar above mentioned, Questions on the Grammar, Latin Lessons, The Latin Reader, Latin Exercises, A Key to Latin Exercises, Viri Romæ, Cæsar's Commentaries on the Gallic War, Sallust, and Selections from Ovid. In the present edition, the adaptation of this work to the Grammar, and to its place in the series above enumerated, remains unaltered; but, in addition to its original design, the Reader is now intended to constitute the second part of a less extended series, comprising the editor's First Latin Book, the Latin Reader, and the Viri Romæ. The latter series is designed especially for those who commence the study of Latin at a very early age, and also for such as intend to pursue the same study to a limited extent only, or merely as a part of general education.

The references at the foot of the pages relate to the sections and subordinate divisions of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar. The references to Andrews' First Latin Book may be found at the close of the volume. The marks of reference in the text refer both to the notes at the foot of the page and to those at the end of the book. In the latter series, indeed, other notes are occasionally added, and their place is denoted by quoting the words of the text to which such notes relate.

The following extracts from the preface to the first edition will sufficiently explain the manner in which the Reader was originally prepared by its present editor.

Three things were found to claim particular attention, in preparing a new edition of this work. The first was the arrangement of the Introductory Lessons, so as best to illustrate the principles of the Grammar, to which they were to be adapted. The second was to furnish such grammatical notes and references as should be necessary, in order to explain the more difficult forms and constructions occurring in the work. The third was the preparation of a vocabulary more perfectly adapted, than those usually found in introductory works, to the purpose for which it was intended.

To accomplish the first purpose, it was found necessary to make a few additions to the original work, with the intention of illustrating more fully the principal rules of Latin construction. That the object of the Introductory Lessons may be better understood, and the place which each lesson occupies in syntax more fully apprehended, each section is prefaced by a series of questions relating to those parts of the Grammar intended to be illustrated.

In the notes appended to this edition, the editor has carried into effect a design, which he had long since formed, of explaining the idioms of the language, in introductory works, by references to the Grammar, rather than by remarks couched in different language from that with which the student is already, in some degree, familiar. He has hoped, by this means, to aid the student in forming a clear, connected, and consistent view of the idiomatic peculiarities of the language, and a habit of referring every difficulty, whether in form or construction, to its appropriate place in the Grammar. It is a matter of common observation, that, to most students, the philological notes usually

found in elementary works are in a great degree lost, in consequence of their connection with the grammar not being sufficiently evident. This evil cannot, indeed, be avoided, while the grammar with which the student is furnished does not fully explain the idioms of the language. While referring to the Grammar, the editor has endeavored to keep in view the fundamental principle of education, that the only efficient help which the student can receive, is that which leads him ultimately to exercise his own faculties. While, therefore, the less prominent difficulties are usually explained upon their first occurrence, the student is afterwards, in most cases, left to perceive the additional instances in which the same principle is to be applied. In cases of greater difficulty, however, reference is repeatedly made to the same principle; and this is more particularly the case in regard to idioms which are either imperfectly exhibited, or altogether overlooked, in the grammars heretofore in common use. It is not improbable that, to some teachers, the references may appear too numerous, while, to others, the unexplained difficulties may still seem too formidable for a majority of those for whose use the work is intended. No plan of assistance can be equally well adapted to all students; but the hope is entertained, that a system which sends them back to their Grammar for information, will be liable to as few objections and abuses as any which can be devised.

The preparation of the vocabulary has occasioned more labor than any other part of the Reader; and, in its present form, I trust that it will be found better adapted to its purpose than such vocabularies usually are. The meanings assigned to the words have been selected with careful reference to all the places where those words occur in the Reader. In this part, more than in any other, the former editions of this work were defective, and that in a degree that would scarcely be suspected by one who had not examined them in reference to this subject.

The participles occurring in the Reader may generally be found in the vocabulary; but in some cases, and especially when regularly formed from verbs of the first conjugation, they have been intentionally omitted, since their formation is as easy as that of any other part of the verb. The definitions of the participles have, in general, been omitted, except in cases in which their meaning cannot be easily inferred from that of their verbs. The formation of the passive voice is seldom given, since its omission can occasion no embarrassment to one who is moderately acquainted with the paradigms of the Grammar. On the other hand, the oblique cases of nouns and pronouns, and the perfect tenses of verbs, when peculiarly irregular, are inserted in their alphabetical order, with a reference to the words from which they are derived. The derivation of words, except when they immediately follow their primitives, is, in general, given in the vocabulary. The quantity of the penult, in all words of more than two syllables, when not determined by general rules, is marked throughout this volume, as well as in the Grammar to which it refers, in the hope that early habits of incorrect pronunciation may, by this means, be in a great measure prevented.

The references, at the foot of the pages, relate to the sections and subdivisions of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar.

E. A. ANDREWS.

NEW BRITAIN, *Sept.*, 1849.

INTRODUCTORY EXERCISES.

SIMPLE SENTENCES.

SUBJECT-NOMINATIVE AND VERB.

WHAT is the rule for the agreement of a verb? Gram. § 209, (b.)
Of what does a sentence consist? § 200, 5. What is a simple sentence? § 201, 10. Of what does a proposition consist? § 201, 1. What is the subject of a proposition? § 201, 2. What is the predicate? § 201, 3. What is the grammatical subject? § 202, 2. What is the grammatical predicate? § 203, 2. Define moods. § 143. Define the indicative mood. § 143, 1. Define the active voice. § 141, I. 1. Give the personal terminations of the active voice. § 147, 3. What is the connecting vowel of a verb? § 150, 5. How does the present tense represent an action? § 145, I. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, present tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Ego amo. Tu mones. Rex^a regit. Nos audīmus.
Vos vidētis. Puēri^b ludunt.

Why are the nominatives *ego, tu, nos, and vos*, usually omitted? § 209, R. 1.

Audio. Amas. Aves^c volant. Scribīmus. Vocātis
Reges^d regunt.

Voco. Jubes. Musa^d canit. Rusticus^b arat. Au-
dītis. Puēri legunt. Crescit arbor.

^a §§ 28 and 78, 2. ^b §§ 28 and 46. ^c §§ 62 and 74. ^d § 29, 1.

Sperāmus. Præceptor^a docet. Labor^b vincit. Fata^c
vocat. Manus^d tangunt. Sol lucet.

Tempus^e fugit. Venit hiems.^f Mors^g venit. Latrant
canes.^h Fugiunt nubes.ⁱ

How does the imperfect tense represent an action? § 145, II
What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood,
imperfect tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Eram.^j Ambulābas. Silva^k stabat. Monebāmus.
Dormiebātis. Fulgēbant stellæ.^l

What does the future tense denote? § 145, III. What are the
terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, future tense, in
each conjugation? § 152.

Vidēbo. Audies. Deus dabit. Uret ignis.^m Crescent
arbōres.ⁿ Tempōra venient.

How does the perfect tense represent an action? § 145, IV.
What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood,
perfect tense? § 152.

Veni, vidi, vici. Fuisti.^o Fortūna dedit. Cecīnit
avis. Cepimus. Audivistis.^p Hostes^q fugērunt.

How does the pluperfect tense represent an action? § 145, V.
What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood,
pluperfect tense? § 152.

Fugērat umbra. Dixēras. Hannibal juravērat.^r Cep-
erātis. Puēri legērunt.

What does the future perfect tense denote? § 145, VI. What
are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, futuro
perfect tense? § 152.

^a §§ 28 and 70. ^e §§ 66 and 76, 1. ^h §§ 62 and 73, 1. ⁱ §§ 63 and 74.

^b §§ 58 and 70. ^f §§ 62 and 77, 2. ^g § 153. ^l §§ 61 and 70.

^c § 46. ^k §§ 30 and 74. ^m § 41. ⁿ § 150, 3.

^d §§ 87 and 88, 1.

Risēro. Vidēris. Venērit hora. Pomum cecidērit.
Ambulaverimus. Canes cucurrerint.

Define the subjunctive mood. § 143, 2. What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, present tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Laboret manus. Faveat Fortūna. Sol^a fulgeat. Veniat tempus. Canamus. Capiatis. Arbōres cadant.

What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, imperfect tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Philomēla cantāret. Pomum pendēret. Luna micāret. Essētis. Vellēmus.^b Troja^c staret.

What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, perfect tense? § 152.

Amavērim. Docuēris. Oculus^d vidērit. Latravērint canes. Arbōres crevērint.

What are the terminations of the active voice, subjunctive mood, pluperfect tense? § 152.

Fuissem.^e Potuisses.^f Miles pugnāvisset. Lepōres cucurrissent. Canes momordissent.

Define the imperative mood. § 143, 3.

Surge.^g Legito.^h Studēte. Disce. Dicite. Equus currīto. Facitōte.ⁱ Puēri scribunto.^j

Define the passive voice. § 141, I. 2. What is frequently omitted or left indefinite in the active voice? What in the passive voice? § 141, R. 2. What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, present tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

^a §§ 66, E. and 70.

^b § 29, 2.

^c § 153.

^d § 267.

^e § 178, 1.

^f § 46.

^g § 154, R. 7.

Amor. Monēris. Vox^o auditur. Laudāmur. Audimīni. Tempōra mutantur.

Docēris. Vincitur hostis. Flos^o carpitur. Fabūla^o narratur. Carmina^o leguntur.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, imperfect tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Aqua^o fundebatur. Oppidum^o defendebatur. Pangebantur portae. Saxa^oolvebantur. Bella parabantur.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, future tense, in each conjugation? § 152.

Domus^o aedificabitur. Narrabuntur fabulae. Epistola^o mittetur. Culpabimini.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, indicative mood, perfect tense? — pluperfect tense? — future perfect tense? § 152.

Auditus es. Naves mersae sunt. Datae sunt leges.^o Sparsa erant folia.^o Hostes victi erant. Missi erimus.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, subjunctive mood, present tense? — imperfect tense? — perfect tense? — pluperfect tense? § 152.

Præmia dentur. Panis ematur. Premeretur caseus. Vehērer. Tegeretur caput. Victus sit miles. Hostes capti essent.

What are the terminations of the passive voice, imperative mood? § 152.

Laudator^o industria. Puniuntor fures.

Oves non ubique tondentur. Aliter psittacus loquitur, aliter homo.^a Oculi saepe mentiuntur.

^o §§ 62 and 78.

^b §§ 58 and 75.

^c § 41.

^d §§ 66 and 71.

^e § 46.

^f §§ 88 and 89.

^g § 267.

^h §§ 31, 1, and 69, E. 2.

PREDICATE-NOMINATIVE.

What is the rule for the predicate-nominative? § 210.

Eurōpa est peninsŭla.

Ossa^a ejus^b lapis fiunt.

Ego poēta^c sakŭtor.

Inertia est vitium.

Homo sum.

Ebrietas^d est insania.

Dux^e electus est Q. Fabius.

AGREEMENT OF ADJECTIVES.

What is the rule for the agreement of adjectives? § 205.
What is the logical subject of a proposition? § 202, 3. What is the logical predicate? § 203, 3.

Fugāces^f labuntur anni.

Fugit irreparabile tempus.

Venit glaciālis hiems.^g

Silva vetus^h stabat.

Culpa tuaⁱ est.

Dira parantur bella.

Nulla^j mora est.

Brevis est voluptas.^k

Parvæ res crescunt.

Brevis est via.

Terra est rotunda.

Verā amicitia est sempiterna.

^a §§ 61, and 75, E. 1.

^b § 211.

^c § 28.

^d §§ 62 and 72.

^e §§ 30 and 78.

^f §§ 112 and 78.

^g §§ 62 and 77, 2.

^h § 113, 3.

ⁱ § 139.

^j § 107.

Fames et sitis sunt^a molestæ.^b
 Plurimæ^c stellæ sunt soles.
 Ebrietas est vitanda.^d
 Nemo semper^e felix est.
 Non^f omnes milites^g sunt fortes.
 Maximum^h animalⁱ terrestre est elēphas.^b
 Fortes^j laudabuntur, ignāvi^k vituperabuntur.
 Ursi interdum bipēdes^l ingrediuntur.
 Aquilæ semper solæ prædantur.
 Bonus^m laudatur, imprōbus vituperatur.
 Omnes moriēmur,ⁿ alii^o citiūs,^p alii seriūs.^q
 Avārus nunquam erit contentus.

THE ACCUSATIVE AFTER ACTIVE VERBS.

What is the rule for the object of an active verb? § 229.

Diem^a perdidit.
Terra parit *flores*.
Crocodilus^b *ova*^c parit.
Elephantus^d odit^e *murem*^f et *suem*.^g
Camēli diu *sitim*^h tolērant.
*Accipitres*ⁱ non edunt *corda*^j avium.
Lanæ nigræ *nullum*^k *colōrem* bibunt.
Senes^l minimè^m sentiunt *morbos contagiōsos*.
*Cervi cornua sua*ⁿ quotannis amittunt.

^a § 209, R. 12.

^b § 205, R. 2.

^c § 125, 5.

^d § 274, R. 8.

^e § 277, I.

^f § 73.

^g §§ 66 and 70.

^h §§ 62, E. 1, and 72, E. 2.

ⁱ § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^j § 210, R. 3, (2.)

^k § 209, R. 1.

^l § 107.

^m § 194, 2.

ⁿ § 90, E.

^o § 46.

^p §§ 67, E. 4, and 76, E. 3.

^q §§ 30, and 76, E. 3.

^r § 79, 2.

^s §§ 58 and 71, E. 1.

^t §§ 61 and 71, E. 2.

^u § 78, 2, (2.)

^v § 208.

^w § 183, 3, N. 3.

Ceres^a *frumentum* invēnit; Bacchus *vinum*;^b Mercurius *littēras*.^c

(Canes soli^d *dominos suos*^e benè^f novēre,^g soli *nomina*^h *sua*ⁱ agnoscunt.

Hystrix *aculeos* longè^j jaculātur.

(Surni^k et psittāci *humānas voces*^l imitantur.)

(Miltiādes *Athēnas*^m *totamque Grāciam* liberāvit.)

APPOSITION.

What is the rule for words in apposition? § 204.

Plurimiⁿ Scythæ, *bellicosissimi*^o *homīnes*, lacte^p vescuntur.

Delphinus, *animā*^q *homīni*^r *amicum*, cantu^s gaudet.

Carthāgo^t atque Corinthus,^u *opulentissimæ*^v *urbes*,^w eōdem anno^x a Romānis^y eversæ sunt.

Quām brevi^z tempore^{aa} popūli Romāni, omnium gentium^{ab} *victoris*, libertas fracta est!

Mithridātem, Ponti *regem*, Tigrānes, *rex Armenius*, excēpit.

GENITIVE AFTER NOUNS.

What is the rule for the genitive after nouns? § 211.

Crescit amor *nummi*.

Honos est *præmium virtutis*.

^a § 73, E. 2.

^b § 229, R. 3, 1.

^c § 107.

^d § 208.

^e § 192, II. 1.

^f § 183, 3, N. 3.

^g § 66 and 71.

^h § 46.

ⁱ §§ 62 and 78.

^j § 96.

^k § 125, 5.

^l § 124.

^m § 245, F.

ⁿ §§ 66 and 70.

^o § 222, 3.

^p § 247, 1, (2.)

^q § 29, 2.

^r §§ 62 and 77.

^s § 253.

^t § 248, I.

^u § 113, 1.

^v § 83, II. 3.

^w § 210.

Sol est lux *mundi*.

Semirānis erat *Nini* uxor.

Infinita est multitūdo^a *morbōrum*.

Litterārum usus est antiquissimus.

Asia et Africa greges *ferōrum asinōrum* alit.^b

Magna est *linguārum* inter^c homines variētas.

Canis vestigia *ferārum* diligentissimē scrutātur.

Nemo non^d benignus est *sui* iudex.

Leōnum animi index^e cauda.^f

GENITIVE AFTER ADJECTIVES.

What is the rule for the genitive after adjectives? § 213.—
after partitives? § 212.

Semper *fragilitātis humanæ* sis^g memor.

Elephanti *frigōris*^h impatientes sunt.

Stultissimaⁱ *animalium*^k sunt lanāta.

Velocissimum^l *omnium animalium* est delphīnus.

Neque *stultōrum* quisquam^m beātus, neque *sapientium*
non beātus.

Gallōrum omnium fortissimi sunt Belgæ.

DATIVE.

What is the rule for the dative after verbs? § 223.—after
adjectives? § 222, 3.

Armaⁿ fecit *Vulcānus Achilli*.

Redditur *terræ* corpus.

Oves nobis suam^o lanam præbent.

^a §§ 59, 2, and 69, E. 1.

^b § 209, R. 12, (2.)

^c § 277, R. 4.

^d § 210.

^e § 209, R. 4.

^f § 260, R. 6.

^g §§ 66 and 76.

^h § 83, II. 1.

ⁱ § 205, R. 12.

^j § 96.

^k § 208

^l § 235.

Tristitiam et metum^a tradam *ventis*.

Natūra *animalibus* varia tegumenta^b tribuit, testas, coria, spinas, villos, setas, pennas, squamam.

Homini soli^c avaritia et ambitio^d data est.

Inter omnes bestias^e simia *homini* simillima^f est.

Leōni^g vis^h summa est in pectore.

*Antiquissimis*ⁱ *hominibus*^j specus erant pro domibus.^k

Gallinacei *leonibus*^l *terrōri*^m sunt.

Homo furiosus neⁿ *liberis* quidem^o *suis* parcit.

Grata^p *mih* tua epistola fuit.

ACCUSATIVE AFTER PREPOSITIONS.

What is a preposition? § 195. What is the rule for the accusative after prepositions? § 235.

Ad *finem* prop̄ero.

Apud *Romānos* mortui^q plerūnque cremabantur.

Culices^r acida^s petunt; ad *dulcia* non advolant.

Nulla habēnus arma contra *mortem*.

Vir^t generosus mitis est erga *victos*.^u

Germāni habitant trans *Rhenum*.

Nulla est firma amicitia inter *malos*.

Camelus naturāle odium adversus *equos* gerit.

Pictæ vestes jam apud *Hom̄crum* comineorantur.

Comētæ ob *rarityatem* et *speciem* sunt mirabiles.^v

Navigatio^w juxta *litus* sæpe est periculosa.

^a § 278.

^b § 102, III. 4.

^c § 107.

^d §§ 59, 1, and 69.

^e § 207, R. 12, (2.)

^f § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

^g § 125, 2.

^h § 226.

ⁱ § 85.

^j § 124.

^k § 241.

^l § 227.

^m § 279, 3, (a.) & (d.)

ⁿ § 205, N. 1.

^o § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^p § 78, 2, (2.)

^q § 205, R. 7, (2.)

^r § 48, 2.

Apud *Æthiopes* maximi elephantum in silvis^a vagantur.
Hippopotamus segētes^b circa Nilum depascitur.^c

IN AND SUB.

What is the rule for *in* and *sub*? § 235, (2.)

Aquilæ nidificant^d in rupibus et arboribus.^e

Coccyx semper parit in alienis nidis.

In senectute^f hebescunt^g sensus; visus, auditus debilitatur.^h

In Indiâ gignuntur maxima animalia.

Hyænæ plurimæ in Africâ gignuntur.

In Africâ, necⁱ cervi, nec apri, nec ursi reperiuntur.

In Syriâ nigri leones reperiuntur.

Circa Cyllenen,^a montem in Arcadiâ, merula candidæ nascuntur.

Serus in cælum redeas.^d

Victi Persæ in naves confugerunt.

Numa Pompilius annum in duodecim menses distribuit.

Pontius Thelesinus Romanos sub jugum misit.

Gallia sub septentrionibus posita est.

ABLATIVE AFTER PREPOSITIONS.

What is the rule for the ablative after prepositions? § 241.

Litteræ a Phœnicibus^f inventæ sunt.

Carthago, Corinthus, Numantia, et multæ aliæ urbes,
a Românis^g eversæ sunt.

^a § 235, (2.)

^b §§ 61, 1, and 73.

^c § 145, 1. 1.

^d § 278.

^e §§ 67, 2, and 76, E. 2. ^f § 260, R. 6.

^g § 187, II. 2.

^h § 278, R. 7.

ⁱ § 44.

^j § 248, I.

Quidam^o: homīnes nati sunt cum *dentibus*.^b

Xerxes cum *paucissimis militibus*^o ex *Graciā* aufūgit.^c

Metellus primus^o elephantos ex *primo Punico bello* duxit in *triumpho*.

Cantābit vacuus coram *latrōne* viātor.

(Sidēra ab *ortu* ad *occāsum* commeant.)

Britannia a *Phaenicibus* inventa est.

Apes sine *rege* esse^r non possunt.

Infans^r nihil^a sine *aliēnā ope* potest.

Dulce est pro *patriā* mori.^d

Venēnum aliquando pro *remedio* fuit.

Aqua Trebiæ fluminis erat *pectoribus* tenuis.

ABLATIVE WITHOUT A PREPOSITION.

What is the rule for nouns denoting the *cause, manner, &c.*? § 247. What is the rule for *utor, &c.*? § 245, I. — for *utor, innitor, &c.*? § 245, II. — for verbs signifying to *abound, &c.*? § 250, 2, (2). — for a noun denoting the *time* at or within which any thing is said to be or to be done? § 253. — for a limiting noun denoting a *property, character, or quality*? § 211, R. G. — for the *price* of a thing? § 252.

Apri in morbis sibi^r medentur *hedēra*.

Pyrrhus rex^t *tactu* pollicis in dextro pede^r *lienōsis*^r medebātur.

Oleo insecta exanimantur.

Feræ domantur *fame* atque *verberibus*.^m

Anacreon poēta^t *acino* uvæ passæ extinctus est.

^o § 207, R. 33.

^b § 64, 1.

^c § 249, III.

^d § 196, I. 1.

^e § 205, R. 15.

^f § 271.

^g §§ 30 and 77, 2.

^h § 232, (2.)

ⁱ § 269.

^j § 223, R. 2.

^k § 279, 9.

^l §§ 58, and 73, E. 1.

^m § 60, 2.

- Crocodilus *pelle durissimâ*^a contra omnes ictus munitur.
 In Africâ^b elephanti^c capiuntur *foveis*.
 Elephanti spirant, bibunt, odorantur *proboscide*.
 Populi quidam^d *locustis* vescuntur.
 Dentes *usu*^e atteruntur, sed *igne*^f non cremantur.
 Mures Alpini *binis pedibus* gradiuntur, *prioribusque* ut
manibus utuntur.
 Læonæ *jubâ* carent.
 Elephanti maxime *annibus* gaudent.^g
 Apes *timitu* æris gaudent *eoque* convocantur.
 Quibusdam in locis^h ansères bis *anno* velluntur.
 Color lusciniarum *autumno* mutatur.
Hæmæ ursi in antris dormiunt.
 Nemo mortalium^a *omnibus horis* sapit.
 Primores dentes *septimo mense* gignuntur; *septimo* iudem
 deciduntⁱ *anno*.
 Antipater Sidonius, poëta, quotannis, *die natali suo*,
febre corripiebatur.
Æstâte dies sunt longiores quàm *hiemæ*.
 Reperiuntur interdum cervi *candido colore*.^j
 Isocrates orator unam orationem *viginti talentis* ven-
 didit.
 Lusciniæ candida. *scx sestertiis* Romæ venit.
 Leones facile per triduum *cibo* carent.

INFINITIVE.

Upon what may the infinitive depend? § 270. After what classes of verbs is the infinitive used without a subject? § 271.

^a § 124.

^d § 207, R. 33.

^e § 142, 2.

^f § 163, E. 1.

^b § 254, R. 3.

^c § 87.

^g § 212.

^h § 211, R. 6.

^e § 99.

ⁱ § 63, 1.

Whose action must an infinitive denote, when used after a verb without a subject? § 271, R. 3.

Te cupio *vidēre*.

Volui *dormire*.

Aude *contemnere* opes.

Carmina^a possūmus *donāre*.

Potēram^b *contingere* ramos.

Nihil^c amplius *scribere* possum.

Ego cupio ad te *venire*.

Intelligere non possum.

Cessātor *esse* noli.

Cur timet flavum Tibērim *tangere*?

Philippus volēbat^d *amāri*.

Alexander *metui* volēbat.

Tecum^e *vivere* amo.

Natūram *mutare* pecunia nescit.

Benē *ferre* discis magnam fortūnam.

Angustam pauperiem *pati* puer discat.^f

Dici beātus^g ante obitum nemo debet.

Æquam memento^h rebus in arduis *servare* mentem.

Aurum vestibusⁱ *intexere* invēnit rex Attālus.

Non omnes homines æquo amōre^j *complecti* possūmus.

Illecēbras voluptātis *vitare* debēmus.

Romæ elephantēs per funes *incedere* docebantur.^k

What is the rule for the infinitive as a subject? § 269.

Errare est^l humānum.^l

Turpe^l est^l beneficium *repetere*.

^a § § 66 and 71.

^b § 154, R. 7.

^c § 94.

^d § 145, II.

^e § 133, 4.

^f § 260, R. 6.

^g § 210, R. 1.

^h § 183, 3.

ⁱ § 224.

^j § 247.

^k § 200, R. 3, (5.)

^l § 205, R. 8.

Beneficiis^a gratiam non *referre* etiam turpius est.
Parentes suos^b non *amāre* est impium.

GERUNDS AND GERUNDIVES.

By what cases are gerunds followed? § 275, I. What is the rule for the genitive of gerunds and gerundives? § 275, III. R. 1.

Plurimæ sunt illecēbræ *peccandi*.

Artem *scribendi* Phœnices, artem acu^c *pingendi*.
Phryges^d invenērunt.

Cupiditas *vivendi* nunquam immensa esse debet.

Honestissimā^e est contentio beneficiis^f beneficia *vincendi*.

Homo naturā^g est cupidus nova semper *videndi* et *audiendi*.

Libri sunt inutilēs ignāro^h *legendi*.

Initumⁱ est consilium urbis *delendæ*,^j civium *trucidandōrum*, nominis Romāni *extinguendi*.

What is the rule for the *dative* of gerunds and gerundives?
§ 275, III. R. 2.

Olim calāmus adhibebātur^k *scribendo*.

Aqua marīna inutilis est *bibendo*.

Culex habet telum et^l *fodiendo* et^m *sorbendo* idoneum.

What is the rule for the *accusative* of gerunds and gerundives?
§ 275, III. R. 3.

Non omnes æqualiterⁿ ad *discendum* proni sumus.

^a § 223.

^b §§ 208, and 269, R. 1

^c § 247.

^d § 78.

^e § 205, N. 1.

^f § 249, II.

^g § 222, 3.

^h § 182, R. 3.

ⁱ § 275, II.

^j § 145, II. 1.

^k § 278, R. 7.

^l § 192 II. 2.

Omnes Græciæ civitates pecuniam ad *edificandam*^a classem dedērunt.

What is the rule for the *ablative* of gerunds and gerundives? § 275, III. R. 4.

Funem abruptes nimum^b *tendendo*.

Docendo discimus.

Mens alitur *discendo* et *cogitando*.

Lacedæmonii exercēbant^c juvenēs, *venando*, *currendo*, *esuriendo*, *sitiendo*, *algendo*, *æstuando*.

Simiæ catulos sæpe^{*} *complexendo* necant.

Amicus amicum semper aliquā re juvābit, aut re, aut consilio, aut *consolando* certè.*

COMPOUND SENTENCES.

What is a compound sentence? § 201, 12. How may the members of a compound sentence be connected? § 203, III. 3.

CONJUNCTIONS.

What is the rule for copulative and disjunctive conjunctions? § 278.

Sol ruit *et* montes umbrantur.

Vir^d bonus *et* prudens dici delector ego.

Immensa est, finem^eque^e potentia Dei non habet.

Accipere præstat^f quā^f facere injuriam.

Rapere *atque* abire semper assuēvit lusus.

Semper honos, nomen^gque^g tuum, laudes^gque^g manēbunt.

* What does this adverb modify?

^a § 275, II.

^b § 192, II. 4, (b.)

^c § 145, II. 1.

^d § 210.

^e § 198, II. 1.

^f § 209, R. 3, (5.)

Sapientem *neque* ^a paupertas, *neque* ^a mors, *neque* ^a vincula terrent.

Juno erat Jovis *et* soror *et* conjux.

Nox ^b erat *et* fulgēbat luna.

In praelio cita mors venit, *aut* victoria læta.

Marius *et* Sylla civile bellum gessērunt.^c

Leti vis rapuit, rapietque gentes.

Non formōsus erat, *sed* ^d erat facundus Ulysses.

Si ^e divitiæ felicitātem præstant, avaritia prima virtus est.

ADVERBS.

Quoties litēras tuas lego, omnem mihi ^f præteritorum temporum memoriā in mentem revōco.

Magna debēmus suscipere, *dum* vires suppētunt.

Cervi, *quamdiu* cornibus carent, noctu ad pabula procedunt.

Quidam crocodilum, ^g *quamdiu* vivat, ^h crescere ⁱ existimant, vivit autem ^j multos annos.^k

Gloria virtutem, *tanquam* umbra, sequitur.

COMPARISON.

What are the two ways of expressing a comparison by means of the comparative degree? § 256, 1, & 2.

Canes Indici ^l grandiores sunt *quam* cetēri.^m

Nullum malum est vehementius ⁿ et inportunius ^o *quam* invidia.^p

^a § 278, R. 7.

^b §§ 62, and 78, 2, & 4.

^c § 209, R. 12.

^d § 198, 9.

^e § 198, 5.

^f § 211, R. 5, (1.)

^g § 239.

^h § 263, 1.

ⁱ § 272.

^j § 279, 3, & (c.)

^k § 236.

^l § 128, 1. 2.

^m § 278.

ⁿ § 124.

Interdum ferarum animos mitiores^a invenimus quam hominum.^b

Latro feræ est similior quam homini.^c

Major est animi voluptas quam corporis.^d

In montibus aer^e purior est et tenuior quam in vallibus.

What is the rule for the *ablative* after comparatives? § 256.

Nihil est clementiâ divinius.

Aurum gravius est argento.

Adâmas durior est ferro; ferrum^f durius ceteris metallis.

Luna terræ propior est sole.

Quid magis est durum saxo, quid mollius aquâ?

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

What is the rule for the construction of relatives? § 206.

Non omnis ager, qui seritur, fert^g fruges.^h

Psittacus, quem India mittit, reddit verba, quæ accēpit.

Achilles, cujus res gestas Homēri carmina cēlēbrant, ad Hellespontum sepultus est.

Myrmecides quidam quadrigam fecit ex ebore,ⁱ quam musca alis^j integēbat.

Qui bonis^k non rectè utitur, ei^l bona mala fiunt.^m

Beneficium reddit, qui ejusⁿ benè memor est.

Grues^o in itineribus ducem, quem sequantur,^p eligunt.

Copias suas Cæsar in proximum collem subduxit, equitatumque, qui sustinēret^q hostium impetum, misit.

^a § 124.

^b § 211, R. 7.

^c § 278.

^d § 5.

^e § 209, R. 4.

^f § 179.

^g § 94.

^h § 71, E. 3.

ⁱ § 247.

^j § 245, I.

^k § 206, (3.) (a.)

^l § 180.

^m § 213.

ⁿ §§ 67, E. 4, and 76, E. 3.

^o § 264, 5.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

What mood does *cum* take? § 263, 5. What is the rule for *cum* in narration? § 263, 5, R. 2.

Platea, *cum* devorātis se implēvit conchis,* testas evōmit.

Ceres frumenta^b invēnit, *cum* antea homines glandibus^c vescerentur.

Nave^d primus^e in Græciam Danāus advēnit, *cum* antea ratibus^f navigarētur.^g

Alexander, rex^h Macedoniæ, *cum* Thebas cepisset, Pindāri vatisⁱ familiæ^j pepercit.

What is the general rule for the subjunctive after particles? § 262.

Tanta est in Indiâ ubertas soli, *ut*^k sub unâ ficu^l turmæ equitum^m condantur.

Ursi per hiëmemⁿ tam gravi somno^o premuntur, *ut*^p ne^q vulneribus quidem^r excitentur.

Delphini tantâ interdum vi e mari^s exsiliunt, *ut*^t vela^u navium transvölent.

In Indiâ serpentes ad tantam magnitudinē adolescunt, *ut* intëgros hauriant cervos taurosque.

Fac,^v *ut* homines animum tuum pluris^w faciant, quàm omnia, quæ illis^x tribuere possis.^y

* § 249, I.

^b § 102, 4.

^c § 245, I.

^d §§ 62 and 74.

^e § 205, R. 15.

^f § 247.

^g § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^h § 204.

ⁱ § 223, R. 2.

^j § 262, R. 1.

^k § 235, (2.)

^l § 31.

^m § 236, R. 5.

ⁿ § 279, 3.

^o § 82, E. 1.

^p § 233.

^q § 162, 4.

^r § 214.

^s § 223.

^t § 266, 1.

Alexander edixit, *ne* quis ipsum* præter Apellem pingēret.^b

Pythagorēis interdictum fuit, *ne* fabis* vescerentur.

Ocūli palpēbris^c sunt muniti, *ne* quid incūdat.^c

Nihil ferè^d tam reconditum est, *quin*^e quærendo^b inveniri possit.^e

Nunquam tam manè egredior, neque tam vespēri domum^f revertor, *quin*^e te in fundo conspicer^d fodere,^b aut arare,^b aut aliquid facere.^b

Xerxes non dubitābat, *quin*^e copiis suis Græcos facīlè superatūrus esset.^f

In what mood is the verb put in dependent clauses containing an indirect question? § 265.

Quæritur, unus *ne* sit^d mundus, an plures.^g

Disputābant vetēres philosōphi, casu *ne* factus sit mundus, an mente divinā.

Augustus cum amicis suis consultābat, *utrū* imperium servāret, an deponēret.

Perpēram quæritur, *num* in amici gratiam jus violāri possit.^h

Ciconiæ *quonam* e loco veniant, aut in *quas* se regiōnes conferant, incōpertum est.^g

Quis numerāre potest, *quoties* per totam vitam lacrymas fuderit?

What is the rule for the infinitive with the accusative? § 272.

Aristotēles *tradit*, in Latmo, Cariæ monte, *hospites* a scorpionibus^o non *lædi*, *indigēnas* *interimi*.

* § 207, R. 28.

^b § 258, 2, (2.)

^c § 245, 1.

^d §§ 13 and 15.

^e § 258, 1, (2.)

^f § 277, R. 1.

^g § 262, R. 10, 2.

^h § 275, III. R. 4.

^o § 258, 1, (1.)

^o § 237, R. 4.

^b § 272, R. 5.

^c § 258, 2, (1.)

^e § 110.

^f § 209, R. 3, (5.)

^o § 248, 1.

M. Varro narrat, a cuniculis ^a *suffosum*^b in Hispaniâ *oppidum*,^c a talpis in Thessaliâ; ab ranis *incôlas* urbis in Galliâ *pulsos*,^d ab locustis in Africâ; ex Gyãro insulâ *incôlas* a muribus *fugãtos*,^e in Italiâ *Amýclas*^f a serpentibus *delãtas esse*.

Observãtum est,^g *pestilentiam* semper a meridiãnis partibus ad occidentem *ire*.

Homãrus *Pygmãeos*, populum ad oceãnum, a gruibus *infestãri* prodidit; Aristotãles *eosdem* in cavernis *vivãre* narrat.

Postãri aliquando querentur nostrã culpã *mores eversos esse*.

Virgilius per testamentum^h jussãrat *carmina sua cremãri*; *id'* Augustus *fieri* vetuit.

Sertorius cervam alãbat candidã, *quam*ⁱ Hispaniã gentes *fatidicã esse* credãbant.

Illustre est inter philosõphos nomen Anaxagõrã,^j *quem* vetãres nunquam in vitã *risisse* ferunt.

PARTICIPLES.

What is the rule for the agreement of participles? § 205. By what cases are participles followed? § 274, 1. What is said of the time of the present, perfect, and future active participles? § 274, 2.

Exempla fortunã variantis sunt innumãra.

Galli diem *venientem* cantu^k nuntiant.

Cecrops urbem^l a se^m *conditam* appellãbat Cecropiam.ⁿ

^a § 248, 1.

^b § 270, R. 3.

^c § 239.

^d § 209, R. 3, (5.)

^e § 247, R. 4.

^f § 206, (13.)

^g § 44.

^h § 247.

ⁱ § 230.

Augustus primus^a Romæ^b tigrin^c ostendit *mansuefactam*.

Gymnosophistæ in Indiâ toto die^d *ferventibus* arēnis^e insistent, Solem^f *intuentes*.

Epimenides puer,^g æstu^h et itinere fessus, septem et quinquaginta annosⁱ in specu dormivisse dicitur.

Julius Cæsar simul dictare,^j et *legentem*^k audire solēbat.

Leo *prostrātis*^l parcit.

Aves aduncos ungues *habentes* carne^m vescuntur, nec unquam congregantur.

Canis venaticus venatorem *comitantem* loroⁿ ad ferarum lustra trahit.

Beneficium non in eo^o consistit, quod datur, sed in ipso *dantis*^p animo.

Struthiocameli Africi altitudinem equitis equo^q *insidentis* excēdunt.

Interdum^r delphini inspecti sunt, *defunctum* delphinum *portantes*, et quasi^s funus *agentes*.

Multa, quæ de infantibus ferarum lacte *nutritis* produntur, fabulosa videntur.

Homo quidam, lapide *ictus*, oblitus est literas;^t alius, ex præalto tecto *lapsus*, matris et affinium nomina dicere non potuit.

L. Siccius Dentatus, centies vices *præliatus*, quadraginta quinque cicatrices adverso corpore^u habēbat, nullam in tergo.^v

^a § 205, R. 15.

^b § 221, I.

^c § 80, I., E. 2.

^d § 236.

^e § 224.

^f § 229.

^g § 204.

^h § 247.

ⁱ § 271.

^j § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^k § 223, R. 2.

^l § 245, I.

^m § 205, R. 7, (2.)

ⁿ § 277.

^o § 216.

^p § 254, R. 3.

Leones *satiati* innoxii sunt.

Elephantes nemini * nocent, nisi *laccessiti*.

Elephantes annem ^b *transituri* ^c minimos præmittunt.

Pavo *laudatus* ^d *gemmatam* pandit caudam.

Gallus, ab adversario ^e *victus*, ^f *occultatur* ^g *silens*, et servitium patitur.

Leo *vulneratus* ^h percussorem intelligit, et in quantalibet multitudine appetit.

Olöres iter *facientes* colla impönunt *præcedentibus*; ⁱ fessos duces ad terga recipiunt.

Testudines in mari ^j *degentes* conchylis ^k vivunt; in terram *egressæ*, herbis. ^l

Sarmatæ, longinqua itinera *facturi*, inediâ pridie præparant equos, potum exiguum *impertientes*; atque ita longissimam viam continuo cursu conficiunt.

Elephanti, equitatu *circumventi*, infirmos aut fessos *vulneratosque* in medium agnen recipiunt.

Multos *morientes* cura sepulturæ angit.

Danäus, ex Ægypto in Græciam *advectus*, rex ^m Argivörum factus est.

Alexander, Bucephälo equo *defuncto*, duxit exequias, urbemque Bucephälon *appellatam* ejus tumulo ⁿ circumdedit.

P. Catiënus Plotinus patrönum adeò dilexit, ut, heres omnibus ejus bonis ^o *institutus*, in rogam ejus se conjiceret ^p et concremarëtur. ^q

* *occultatur*, instead of *se occultat*, hides himself. § 248, I. R. 1, (2.)

^a § 223, R. 2.

^b § 224.

^c § 224, R. 1.

^d § 233.

^e § 82, E. 1.

^f § 211, R. 5.

^g § 274, 3.

^h § 245, II. 4.

ⁱ § 262.

^j § 248, I.

^k § 210.

^l § 278

Erinacei *volutāti* super poma, humi^a *iacentia*, illa spinis^b *affixa* in cavas arbōres portant.

Indicum mare testudines tantæ magnitudinis^c alit, ut singulæ tugurio *tegendo*^d sufficiant.^e

Leōnes, senes *facti*, appētunt homīnes, quoniam ad *persequendas*^f feras vires non suppētunt.

Struthiocamēlis^g ungułæ sunt cervinis similes, *comprehendendis*^d lapidibus utiles, quos in fugā contra *sequentes*^h jaculantur.

ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.

What is the rule for the ablative absolute? § 257.

Senescente Lunā,^{*} ostrea tabescere dicuntur, *crescente eadem*, gliscunt. Cepe contra, *Lunā deficiente*, revirescere, *adolescente*, inarescere dicitur.

Geryōne ^{*} *interempto*, Hercūles in Italiamⁱ venit.

Sabinis ^{*} *debellātis*, Tarquinius triumphans Romam^j rediit.

Jasōne ^{*} *Lycio interfecto*, canis, quem habēbat, cibum capere noluit, inediāque confectus est.

Regis Lysimāchi canis, *domīno accensæ pyræ*^b *imposito*, in flammās se conjēcit.

Nicomēde rege interfecto, equus ejus vitam finivit inediā.

Chilo, unus e septem sapientibus,^k *filio victōre*^l Olympiæ,^m præ gaudio exspiravit.

* What is denoted in this case by the ablative absolute?

^a § 221, 1, R. 3.

^b § 224.

^c § 211, R. 6.

^d § 275, II., and III. R. 2.

^e § 202.

^f § 275, II., & III. R. 3.

^g § 226.

^h § 205, R. 7, (1.)

ⁱ § 237, R. 5

^j § 237.

^k § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

^l § 257, R. 7, (a.)

^m § 221. 1.

Apes, *aculeo amisso*, statim emōri existimantur. Eadem, *rege interfecto* aut morbo *consumpto*, fame^a luctūque moriuntur.

Pavo, *caudā amissī*, pudibundus ac mœrens quærit latēbram.

Erinacei, ubi sensere venantem, *contracto ore pedibusque*, convolvuntur^{*} in formam pilæ, ne quid^b comprehendi possit^c præter aculeos.

^{*} *convolvuntur*, for *ss convolvunt*, roll themselves. § 248, I. R. 1, (2.)

^a § 207.

^b § 138.

^c § 252

FABLES FROM ÆSOP.

1. ACCIPĪTER ET COLUMBÆ.

COLUMBÆ milvii metu* accipitrem rogaverunt, ut eas defendēret.* Ille annuit. At in^b columbāre receptus, uno die^c majorem stragem edidit, quam milvius longo tempore^d potuisset^e edere.

Fabūla docet, malorum^f patrocinium^g vitandum^h esse.ⁱ

2. MUS ET MILVIUS.

Milvius laqueis^j irretitus musculum^k exoravit, ut eum, corrosis plagis,^l liberaret.* Quo^m facto, milvius liberatus murem arripuit etⁿ devoravit.

Hæc fabūla ostendit,^o quam gratiam mali^p pro beneficiis reddere^q soleant.*

3. HÆDUS ET LUPUS.

Hædus, stans in^r tecto domus, lupo^s prætereunti^t

* Supply *ductæ*. § 247, R. 2, (b.)

* § 262.

† § 274, R. 8.

‡ § 229, R. 5.

‡ § 235, (2.)

§ § 272.

§ § 271.

§ § 253.

§ § 247.

§ § 265.

§ § 154, R. 7, and 260, II.

§ § 231, and R. 3, (b.)

§ § 225.

§ § 205, R. 7, (1.)

§ § 257, and R. 1.

§ § 182, and R. 3.

§ § 239

§ § 278

maledixit. Cui^a lupus, *Non tu, inquit, b sed tectum mihi maledixit.*^c

Sæpe locus et tempus homines tímidos audāces reddit.^d

4. GRUS ET PAVO.

Pavo, coram grue pennas suas^e explicans, *Quanta est, f* inquit, *b formositas mea et tua deformitas!* At grus evölans, *Et quanta est, inquit, levitas mea et tua tarditas!*

Monet hæc fabüla, ne ob aliquod bonum, quod^f nobis^g natüra tribuit, alios^h contemnāmus, quibus natüra aliaⁱ et^j fortasse majöra dedit.

5. PAVO

Pavo graviter^k conquerebātur^l apud Junönem, domīnam^m suam, quòd vocis suavitas sibi negāta esset, dum lusciniä, avis tam parum decöra, cantu excellat.ⁿ Cui Juno, *Et meritò, inquit; non enim^o omnia bona^p in unum conferri oportuit.*^q

6. ANSĒRES ET GRUES.

In^r eödèm quondam prato pascebantur^s ansères et grues. Adveniente domīno^t prati, grues facìlè avolābant; sed ansères, impediti corpōris gravitatē,^u deprehensi et^v inactāti sunt.

Sic sæpe paupères, cum potentioribus in eödèm crimīne deprehensi, soli dant^w pœnam, dum illi salvi evādunt.

^a § 223.

^b § 279, 6.

^c § 219, R. 12, (7.) & (a.)

^d § 219, R. 12, (2.)

^e § 208.

^f § 206.

^g § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^h § 273, 2.

ⁱ § 205, R. 7, (2.)

^j § 278.

^k § 192, II. 2.

^l § 145, II. 1.

^m § 204.

ⁿ § 206, 3.

^o § 279, 3, (a.) & (c.)

^p § 273, 4.

^q § 235, (2.)

^r § 257.

^s § 247.

^t § 145, I. I

7. CAPRA ET LUPUS.

Lupus capram^o in altâ rupe stantem conspicâtus, *Cur non, inquit, relinquis nuda illa et sterilia loca, et huc descendis in herbidos campos, qui tibi lætum pabulum offerunt?* Cui respondit capra: *Mihi^b non est in animo, dulcia^c tutis^d præponere.^e*

8. VENTER ET MEMBRA.

Membra quondam dicēbant ventri: *Nosne^f te semper^g ministerio^h nostro alēmus,^a dum ipse summo otioⁱ fruēris? Non faciēmus.** Dum igitur ventri^j cibum subducunt, corpus debilitâtur, et membra^k serò invidiæ^l suæ pœnituit.

9. CANIS ET BOVES.

Canis jacēbat^m in præsēpiⁿ bovesque latrando^o a pabulo arcēbat. Cui unus boum,^p *Quanta ista^q, inquit, invidia est, quòd non patēris, ut eo cibo^r vescāmur,^s quem tu ipse capere nec velis^t nec possis!*

Hæc fabūla invidiæ indōlem declārat.

10. VULPES ET LEO.

Vulpes, quæ nunquam leōnem vidērat, quum ei^u fortè occurrisset,^v ita est perterrita, ut^w pæne morerētur^x formid-

^o Supply *hoc*.

^a § 274, 1.

^b § 226.

^c § 205, R. 7, (2.)

^d § 269.

^e § 279, 3, (a.) & (c.)

^f § 279, 15, (a.)

^g § 247.

^h § 209, R. 1, (a.) & (b.)

ⁱ § 245, 1.

^j § 224, R. 2.

^k § 229, R. 6.

^l § 215, (1.)

^m § 145, II. 1.

ⁿ § 82, E. 1.

^o § 275, II. R. 4.

^p § 212.

^q § 207, R. 25.

^r § 245, I.

^s § 262.

^t § 266, 1.

^u § 224.

^v § 263, R. 2.

^w § 262, R. 1.

ine.^a Eundem conspicāta^b itērum, timuit quidem,^c sed nequāquam,^d ut antea.^e Tertiō illi^f obviām facta, ausa^g est etiam propiūs † accedēre, eumque^h allōqui.

11. CANCRI.

Cancer dicēbat^a filio: *Mi^b fili,^c ne^d sic obliquis semper gressibus^e incēde, sed rectā viā^f perge.* Cui ille, *Mi pater,* respondit, *libenter tuis præceptis^g obsēquar, si te priūs idem facientem vidēro.^h*

Docet hæc fabūla, adolescentiam^a nullā re^b magis, quàm exemplis^c, instrui.^d

12. BOVES.

In eōdem prato pascebantur^a tres boves in maxīmā^b concordīā, et sic ab omni^c ferārum incursione tuti erant. Sed dissidio^d inter illos orto, singūli a feris^e petūti et laniāti sunt.

Fabūla docet, quantum boni^a sit^b in concordīā.

13. ASINUS.

Asinus, pelle^a leōnis indūtus, territābat homīnes et bestias, tanquam leo esset.^b Sed fortè, dum se celerīus^c

^a What do *nequāquam* and *antea* modify?

† What is understood after *propiūs*?

^a § 247.

^j § 52.

^r § 279, 7, (a.)

^b § 274, 1.

^k § 267, R. 1.

^s § 257.

^c § 279, 3, (a.) & (d.)

^l § 223, R. 2.

^t § 248, I.

^d § 277.

^m § 145, VI.

^u § 212, R. 3.

^e § 228.

ⁿ § 230.

^v § 265.

^f § 142, 2.

^o § 278.

^w § 249, I.

^g § 233.

^p § 272.

^x § 263, 2.

^h § 145, II. 1.

^q § 125, 5.

^y § 256, R. 2, (a.)

ⁱ § 139.

mōvet, aures eminēbant; unde agnītus in pistrīnum abductus est, ubi pœnas petulantīæ dedit.

Hæc fabūla stolidos* notat, qui immeritis honoribus^b superbiunt.

14. MULIER ET GALLĪNA.

Mulier quædam habēbat gallinam, quæ ei quotidie ovum pariēbat aureum. Hinc suspicārī^c cœpit, illam auri massam intus celāre,^d et gallinam occīdit. Sed nihil in eâ repērit, nisi quod^e in aliis gallinis reperīri^f solet. Itaque dum majoribus divitiis^g inhiābat, etiam minōres^h perdīdit.

15. VIATŌRES ET ASĪNUS.

Duoⁱ qui unâ iter faciēbant, asīnum oberrantem in solitudīne conspicātī, accurrunt læti, et uterque eum sibi vindicāre cœpit, quòd eum prior^j conspexisset.^k Dum verò contendunt et rixantur, nec^l a^m verberibus abstinent, asīnus aufūgit, et neuter eoⁿ potitur.

16. CORVUS ET LUPI.

Corvus partem prædæ petēbat a lupis,^o quod eos totum diem^p comitātus esset.^q Cui illi, *Non tu nos, inquit, sed prædam sectātus es, idque eo animo,^r ut ne nostris quīdem^s corporibus^t parcēres,^u si exanimarentur.^v*

* With what noun does *minōres* agree?

^o § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^b § 247.

^c § 271.

^d § 272.

^e § 206, (4.)

^f § 224.

^g § 205, R. 15.

^h § 266, 3.

ⁱ § 198, II. 1, & (c.)

^j § 242, and R. 1.

^k § 245, 1.

^l § 231, R. 2.

^m § 236.

ⁿ § 279, 3.

^o § 223, R. 2.

^p § 261, 1.

Meritò in actionibus non spectātur, quid fiat,° sed quo animo fiat.°

17. PASTŌRES ET LUPUS.

Pastōres cæsā ove^b convivium celebrābant. Quod^c quum lupus cemēret,° *Ego, inquit, si agnum rapuissem,° quantus tumultus fieret!*° *At isti^d impūne ovem comēdunt!*° Tum unus illōrum,° *Nos enim,° inquit, nostrā, non aliēnd^e ove^f epulāmur.*

18. CARBONARIUS ET FULLO.

Carbonariūs, qui spatiōsam habēbat domum, invitāvit fullōnem, ut ad se commigrāret.° Ille respondit: *Quenām inter nos esse possit^g sociētās? quum tu vestes, quae ego nitidas reddidissem,^h fuligine et macūlis inquinatūrus esses.*°

Hæc fabūla docet dissimilia° non debēre° conjungi.°

19. TUBICEN.

Tubicen ab hostibusⁱ captus, *Ne^j me, inquit, interficite; nam inermis sum, neque^k quidquam habeo præter hanc tubam.* At hostes, *Propter hoc ipsum, inquit,^l te interimēmus, quōd, quum ipse pugnandi^m sisⁿ imperitus, alios ad pugnam incitāre soles.*

Fabūla docet, non solūm maleficos° esse puniendos,° sed etiam eos,° qui alios ad malè faciendum° irritent.°

° § 265.

° § 257.

° § 206, (13.)

° § 263, 5.

° § 261, 1.

° § 207, R. 25.

° § 212.

° § 198, 7, & (a.)

° § 245, II. 4.

° § 273, 2.

° § 260, II. R. 5.

° § 266, 1.

° § 260, II. R. 7, (2.)

° § 205, R. 7, (2.)

° § 272.

° § 271.

° § 248, I.

° § 267, R. I.

° § 198, 1, & (a.)

° § 279, 6.

° § 275, III. R. 1.

° § 205, R. 7, (1.)

° § 274, R. 8.

° § 278.

° § 275, III., R. 3.

20. ACCIPITRES ET COLUMBÆ.

Accipitres quondam acerrimè inter se belligerābant. Hos columbæ in gratiam reducere conātæ effecērunt, ut illi pacem inter se facerent. Quā firmatā, accipitres vim suam in ipsas columbas convertērunt.

Hæc fabula docet, potentiōrum discordias imbecillioribus sæpe prodesse.

21. MULIER ET GALLINA.

Mulier vidua gallinam habebat, quæ ei quotidie unum ovum pariebat. Illa existimabat, si gallinam diligentius saginaret, fore, ut illa bina aut terna ova quotidie pareret. Quum autem cibo superfluo gallina pinguis esset facta, planè ova parere desit.

Hæc fabula docet, avaritiam sæpe damnosam esse.

22. VULPES ET UVA.

Vulpes uvam in vite conspicatâ ad illam subsiliit omnium virium suarum contentione, si eam fortè attingere posset. Tandem defatigata inani labore discendens dixit: *At nunc etiam acerbae sunt, nec eas in via repertas tollerem.*

Hæc fabula docet, multos ea contemnere, quæ se assèqui posse despèrent.

* What is the object of *existimabat*? § 229, R. 5.

• § 271.

• § 260.

• § 278, R. 4.

• § 273, 1, (b.)

• § 268, R. 4, (b.)

• § 274, 3, (a.)

• § 208.

• § 119, III

• § 261.

• § 257.

• § 263, 5, & R. 2.

• § 271, R. 3.

• § 239

• § 205, N. 1, & 2.

• § 162, 7.

• § 224.

• § 247.

23. VULPES ET LEENA.

Vulpes leenæ exprobrābat, quòd nonnisi unum catūlum parēret.* Huic dicitur respondisse, *Unum, sed leōnem.*

Hæc fabūla, non copiam sed bonitātem rerum æstimandam^b esse, docet.

24. MURES.

Mures aliquando habuērunt consilium, quomōdo sibi^a a fele cavērent.^d Multis aliis^e propositis, omnibus^f placuit, ut ei^g tintinnabūlum annecterētur; sic enim ipsos^h sonitu admonitos eam fugēre posse.ⁱ Sed quum jam inter mures quærerētur,^j qui feli^k tintinnabūlum annecteret,^l nemo repertus est.

Fabūla docet, in suadendo^m plurimos esse audāces,ⁿ sed in ipso pericūlo timīdos.^o

25. CANIS MORDAX.

Cani^a mordāci paterfamilias jussit tintinnabūlum ex ære appendi,^b ut omnes eum cavēre possent.^c Ille verò æris tinnitu^d gaudēbat, et, quasi^e virtūtis suæ præmium^f esset,^g alios canes præ se contemere cœpit. Cui unus senior, *O te^h stolidum, inquit, qui ignorāreⁱ vidēris, isto tinnitu pravitatē morum tuōrum indicāri!*^j

* What is the subject-nominative of *esset* ?

^a § 266, 3.

^h § 208, (4.)

^o § 202.

^b § 274, R. 8.

ⁱ § 270, R. 2.

^p § 247, 1, (2.)

^c § 223.

^j § 263, 5, R. 2.

^q § 263, 2.

^d § 265.

^k § 275, III. R. 4.

^r § 210.

^e § 206, R. 7, (2.)

^l § 205, N. 1.

^s § 238, 2

^f § 223, R. 2.

^m § 278.

^t § 271.

^g § 224.

ⁿ § 273, 2.

^u § 272

Hæc fabūla scripta est in^a eos, qui sibi^b insignībus flagitiōrum suōrum placent.

26. CANIS ET LUPUS.

Lupus canem videns bene saginatum, *Quanta est*, inquit, *felicitas tua! Tu, ut videtur, laute vivis, at ego fame enecor.* Tum canis, *Licet*, inquit, *mecum in urbem venias,*^c *et eadem felicitate fruaris.* Lupus conditionem accēpit. Dum unā eunt, animadvertit lupus in collo canis atritos pilos. *Quid hoc est?** inquit.† *Num jugum sustines? cervix enim tua tota est glabra.* Nihil est, canis respondit. *Sed interdum me alligant, ut noctu sim vigilantior; atque hæc sunt vestigia collaris, quod cervici circumdari solet.* Tum lupus, *Vale*, inquit, *amice!*^b *nihil moror felicitatem servitute emptam!*

Hæc fabūla docet, libēris nullum commōdum tantū esse, quod servitūtis calamitatem compensare possit.¹

27. LUPUS ET GRUS.

In faucibus lupi os inhæserat. Mercēde igitur condūcit gruem, qui illud extrahat.^m Hocⁿ grus longitudine colli facile effecit. Quum autem mercēdem postularet, subridens lupus et dentibus infrendens, *Num tibi*, inquit, *parva merces videtur,*‡ *quod caput incolūme ex lupi faucibus extraxisti?*

* What is the predicate-nominative of *est*?

† What is the object of *inquit*?

‡ What is the subject of *videtur*? § 202, III. R. 3.

^a § 235, (2.)

^b § 270, R. 3.

^c § 214.

^b § 223, R. 2.

^d § 224, R. 1.

^e § 264, 1.

^c § 133, 4.

^f § 240.

^g § 264, 5.

^d § 262, R. 4.

^h § 214, R. 2, N. 2.

ⁱ § 206, (13.) (α.)

^e § 245, I.

^j § 211, R. 5.

^k § 210.

28. AGRICŌLA ET ANGUIS.

Agricŏla anguem repērit frigōre pæne extinctum. Misericordiã^a motus eum fovit sinu,^b et subter alas^c recondidit. Mox anguis recreãtus vires^d recēpit, et agricŏlæ^e pro beneficio letãle vulnus inflixit.

Hęc fabŭla docet, qualem mercēdem mali pro beneficiis reddēre soleant.^f

29. ASĪNUS ET EQUUS.

Asĭnus eqŭm beãtum^g prædicãbat, qui tam copiŏse pascerētur,^h quum sibi post molestissĭmos labŏres neⁱ palæe quĩdem satis præberentur.^j Fortè autem bello^k exorto equus in prælium agĭtur, et circumventus^l ab hostĭbus, post incredibĭles labŏres tandem, multis vulnerĭbus confossus, collabĭtur. Hęc omnia asĭnus conspicãtus, *O me stolidum, inquit, qui beatitudinem ex^m præsentis temporis fortunã aestimavĕrim!*ⁿ

30. AGRICŌLA ET FILII.

Agricŏla senex, quum mortem sibi^o appropinquãre sentĭret, filios convocãvit, quos, ut fiĕri solet,^p interdum discordãre^q novĕrat, et fascem virgulãrum afferri^r jubet. Quibus^s allãtis, filios hortãtur, ut hunc fascem frangĕrent.^t Quod^u quum facĕre non possent, distribuit singŭlas virgas,

^a What is here denoted by the ablative absolute? § 257.

^o § 247, R. 2, (b.) ^g § 230.

^m § 195, R. 2.

^b § 254, R. 3. ^h § 264, 8, (1.)

ⁿ § 209, R. 3, (G.)

^c § 235, (4.) ⁱ § 279, 3.

^o § 272.

^d § 85. ^j § 263, 5.

^p § 273, 2.

^e § 224. ^k § 257.

^q § 206, (13.)

^f § 265. ^l §§ 248, 1., and 274, 1.

iusque celeriter fractis, docuit * illos, quàm firma res † esset †
concordia, quàmque imbecillis discordia.

31. EQUUS ET ASINUS.

Asinus onustus sarcinis equum rogavit, ut aliquâ parte^e
onëris se^e levâret,^d si se^e vivum videre vellet.^e Sed ille
asini preces repudiavit. Paulò post igitur asinus labøre
consumptus in viâ corruit, et efflavit animam. Tum
agitator omnes sarcinas, quas asinus portaverat, atque
insuper etiam pellem asino^f detractam in equum imposuit.
Ibi ille serò priorem superbiam deplorans, *O me^e miserum,*
inquit, *qui parvulum onus in me recipere noluerim,^h quum*
nunc cogar tantas sarcinas ferre, unâ cum pelle comitis
mei, cujus preces tam superbe contempseram.

32. MULIER ET ANCILLÆ.

Mulier vidua, quæ texendoⁱ vitam sustentabat, solēbat
ancillas suas de nocte excitare ad opus, quum primùm
galli cantum audivisset. At illæ diurno labøre fatigatæ
statuerunt gallum interficere.^j Quo^k facto, deteriore con-
ditione^l quàm prius † esse cœperunt. Nam domina, de
horâ noctis incertâ,^m nunc famulas sæpe jam primâ nocte
excitabat.

* What is the accusative of the "thing" after *docuit*? § 231, R. 3, (b.)

† What is the subject-nominative of *esset*?

‡ Supply *fuissent*

^e § 251.

^f § 224, R. 2.

^g § 271, and R. 3.

^h § 265.

ⁱ § 238, 2.

^j § 206, (13.) (a.)

^k § 208, (1.)

^l § 264, 8, (1.)

^m § 211, R. 6, (3.)

ⁿ § 273, 2.

^o § 275, III. R. 4.

^p § 213, R. 4. and (4.)

^q § 266, 1.

33. TESTUDO ET AQUILA.

Testudo aquilam magnopere orabat, ut sese^a volare doceret.^b Aquila ei ostendebat quidem, eam^c rem^d petere nature^e sue contrariam; sed illa nihilo^f minus instabat, et obsecrabat aquilam,^g ut se^h volucrum facere vellet.ⁱ Itaque unguis arreptam^{*} aquila sustulit in sublime, et demisit illam, ut per aërem ferreretur. Tum in saxa incidens comminuta interiit.

Hæc fabula docet, multos cupiditatibus suis^j occæcatos consilia prudentiorum respuere, et in exitium ruere stultitiæ^k suæ.

34. LUSCINIA ET ACCIPITER.

Accipiter esuriens rapuit lusciniam. Quæ, quum intelligeret sibi^l mortem^m impendere, ad preces conversa orat accipitrem,ⁿ *ne se perdat sine causâ. Se enim^o avidissimum ventrem illius non posse^p explere, et suadere adeo, ut grandiores aliquas volucres venetur.^q Cui accipiter, *Lusciniem,^r inquit, si partam prædam amittere, et incerta^s pro certis^t sectari vellem.^u**

35. SENEX ET MORS.

Senex in silvâ ligna ceciderat,^v iisque^w sublatis domum^x

* With what does *arreptam* agree?

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| • § § 133, R. 2, and 208, (1.) | • § 208, (1.) | • § 270, R. 2, (b.) |
| • § 209, R. 2, (1.) (b.) | • § 273, 2. | • § 261, 1. |
| • § 239. | • § 208. | • § 205, R. 7, (2.) |
| • § 229. | • § 247. | • § 145, V. |
| • § 222, 3. | • § 224. | • § 257. |
| • § 256, R. 16. | • § 198, 7. | • § 237, R. 4. |
| • § 231, R. 3, (b.) | | |

redire cœpit. Quum aliquantum^a viæ^b progressus esset, et^c onere et viâ defatigatus fascem deposuit, et secum^d ætatis et inopiæ mala^e contemplatus Mortem clarâ voce invocavit, quæ ipsum ab omnibus his malis^f liberaret.^g Tum Mors senis precibus auditis^h subito adstitit,ⁱ et, quid vellet,^j percunctatur.^k At Senex, quem^l jam votorum^m suorum penitēbat,ⁿ *Nihil,*† inquit, *sed requiro, qui^o onus paululum allevet,^p dum ego rursus subeo.* †

36. INIMICI.

In eâdem navi vehebantur duo,^q qui inter se^r capitalia odia exercēbant. Unus eorum^s in prorâ, alter in puppi residēbat. Ortâ tempestâte ingenti, quum omnes de vitâ desperarent, interrogat^t is, qui in puppi sedēbat, gubernatorem, *Utram partem navis^u prius submersum iri existimaret.*^v Cui gubernator, *Proram,*¶ respondit. Tum ille, *Jam mors mihi non molesta est, quum inimici mei mortem adspecturus sim.*^w

37. HINNULEUS ET CERVUS.

Hinnuleus quondam patrem suum his verbis interrogasse^x dicitur: *Mi^y pater, quum multo^z sis major canibus^{aa}*

* Supply *seni*.

† Supply *volo*.

‡ Supply *id*.

¶ What is the accusative of the "thing" after *interrogat*? § 231, R. 3

¶ To what does *prora* correspond? § 204, R. 11.

^a § 236.

^b § 265.

^c § 212.

^d § 212, R. 3.

^e § 229, R. 6.

^f § 258, R. 1, (x.)

^g § 278, R. 7.

^h § 215, (1.)

ⁱ § 260, R. 7, (z.)

^j § 133, R. 4.

^k § 209, R. 3, (4.)

^l § 162, 7.

^m § 274, 1.

ⁿ § 206, (4.)

^o § 139.

^p § 251, R. 1.

^q § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^r § 256, R. 16.

^s § 264, 5.

^t § 235, R. 2.

^u § 256.

^v § 257.

et tam ardua cornua habeas, quibus a te vim propulsare possis,† qui fit,* ut canes tantopere metuas? Ibi cervus ridens, Mi nate, inquit, vera memoras; mihi tamen, nescia quo pacto, semper accidit,* ut audita canum voce, in fugam statim convertar.*

Hæc fabula docet, naturâ formidolosos nullis rationibus fortes reddi posse.

38. HÆDUS ET LUPUS.

Quum hœdus evasisset lupum, et confugisset in caulam ovium,‡ *Quid tu, stulte, inquit ille,† hic te salvum futurum speras, ubi quotidie pecudes rapi et diis mactari videas? Non curo, inquit hœdus; nam si moriendum sit, quanto præclarius mihi erit, meo cruore aspergi aras deorum immortalium, quam irrigari siccas lupi fauces.*

Hæc fabula docet, bonos mortem, quæ omnibus imminet, non timere, si cum honestate et laude conjuncta sit.

39. CORVUS ET VULPES.

Corvus alicunde caseum rapuerat, et cum illo in altam arborem subvolarat. Vulpecula illum caseum appetens corvum blandis verbis adoritur; quumque primum formam

* What is the subject of this verb?

† To what does *ille* relate? § 207, R. 23.

* § 278.	‡ § 231, R. 5, (a.)	• § 239.
‡ § 206, 1.	• § 270, R. 3.	• § 206.
• § 223.	† § 266, 1.	• § 224.
• § 83, II. 2, E.	‡ § 225, III., R. 1.	• § 272.
• § 249, II.	‡ § 256, R. 16.	• § 260.
† § 210, R. 1.	• § 205, R. 8.	• § 162, 7.
• § 83, II. 2.	• § 222, 3.	

ejus^o pennarumque nitōrem laudāset; *Pol*, inquit, *te avium^b regem esse dicērem, si cantus pulchritudini^a tuae responderet.* Tum ille laudibus vulpis inflātus etiā cantu se valēre demonstrāre voluit. Ita verō^o e rostrō aperto caseus delapsus est, quem vulpes arreptum devorāvit.

Hæc fabūla docet, vitandas^f esse adulatōrum voces, qui blanditiis suis nobis^e insidiantur.

40. LEO.

Societātem junxerant leo, juvenca, capra, ovis. Prædā^a autem, quam cepērāt, in quatuor partes æquāles divisā, leo, *Prima*, ait, *mea est; * debētur* enim hæc præstantiæ meæ. Tollam et secundam, quam merētur robor meum. Tertiam vindicat sibiⁱ egregius labor meus. Quartam qui sibi arrogāre voluerit,^j is^k sciat,^l se habitūrum^m me inimicum sibi.* Quid facerent^o imbecilles bestię, aut quæ † sibi leōnem infestum habēre vellet ?^o

41. MUS ET RUSTICUS.

Mus a rustico^o inⁱ caricarum acervo deprehensus tam acri morsu ejus digītos vulnerāvit, ut^r ille eum dimitteret, dicens: *Nihil, mehercūle, tam pusillum est, quod de salute desperāre debeat,^s modò^t se defendēre et vim depulsāre velit.*

^o What is the subject of this verb ?

† Supply *bestia*.

^a § 208, (6.) (a.)

^b § 83, II. 2.

^c § 261, 1.

^d § 223.

^e § 279, 3, (a.) & (c.)

^f § 274, R. 8.

^g § 224.

^h § 257.

ⁱ § 208.

^j § 266, 1.

^k § 206, (3.) (a.)

^l § 260, R. 6.

^m § 270, R. 3.

ⁿ § 222, 3.

^o § 260.

^p § 248, 1.

^q § 279, 10.

^r § 252, R. 1.

^s § 254, 1.

^t § 263, 2.

48. CORNIX ET COLUMBA.

Cornix Columbæ gratulabatur^a fecunditatem, quòd singulis mensibus pullos excluderet.^b At illa, *Ne mei, inquit, dolōris causam commemorēs.*^c *Nam quos^d pullos edūco, eos dominus raptos aut ipse comēdit, aut aliis comedendos^e vendit. Ita mihi mea fecunditas novum semper luctum parit.*

49. LEO, ASINUS, ET VULPES.

Vulpes, asinus, et leo venatum^f ivērant.^g Amplā prādā factā, leo asinum illam partiri jubet.^h Qui quum singulis singulas partes ponēret æquales, leo eum correptum dilaniavit, et vulpeculæ partiendiⁱ negotium tribuit. Illa astutior leōni^j partem maximam apposuit, sibi vix minimam reservans particulam. Tum leo subridens ejus prudentiam laudare, et unde hoc didicērit^k interrogare, cœpit. Et vulpes, *Hujus me, inquit, calamitas docuit,^l quid minōres potentioribus debeant.^m*

50. MUSCÆ.

Effusa mellis copia est : Muscæ advolant : †
Pascuntur. At mox impeditis cruribus
Revolareⁿ nequeunt.^o *Heu miseram, inquirunt, vicem!*^p

^a What is the accusative of the "thing" after *docuit*?

† Supply *ad mel*.

^a § 223, and (1.)

^b § 266, 3.

^c § 260, R. 6.

^d § 206, (3.)

^e § 274, R. 7, (a.)

^f § 276, II.

^g § 209, R. 12.

^h § 273, 2.

ⁱ § 275, III., R. 1.

^j § 224.

^k § 265.

^l § 271.

^m § 182, R. 3, N.

ⁿ § 238, 2.

*Cibus iste blandus, qui pellexit suaviter,
Nunc fraudulentus quàm crudeliter necat!
Perfida voluptas fabulâ hac depingitur*

51. CANCER.

Mare cancer olim deseruit, in litore
Pascendi^a cupidus. Vulpes hunc simul adspicit
Jejuna, simul accurrit,* et prædam capit.
*Næ, dixit ille, jure plector, qui, salo^b
Quum fuerim natus, voluerim^c solo ingredi!*
Suis unicuique^d præfinitus est locus,
Quem præterire sine periculo non licet.^e

52. CULEX ET TAURUS.

In cornu tauri parvulus quondam culex
Consedit; seque^f dixit, mole si sua
Eum^g gravaret, avolaturam^h illico.
At ille: *Nec te considerentem senseram.*

53. DE VITIIS HOMINUM.

Peras imposuit Jupiter nobis duas:
Propriis repleram † vitis post tergum dedit,
Alienis ante pectus suspendit gravem. †
Hac re videre nostra mala non possumus;
Alii simul delinquant, censores sumus.

* Supply *ad eum*.

† Supply *peram*.

^a § 275, III., R. 1.

^b § 279, 14.

^c § 208, (6.) (a.)

^d § 254, R. 3.

^e § 273, 4, (a.)

^f § 270, R. 3.

^g § 264, 8, (1.)

^h § 272.

ⁱ § 229, R. 3.

MYTHOLOGY.

1. CADMUS, Agenōris filius,^a quōd dracōnem, Martis filium, fontis cujusdam in Bœotiâ custōdem,^a occidērat, omnem suam prolem interemptam vidit, et ipse cum Harmoniâ,^b uxōre suâ, in Illyriam fugit, ubi ambo^c in dracōnes conversi sunt.

2. Amŷcus, Neptūni filius, rex Bebryciæ, omnes, qui in ejus regna venissent,^c cogēbat cæstibus secum contendere, et victos occidēbat. Hic quum Argonautas ad certāmen provocāset,^c Pollux cum eo contendit, et eum interfecit.

3. Otos et Ephialtes, Aloeï filii,^d mirâ magnitudīne^d fuisse^e dicuntur. Nam singūlis mensibus^d novem digitis^e crescēbant. Itaque quum essent^e annōrum novem,^f in cœlum ascendere sunt conāti. Huc sibi aditum sic faciēbant,^f ut montem Ossam super Pelion ponērent, aliosque præterea montes exstruērent. Sed Apollinis sagittis interempti sunt.

4. Dædālus, Euphēmi filius, artifex peritissimus, ob

^a § 204.

^b § 249, III.

^c § 264, 12.

^d § 263, 5, R. 2.

^e § 204, R. 5.

^f § 211, R. 6.

^g § 211, R. 8, (2.)

^h § 253.

ⁱ § 236.

^j § 145, II.

^k § 205, R. 2, (1.)

cædem Athēnis^a commissam in Cretam^b abiit ad regem Minōem. Ibi labyrinthum extruxit. A Minōe^c aliquando in custodiam conjectus, sibi et Icæro filio alas cerâ^d aptavit, et cum eo^e avolavit. Dum Icærus altius^f evolabat, cerâ solis calôre calefactâ, in mare decedit, quod ex eo Icarium pelâgus^g est appellatum. Dædalus autem in Siciliam pervenit.

5. Æsculapius, Apollinis filius, medicus præstantissimus, Hippolyto, Thesei filio, vitam reddidisse dicitur. Ob id facinus Jupiter eum fulmine percussit. Tum Apollo, quod filii mortem in Jove ulcisci non poterat, Cyclopes, qui fulmina fecerant, interemit. Ob hoc factum, Apollinem Jupiter Admæto, regi Thessaliæ, in servitutem dedit.

6. Alcestim,^a Pelia filiam, quum multi in matrimonium peterent, Pelias promisit, se^b filiam ei esse daturum, qui feras curru junxisset.^c Admætus, qui eam perlitè amabat, Apollinem rogavit, ut se in hoc negotio adjuvaret. Is quum ab Admæto, dum ei^d serviebat, liberaliter esset tractatus, aprum ei et leonem curru junxit,^e quibus ille Alcestim avexit. Idem gravi morbo implicitus, munus ab Apolline accepit, ut præsens periculum effugeret, si quis sponte pro eo moreretur.^f Jam quum neque pater, neque mater Admæti pro eo mori voluissent,^g uxor se Alcestis morti obtulit, quam Hercules fortè adveniens Orci manibus^h eripuit et Admæto reddidit.

7. Cassiöpe filia suæ Andromædæ formam Nereidum

^a § 254.

^b § 237, R. 5.

^c § 248, I.

^d § 247.

^e § 249, III.

^f § 256, R. 9, & (α.)

^g § 210.

^h § 80, I., E. 2.

ⁱ § 236, 2.

^j § 266, 2, R. 4.

^k § 223, R. 2.

^l § 227.

^m § 260, II.

ⁿ § 209, R. 12.

^o § 224, R. 2.

formæ anteposuit.* Ob hoc crimen illæ a Neptūno^b postulavērunt,* ut Andromēda ceto immāni, qui oraꝝ populabātur, objicerētur.^c Quæ quum ad saxum alligāta esset, Perseus ex Libyā, ubi Medūsam occidērat, advolāvit, et, belluā^d devictā et interemptā, Andromēdam liberāvit.

8. Quam quum abducere vellet victor, Agēnor, cui antea desponsāta fuērat, Perseo insidias struxit, ut eum interficēret, sponsamque eripēret. Ille, re^e cognitā, caput Medusæ insidiantibus ostendit, quo viso,† omnes in saxo mutāti sunt. Perseus autem cum Andromēdā^f in patriam rediit.

9. Ceyx, Hespēri filius, quum in naufragio perisset, Alcyōne, conjūgis morte auditā, se in mare præcipitāvit. Tum deōrum misericordiā ambo in aves sunt mutāti, quæ Alcyōnes appellantur. Hæ aves pariunt hiberno tempore. Per illos dies^g mare tranquillum esse dicitur; unde nautæ tranquillos et serēnos dies Alcyonēos appellare solent.

10. Tantālus, Jovis filius, tam carus fuit diis,^h ut Jupiter ei consilia sua concederet,ⁱ eumque ad epūlas deōrum admittēret. At ille, quæ^j apud Jovem audiverat, cum mortalibus communicābat. Ob id crimen dicitur,^k apud infēros in aquā collocātus esse, semperque sitire. Nam, quoties haustum aquæ sumptūrus^l est, aqua recēdit. Tum etiam poma ei^m super caput pendent; sed, quoties ea decerpere conātur, rami vento moti recēdunt. Alii

* What is the accusative of the "thing"? § 231, R. 3, (δ.)

† What does this ablative absolute denote? § 257.

^a § 224.

^f § 249, III.

^j § 206, (4.)

^b § 231, R. 2.

^g § 236, R. 5.

^k § 271, R. 2.

^c § 273, 2.

^h § 53.

^l § 274, R. 6.

^d § 257.

ⁱ § 145, II. 1.

^m § 211, R. 5, (1.)

^e § 257, R. 5.

saxum ejus capiti^a impendēre dicunt, cujus ruīnam timent perpetuo metu cruciātur.

11. In nuptiis Pelei et Thetidis omnes dii invitati erant præter Discordiam. Hæc irâ commōta malum misit in medium, cui^a inscripta erant verba: *Pulcherrīma me habēto*. Tum Juno, Venus et Minerva illud simul appetēbant; magnâque inter eas discordiâ exortâ, Jupiter Mercurio^b impērat, ut deas ad Paridem, Priami filium, ducēret,^c qui in monte Idâ greges pascēbat; hunc eārum litem diremptūrum esse.^d Huic^e Juno, si se pulcherrīmam judicasset,^f omnium terrārum regnum est pollicita; Minerva ei splendīdam inter homīnes famam promisit; Venus autem^g Helēnam,^h Lædæ et Jovis filiam, seⁱ ei in conjugium dare^j spondit. Paris, hoc dono^k prioribus^l anteposito, Venērem pulcherrīmam esse judicavit. Postea Venēris hortātu Lacedæmōnem^m profectus, Helēnam conjugiiⁿ suo^o Menelāo eripuit. Hinc bellum Trojānum originem cepit, ad quod tota ferè Græcia, duce^p Agamemnone, Menelāi fratre, profecta est.

12. Thetis, Pelei conjux, quum sciret Achillem filium suum citò peritūrum esse, si Græcōrum exercitum ad Trojam sequeretur,^q eum misit in insulam Scyron, regiōque Lycomēdi commendavit. Ille eum muliēbri habitu^r inter filias suas servābat. Græci autem quum audivissent eum ibi occultāri,^s unus eōrum^t Ulysses, rex Ithacæ, in regio^u vestibulo munera feminea^v in calathiscis posuit, simulque

^a § 224.

^b § 220.

^c § 257, R. 7.

^d § 223, R. 2.

^e § 239.

^f § 247.

^g § 273, 2.

^h § 272.

ⁱ § 268.

^j § 270, R. 2, (a.) & (b.)^k § 257.

^l § 212.

^m § 223.

ⁿ § 237.

^o § 211, R. 4, (a.)

^p § 266, 2, R. 4.

^q § 224, R. 2.

^r § 260, II.

^s § 279, 3, (a.) & (c.)

^t § 208, (7.)

elypeum et hastam, mulieresque advocari jussit.* Quæ dum omnia contemplabantur, subito tubicen cecinit; quo sono audito, Achilles arma arripuit. Unde eum^b virum^c esse intellectum est.

13. Quum totus^d Græcorum exercitus Aulide^e convenisset, adversa tempestas eos ob iram Diânæ retinēbat. Agamemnon enim,^f dux illius expeditionis, cervam deæ^g sacram^h vulneraverat, superbiusqueⁱ in Diānam locutus erat. Is quum haruspices convocasset, responderunt,^j iram^k deæ expiari^l non posse, nisi filiam suam Iphigeniam ei immolasset. Hanc ob causam Ulysses Argos profectus mentitur Agamemnonem filiam Achilli in matrimonium promisisse. Sic eam Aulidem^m abduxit. Ubi quum pater eam immolare vellet, Diāna virginem miserata cervam eiⁿ supposuit. Iphigeniam ipsam per nubes in terram Tauricam detulit, ibique templi sui sacerdotem^o fecit.

14. Trojâ eversâ, quum Græci domum^p redire vellent, ex Achillis tumulo vox dicitur fuisse audita, quæ Græcos monēbat, ne fortissimum virum sine honore relinquērent.^q Quare Græci Polyxenam, Priami filiam, quæ virgo fuit formosissima, ad sepulcrum ejus immolaverunt.

15. Promætheus, Iapeti filius, primus^r homines ex luto finxit, iisque^s ignem e cælo in ferulâ attulit, monstravitque quomodo cinere obrutum servarent.^t Ob hanc rem Vulcânus eum in monte Cauçaso Jovis jussu clavis ferreis

* § 273, 2.

^b § 269.

^c § 210.

^d § 279, 7, (a.)

^e § 254.

^f § 279, 3, (a.) & (c.)^l § 237.

^g § 222, 3.

^h § 256, R. 9, & (a.)

ⁱ § 209, R. 2, (1,) (b.)

^j § 266, 2.

^k § 271.

^l § 237.

^m § 224.

ⁿ § 230.

^o § 237, R. 4.

^p § 262.

^q § 205, R. 15.

^r § 265.

alligāvit ad saxum, et aquilam ei^a apposuit, quæ cor exedēret.^b Quantum verò interdiu exedērat, tantum nocte crescēbat. Hanc aquilam insequenti tempore Herculēs transfixit sagittis, Prometheusque liberāvit.

16. Pluto, inferōrum deus, a Jove fratre petēbat,^c ut sibi Proserpinam, Jovis et Cerēris filiam, in matrimonium daret. Jupīter negāvit quidem Cerērem^d passūram esse, ut filia in tenēbris Tartāri morarētur;^e sed fratri permisit, ut eam, si possēt, rapēret.^f Quare Proserpinam, in nemōre Ennæ in Siciliâ flores legentem, Pluto quadrīgis ex terræ hiātu proveniens rapuit.

17. Ceres quum nesciret ubi filia esset,^g eam per totum orbem terrārum quæsivit. In quo itinere ad Celeum venit, regem Eleusiniōrum, cujus uxor Metanira puērum Triptolēmum pepererat, rogavitque ut se tanquam nutricem in domum recipērent.^h Quo facto, quum Ceres alumnum suum immortālem reddere vellet, eum interdiu lacte divīno alēbat, noctu clam igne obruēbat. Itaque mirum in modum crescēbat: Quod quum mirarentur parentes, eam observavērunt. Qui quum vidērent Cerērem puērum in ignem mittere,ⁱ pater exclamāvit. Tum dea Celeum exanimāvit; Triptolēmo autem currum draconibus^j junctum tribuit, frugesque mandāvit, quas per orbem terrārum vectus dissemināret.^k

18. Althæa, Thesū filia, ex Œneo pepērit Meleāgrum. Ei Parcæ ardentem titiōnem dedērunt, præfantes^l Meleāgrum tam diu victūrum,^m quàm diu is titio foretⁿ incolūmis.

^a § 224.

^b § 264, 5.

^c § 145, II 1.

^d § 239.

^e § 273, 4.

^f § 265.

^g § 273, 2.

^h § 272, R. 5.

ⁱ § 223.

^j § 274, 2.

^k § 270, R. 3.

^l § 266, 2.

Hunc* itaque Althæa diligenter in arcâ clausum servavit. Interim Diāna Cæneo^a irāta quia ei sacra annua non fecerat, aprum mirā magnitudine^b misit, qui agrum Calydonium vastaret.^c Quem Meleāger cum juvenibus^d ex omni Græciā delectis interfecit, pellemque ejus Atalantæ donavit. Cui^e quum Althææ fratres eam eripere vellent, illa Meleāgri auxilium imploravit, qui avunculos occidit. Tum Althæa, gravi irā^f in filium commota, titiōnem illum^g fatalem in ignem conjecit. Sic Meleāger perit. At sorores ejus, dum fratrem insolabiliter lugent, in aves mutatæ sunt.

19. Eurōpam, Agenōris filiam, Sidoniam, Jupiter in taurum mutatus Sidōne^h Cretam transvexit, et ex eā procreavit Minōem, Sarpedōnem, et Rhadamanthum. Hanc ut reducērent Agēnor filios suos misit, conditione additā, ut nec ipsi redirent, † nisi sororem invenissent.ⁱ Horum unus, Cadmus nomine,^j quum erraret, Delphos^k venit, ibique responsum accēpit, bovem præcedentem sequeretur;^l ubi ille decubisset,^m ibi urbem condēret. ‡ Quod quum faceret,ⁿ in Bœotiam venit. Ibi aquam^o quærens ad fontem Castalium dracōnem invēnit, Martis filium, qui aquam custodiēbat.^p Hunc Cadmus interfecit, dentesque ejus sparsit et aravit. Unde Sparti enāti sunt. Pugnā inter illos exortā, quinque superfuērunt, ex quibus quinque nobiles Thebanōrum stirpes originem duxērunt.

* Supply *titiōnem*.

† On what proposition does this subjunctive depend? § 257, R. 1.

‡ Connected to *sequeretur* by *et* understood. § 278, R. 6.

^a § 222, 3.

^f § 247, R. 2.

^h § 237.

^b § 211, R. 6.

^g § 207, R. 24.

ⁱ § 262, R. 4.

^c § 264, 5.

^d § 255.

^j § 145, II.

^e § 249, III.

^l § 266, 1.

^k § 274, 1.

^o § 224, R. 2.

^m § 250.

20. Quum Bacchus, Jovis ex Semēle filius, exercitum in Indiam ducēret, Silēnus ab agmine aberrāvit. Quem^a Midas, rex Mygdoniæ, hospitio^b liberaliter accēpit, eique ducem dedit, qui eum ad Bacchum reducēret.* Ob hoc beneficium Bacchus Midæ optionem dedit, ut quicquid vellet^c a se petēret.* Ille petiit, ut quidquid tetigisset^d aurum fiēret.^d Quod quum impetrāset,* quidquid tetigērat aurum fiēbat. Primò gavisus est hāc virtūte^e suā; mox intellexit nihil^f ipsi hoc munere^f perniciosius esse. Nam etiam cibus et potio in aurum mutabātur.^g Quum jam fame cruciarētur, petit a Baccho, ut donum suum revocāret.^h Quemⁱ Bacchus jussit in flumine Pactōlo se abluere, quumque aquam tetigisset, facta^k est colōre^k aureo.

21. Schœneus Atalantam filiam formosissimam dicitur habuisse, quæ cursu viros superālat.^m Hæc quum a pluribusⁿ in conjugium peterēt, pater ejus conditionem proposuit, ut, qui eam ducere vellet,^o prius cursu cum eā contendēret;^d si victus esset,^e occiderētur.^d Multos quum superāset et interfecisset, tandem ab Hippomēne victa est. Hic enim a Venere tria mala aurea accepērat. Dum currēbant, horum unum post alterum projecit, iisque^b Atalantæ cursum tardāvit. Nam dum mala colligit, Hippomēnes ad metam pervēnit. Huic itaque Schœneus filiam uxorem dedit. Quam quum in patriam ducēret, oblitus Venēris beneficio se vicisse,^o grates ei non egit. Hanc

* Why is this verb in the subjunctive ?

- | | | |
|------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| • § 206, (17.) | ∫ § 272. | • § 209, R. 2, (1.) (b.) |
| • § 247. | • § 256, 2. | • § 211, R. 6. |
| • § 266, 1. | • § 209, R. 12, (2.) | • § 145, II. 1. |
| • § 262. | • § 258, I. 2, R. 1. | • § 248, I. |
| • § 247, 1, (2.) | ∫ § 273, 2. | • § 268, 2. |

ob^o causam Hippomēnes mutātus est in leōnem, Atalanta in leānam.

22. Nisus, rex Megarensium, in capite crinem purpureum habuisse dicitur, eique prae dictum^b fuit, tam diu eum regnatūrum,^c quā diu eum crinem custodisset.^d Hunc Minos, rex Cretensium, bello^e aggressus est. Qui quum urbem Megaram oppugnāret, Scylla, Nisi filia, amore ejus correpta est, et, ut ei victoriam parāret,^f patri^g dormienti fatalem crinem praecidit. Ita Nisus a Minōe victus et occisus est. Quum autem Minos in Cretam rediret,^h Scylla eum rogavit, ut eam secum aveheret.ⁱ Sed ille negavit Cretam tantum scelus^{*} esse recepturam. Tum illa se in mare praecipitat, navemque persequitur. Nisus in aquilam marinam conversus est, Scylla in piscem, quem Cirim vocant.^j Hodiēque, siquando illa avis hunc piscem conspexerit,^k mittit se in aquam, raptumque unguibus dilaniat.

23. Amphion, Jovis et Antiōpes filius, qui Thebas muris cinxit, Niōben, Tantāli filiam, in matrimonium duxit. Ex quā procreavit filios septem totidemque filias. Quem partum Niōbe Latōnæ libēris anteposuit, superbiusque^l locūta est in Apollinem et Diānam. Ob id Apollo filios ejus venantes sagittis interfecit, Diāna autem filias.^m Niōbe libērisⁿ orbata in saxum mutata esse dicitur, ejusque lacrymæ hodiēque manāre narrantur. Amphion autem, quum templum Apollinis expugnare vellet, ab Apolline sagittis est interfectus.

* The crime for the criminal. § 324, 2.

^a § 279, 10, (a.)

^f § 258, 2.

^j § 260.

^b § 205, R. 8, (a.)

^g § 224.

^k § 256, R. 9, & (a.)

^c § 270, R. 3.

^h § 145, II. 4.

^l § 229, R. 3, 1.

^d § 206, 1.

ⁱ § 230.

^m § 251.

^e § 247.

24. Phineus,* Agenōris filius, ab Apollīne futurārum rerum scientiam accepērat. Quum verò hominibus deōrum consilia enuntiāret,* Jupiter eum excēcāvit, et immisit ei Harpyias,⁴ quæ Jovis canes esse dicuntur, ut cibum ab ore ei auferrent. Ad quem quum Argonautæ venissent, ut eum iter rogārent,⁵ dixit se illis iter demonstrātū esse,⁴ si eum pœnā liberārent. Tum Zetes et Calais, Aquilōnis filii, qui pennas in capite et in pedibus habuisse dicuntur, Harpyias fugavērunt in insūlas Strophādas, et Phineun pœnā liberārunt.

* What does this imperfect tense denote?

* § 203, N.

* § 162, 19.

* § 224.

* § 9, 1.

* § 234, R. 2.

† § 231.

* § 258, 2, and (3.)

† § 266, 2.

† § 268, 2.

† § 251.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

1. THALES interrogātus* an facta hominū deos* latērent,^b respondit, ne^c cogitāta † quidem.

2. Solon, qui Atheniensibus leges scripsit, dicēbat neminem,^d dum vivēret,^e beātum habēri posse, quōd omnes ad ultimum usque diem ancipiti fortunāe obnoxii essent.^f

3. Pythagoræ philosophi tanta fuit apud discipulos suos auctoritas, ut, quæ ab eo audivissent,^g ea in dubitationem adducere non auderent. Rogāti autem^e ut causam redderent^f eorum, quæ dixissent,^g respondēbant, *Ipsū dixisse.*^h *Ipse autem erat Pythagoras.*

4. Bias unus ex septem Sapientibus,ⁱ quum patriam Priēnen ab hostibus expugnātam et eversam fugeret, interrogātus, cur nihil ex bonis^j suis secum ferret,^k *Ego verò,*^e respondit, *bona mea mecum porto omnia.*

5. Democrītus, cui pater ingentes divitias reliquerat, omne ferè patrimonium^l suum civibus donāvit, ne^b

* What is the accusative after *interrogātus*? § 234, 1.

† Supply *latent*.

^a § 232, (2.)

^e § 266, 2.

ⁱ § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

^b § 265.

^g § 266, 1.

^j § 100, 6.

^c § 279, 3, & (*d.*)

^f § 273, 2.

^k § 262.

^d § 239.

^h § 268, 2.

^l § 266, 3.

domesticarum rerum curâ a philosophiâ studio avocârêtur.

6. Etiam Crates Thebânus bona sua inter Thebânos divisit, nihil sibi servans præter peram et baculum. Hæc enim Cynicorum instrumenta erant. A quo consilio quum amici et propinqui eum avocâre studêrent, eos correpto baculo^a fugâvit, nihil pulchrius esse arbitrâtus, quàm ab omnibus curis^b vacuum^{*} uni philosophiâ opëram dare.^c

7. Anaxagoras, quum a longinquâ peregrinatiõne scientiæ^d augendæ causâ susceptâ in patriam rediisset, agrosque suos neglectos et desertos vidêret, *Non essem,*^e inquit, *salvus, nisi ista^f periissent.*^g

8. Carneâdes usque ad extrêmam senectam nunquam cessâvit a philosophiâ studio. Sæpe ei accidit,[†] ut, quum cibi^d capiendi causâ accubisset, cogitationibus^e inhærens manum ad cibos appositos porrigere obliviscerêtur.^h

9. Idem adversus Zenonem Stoicum scripturus caput hellebõro purgâbat,ⁱ ne corrupti humores sollertiâ et acumen mentis impedirent.^j

10. Anaxagoras philosophus, morte^k filii auditâ, vultu nihil^l immutâto dixit: *Sciëbam me mortâlem genuisse.*

11. Archytas Tarentinus, quum ab itinere reversus agros suos villici socordiâ neglectos vidêret, *Graviter te castigârem,*^m inquit, *nisi irâtus essem.*ⁿ

12. Plato quoque, quum in servum vehementiùs[†] exar-

^a Supply *hominem* or *ss.* § 269, R. 1.

[†] What is the subject of *accidit*?

[‡] What peculiar meaning has this comparative? § 256, R. 9, (a.)

^m § 257.

^k § 261, 1.

^l § 145, II. 1.

^b § 213, R. 4, (4.)

^f § 207, R. 25.

ⁿ § 262.

^c § 278.

^e § 224.

^h § 234, II.

^d § 275, III., R. I.

^g § 262, R. 3.

sisset, veritus ne^a vindictæ modum excederet, Speusippo^d adstanti mandavit, ut de illius pœnâ statuëret.^e

13. Idem discendi^f cupiditate^f ductus Ægyptum peragravit, et a sacerdotibus illius regiõnis geometriam et astronomiam didicit. Idem in Italiam trajecit, ut ibi Pythagoræ philosophiam et instituta disceret.

14. Athenienses Socratem damnaverunt, quod novos deos introducere videbatur. Protagoram quoque^f philosophum, qui ausus^f fuerat scribere, se ignorare an dii essent,^g Athenienses ex urbe pepulerunt.

15. Xanthippe, Socratis uxor, morosa admõdum fuisse fertur. Quam ejus indolem quum perspexisset Alcibiades, Socratem interrogavit, quid esset,^h quod mulierem tam acerbam et jurgiosam non exigeretⁱ domo. Tum ille, *Quoniam, inquit, dum illam domi^k perpetior, insuesco, ut ceterorum quoque foris petulantiam et injurias facilius feram.*

16. Xenocrates philosophus, quum maledicorum quorundam sermõni^l interesset, neque quidquam ipse loqueretur,^m interrogatus, cur solus taceret,ⁿ respondit: *Quia dixisse^o me^o aliquando pœnituit, tacuisse^o nunquam.*

17. Hegesias philosophus in disputationibus suis mala et cruciatus vitæ tam vividis coloribus representabat, ut multi, qui eum audiverant,^p sponte se occiderent. Quare a Ptolemæo^q rege ulterius his de rebus disserere est prohibitus.

^a § 262, R. 7.

^b § 223, R. 2.

^c § 273, 2.

^d § 275, III., R. 1.

^e § 247, R. 2, (b.)

^f § 279, 3, & (d.)

^g § 142, 2.

^h § 265.

ⁱ § 264, 7, N. 3.

^j § 255, R. 1.

^k § 221, R. 3.

^l § 224.

^m § 278.

ⁿ § 215, and R.

^o § 229, R. 6.

^p § 145, V.

^q § 248, I.

18. Gorgiæ Leontino,* qui e oquentiâ et eruditiōne omnes suæ ætatis homines superâre existimabâtur, univêrsa Græcia in templo Apollinis Delphici statuam auream collocavit.

19. Idem, quum annum centesimum septimum ageret, interrogatus, quapropter tam diu vellet in vitâ remanere, respondit: *Quia nihil habeo, quod senectatem meam accuserem.*

20. Illustrissimi sæpè viri humili loco nati fuerunt. Socrâtes, quem oraculum Apollinis sapientissimum omnium hominum judicavit, obstetricis filius fuit. Euripides, poëta tragicus, matrem habuit, quæ olera venditabat; et Demosthënis, oratoris eloquentissimi, patrem cultellos vendidisse narrant.

21. Homërus, princeps poëtarum Græcorum, dolore absumptus esse creditur; quod quæstionem a piscatoribus ipsi propositam solvere non posset.

22. Simonides, poëta præstantissimus, gloriatur in quodam poemate, se octoginta annos natum in certâmen musicum descendisse et victoriam inde retulisse. Idem aliquandiu vixit apud Hipparchum, Pisistrati filium, Athenarum tyrannum. Inde Syracusas se contulit ad Hieronem regem, cum quo familiariter vixisse dicitur. Primus carmina statuto pretio scripsit; quare eum Musam venalem reddidisse dicunt.

23. Quum Æschylus Atheniensis, qui parens tragiæ dicitur, in Siciliâ versaretur, ibique in loco apico

* § 223.

† § 250.

‡ § 279, 7, (a.)

§ § 265.

¶ § 264, 7, N. 3.

∑ § 246.

∏ § 212.

∑ § 279, 11.

∔ § 266, 3.

∕ § 272.

∗ § 236.

∗ § 205, R. 15.

∗ § 252.

∗ § 210.

sedēret, aquila testudinem glabro ejus capiti^a impisit, quod pro saxo habuit. Quo ictu ille exstinctus est.

24. Euripides, qui et ipse magnum inter poetas tragicos nomen habet, a cenâ domum rediens a canibus laceratus est.

25. Athenienses quondam ab Euripide postulabant, ut ex tragœdiâ sententiam quandam^b tolleret. Ille autem in scenam progressus dixit, se fabulas componere solere, ut populum doceret, non ut a populo disceret.

26. Philippides, comœdiarum scriptor, quum in poetarum certamine præter spem vicisset,^c et illâ victoriâ impensè gauderet, eo ipso gaudio repente exstinctus est.

27. Pindarus, poeta Thebanus, Apollini gratissimus fuisse dicitur. Quare sæpe a sacerdotibus in templum Delphicum ad cenam vocabatur, parsque ei tribuebatur donorum,^d quæ sacrificantes^e deo obtulerant. Ferunt etiam Pana^f Pindari hymnis^g tantopere fuisse lætatum, ut eos in montibus et silvis caneret. Quum Alexander, rex Macedoniae, Thebas diriperet, unus Pindari domo^h et familiae pepercit.

28. Diogenes Cynicus Myndum profectus, quum videret magnificas portas et urbem exiguam, Myndios monuit, ut portas clauderent,ⁱ ne urbs egrederetur.

29. Demosthenes Atheniensis incredibili studio et labore eò pervenit, ut, quum^j multi eum ingenio^k parum valere existimarent, omnes ætatis suæ oratores superaret eloquentiâ. Nunquam tamen ex tempore dicebat, neque in concione volēbat assurgere, nisi rem, de quâ ageretur,^l

^a § 224.

^b § 207, R. 33, (a.)

^c § 263, 5.

^d § 212

^e § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^f § 80, 1.

^g § 247, 1, (2.)

^h § 223, R. 2.

ⁱ § 218, R. 2.

^j § 263, 5, R. 1.

^k § 250.

^l § 261, 1

accuratè antea meditatus esset.* Unde plerique eum timidum esse existimabant. Sed in hac re Periclis consuetudinem imitabatur, qui non facìle de quaque re dicere, nec existimationem suam fortunæ committere solèbat.

30. Pericles in concionem iturus, quum animo perpenderet, quantum periculi^b inconsideratè dicta^c hominibus afferrent, solèbat precari a diis,^d ne quod ipsi^e verbum imprudenti excideret, quod reipublicæ officere posset.^f

31. Minos, Cretensium rex, sæpe se in speluncam quandam conferèbat, ibique se cum Jove colloqui legesque ab eo accipere dicebat. Etiam Lycurgus Lacedæmoniis^g persuasit, se leges suas ab Apolline didicisse.

32. Quum Lycurgus, Lacedæmoniõrum legislator, Delphis^h in templum Apollinis intrasset, ut a deoⁱ oraculum peteret, Pythia eum his verbis allocuta est: *Nescio utrùm^j deus an homo appellandus sis; sed deus^k potius vidèris esse.*

33. Leonidas, rex Lacedæmoniõrum, quum Persæ dicerentur sagittarum multitudinè solem obscuraturi, respondisse fertur: *Melius itaque in umbrâ pugnabimus.*

34. Cyrus omnium suõrum militum nomina memoriã tenèbat. Mithridates autem, rex Ponti, duarum et viginti gentium, quæ sub regno ejus erant, linguas ita didicerat, ut cum omnibus, quibus imperabat, sine interprete loqui posset.

35. Themistocles interroganti,^l utrùm^m Achilles esse mallet, an Homèrus,ⁿ respondit: *Tu verò mallene te in Olympico certamine victorem renuntiari,^o an præco esse, qui victõrum nomina proclamat?*

* § 260, II.

^c § 224, R. 1.

ⁱ § 265, R. 2.

^b § 212, R. 3.

^f § 266, 1.

^j § 210.

^e § 205, R. 7, (2.)

^g § 223, R. 2.

^k § 205, R. 7, (1.)

^d § 231, R. 2, & 3, (b.)

^h § 254.

^l § 271.

36. Epaminondas, Thebanōrum imperātor, in bello adversus Lacedæmonios, animos suōrum religiōne excitandos^a ratus, arma in templis affixa nocte detraxit, persuasitque militibus, quum illa abesse^b vidērent, deos iter suum sequi,^b ut ipsis^c prœliantibus adessent.

37. Idem in pugnâ ad Mantinēam graviter vulneratus est. Quum animam recepisset, interrogavit circumstantes amicos, an clypeus salvus esset;^d deinde, an hostes fusi essent. Illi utrumque affirmaverunt. Tum demum hastam e corpore educi jussit. Quo facto^e statim exspiravit.

38. Epaminondas tantâ fuit abstinentiâ^f et integritate, ut post plurima bella, quibus Thebanōrum potentiam incredibiliter^g auxerat, nihil in supellectili haberet præter ahenum et veru.

39. Lysander, dux Lacedæmoniōrum, militem quendam viâ^h egressum castigabat. Cui dicenti, ad nullius rei raptinam se ab agmine recessisse, respondit: *Neⁱ speciem quidem rapturi^j præbeas^k volo.*

40. Iphicrâtes, dux Atheniensium, quum præsidio teneret Corinthum, et sub adventum hostium ipse vigilias circumiret, vigilem, quem dormientem invenerat, hastâ transfixit. Quod factum^l quibusdam^m eiⁿ ut sævum exprobrantibus, *Qualemⁿ invēni, inquit, talem reliqui.*

41. Quum quidam Thrasybūlo, qui civitatem Atheniensium a tyrannōrum dominatione liberavit, dixisset: *Quantas tibi gratias Athēnæ debent!* ille respondit: *Dii*

^a § 270, R. 3.

^b § 272.

^c § 224.

^d § 265.

^e § 257.

^f § 211, R. 6.

^g § 192, II. 2.

^h § 242.

ⁱ § 279, 3.

^j § 206, R. 7, (1.)

^k § 273, 4, (a.)

^l § 274, 1.

^m §§ 223 and 274.

ⁿ § 206, (16.)

faciant, ut quantas^b ipse patriæ debeo gratias, tantas ei videar^c retulisse.*

42. Philippus, rex Macedōnum, monentibus eum quibusdam, ut Pythiam quendam cavēret,^d fortem militem, sed ipsi^e alienātum, quòd tres filias ægrè alēret,^f nec a rege adjuvarētur, dixisse fertur: *Quid?^g si partem corpōris habērem^h ægram, abscindērem potius, an curārem?* Deinde Pythiam ad se vocātum, acceptā difficultāte rei domesticæ, pecuniāⁱ instruxit. Quo facto nullum rex militem Pythiā^j fidiōrem habuit.

43. Mulier quædam ab eōdem Philippo, quum a convivio temulentus^k recedēret, damnāta, *A Philippo*, inquit, *temulento ad Philippum sobriūm provōco.*

44. Philippus, rex Macedoniæ, prædicāre^l solēbat, se oratoribus Atheniensium maxīmam gratiam habere.^m *Nam conviciis suis*, inquit, *efficiunt, ut quotidie meliorⁿ evādā, dum eos dictis^o factisque mendacii^p arguere conor.*

45. Ejusdem regis epistōla fertur scripta ad Aristotēlem philosophum, quā filium sibi^q natum esse nuntiāvit. Erat illa epistōla verbis concepta ferè his: *Filium mihi^r genitum esse scito.^s Quod^t equidem diis habeo gratiam: non tam quòd natus est, quàm quòd ei configit nasci temporibus vite tue. Spero enim fore,^u ut a te educātus et eruditus dignus evādat et nobis^v et rebus, quas ipsi relictūri sumus.*

* § 260, II. R. 6.

^b § 206, (16.)

^c § 273, 1.

^d § 273, 2.

^e § 224, R. 2.

^f § 266, 3.

^g § 229, R. 3, 2.

^h § 261, 1.

ⁱ § 249.

^j § 256, 2.

^k § 128, 4.

^l § 271.

^m § 272.

ⁿ § 210, R. 1.

^o § 247.

^p § 217.

^q § 223.

^r § 162, 4.

^s § 206, (14.)

^t § 268, R. 4, (b.)

^u § 244.

46. Alexander Macēdo, Philippi filius, quum puer a præceptōre suo audivisset innumerabiles mundos esse, *Heu me miserum*, inquit, *qui ne uno quidem adhuc positus sum!*

47. Quum Alexander quondam Macedōnum quorundam benevolentiam largitionibus sibi conciliare conātus esset, Philippus eum his verbis increpuit: *Sperasne eos tibi fideles esse futuros, quos pecuniā tibi conciliaveris? Scito amorem non auro emi sed virtutibus.*

48. Alexandro Macedōni, Asiā debellatā, Corinthū per legatos gratulati sunt, regemque civitatē suā donaverunt. Quod officii genus quum Alexander risisset, unus ex legatis, *Nulli unquam*, inquit, *civitatem dedimus alii quā tibi et Herculi.* Quo audito, Alexander honorem sibi delatum lubentissimè accēpit.

49. Quum Alexander Græciæ populis imperasset, ut divinos ipsi honores decernerent, Lacedæmonii his verbis utebantur: *Quoniam Alexander deus esse voluit, esto deus*; Laconicā brevitate regis notantes vecordiam.

50. Lysimachus, rex Thraciæ, Theodorum Cyrenæum, virum libertatis amantissimum et regiæ dominationi infestum, cruci affigi jussit. Cui ille, *Hujus modi minis*, inquit, *purpuratos tuos terreas.* *Meā quidem nihil interest, humine an sublimè putrescam.*

51. Mausolus, rex Cariæ, Artemisiam habuit conjugem. Hæc, Mausolo defuncto, ossa cineremque mariti

* § 238, 2.

† § 245, 1.

‡ § 222, 3.

§ § 266, 2.

¶ § 223, R. 2.

‡ § 257.

§ § 247, R. 4.

¶ § 249, 1.

‡ § 278.

§ § 273, 2.

¶ § 267.

§ § 213.

¶ § 260, R. 6.

‡ § 219, R. 1.

¶ § 219, R. 5.

‡ § 221, 1., R. 3.

contūsa et odoribus* mixta cum aquâ potābat. Extruxit quoque, ad conservandam ejus memoriam, sepulcrum illud nobilissimum, ab ejus nomine appellatum, quod inter septem orbis terrarum miracūla numeratur. Quod quum Mausōli manibus dicāret, certāmen instituit, præmiis amplissimis ei propositis, qui defunctum regem optime laudāset.^b

52. Dionysius, qui a patre Syracusarum et pæne totus Siciliae tyrannidem acceperat, senex patriâ^c pulsus Corinthi^d pueros litteras docuit.^e

53. Mithridates, rex Ponti, sæpe venenum hauserat, ut sibi a clandestinis caveret insidiis. Hinc factum est, ut quum a Pompeio superatus mortem sibi consciscere vellet, ne velocissima quidem venena ei nocerent.^f

54. Quum Gyges, rex Lydiae ditissimus, oraculum Apollinis interrogaret, an quisquam mortalium^g se esset* felicior, deus, Aglaum quendam Psophidium feliciorum, predicavit. Is autem erat Arcadum pauperrimus, parvuli agelli possessor, cujus terminos quamvis senex nunquam excesserat, fructibus^h et voluptatibus angusti ruris contentus.

55. Pyrrhus, rex Epiri, quum in Italia esset, audit, Tarentinos quosdam juvenes in convivio parum honorifice de se locutos esse. Eos igitur ad se accessitos percunctatus est, an dixissent* ea, quae ad aures suas pervenissent.ⁱ Tum unus ex his,^j *Nisi, inquit, vinum nobis defecisset, multo^k etiam plura et graviora in te locuturi eramus.*^l Haec criminis excusatio iram regis in risum convertit.

* Why is this verb in the subjunctive ?

• § 245, II. 2.

• § 266, 3.

• § 251.

• § 221, I.

• § 231.

• § 262, R. 3.

• § 212.

• § 244.

• § 266, 1.

• § 212, N. 4.

• § 256, R. 16.

• § 274, R. 6.

56. Marsyas, frater Antigōni, regis Maccdoniæ, quum causam habēret cum privāto quodām, fratrem rogāvit, ut de eā domi cognoscēret. At ille, *In foro potius,** inquit. *Nam si culpā^a vacas, innocentia tua ibi meliūs apparēbit; sin damnandus es, nostra justitia.**

57. Clara sunt apud Catanenses nomīna fratrum Anāpi^b et Amphinōmi,^b qui patrem et matrem humēris per medios^c ignes Ætnæ portarunt, eosque cum vitæ suæ pericūlo e flammis eripuērunt.

58. Spartānus quidam quum rideretur, quōd claudus in pugnam iret,^d *At mihi,^e* inquit, *pugnāre, non fugere est propositum.*

59. Spartānus quidam in magistrātūs petitiōne ab æmūlis victus, maximæ sibi lætitiæ esse,^f dixit, quōd patria sua^g se^h meliōres cives habēret.^h

60. Quum homo quidam, qui diu in uno pede stare didicērat, Lacedæmonio cuidam dixisset, se non arbitrāri Lacedæmoniōrumⁱ quemquam tamdiu idem facere posse, ille respondit: *At ansēres te^k diutiūs.*

61. Diagōras Rhodius, quum tres ejus filii in ludis Olympicis victōres renuntiāti essent, tanto affectus est gaudio,^l ut in ipso stadio, inspectante popūlo, in filiōrum manibus animam redderet.

62. Scipio Africānus nunquam ad negotia publicā accēdēbat, antequām in templo Jovis precātus esset.^m

63. Scipio dicere solēbat, hosti non solūm dandamⁿ

* What is to be supplied?

^a § 250.

^f § 269.

^j § 212.

^b § 204, R. 10.

^g § 227.

^k § 249, I.

^c § 205, R. 17.

^h § 208, (1.)

^l § 263, 3.

^d § 266, 3.

ⁱ § 256, 2.

^m § 274, R. 9.

^e § 224.

esse viam fugiendi, sed etiam muniendam. Similiter Pyrrhus, rex Epīri, fugienti hosti* pertinaciter instandum esse^b negabat; non solum, ne fortius ex necessitate resistēret,* sed ut postea quoque facilius acie^c cedēret, ratus victōres fugientibus non usque ad perniciem instatūros esse.

64. Metellus Pius, in Hispaniā bellum gerens interrogatus, quid postēro die factūrus esset? * *Tunicam meam*, inquit, *si id elōqui posset,*^d *combūrērem.*^d

65. L. Mummius, qui, Corintho captā, totam Italiam tabulis^e statusque exornāvit, ex tantis manubiis^f nihil in suum usum convertit, ita ut, eo defuncto, non esset* unde ejus filia dotem accipēret.^g Quare senātus ei ex publico dotem decrēvit.

66. Scipio Africānus major Ennii poētæ imaginem in sepulcro gentis Cornelix collocāri jussit, quod † Scipiōnum res gestas carminibus suis illustravērat.

67. M. Cato, Catōnis Censorii filius, in acie cadente equo prolapsus, quum se recollegisset,* animadvertissetque gladium excidisse^h vaginā,^h rediitⁱ in hostem: acceptisque aliquot vulneribus, recuperāto demum gladio ad suos reversus est.

68. Q. Metellus Macedonicus in Hispaniā quinque cohortes, quæ hostibus^k cessērant, testamentum facere jussas ad locum^l recuperandum misit; minātus eos nonnisi post victoriam receptum iri.

* Why is this verb in the subjunctive?

† Is the writer answerable for the validity of this reason? § 266, 3.

^a § 224.

^c § 249, 1.

^e § 242.

^b § 239, R. 3.

^f § 212, N. 4.

^g § 182, R. 3.

^d § 255, R. 3, (a.) & (b.)

^h § 264, 6, & R. 3.

ⁱ § 223.

^k § 261, 1.

^l § 268, 2.

^h § 275, III. R. 3.

69. Publius Decius consul,* quum in bello contra Latīnos Romanōrum aciem cedentem vidēret, capite pro reipublicæ salūte devōto, in medium hostium agmen irruit, et magnā strage editā plurimis telis obrūtus cecidit. Hæc ejus mors Romanōrum aciem restituit, iisque victoriā parāvit.

70. L. Junius Brutus, qui Romam a regibus liberāvit, filios suos, qui Tarquiniū regem expulsum restituere conāti erant, ipse capitis^b damnāvit, eosque virgis cæsos secūri^c percūti jussit.^d

71. Q. Marcius Rex consul, quum filium unicum, juvenem summæ pietatis^e et magnæ spei, morte amisisset, dolorem suum ita coërcuit, ut a rogo adolescentis protēnus curiam peteret, ibique munēris sui negotia strenuē obiret.

72. In bello Romanōrum cum Perseo, ultimo Mædoniæ rege, accēdit,^f ut serēnâ nocte subitō luna deficēret. Hæc res ingentem apud milites terrōrem excitāvit, qui existimābant hoc omīne futūram cladem portendi.* Tum verō Sulpicius Gallus, qui erat in eo exercitū, in concione militum causam hujus rei tam disertē exposuit, ut postcō die omnes intrepido animo pugnam committērent.

73. L. Siccus Dentatus ob insignem fortitudinem appellātus est Achilles Romānus. Pugnasse is dicitur centum et viginti præliis;^g cicatricem aversam nullam adversas quinque et quadraginta tulisse; corōnis^h esse donātus aureis duodeviginti, obsidionāli unâ, muralibus tribus, civicis quatuordēcim, torquibus tribus et octoginta, armillis plus centum sexaginta, hastis duodeviginti. Phal-

* What time is denoted by this verb? § 268.

• § 279, 9, (a.)

• § 273, 2.

• § 254, R. 3.

• § 217, R. 3, (a.)

• § 211, R. 6.

• § 249, I.

• § 79, 2, and 82, E. 2.

• § 262, R. 3.

ēris idem donātus est quinquies vicesque. Triumphāvit cum imperatoribus suis triumphos^a novem.

74. Hannibālem in Italiam proficiscentem tria millia^b Carpetanōrum reliquērunt. Quorum exemplum ne cetēri quoque barbāri sequerentur, edixit eos a se esse dimissos, et insūper in fidem ejus rei alios etiam, quorum fides ipsi^c suspecta erat, domum remisit.

75. Hannibal quum elephantos compellere non posset, ut præaltum flumen transirent, neque rates habēret, quibus eos trajicēret,^d jussit ferocissimum elephantōrum sub aure vulnerāri, et eum, qui vulnerāset,^e se in flumen conjicere illudque tranāre. Tum elephāntus exasperātus ad persequendum dolōris sui auctōrem tranāvit amnem,^f et reliqui quoque eum secūti sunt.

^a § 232, (1.)

^c § 222, 3.

^e § 266, 2.

^b § 118, 6, & (a.)

^d § 264, 5.

^f § 233.

AN EPITOME OF ROMAN HISTORY.

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO
THE EMPERORS.

LIBER PRIMUS.

1. ANTIQUISSIMIS temporibus Saturnus in Italiam venisse dicitur. Ibi haud procul a Janicūlo arcem condidit, eamque Saturniam appellavit. Hic Itālos primus^a agriculturam docuit.^b

2. Postea Latinus in illis regionibus imperavit. Sub hoc rege Troja in Asiā eversa est. Hinc Ænēas, Anchisæ filius, cum multis Trojānis,^c quibus^d ferrum Græcōrum pepercerat, aufūgit, et in Italiam pervēnit. Ibi Latinus rex ei benignè recepto filiam Laviniam in matrimonium dedit. Ænēas urbem condidit, quam in honōrem conjūgis Lavinium^e appellavit.

3. Post Ænēæ mortem Ascanius, Ænēæ filius, regnum accēpit. Hic sedem regni in alium locum transtūlit, urbemque condidit in monte Albāno, eamque Albam^f Longam nuncupavit. Eum secūtus est Silvius, qui post Ænēæ mortem a Lavinia genitus erat. Ejus

^a § 205, R. 15.

^c § 249, III.

^e § 230.

^b § 231.

^d § 223, R. 2.

postēri omnes usque ad Romam conditam* Albæ^b regnāvērunt.

4. Unus horum regum, Romūlus Silvius, se Jove^c majōrem esse dicēbat,^d et, quum tonāret, militibus imperāvit, ut clypeos hastis percutērent, dicebatque hunc sonum multò clariōrem esse quàm tonitru. Fulmine ictus,^e et in Albānum lacum præcipitātus est.

5. Silvius Procas, rex Albanōrum, duos filios reliquit Numitōrem^f et Amulium.^g Horum minor^h natu,^b Amulius, fratri optiōnem dedit, utrūm regnum habēre vellet,ⁱ an bona, quæ pater reliquisset.^j Numitor paterna bona prætulit; Amulius regnum obtinuit.

6. Amulius, ut regnum firmissimè possidēret, Numitōris filium per insidias interēmit, et filiam fratris Rheam Silviam Vestālem virginem fecit. Nam his Vestæ sacerdotibus non licet viro^k nubere. Sed hæc a Marte geminos filios Romūlum et Remum pepērit. Hoc^l quum Amulius comperisset, matrem in vincūla conjēcit, puēros autem in Tibērim abjici jussit.

7. Fortè Tibēris aqua ultra ripam se effudērat, et, quum puēri in vado essent positi, aqua refluxens eos in sicco^m reliquit. Ad eōrum vagitum lupa accurrit, eosque uberibus suis aluit. Quodⁿ videns Faustūlus quidam, pastor illius regiōnis, puēros sustulit, et uxōri Accæ Laurentiæ nutriendos^o dedit.

8. Sic Romūlus et Remus pueritiam inter pastōres

* Supply *loco*.

• § 274, R. 5.

• § 221.

• § 256, 2.

• § 145, II. 1.

• § 209, R. 4.

• § 204, R. 10.

• § 212.

• § 250, 1.

• § 265.

• § 266, 1.

• § 223, R. 2.

• § 206, (13.)

• § 274, 2, R. 7.

transegerunt. Quum adolevissent, et fortè comperissent, quis ipsorum avus, quæ mater fuisset,* Amulium inter-

Ante fecerunt, et Numitori avo regnum restituerunt.
Christum Tum urbem condiderunt in monte Aventino,
 754. quam Romulus a suo nomine Romam vocavit.

Hæc quum mœnibus circumdarètur, Remus occisus est, dum fratrem irridens mœnia^a transilièbat.

9. Romulus, ut civium numerum augeret, asylum patefecit, ad quod multi ex civitatibus suis pulsì accurrerunt. Sed novæ urbis civibus^c conjuges deerant. Festum itaque Neptuni et ludos instituit. Ad hos quum multi ex finitimis populis cum mulieribus et liberis venissent,^d Romani inter ipsos ludos spectantes virgines rapuerunt.

10. Populi illi, quorum virgines raptæ erant, bellum adversus raptores suscepèrunt. Quum Romæ appropinquarent, fortè in Tarpèiam virginem incidèrunt, quæ in arce sacra procurabat. Hanc rogabant, ut viam in arcem monstraret,^e eique permisèrunt, ut munus sibi posceret.^f Illa petiit, ut sibi^g darent,^h quod in sinistris manibus gererent,^a annulos aureos et armillas significans. At hostes in arcem^d ab eâ perducti scutis Tarpèiam obruerunt; nam et ea in sinistris manibus gerèbant.

11. Tum Romulus cum hoste, qui montem Tarpèium tenèbat, pugnam conseruit in eo loco, ubi nunc forum Romanum est. In mediâⁱ cæde raptæ^{*} processerunt, et hinc patres hinc conjuges et soceros complectebantur, et rogabant, ut cædis finem facerent. Utrique his precibus

* Supply *mulieres*.

* § 265.

^b § 233.

^c § 224, R. 1.

^d § 258, 2, (2.)

^e § 273, 2.

^f § 273, 4.

^g § 208, (1.)

^a § 266, 1.

^h § 225, IV.

ⁱ § 205, R. 17.

commōti sunt. Romūlus foedus icit, et Sabīnos in urbem recēpit.

12. Postea civitātem descripsit. Centum senatōres legit, eosque cūm^a ob aetātem tum ob reverentiam iis^b debītā patres appellāvit. Plebem in triginta curias distribuit, easque raptārum nominibus nuncupāvit. Anno regni tricesīmo septīmo, quum exercitum lustrāret, inter tempestātem ortam^c repentē oculis^d hominū subductus est. Hinc alii eum a senatoribus interfectum, alii ad deos sublātum esse existimāvērunt.

A. U. C.
37.

13. Post Romūli mortem unū anni interregnum fuit. Quo elapso, Numa Pompilius Curibus,^e urbe in agro Sabīnōrum, natus rex creātus est. Hic vir bellum quidem^f nullum gessit; nec minū tamen civitāti profuit. Nam et leges dedit, et sacra plurīma instituit, ut popūli barbāri et bellicōsi mores molliret. Omnia autem, quæ faciēbat,^g se nymphæ Egeriæ, conjūgis suæ, jussu facere dicēbat.^h Morbo decessit, quadragesīmo tertio imperii anno.

14. Numæⁱ successit Tullus Hostilius, cujus avus se in bello adversū Sabīnos fortem et strenuum virum^k præstitērat. Rex creātus bellum Albānis indixit, idque trigeminōrum Horatiōrum et Curiatiōrum certamine finivit. Albam propter perfidiam Metii Suffetii diruit. Quum triginta duōbus annis regnāset, fulmine ictus cum domo^l suā arsit.

A. U.
81.

15. Post hunc Ancus Marcius, Numæ ex filiā nepos, suscēpit imperium. Hic vir æquitāte^m et religiōne avoⁿ similis, Latīnos bello domuit, urbem

A. U.
114.

^a § 278, R. 7.

^b § 274, 1.

^c § 274, 3, (a.)

^d § 224.

^e § 254.

^f § 279, 3, (a.) & (d.)

^g § 145, II. 1.

^h § 230, R. 2.

ⁱ § 249, III.

^j § 250.

^k § 222, 3.

ampliāvit, et nova ei mœnia circumdedit. Carcērem primus ædificāvit. Ad Tibēris ostia urbem condidit, Ostiamque vocāvit. Vicesimo quarto anno imperii morbo obiit.

16. Deinde regnum Lucius Tarquinius Priscus A. U. accēpit, Demarātū filius, qui tyrannos patriæ Corinthi fugiens in Etruriam venērat. Ipse Tarquinius, qui nomen ab urbe Tarquinis accēpit, aliquando Romam profectus erat. Advenienti* aquila pileum abstulit, et, postquam altè evolavērat, reposuit. Hinc Tanāquil conjux, mulier auguriōrum^b perita, regnum ei portendi intellexit.

17. Quam Romæ commoraretur, Anci regis familiaritatem consecutus est, qui eum filiōrum suōrum tūtorem reliquit. Sed is pupillis^c regnum intercēpit. Senatoribus, quos Romulus creavērat, centum alios addidit, qui minōrum gentium^d sunt appellati.† Plura bella feliciter gessit, nec paucos agros hostibus^e ademptos urbis territorio adjunxit. Primus triumphans urbem intravit. Cloacas fecit; Capitolium inchoavit. Tricesimo octavo imperii anno per Anci filios,^f quibus^g regnum eripuērat, occisus est.

18. Post hunc Servius Tullius suscepit imperium, genitus ex nobili feminā,^h captivā tamen et famulā. Quam in domo Tarquinii Prisci educaretur, flamma in ejus capite visa est. Hoc prodigio Tanāquil ei summam dignitatem portendi intellexit, et conjūgiⁱ persuāsit, ut eum sicūti liberos suos educāret. Quam adolevisset, rex ei filiam in matrimonium dedit.

* Supply *ei*.

† Supply *Senatores*.

^a § 224, R. 2.

^d § 211, R. 6.

^f § 246, R. 2.

^b § 213.

^e § 247, R. 4.

^g § 223, R. 2.

^c § 224.

19. Quum Priscus Tarquinius occisus esset, Tanăquil de superiori parte domûs populūm* allocūta est, dicens; *regem grave quidem sed non letābe vulnus accepisse; eum petere, ut populū, dum convaluisset,^b Servio Tullio obediret.* Sic Servius regnāre cœpit, sed benè imperium administrāvit. Montes tres urbi adjunxit. Primus omnium censum ordināvit. Sub eo Roma habuit capitum octoginta tria millia civium Romanōrum cum his, qui in agris erant.

20. Hic rex interfectus est scelēre filiz Tulliz et Tarquini Superbi, filii ejus regis, cui^c Servius A. U. 220. successerat. Nam ab ipso Tarquinio de gradibus curiz dejectus, quum domum^d fugeret, interfectus est. Tullia in forum properavit, et prima conjūgem regem^e salutavit. Quum domum rediret, aurigam super patris corpus in viā jacens carpentum agere jussit.

21. Tarquinius Superbus cognōmen moribus meruit. Bello tamen strenuus plures finitimōrum populōrum^f vicit. Templum Jovis in Capitolio ædificavit. Postea, dum Ardeam oppugnabat, urbem Latii, imperium perdidit. Nam quum filius ejus Lucretiz, nobilissimæ feminæ, conjūgi Tarquini Collatini, vim fecisset, hæc se ipsam^g occidit in conspectu mariti, patris, et amicōrum, postquam eos obtestata fuerat, ut hanc injuriam ulciscerentur.

22. Hanc ob causam L. Brutus, Collatinus, A. U. 243. aliique nonnulli in exitium^h regis conjurarunt, populōqueⁱ persuaserunt, ut ei portas urbis clauderet. Exercitus quoque, qui civitatem Ardeam cum rege oppugnabat, eum reliquit. Fugit itaque cum uxore et liberis

* § 233.

^d § 237, R. 4.^e § 235, R. 1.^b § 263, 4. (1.)^c § 230, R. 2.^a § 235, (2.)^e § 224.^f § 212.^g § 233, R. 2.

suis. Ita Romæ^c regnatum^b est per septem reges annos ducentos quadraginta tres.

23. Hinc consules cœpère pro uno rege duo creâri, ut, si unus malus esset,^c alter eum coërceret. Annum iis imperium tributum est, ne per diuturnitatem potestatis insolentiôres redderentur. Fuêrunt igitur anno primo, expulsis regibus,^d consules L. Junius Brutus, acerrimus libertatis vindex, et Tarquinius Collatinus, maritus Lucretiæ. Sed Collatino^e paulò post dignitas sublata est. Placuerat enim, ne quis ex Tarquiniôrum familiâ Romæ maneret.^f Ergo cum omni patrimonio suo ex urbe migravit, et in ejus locum Valerius Publicola consul factus est.

24. Commovit bellum urbi rex Tarquinius. In primâ pugnâ Brutus consul, et Aruns, Tarquiniî filius, sese invicem occiderunt. Români tamen ex eâ pugnâ victôres recesserunt. Brutum Românæ matrônæ quasi commünem patrem per annum luxerunt. Valerius Publicola Sp. Lucretium, Lucretiæ patrem, collëgam sibi fecit; qui quüm morbo exstinctus esset, Horatium Pulvillum sibi collëgam sumpsit. Ita primus annus quinque consules habuit.

A. U. 245. 25. Secundo quoque anno itërum Tarquinius bellum Românis intulit, Porsënâ,^g rege Etruscôrum, auxilium ei ferente. In illo bello Horatius Cocles solus pontem ligneum defendit, et hostes cohibuit, donec pons a tergo ruptus esset.^h Tum se cum armis in Tibërim conjëcit, et ad suos transnavit.

26. Dum Porsëna urbem obsidëbat, Qu. Mucius Scævola, juvenis fortis animi,ⁱ in castra^j hostis se contulit eo

^a § 221, I.

^b § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^c § 260.

^d § 257.

^e § 224, R. 2.

^f § 262.

^g § 263, 4.

^h § 211, R. 6.

ⁱ § 225, IV.

consilio,* ut regem occidēret. At ibi scribam regis pro ipso rege interfecit. Tum a regiis^b satellitibus comprehensus et ad regem deductus, quum Porsēna eum ignibus allātis terrēret, dextram^c aræ^d accensæ imposuit, donec flammis consumpta esset.^e Hoc facinus rex mirātus juvenem dimisit incolūmem. Tum, hic quasi beneficium referens ait, trecentos alios juvenes in eum conjurasse.^f Hac re territus Porsēna pacem cum Romānis fecit, Tarquinius autem Tuscūlum se contūlit, ibique privātus cum uxōre consenuit.

27. Sexto decimo anno post reges exactos,^g popūlus Romæ^h seditiōnem fecit, questus quod tribūtis et militiā a senātu exhaurirētur.ⁱ Magna, A. U. 250
pars plebis urbem reliquit, et in montem trans Aniēnem amnem secessit. Tum patres turbāti Menenium Agrippam miserunt ad plebem, qui eam senatui conciliāret.^j Hic iis inter alia fabūlam narrāvit de ventre et membris humani corpōris; quā popūlus commōtus est, ut in urbem rediret. Tum primūm tribūni plebis creati sunt, qui plebem adversūm nobilitātis superbiam defendērent.^k

28. Octāvo decimo anno post exactos reges, Qu. Marcius, Coriolānus^l dictus ab urbe Volscōrum Coriōlis,^m quam bello cepērat, plebi invīsus fieri cōepit. Quare urbeⁿ expulsus ad Volscos, acerrimos Romanōrum hostes, contendit, et ab iis dux^o exercitūs factus Romānos sæpe vicit. Jam usque ad quintum miliarium urbis accesserat, nec ullis civium suōrum legati-

* § 249, II.

/ § 162, 7.

* § 274, 1, and 210.

b § 211, R. 4.

c § 274, R. 5.

i § 204.

e § 207, R. 36, (a.) & (c.)^h § 221, 1.

m § 206, (9.)

d § 224.

f § 266, 3.

n § 242.

e § 263, 4.

/ § 264, 5.

onibus flecti potērat, ut patriæ parcēret. Denique Veturia mater et Volunnia uxor ex urbe ad eum venērunt; quarum fletu et precibus commōtus est, ut exercitum removēret. Quo facto a Volscis ut proditor^a occisus esse dicitur.

29. Romāni quum adversum Veientes bellum gerērent, familia Fabiōrum sola hoc bellum suscepit. Profecti sunt trecenti sex nobilissimi homines, duce^b Fabio consule. Quum sæpe hostes vicissent, apud Cremēram fluvium castra posuerunt. Ibi Veientes dolose^c usi eos in insidias pellexērunt. In proelio ibi exortō^d omnes perierunt. Unus superfuit ex tantā familiā, qui propter ætatem puerilem duci non potuerat ad pugnam. Hic genus propagavit ad Qu. Fabium Maximum illum,^e qui Hannibalem prudenti cunctatione debilitavit.

A. U. 302. 30. Anno trecentesimo et altero^f ab urbe conditā decemviri creati sunt, qui civitati leges scriberent.^g Hi primo anno benè egērunt; secundo autem dominationem exercere cœperunt. Sed quum unus eorū Appius Claudius virginem ingenuam, Virginiam, Virginii centurionis filiam, corrumpere vellet, pater eam occidit. Tum ad milites profugit, eosque ad seditionem commōvit. Sublata est decemviris^h potestas, ipsique omnes aut morte aut exilio puniti sunt.

A. U. 358. 31 In bello contra Veientānos Furius Camillus urbem Falerios obsidēbat. In quā obsidione quum ludi literarii magister principum filios ex urbe in castra hostium duxisset, Camillus hoc donum non accēpit, sed scelestum hominem, manibus post tergum vinctis,

^a § 278, R. 1.

^b § 257, R. 7.

^c § 245.

^d § 274, 3.

^e § 207, R. 24.

^f § 120, 1.

^g § 264, 5.

^h § 224, R. 2

puëris Falerios^e reducendum^b tradidit; virgasque iis dedit, quibus proditorum in urbem agerent.^e

32. Hac tantâ animi nobilitate commoti Falisci urbem Românis tradiderunt. Camillo autem apud Românos crimini datum^d est, quod albis equis triumphasset,^e et prædam iniquè divisisset; damnatusque^f ob eam causam, et civitate expulsus est. Paulò post. Galli A. U. 364. Senones ad urbem venērunt, Românos apud flumen Alliam vicērunt, et urbem etiam occuparunt.^f Jam nihil præter Capitolium defendi potuit. Et jam presidium fame laborabat, et in eo^h erant,ⁱ ut pacem a Gallis auro emerent, quum Camillus cum manu militum superveniens hostes magno proelio superaret.

LIBER SECUNDUS.

1. ANNO trecentesimo^j nonagesimo quarto post urbem conditam Galli iterum ad urbem accesserant, et quarto milliaro^k trans Anienem fluvium considerant. Contra eos missus est T. Quinctius. Ibi Gallus quidam eximiâ corporis magnitudine^l fortissimum Romanorum ad certamen singulare provocavit. T. Manlius, nobilissimus juvenis, provocationem accēpit, Gallum occidit, eumque torque^m aureo spoliavit, quoⁿ ornatus erat. Hinc et ipse et posteri ejus Torquati appellati sunt. Galli fugam capessiverunt.

^a § 237.

^b § 274, R. 7.

^c § 264, 5

^d § 227.

^e § 266, 3.

^f § 209, R. 4.

^g § 162, 7.

^h § 207, R. 22.

ⁱ § 209, R. 11, (1.)

^j § 120, 2.

^k § 254, R. 3.

^l § 211, R. 6.

^m § 251.

ⁿ § 249, I.

2. Novo bello cum Gallis exorto, anno urb̄is
 A. U. 406. quadringentesimo sexto, it̄rum Gallus processit
 rob̄re^e atque armis insignis, et provocāvit unum ex
 Romānis, ut secum armis decern̄ret. Tum se M. Vale-
 rius, tribūnus militum, obtūlit; et, quum processisset ar-
 mātus, corvus ei^b supra dextrum brachium sedit. Mox,
 commissā pugnā, hic corvus alis et unguibus Galli oculos
 verberāvit. Ita factum est, ut Gallus nullo negotio^f a Va-
 lerio interficer̄etur,^g qui hinc Corvini nomen accēpit.

3. Postea Romāni bellum gess̄erunt cum Sam-
 A. U. 430. nitibus, ad quod^h L. Papirius Cursor cum honore
 dictatoris profectus est. Qui quum negotii cujus-
 dam causā Romam ivisset, pr̄cēpit Q. Fabioⁱ Rulliano,
 magistro equitum, quem apud exercitum reliquit, ne pug-
 nam cum hoste committeret. Sed ille occasionem nactus
 felicissimē dimicāvit, et Samnites delēvit. Ob hanc rem a
 dictatore^j capitis^k damnatus est. At ille in urbem con-
 fugit, et ingenti favore militum et populi liberatus est; in
 Papirium autem tanta exorta est seditio, ut p̄ne ipse
 interficer̄etur.

4. Duobus annis post^l T. Veturius et Spurius Postumi-
 us consules bellum adversum Samnites gerēbant. Hi a
 Pontio Thelesino, duce hostium, in insidias inducti sunt.
 Nam ad Furculas Caudinas Romānos pellexit in
 A. U. 433. angustias, unde sese expedire non poterant. Ibi
 Pontius patrem suum Herennium rogāvit, quid^m fa-
 ciendumⁿ putāret.^o Ille respondit, aut omnes occidendos^p

^e § 250.

^b § 211, R. 5, 1.

^f § 247.

^g § 262, R. 3.

^h § 223, IV

ⁱ § 223, R. 2.

^j § 248, I.

^k § 217, R. 3.

^l § 235, R. 10.

^m § 272.

ⁿ § 270, R. 3.

^o § 265.

^p § 274, R. 8.

esse, ut Romanōrum vires frangerentur, aut omnes dimit- tendos, ut beneficio obligarentur. Pontius utrumque con- silium improbāvit, omnesque sub jugum misit. Samnītes denique post bellū undequinquaginta annōrum superāti sunt.

5. Devictis Samnitibus, Tarentinis^a bellum in- dictum est, quia legātis Romanōrum injuriam fecis- sent. Hi Pyrrhum, Epīri regem, contra Romānos auxilium^b poposcērunt. Is mox in Italiam venit, tumque primūm Romāni cum transmarino hoste pugnāvērunt. Missus est contra eum consul P. Valerius Lævīnus. Hic, quum exploratōres Pyrrhi cepisset, jussit eos per castra duci, tumque dimitti, ut renuntiārent Pyrrho, quæcunque a Romānis agerentur.^c

A. U.
472.

6. Pugnā commissā, Pyrrhus auxilio elephantōrum vi- cit. Nox prælio finem dedit. Lævīnus tamen per noctem fugit. Pyrrhus Romānos mille^d octingentos cepit, eosque summo honōre tractāvit. Quum eos, qui in prælio inter- fecti fuērant, omnes adversis vulneribus et truci vultu etiam mortuos jacēre vidēret, tulisse ad cælum manus dicitur cum hac voce: *Ego cum talibus viris brevī orbem terrā- rum subigērem.*^e

7. Postea Pyrrhus Romam perrexit; omnia ferro ignē- que vastāvit; Campaniam depopulātus est, atque ad Præ- neste venit milliaro ab urbe octāvo decimo. Mox terrōre exercitūs, qui cum consule sequebātur, in Campaniam se recēpit. Legāti ad Pyrrhum de captivis redimen- dis^f missi honorificè ab eo suscepti sunt; captivos sine pretio reddidit. Unum ex legātis, Fabricium, sic admirātus est,

^a § 224.

^b § 231.

^c § 266, 1.

^d § 120, 2.

^e § 261, 1 and 2, R. 4.

^f § 275, III., R. 4

ut ei quartam partem regni sui promitteret, si ad se transiret;* sed a Fabricio contemptus est.

8. Quum jam Pyrrhus ingenti Romanorum admiratione teneretur, legatum misit Cineam, praestantissimum virum, qui pacem peteret* eâ conditione,^b ut Pyrrhus eam partem Italiae, quam armis occupaverat, obtineret. Romani responderunt, eum^c cum Romanis pacem habere non posse, nisi ex Italiâ recessisset. Cineas quum redisset, Pyrrho eum interroganti, qualis ipsi Roma visa esset;* respondit, se regum patriam vidisse.

9. In altero^d proelio cum rege Epiri commisso Pyrrhus vulneratus est, elephantum interfecti, viginti millia hostium caesa sunt. Pyrrhus Tarentum fugit. Interjecto anno, Fabricius contra eum missus est. Ad hunc medicus Pyrrhi nocte venit promittens, se Pyrrhum veneno occisurum,^e si munus sibi daretur. Hunc Fabricius vinctum reduci iussit ad dominum. Tunc rex admiratus illum dixisse fertur; *Ille † est Fabricius, qui difficilium ab honestate; quam sol a cursu suo averti potest.* Paulo post Pyrrhus tertio etiam proelio fusus a Tarento recessit, et, quum in Graeciam redisset, apud Argos, Peloponnēsi urbem, interfectus est.

A. U.
481.

10. Anno quadringentesimo nonagesimo post urbem conditam Romanorum exercitus primum in Siciliam^f trajecerunt, regemque Syracusarum Hieronem, Pœnosque, qui multas civitates in eâ insulâ occupaverant, superaverunt. Quinto anno hujus belli, quod contra Pœnos gerebatur, primum Ro-

A. U.
490.

A. U.
495.

* Why is this subjunctive used?

† *Ille* is the predicate, "the man," or "one."

^a § 206, 1.

^c § 266, 2.

^e § 270, R. 3.

^b § 249, II.

^d § 120, 1.

^f § 225, IV.

māni, C. Duillio^a et Cn. Cornelio Asinā consulibus, in mari^b dimicaverunt. Duillius Carthaginienses vicit, triginta naves occupavit, quatuordēcim mersit, septem millia hostium^c cepit, tria millia occidit. Nulla victoria Romānis gratior fuit. Duillio concessum est, ut, quum a cōenā rediret, puēri funalia gestantes et tibicen eum comitarentur.

11. Paucis annis interjectis, bellum in Africam translātum est. Hamilcar, Carthaginiensium dux, A. U. 499. pugnā navāli superatur; nam perditis sexaginta quatuor navibus se recēpit; Romāni viginti duas amisērunt. Quum in Africam venissent, Pœnos in pluribus prœliis vicērunt, magnam vim hominū cepērunt, septuaginta quatuor civitatēs in fidem accepērunt. Tum victi Carthaginienses pacem a Romānis^d petiērunt. Quam quum M. Atilius Regūlus, Romanōrum dux, dare nollet nisi durissimis conditionibus, Carthaginienses auxilium petiērunt a Lacedæmoniis. Hi Xanthippum misērunt, qui Romānum exercitum magno prœlio vicit. Regūlus ipse captus et in vincūla coniectus est.

12. Non tamen ubique fortūna Carthaginiensibus^e favit. Quum aliquot prœliis victi essent, Regūlum rogaverunt, ut Romam proficiscerētur, et pacem captivorumque permutatiōnem a Romānis obtinēret. Ille quum Romam venisset, inductus in senātum dixit, se desiisse Romānum esse ex illā die, quā^f in potestatem Pœnōrum venisset.^g Tum Romānis^h suasit, ne pacem cum Carthaginiensibus facerent:ⁱ illosⁱ enim tot casibus fractos spem nullam nisi in pace habere: tanti^j non esse, ut

^a § 257, R. 7.^c § 223, R. 2.^b § 273, 2.^b § 82, E. 1.^f § 253.^h § 270, R. 2.^c § 212.^g § 266, 2.ⁱ § 214.^d § 231, R. 4.

tot millia captivōrum propter se unum et paucos, quī ex Romānis capti essent, redderentur. Hæc sententia obtinuit. Regressus igitur in Africam crudelissimis suppliciis exstinctus est.

13. Tandem, C. Lutatio Catūlo, A. Postumio consulibus, anno belli Punīci vicesimo tertio magnum prælium navāle commissum est contra Lilybæum, promontorium Siciliae. In eo prælio septuaginta tres Carthaginiensium naves captæ, centum viginti quinque demersæ, triginta duo millia hostium capta, tredēcim millia occisa sunt. Statim Carthaginienses pacem petērunt, eisque pax tribūta est. Captivi Romanōrum,* qui tenebantur a Carthaginiensibus redditi sunt. Pœni Sicilia,^b Sardinia, et ceteris insulis, quæ inter Italiam Africamque jacent, decesserunt, omnemque Hispaniam, quæ citra Ibērum est, Romānis permisērunt.

LIBER TERTIUS.

I. ANNO quingentesimo undetricesimo ingentes Gallōrum copię Alpes transiērunt. Sed pro Romānis tota Italia consensit: traditumque est, octingenta millia hominum^c ad id bellum parāta fuisse.^d Res prospère gesta est apud Clusium: quadraginta millia hominum interfecta sunt. Aliquot annis^e post pugnātum est^f contra Gallos in agro Insūbrum, finitumque est bellum M. Claudio Marcello, Cn. Cornelio Scipiōne consulibus. Tum Marcellus regem Gallōrum, Viridom-

* § 212.

* § 269.

* § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^b § 242.

^d § 236.

arum, manu suâ occidit, et triumphans spolia Galli stipiti imposita humeris suis vexit.

2. Paulò pòst Punicum bellum renovatum est per Hannibalem,* Carthaginiensium ducem, quem pater Hamilcar novem annos^b natum aris admoverat, ut odium perenne in Romanos juraret. Hic annum agens vicesimum ætatis Saguntum, Hispaniæ civitatem, Romanis amicam, oppugnare^c aggressus est. Huic Romani per legatos denuntiaverunt, ut bello abstineret.^d Qui quum legatos admittere nollet, Romani Carthaginem miserunt, ut mandaretur Hannibali,^e ne bellum contra socios populi Romani gereret. Dura responsa a Carthaginiensibus reddita. Saguntinis interea fame victis, Romani Carthaginiensibus bellum indixerunt.

A. U.
536.

3. Hannibal, fratre Hasdrubale in Hispaniâ relicto, Pyrenæum^f et Alpes transiit. Traditur* in Italiam octoginta millia peditum, et viginti millia equitum, septem et triginta elephantos abduxisse. Interea multi Ligures et Galli Hannibali^g se conjunxerunt. Primus ei occurrit P. Cornelius Scipio, qui, prælio ad Ticinum commisso, superatus est, et, vulnere accepto, in castra rediit. Tum Sempronius Gracchus confixit ad Trebiam amnem. Is quoque vincitur. Multi populi se Hannibali dederunt. Inde in Tusciam progressus Flaminium consulem ad Trasimenum lacum superat. Ipse Flaminius interemptus. Romanorum viginti quinque millia cæsa sunt.

4. Quingentesimo et quadragesimo anno post urbem conditam L. Æmilius Paullus et P. Terentius Varro contra Hannibalem mittuntur. Quamquam

A. U.
540.

* Is traditur used personally or impersonally? § 271, R. 2.

^a § 247, R. 1.

^d § 273, 2.

^f § 233, (3.)

^b § 236.

^e § 223, R. 2.

^g § 224.

^c § 271.

intellectum erat, Hannibālem non aliter vinci posse^a quā morā, Varro tamen morē^b impatiens apud vicū, qui Cannæ^c appellātur, in Apuliā pugnāvit; ambo consules victi, Paullus interemptus est. In eā pugnā consulāres aut prætōrii viginti, senatōres triginta capti aut occisi; militum quadraginta millia; equitum tria millia et quingenti perierunt. In his tantis malis nemo tamen pacis mentionem facere dignatus est. Servi, quod^d nunquam antè factum, manumissi et milites facti sunt.

5. Post eam pugnam multæ Italiæ civitatēs, quæ Romānis^e paruerant, se ad Hannibālem transtulērunt. Hannibal Romānis obtulit,^f ut captivos redimērent; responsumque est a senātu, eos cives non esse necessarios, qui armāti capi potuissent. Hos omnes ille postea variis suppliciis interfecit, et tres modios aureōrum annulōrum Carthaginem misit, quos manibus^g equitum Romanōrum, senatōrum, et militum detraxerat. Interea in Hispaniā frater Hannibālis, Hasdrūbal, qui ibi remanserat cum magno exercitū, a duobus Scipionibus vincitur, perditque in pugnā triginta quinque millia hominum.

6. Anno quarto postquā Hannibal in Italiam venerat, M. Claudius Marcellus consul apud Nolam, civitatē Campaniæ, contra Hannibālem benè pugnāvit. Illo tempore Philippus, Demetrii filius, rex Macedoniæ, ad Hannibālem legatos mittit, eique auxilia contra Romānos pollicetur. Qui legati quum a Romānis capti essent, M. Valerius Lævinus cum navibus missus est, qui regem impediret,^h quò minus copias in Italiam trajiceret.ⁱ Idem in Macedoniam penētrans regem Philipum vicit.

^a § 272.^d § 206, (13.)^e § 224, R. 2.^b § 213.^f § 223, R. 2.^g § 264, 5.^c § 210, R. 2.^h § 229, R. 5.ⁱ § 262.

7. In Siciliâ quoque res prospère gesta est. Marcellus magnam hujus insulæ^a partem cepit, quam Pœni occupaverant; Syracûsas, nobilissimam urbem, expugnâvit, et ingentem inde prædam Romam misit. Lævinius in Macedoniâ cum Philippo et multis Græciæ populis amicitiam fecit; et in Siciliam profectus Hannônem, Pœnorum ducem, apud Agrigentum cepit; quadraginta civitates in deditiōnem accēpit, viginti sex expugnâvit. Ita omni Siciliâ receptâ, cum ingenti gloriâ Romam regressus est.

8. Interea^b in Hispaniam,^c ubi duo Scipiōnes ab Hasdrubale interfecti erant, missus est P. Cornelius Scipio, vir Romanōrum omnium ferè primus. Hic, puer^d duodevigiŋti annōrum, in pugnâ ad Ticinum, patrem singulâri virtute^e servâvit. Deinde post cladem Cannensem^f multos^g nobilissimōrum juvenum Italiâ deserere^h cupientium; auctoritate suâ ab hoc consilio deterruit. Viginti quatuor annōrum juvenis in Hispaniam missus, die, quâ venit, Carthaginem Novam cepit, in quâ omne aurum et argentum et belli apparâtum Pœni habebant, nobilissimos quoque obsides, quos ab Hispânis acceperant. Hos obsides parentibus suisⁱ reddidit. Quare omnes ferè Hispaniæ civitates ad eum uno animo transierunt.

9. Ab eo inde tempore res Romanōrum in dies lætiōres factæ sunt. Hasdrūbal a fratre ex^j Hispaniâ in Italiâ evocâtus, apud Senam, Picēni civitatem, in insidias incidit, et strenuè pugnans occisus est. Plurimæ autem civitates, quæ in Bruttis ab Hannibale tenebantur, Romanis se tradiderunt.

^a § 212.

^b § 23.

^c § 20.

^d § 204.

^e § 279, 10.

^f § 126, 6, (a.) & (b.)

^g § 205, R. 12.

^h § 271.

ⁱ § 208, (7.)

^j § 242, R. 1.

10. Anno decimo quarto postquam in Italiam
 A. U. Hannibal venerat, Scipio consul creatus, et in Afri-
 550. cam missus est. Ibi contra Hannonem, ducem
 Carthaginensium, prospere pugnat, totumque ejus exerci-
 tum delet. Secundo proelio undecim millia hominum oc-
 cidit, et castra cepit cum quatuor millibus et quingentis
 militibus. Syphacem, Numidiae regem, qui se cum Pœnis
 conjunxerat, cepit, eumque cum nobilissimis Numidis et
 infinitis spoliis Romam misit. Quâ re auditâ, onnis ferè
 Italia Hannibalem deserit. Ipse a Carthaginien-
 sibus in Africam redire jubetur. Ita anno decimo
 A. U. septimo Italia ab Hannibale liberata est.
 553.

11. Post plures pugnas et pacem plus^a semel frustra
 tentatam, pugna ad Zamam committitur, in quâ peritissimi
 duces copias suas ad bellum educabant. Scipio victor
 recedit; Hannibal cum paucis equitibus evadit. Post hoc
 proelium pax cum Carthaginensibus facta est. Scipio,
 quum Romam redisset, ingenti gloria triumphavit, atque
 Africanus appellatus est. Sic finem accipit secundum
 Punicum bellum post^b annum undevicesimum quam
 coeperat.

LIBER QUARTUS.

1. FINITO Punico bello, secutum est Mace-
 A. U. donicum^c contra Philippum regem. Superatus est
 556. rex a T. Quintio Flaminiò apud Cynoscephalas,
 paxque ei data est his legibus:^d *ne Græciæ civitatibus,
 quas Romani contra eum defenderant, bellum inferret;*^e

^a § 256, R. 6.

^b § 253, R. 1.

^c § 209, R. 2, (1), (b.)

^d § 249, II.

^e § 262.

ut captivos et transfugas redderet; quinquaginta solam naves haberet; reliquas Romānis daret; mille talenta præstaret, et obsidem* daret filium Demetrium. T. Quinctius etiam Lacedæmoniis intulit bellum, et ducem eorum Nabidem^b vicit.

2. Finito bello Macedonico, secutum est bellum Syriacum contra Antiöchum regem, cum quo Hannibal se junxerat. Missus est contra eum L. Cornelius Scipio^c consul, cui frater ejus Scipio Africānus legatus est additus. Hannibal navali proelio victus,^d Antiöchus autem ad Magnesiam, Asiæ civitatem, a Cornelio Scipione consule ingenti proelio fusus est. Tum rex Antiöchus pacem petit. Data est ei hæc lege, ut ex Euröpä et Asiâ recederet, atque intra Taurum se contineret, decem millia talentorum et viginti obsides præberet, Hannibalem, concitorem belli, dederet. Scipio Romam rediit, et ingenti gloriâ triumphavit. Nomen et ipse, ad imitationem fratris, Asiatici accipit.

3. Philippo, rege Macedoniæ, mortuo, filius ejus Perseus rebellavit, ingentibus copiis paratis. Dux Romanorum, P. Licinius consul, contra eum missus, gravi proelio a rege victus est. Rex tamen pacem petebat. Cui Romani eam præstare noluērunt, nisi his conditionibus, ut se et suos Romānis dederet. Mox Æmilius Paullus consul regem ad Pydnam superavit, et viginti millia pedum^e ejus occidit. Equitatus cum rege fugit. Urbes Macedoniæ omnes, quas rex tenuerat, Romānis se dediderunt. Ipse Perseus ab amicis desertus in Paulli potestatem venit. Hic, multis etiam aliis rebus gestis, cum ingenti pompâ^f Romam rediit in nave Persei,

* § 230, R. 2.

^b § 204.^c § 279, 9.^d § 209, R. 4.^e § 212.^f § 247, 2.A. U.
563.A. U.
586.

inuitatē magnitudinis;^a nam sedēcim remōrum ordines habuisse dicitur. Triumphāvit magnificentissimē in curru aureo, duōbus filiis utrōque latere^b adstantibus. Ante currum inter captivos duo regis filii et ipse Perseus ducti sunt.

4. Tertium deinde bellum contra Carthaginē
 A. U. susceptum est sexcentesimo et altero^c anno ab
 602. urbe conditā,^d anno quinquagesimo primo postquam secundum bellum Punicum transactum erat. L. Manlius Censorinus et M. Manlius consules in Africam trajecerunt,^e et oppugnaverunt Carthaginē. Multa ibi præclare gesta sunt per Scipionem, Scipionis Africani nepotem, qui tribunus in Africā militabat. Hujus apud omnes ingens metus et reverentia erat, neque quidquam magis Carthaginiensium duces vitabant, quam contra eum prælium committere.

5. Quum jam magnum esset Scipionis nomen, tertio anno postquam Romani in Africam trajecerant, consul est
 A. U. creatus, et contra Carthaginē missus. Is hanc
 608. urbem a civibus acerrimē defensam^f cepit ac diruit. Ingens ibi præda facta, plurimæque inventa sunt, quæ multarum civitatum excidiis Carthago collegērat. Hæc omnia Scipio civitatibus Italiæ, Siciliæ, Africæ reddidit, quæ sua recognoscēbant. Ita Carthago septingentesimo anno, postquam condita erat, delēta est. Scipio nomen Africani juniōris accēpit.

6. Intērim in Macedoniā quidam Pseudophilippus arma movit, et P. Juvencium, Romanōrum ducem, ad internecionem vicit. Post eum Q. Cæcilius Metellus dux a Romanis contra Pseudophilippum missus est, et, viginti

^a § 211, R. 6.

^c § 120, 1.

^e § 229, R. 4, 1.

^b § 254, R. 3.

^d § 274, R. 5, (a.)

^f § 274. 3.

quinque millibus ex militibus ejus occisis, Macedoniam recēpit; ipsum etiam Pseudophilippum in potestatem suam redēgit. Corinthiis quoque bellum indictum est, nobilissimæ Græciæ civitatī,* propter injuriam Romānis legātis illātam. Hanc Mummius consul cepit ac diruit.

Tres igitur Romæ simul celeberrimi triumphi fuerunt; Scipiōnis* ex Africā, ante cujus currum ductus est Hasdrūbal; Metelli* ex Macedoniā, cujus currum præcessit Andriscus, qui et Pseudophilippus dicitur; Mummii* ex Corintho, ante quem signa ænea et pictæ tabulæ et alia urbis clarissimæ ornamenta prælata sunt.

A. U.
608.

7. Anno sexcentesimo decimo post urbem conditam Viriāthus in Lusitaniā bellum contra Romānos excitāvit. Pastor primò fuit, mox latronum dux; postrēmò tantos ad bellum populos concitāvit, ut vindex libertatis Hispaniæ existimarētur. Denique a suis^b interfectus est. Quum interfectores ejus præmium a Cæpiōne consule petērent, responsum est, nunquam Romānis placuisse,† imperatōrem a militibus suis interfici.

A. U.
610.

8. Deinde bellum exortum est cum Numantinis, civitate Hispaniæ. Victus ab his Qu. Pompēius, et post eum C. Hostilius Mancinus consul, qui pacem cum iis fecit infāmem, quam populus et senātus jussit infringi, atque ipsum Mancinum hostibus tradi. Tum P. Scipio Africānus in Hispaniam missus est. Is primū militem ignāvum et corruptum correxit; tum multas Hispaniæ civitates partim bello cepit, partim in deditiōnem accēpit. Postrēmò ipsam Numantiam fame ad deditiōnem coēgit, urbemque evertit; reliquam provinciam in fidem accēpit.

A. U.
621.

* What is understood?

† What is the subject of *placuisse*? § 269.

^a § 204, R. 3.

^b § 205, R. 7, (1.) N. 1.

9. P. Scipione Nasica et L. Calpurnio Bestia consulis, Jugurthæ, Numidarum regi, bellum illatum est, quod Adherbalem et Hiempsalem, Micipsæ filios, patruëles suos, interemisset.* Missus adversus eum consul Calpurnius Bestia corruptus regis pecuniâ pacem cum eo flagitiosissimam fecit, quæ a senatu improbata est. Denique Qu. Cæcilius Metellus consul Jugurtham variis proeliis vicit, elephantos ejus occidit vel cepit, multas civitates ipsius in ditionem accepit. Ei successit C. Marius, qui bello terminum posuit, ipsumque Jugurtham cepit. Ante
 A. U. 648. curram triumphantis Marii Jugurtha cum duobus filiis ductus est vinctus, et mox jussu consulis in carcere strangulatus.

 LIBER QUINTUS.

1. Dum bellum in Numidiâ contra Jugurtham geritur, Cimbri et Teutones aliæque Germanorum et Gallorum gentes Italiæ^b minabantur, aliæque Romanorum exercitus fuderunt. Ingens fuit Romæ^c timor, ne^d iterum Galli urbem occuparent. Ergo Marius consul^e creatus, eique bellum contra Cimbrum et Teutones decretum est; belloque protracto, tertius ei et quartus consulatus delatus est. In duobus proeliis cum Cimbris ducenta millia hostium cecidit, octoginta millia cepit, eorumque regem Theutobochum; propter quod meritum absens quinto Consul creatus est. Interea Cimbri et Teutones, quorum
 A. U. 653. copiâ adhuc infinita erat, in Italiam transierunt. Iterum a C. Mario et Qu. Catulo contra eos

 * § 266, 3.

c § 221, I.

e § 210.

b § 223, R. 2.

d § 262, R. 7.

dimicatum est* ad Veronam. Centum et quadraginta millia aut in pugna aut in fuga caesa sunt; sexaginta millia capta. Tria et triginta Cimbris^b signa sublata sunt.

2. Sexcentesimo quinquagesimo nono anno ab urbe condita in Italia gravissimum bellum exarsit. A. U.
659.

Nam Picentes, Marsi, Pelignique, qui multos annos populo Romano obediērant, æqua cum illis jura sibi dari postulabant. Perniciōsum admodum hoc bellum fuit. P. Rutilius consul in eo occisus est; plures exercitus fusi fugatique. Tandem L. Cornelius Sulla cum^c alia egregie gessit, tum Cluentium, hostium ducem, cum magnis copiis,^d fudit. Per quadriennium cum gravi utriusque partis calamitate hoc bellum tractum est. Quinto demum anno L. Cornelius Sulla ei imposuit finem. Romani tamen, id^e quod prius negaverant, jus civitatis, bello finito, sociis tribuerunt.

3. Anno urbis conditæ sexcentesimo sexagesimo sexto primum Romæ bellum civile exortum A. U.
666. est; eodem anno etiam Mithridaticum. Causam

bello civili C. Marius dedit. Nam quum Sullæ bellum adversus Mithridatem regem Ponti decretum esset, Marius ei^b hunc honorem eripere conatus est. Sed Sulla, qui adhuc cum legionibus suis in Italia morabatur, cum exercitu Romam venit, et adversarios cum interfecit, tum fugavit. Tum rebus Romæ utcumque compositis, in Asiam profectus est, pluribusque proeliis Mithridatem coegit, ut pacem a Romanis peteret,^f et Asiā, quam invaserat, relictā, regni sui finibus contentus esset.

4. Sed dum Sulla in Græciā et Asiā Mithridatem vincit, Marius, qui fugatus fuerat, et Cornelius Cinna, unus

* § 209, R. 3, (2.)

^c § 278, R. 7.

^e § 206, (13.)

^b § 224, R. 2.

^d § 249, III.

^f § 273, 2.

ex consulibus, bellum in Italiâ reparârunt, et ingressi Romam nobilissimos ex senatu^e et consulâres viros interfecerunt; multos proscripsêrunt; ipsius Sullæ domo eversâ, filios et uxorem ad fugam compulêrunt. Universus reliquus senâtus ex urbe fugiens ad Sullam in Græciam venit, orans ut patriæ subveniret. Sulla in Italiam trajêcit, hostium exercitus vicit, mox etiam urbem ingressus est, quam cæde^b et sanguine civium replêvit. Quatuor millia inermium, qui se dedidêrant, interfici jussit; duo millia equitum et senâtorum proscripsit. Tum de Mithridâte triumphâvit. Duo hæc bella funestissîma, Italicum, quod et sociâle dictum est, et civîle, consumpsêrunt ultra centum et quinquaginta millia hominum, viros consulâres viginti quatuor, prætorios septem, ædilitios sexaginta, senâtores ferè ducentos.

LIBER SEXTUS.

A. U. 676. I. ANNO urbis conditæ^e sexcentesimo^d septuagesimo sexto, L. Licinio Lucullo^e et M. Aurelio Cottâ consulibus, mortuus est Nicomêdes, rex Bithyniæ, et testamento populum Românum fecit heredem. Mithridâtes, pace ruptâ,^f Asiam rursus voluit invadere. Adversus eum ambo consules missi variam habuere fortunam. Cotta apud Chalcedonem victus proelio, a rege etiam intra oppidum obsessus est. Sed quum se inde Mithridâtes Cyzicum^a transtulisset, ut, hac urbe captâ,

^e § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

^b § 249, I.

^c § 274, R. 5, (a.)

^d § 120, 2.

^e § 279, 9.

^f § 230.

^g § 257, R. 5.

^a § 237.

totam Asiam invadēret, Lucullus ei,* alter consul, occurrit, ac dum Mithridātes in obsidiōne Cyzīci commorātur, ipse eum a tergo obsēdit, famēque consumptum multis prœliis vicit. Postrēmò Byzantium^b fugāvit; navāli quoque prœlio ejus duces oppressit. Ita unā hiēme^c et æstāte a Lucullo centum ferè millia militum regis exstincta sunt.

2. Anno urbis sexcentesimo septuagesimo octavo novum in Italiā bellum commōtum est. Sep- A. U.
678. tuaginta enim quatuor gladiatorēs, ducibus^d Spartāco, Crixo, et Œnomaο, e ludo gladiatorio, qui Capuæ^e erat, effugērunt, et per Italiam vagantes pæne non levius bellum, quàm Hannibal,^f movērunt. Nam contraxērunt exercitum ferè sexaginta millium armatorum, multosque duces et duos Romānos consules vicērunt. Ipsi victi sunt in Apuliā a M. Licinio Crasso proconsule, et, post multas calamitātes Italiæ,^g tertio anno huic bello finis est impositus.

3. Intērim L. Lucullus bellum Mithridaticum persecūtus regnum Mithridātis invāsit, ipsumque regem apud Cabīra civitātem, quò ingentes copias ex omni regno adduxerat Mithridātes, ingenti prœlio superātum fugāvit, et castra ejus diripuit. Armenia quoque Minor, quam tenēbat, eidem † erepta est. Susceptus est Mithridātes a Tigrāne, Armeniæ rege, qui tum ingenti gloriā imperābat; sed hujus quoque regnum Lucullus est ingressus. Tigranocerta, nobilissimam Armeniæ civitātem, cepit; ipsum regem, cum magno exercitu venientem, ita vicit, ut robur

* Is this genitive *subjective* or *objective*? § 211, R. 2.

† i. e. *Mithridāti*.

^a § 224.

^c § 253.

^e § 221. 4.

^b § 237.

^d § 257, R. 7.

^f § 278.

militum Armeniorum deleret. Sed quum Lucullus finem bello imponere pararet, successor ei^c missus est.

4. Per illa tempora piratae omnia maria infestabant ita, ut^b Romanis, toto orbe^e terrarum victoribus, sola navigatio tuta non esset. Quare id bellum Cn. Pompeio decretum

A. U. est, quod intra paucos menses incredibili felicitate
687. et celeritate confecit. Mox ei delatum bellum

contra regem Mithridatem et Tigranem. Quo suscepto, Mithridatem in Armeniâ Minore nocturno proelio vicit, castra diripuit, et quadraginta millibus ejus occisis, viginti tantum de exercitu suo perdidit et duos centuriones. Mithridates fugit cum uxore et duobus comitibus, neque multo post, Pharnacis filii sui seditione coactus, venenum hausit. Hunc vitae finem habuit Mithridates, vir ingentis industriae^d atque consilii. Regnavit annis^e sexaginta, vixit septuaginta duobus: contra Romanos bellum habuit annis quadraginta.

5. Tigrani deinde Pompeius bellum intulit. Ille^f se^g ei^a dedit, et in castra Pompeii venit, ac diadema suum^h in ejus^a manibus collocavit, quod ei Pompeiusⁱ reposuit. Parte^j regni eum multavit et grandi pecunia. Tum alios etiam reges et populos superavit. Armeniam Minorem Deiotaro, Galatiae regi, donavit, quia auxilium contra Mithridatem tulerat. Seleuciam, vicinam Antiochiae civitatem, libertate^k donavit, quod regem Tigranem non recepisset.^l Inde in Judaeam transgressus, Hierosolymam, caput gentis, tertio mense cepit, duodecim millibus Judaeorum occisis, ceteris in fidem receptis. His gestis finem

^a § 211, R. 5.

^b § 262, R. 1.

^c § 254, R. 3.

^d § 211, R. 6.

^e § 236.

^f § 207, R. 23.

^g § 208.

^h § 208, (6.)

ⁱ § 9, 1.

^j § 251.

^k § 249, I.

^l § 266, 3.

antiquissimo bello imposuit. Ante triumphantis* currum ducti sunt filii Mithridātis, filius Tigrānis, et Aristobūlus, rex Judæōrum. Prælatā ingens pecunia, auri atque argenti infinitum.† Hoc tempore nullum per orbem terrarum grave bellum erat.

6. M. Tullio Cicerōne oratore et C. Antonio consulibus, anno ab urbe conditā sexcentesimo undenonagesimo L. Sergius Catilīna, nobilissimi generis vir, sed ingenii pravissimi, ad delendam patriam conjuravit cum quibusdam claris quidem* sed audacibus viris. A Cicerōne urbe^b expulsus est, socii ejus deprehensi et in carcere strangulati sunt. Ab Antonio, altero consule, Catilīna ipse proelio victus est et interfectus.

A. U.
689.

7. Anno urbis conditæ sexcentesimo nonagesimo tertio C. Julius Cæsar cum L. Bibūlo consul est factus. Quum ei Gallia decreta esset, semper vincendo^c usque ad Oceānum Britannicum processit. Domuit autem annis^d novem ferè omnem Galliam, quæ inter Alpes, flumen Rhodānum, Rhenum et Oceānum est. Britannis mox bellum intulit, quibus ante eum ne nomen quidem Romanōrum cognitum erat; Germānos quoque trans Rhenum aggressus, ingentibus proeliis vicit.

A. U.
693

8. Circa eādem tempora M. Licinius Crassus contra Parthos missus est. Et quum circa Carras contra omnia et auspicia proelium commisisset, a Surēnā, Orōdis regis uce, victus et interfectus est cum filio, clarissimo et præstantissimo juvène. Reliquiæ exercitūs per C. Cassium quæstōrem servatæ sunt.

A. U.
700.

* Supply *Pomptii*.

† Supply *pondus*.

^a § 279, 3, (a.) & (d.) ^b § 242.

^c § 275, R. 4. ^d § 253.

A. U. 706. 9. Hinc jam bellum civile successit, quo Romani nominis fortuna mutata est. Cæsar enim victor e Galliâ rediens, absens cœpit poscère altèrum consulatum; quem quum aliqui sine dubitatione deferrent, * contradictum est ^b a Pompèio et aliis, jussusque est, dimissis exercitiis, in urbem redire. Propter hanc injuriam ab Arimino, ubi milites congregatos habebat, infesto exercitu Romam contendit. Consules cum Pompèio, senatusque omnis atque universa nobilitas ex urbe fugit, et in Græciam transiit; et, dum senatus bellum contra Cæsarem parabat, hic vacuum urbem ingressus dictatorem se fecit.

10. Inde Hispanias petit, ibique Pompèii legiones superavit; tum in Græciâ adversum Pompèium ipsum dimicavit. Primo proelio victus est et fugatus; evasit tamen, quia nocte interveniente Pompèius sequi noluit; dixitque Cæsar, nec ^c Pompèium scire vincere, et illo tantum die se potuisse superari. Deinde in Thessaliâ apud Pharsalum ingentibus utrinque copiis commissis dimicaverunt. Nunquam adhuc Romane copiae majores neque melioribus ducibus ^d conveniant. Pugnatum est ^e ingenti contentione, victusque ad postremum Pompèius, et castra ejus direpta sunt. Ipse fugatus Alexandriam petiit, ut a rege Ægypti, cui tutor a senatu datus fuerat, acciperet auxilia. At hic fortunam magis quam amicitiam secutus, occidit Pompèium, caput ejus et annulum Cæsari misit. Quo conspecto, Cæsar lacrymas fudisse dicitur, tanti viri intuens caput, et generi ^f quondam sui.

* Pompey married Julia, the daughter of Cæsar; but she was now dead.

^a § 145, II. 4.

^b § 278, R. 7.

^c § 209, R. 3; (2.)

^d § 184, 2.

^e § 249, III., & R.

11. Quum ad Alexandriam venisset Cæsar, Ptolemæus ei insidias parare voluit, quâ de causâ regi bellum illatum est. Rex victus in Nilo periit, inventumque est corpus ejus cum lorica aureâ. Cæsar, Alexandriam potitus, regnum Cleopatræ dedit. Tum inde profectus Pompeianarum partium reliquias est persecutus, bellisque civilibus toto terrarum orbe compositis, Romam rediit. Ubi quum insolentius agere cœpisset, conjuratum* est in eum a sexaginta vel amplius senatoribus, equitibusque Romanis. Præcipui fuerunt inter conjuratos Bruti duo ex genere illius Bruti, qui, regibus expulsis, primus Romæ consul fuerat, C. Cassius et Servilius Casca. Ergo Cæsar, quum in curiam venisset, viginti tribus vulneribus confossus est.

A. U.
709.

12. Interfecto Cæsare, anno urbis septingentesimo nono bella civilia reparata sunt. Senatus favēbat Cæsaris percussoribus,^b Antonius consul a Cæsaris partibus stabat. Ergo turbata republica, Antonius, multis sceleribus commissis, a senatu hostis judicatus est. Fusus fugatusque Antonius, amisso exercitu, confugit ad Lepidum, qui Cæsari^c magister equitum fuerat, et tum grandes copias militum habebat; a quo susceptus est. Mox Octavianus cum Antonio pacem fecit, et quasi vindicaturus^d patris* sui mortem, a quo per testamentum fuerat adoptatus, Romam cum exercitu profectus extorsit, ut sibi juveni viginti annorum^e consulatus daretur. Tum junctus cum Antonio et Lepido rempublicam armis tenere cœpit, senatumque proscripsit. Per hos etiam Cicero orator occisus est, multique alii nobiles.

* i. e. Julii Cæsaris.

^a § 184, 2.

^b § 211, R. 5, (1.)

^c § 211, R. 6.

^b § 223, R. 2.

^d § 274, R. 6.

13. Interea Brutus et Cassius, interfecōres Cæsāris, ingens bellum movērunt. Profecti contra eos Cæsar Octaviānus, qui postea Augustus est appellātus, et M. Antonius, apud Philippos, Macedoniæ urbem, contra eos pugnavērunt. Primo prælio victi sunt Antonius et Cæsar; perit tamen dux nobilitātis Cassius; secundo Brutum et infinitam nobilitatem, quæ cum illis bellum suscepērat, victam* interfecērunt. Tum victōres rempublicam ita inter se divisērunt, ut Octaviānus Cæsar Hispanias, Gallias, Italiam tenēret; Antonius Orientem, Lepīdus Africam accipēret.

14. Paulò post Antonius, repudiātā sorōre Cæsāris Octaviāni, Cleopātram, regīnam Ægypti, uxōrem duxit. Ab hâc incitātus ingens bellum commōvit, dum Cleopātra cupiditate muliēbri optat Romæ regnāre. Victus est ab

Augusto navāli pugnâ clarâ et illustri apud Actium, qui locus in Epīro est. Hinc fugit in Ægyptum, et, desperātis rebus, quum omnes ad Augustum transirent, se ipse^b interēmit. Cleopātra quoque aspīdem sibi admīsit, et venēno ejus exstincta est. Ita bellis toto orbe confectis, Octaviānus Augustus Romam rediit anno duodecīmo* quàm consul fuērat. Ex eo inde tempore rempublicam per quadraginta et quatuor annos solus obtinuit. Antè enim duodēcim annis cum Antonio et Lepīdo tenuerat.† Ita ab initio principātūs ejus usque ad finem quinquaginta sex anni fuēre.

* Supply *post.* § 253, R. 1.

† What is understood?

* § 205, R. 2, E.

^b § 207, R. 28.

OF THE GEOGRAPHY AND THE NATIONS OF ANTIQUITY.

1. **UNIVERSUS** terrarum orbis in tres partes dividitur, Eurōpam,^a Asiam, Africam. Eurōpa ab Africā sejungitur freto Gaditāno, in cuius utrāque parte montes sunt altissīmi, Abŷla in Africā, in Eurōpā Calpe, qui montes Hercūlis columnæ appellantur. Per idem fretum mare internum, quod littoribus Eurōpæ, Asiæ, et Africæ includitur, jungitur cum Oceāno.

2. Eurōpa terminos^b habet ab oriente Tanaim fluvium, pontum Euxinum, et palūdem Mæotīda; ^c a meridie, mare internum; ab occidente, mare Atlanticum sive Oceānum; a septentrione, mare Britannicum. Mare internum tres maximos sinus habet. Quorum is, qui Asiam a Græciā sejungit, Ægæum mare vocatur; secundus, qui est inter Græciam et Italiam, Ionium; tertius denique, qui occidentales Italiæ oras alluit, a Romānis Tuscum, a Græcis Tyrhēnum mare appellatur.

3. In eā Eurōpæ parte, quæ ad occāsum vergit, prima terrarum est Hispania, quæ a tribus lateribus mari circumdāta per Pyrenæos montes cum Galliā cohæret. Quum

^a § 204, R. 10.

^b § 230, R. 2.

^c § 80, I.

universa Hispania dives sit^e et fœcunda, ea tamen regio, quæ a flumine Bæti^b Bætica vocatur, ceteras fertilitate^e antecellit. Ibi Gades sitæ, insula cum urbe a Tyriis condita, quæ freto Gaditano nomen dedit. Tota illa regio viris,^d equis, ferro, plumbo, ære, argento, aurorque abundat, et ubi penuriâ aquarum minus est fertilis, linum tamen aut spartum alit. Marinoris quoque lapidinas habet. In Bætica minium reperitur.

4. Gallia posita est inter Pyrenæos montes et Rhenum; orientalem oram Tuscum mare alluit, occidentalem Oceanus. Ejus pars illa, quæ Italiae^e est opposita, et Narbonensis vocatur, omnium* est lætissima. In eâ orâ sita est Massilia, urbs a Phocæis condita, qui, patriâ a Persis devictâ, quum servitutem ferre non possent, Asiâ relictâ, novas in Eurôpâ sedes quæsiverant. Ibidem est campus lapideus, ubi Hercules dicitur contra Neptuni liberos dimicasse. Quum tela defecissent, Jupiter filium imbre lapidum adjūvit. Credas^f pluisse; † adeò multi passim jacent.

5. Rhodanus fluvius, haud longè a Rheni fontibus ortus, lacu Lemano excipitur, servatque impetum, ita ut per medium lacum integer fluat, tantusque, quantus venit, egrediatur. Inde ad occasum versus, Gallias aliquandiu dirimit; donec, cursu in meridiem flexo, aliorum amnium accessu auctus in mare effunditur.

6. Ea pars Galliae, quæ ad Rhenum porrigitur, frumenti^e pabulique feracissima est, cœlum salubre; noxia animalium genera pauca alit. Incolæ superbi et superstitiosi, ita ut deos humanis victimis^h gaudere existiment.

* Supply *partium*.

† Supply *illos, i. e. lapides*.

^e § 263, 5, R. 1.

^d § 250, 2, (2.)

^e § 213.

^b § 82, E. 2, (b.)

^e § 224.

^h § 247, 1, (2.)

^d § 250.

^f § 261, R. 4.

Magistri religiōnum et sapientiæ sunt Druidæ, qui, quæ se scire profitentur, in antris abditisque silvis docent. Animas æternas esse credunt, vitamque alteram post mortem incipere. Hanc ob causam cum defunctis arma cremant aut defodiunt, eamque doctrinam homines ad bellum^b alacriores facere existimant.

7. Universa Gallia divisa est inter tres magnos populos, qui fluviis terminantur. A Pyrenæo monte usque ad Garumnam Aquitani habitant; inde ad Sequanā Celtæ; Belgæ denique usque ad Rhenum pertinent.

8. Garumina amnis, ex Pyrenæo monte delapsus, diu vadōsus est et vix navigabilis. Quanto magis procedit, tanto fit latior; ad postrimum magni freti^d similis, non solum majora navigia tolerat, verum etiam more maris exsurgit, navigantesque^e atrociter jactat.

9. Sequana ex Alpibus ortus in septentrionem pergit. Postquam se haud procul Lutetiā cum Matronā conjunxit, Oceano^f infunditur. Hæc flumina opportunissima sunt mercibus^h permutandis et ex mariⁱ interno in Oceanum transvehendis.

10. Rhenus itidem ex Alpibus ortus haud procul ab origine lacum efficit Venetum, qui etiam Brigantinus appellatur. Deinde longo spatio^j per fines Helvetiorum, Mediomatricorum, et Trevirorum continuo alveo fertur, aut modicas insulas^k circumfluens; in agro Batavo autem, ubi Oceano appropinquavit, in plures amnes dividitur; nec jam amnis, sed ripis longè recedentibus, ingens lacus,

^a § 206, (4.)

^b § 213, R. 4, (2.)

^c § 256, R. 16, & (2.)

^d § 222, R. 2.

^e § 205, R. 7, (1,) N. 1.

^f § 241, R. 2.

^g § 224.

^h § 275, R. 2.

ⁱ § 82, E. 1.

^j § 236.

^k § 233.

Flevo appellatur, ejusdemque nominis insulam amplexus, fit iterum arctior et fluvius iterum in mare emittitur.

11. Trans Rhenum Germani habitant usque ad Vistulam, quae finis est Germaniae ad orientem. Ad meridiem terminatur Alpibus, ad septentrionem mari Britannico et Baltico. Incolae corporum proceritate excellunt. Animos bellando corpora laboribus exercent. Hanc ob causam crebro bella gerunt cum finitimis, non tam finium prolatandorum^b causa, aut imperii cupiditate, sed ob belli amorem. Mites tamen sunt erga supplices^c et boni hospitibus. Urbes moenibus cinctas aut fossis aggeribusque munitas non habent. Ipsas domos ad breve tempus struunt non lapidibus aut lateribus coctis sed lignis, quae frondibus tegunt. Nam diu eodem in loco morari^d periculosum arbitrantur libertati.

12. Agriculturam^e Germani non admodum student, nec quisquam agri modum certum aut fines proprios habet. Lacte vescuntur et caseo et carne. Ubi fons, campus, nemusve iis placuerit,^f ibi domos figunt, mox aliò transituri cum conjugibus et liberis. Interdum etiam hiemem in subterraneis specibus dicuntur transigere.

13. Germania altis montibus, silvis, paludibusque in via redditur. Inter silvas^g maxima est Hercynia, cujus latitudinem Caesar novem dierum iter^h patere narrat. Insequentem tempore magna pars ejus excisa est. Flumina sunt in Germaniam multa et magna. Inter haec clarissimum nomen Rheni, de quo supra diximus, et Danubii. Clari quoque amnes, Moenus, Visurgis, Albis. Danubius, om-

^a § 275, III., R. 4.

^b § 275, III., R. 1.

^c § 222, R. 4, (3.)

^d § 269, R. 1.

^e § 223.

^f § 223, R. 2.

^g § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

^h § 236.

nium Eurōpæ fluminum maximus, apud Rhætos oritur, flexōque ad ortum solis cursu, receptisque sexaginta annibus, in Pontum Euxinum sex vastis ostiis effunditur.

14. Britanniam insulam Phœnicibus innotuisse, eosque stannum inde et plumbum pellesque petivisse, probabile est. Romānis eam Julius Cæsar primus aperuit; neque tamen prius cognita esse cœpit quā Claudius imperans. Hadriānus eam, muro ab oceāno Germanico ad Hibernicum mare ducto, in duas partes divisit, ut inferiorem insulæ partem, quæ Romānis parēbat, a barbarōrum populōrum, qui in Scotiā habitābant, incursionibus tueretur.

15. Maxima insulæ pars campestris, collibus passim silvisque distincta. Incolæ Gallos proceritate^b corporum vincunt, ceterum ingenio^b Gallis similes, simpliciōres tamen illis^c magisque barbāri. Nemora habitant pro urbibus. Ibi tuguria exstruunt et stabula pecōri, sed plerumque ad breve tempus. Humanitate ceteris præstant ii, qui Cantium incolunt. Tota hæc regio est maritima. Qui inferiorem insulæ partem habitant, frumenta non serunt; lacte^d et carne vivunt. Pro vestibus induti sunt pellibus.^e

16. Italia ab Alpibus usque ad fretum Siculum porrigitur inter mare Tuscum et Adriaticum. Multo^f longior est quā latior.^g In medio se attollit Apenninus mons, qui, postquam continenti jugo progressus est usque ad Apuliam, in duos quasi ramos dividitur. Nobilissima regio ob fertilitatem soli cœlique salubritatem. Quum longè in mare procurrat, plurimos habet portus populōrum inter se^h patentes commercio.ⁱ Neque ulla facillè^j est regio,

^a § 257.

^b § 250.

^c § 256, 2.

^d § 245, II. 4.

^e § 249.

^f § 256, R. 16, & (2.)

^g § 256, R. 12.

^h § 208, (5.)

ⁱ § 223.

^j § 277, R. 7.

quæ tot tamque pulchras urbes habeat,* inter quas Roma et magnitudine et nominis famâ eminet.

17. Hæc urbs, orbis terrarum caput, septem montes complectitur. Initio quatuor portas habebat; Augusti ævo triginta septem. Urbis magnificentiam augēbant fora, templa, porticus, aquæductus, theātra, arcus triumphāles, horti denique, et id genus^b alia, ad quæ vel lecta animus stupet. Quare rectè de eâ prædicāre videntur, qui nullius urbis in toto orbe terrarum magnificentiam ei^c comparari posse dixerunt.

18. Felicissīma in Italiâ regio est Campania. Multi ibi vitiferi colles, ubi nobilissīma vina gignuntur, Setinum, Cæcūbum, Falernum, Massicum. Calidi ibidem fontes^d saluberrimi. Nusquam generosior olea. Conchylio^e quoque et pisce nobili maria vicīna scatent.

19. Clarissīmi amnes Italiæ sunt Padus et Tibēris. Et Padus quidem in superioriōre parte, quæ Gallia Cisalpina vocatur, ab inis radicibus Vesūli montis exoritur; primūm exilis, deinde aliis amnibus ita alitur, ut se per septem ostia in mare effundat. Tibēris, qui antiquissimis temporibus Albulæ nomen habebat, ex Apennino oritur; deinde duobus et quadraginta fluminibus auctus fit navigabilis. Plurimas in utraq̄ue ripâ villas adspicit, præcipuè autem urbis Romānæ magnificentiam. Placidissimus amnium rarò ripas egreditur.

20. In inferioriōre parte Italiæ clara quondam urbs Tarentum, quæ maris sinui, cui adjacet, nomen dedit. Soli fertilitas cœlique jucunda temperies in causâ fuisse videtur, ut incōlæ luxuriâ et deliciis enervarentur. Quumque^f

* § 264, 7.

^c § 224.

^e § 250, 2, (2.)

^b § 231, R. 5, & 6.

^d § 209, R. 4.

^f § 263, 5, R. 1.

aliquandiu potentiâ * florērent, copiasque haud contemnedas alērent, peregrinis tamen plerūmque ducibus in bellis utebantur, ut Pyrrho, rege Epīri, quo superāto, urbs in Romanōrum potestātem venit.

21. Proximā Italiæ est Sicilia, insūla omnium* maris interni maxīma. Antiquissimis temporibus eam cum Italiā cohæsisse, marisque impētu, aut terræ motu inde divulsam esse, verisimile est. Forma triangulāris, ita ut littēræ, quam Græci Delta vocant, imaginem refērat. A tribus promontoriis vocātur Trinacria. Nobilissimus ibi mons Ætnæ, qui urbi Catānæ immīnet, tum ob altitudinem, tum etiam ob ignes, quos effundit; quare Cyclōpum in illo monte officinam esse poētæ dicunt. Cinēres e crateribus egesti agrum circumjacentem fœcundum et ferācem reddere existimantur. Sunt ibi Piōrum campi, qui nomen habent a duōbus juvenibus Catanensibus, qui, flammis quondam repentē ingruentibus, parentes senectūte confectos, humēris sublātos, flammæ^b eripuisse feruntur. Nomina fratrum Amphinōmus et Anāpus fuērunt.

22. Inter urbes Siciliæ nulla est illustrior Syracūsis, Corinthiōrum coloniā, ex quinque urbibus conflātā. Ab Atheniensibus bello petita, maximas hostium copias delēvit: Carthaginienses etiam magnis interdum cladibus affēcit. Secundo bello Punico per triennium oppugnāta, Archimēdis potissimūm ingenio et arte defensa, a M. Marcello capta est. Vicinus huic urbi fons Arethūsæ Nymphæ^c sacer, ad quam Alphēus^d amnis ex Peloponnēso per mare Ionium lapsus † commissāri ‡ dicitur. Nam si quid ad Olympiam in illum amnem jactum fuērit, id in Arethūsæ

* Supply *insulārum*.

† Supply *esse*.

‡ Infinitive denoting a purpose after *lapsus esse*. § 271, N. 3.

* § 250.

^b § 224, R. 2.

^c § 222, 3.

^d § 293. N.

fonte reddi.* De illâ fabulâ quid statuendum sit,* sponse apparet.

23. In mari Ligustico insula est Corsica, quam Græci Cynnum vocant. Terra aspera multisque locis^b invia, cælum grave, mare circa^c importunum. Incolæ latrociniiis dediti feri sunt et horridi. Mella quoque illius insulæ amara esse dicuntur corporibusque^d nocere. Proxima ei est Sardinia, quæ a Græcis mercatoribus Ichnusa vocatur, quia formam humani vestigii habet. Solum^e quam cælum melius. Illud fertile, hoc grave ac noxium. Noxia quoque animalia herbasque venenatas gignit. Multum inde frumenti^f Romam mittitur; unde hæc insula et Sicilia nutrites urbis vocantur.

24. Græcia nominis celebritate^g omnes ferè alias orbis terrarum regiones superavit. Nulla enim magnorum ingeniorum^h fuit feracior; neque ulla belli pacisque artes majore studio excoluit. Plurimas eadem colonias in omnes terræ partes deduxit. Multum itaque terrâ marique valuit, et gravissima bella magnâ cum gloriâ gessit.

25. Græcia inter Ionium et Ægæum mare porrigitur. In plurimas regiones divisa est, quarum amplissimæ sunt Macedonia et Epirus — quamquam hæc a nonnullis a Græciâ sejunguntur — tum Thessalia. Macedoniam Philippi et Alexandri regnum illustravit; quorum illeⁱ Græciam subegit, hic^j Asiam latissimè domuit, ereptumque Persis^k imperium in Macedones transtulit. Centum ejus regionis et quinquaginta urbes numerantur; quarum septuaginta

* Supply *dicitur*.

^a § 265.

^b § 209, R. 4.

^c § 213.

^d § 254, R. 3.

^e § 212, R. 3.

^f § 207, R. 23.

^g § 235, R. 10.

^h § 250.

ⁱ § 224, R. 2.

^j § 223 R. 2.

duas, Perseo, ultimo Macedoniæ rege, superato, Paulus Æmilius diripuit.

26. Epirus, quæ ab Acrocerauniis incipit montibus, desinit in Achelœo flumine. Plures eam populi inœolunt. Illustris ibi Dodœna in Molossorum finibus, vetustissimo Jovis oraculo inclÿta. Columbæ ibi ex arboribus oracula dedisse narrantur; quercusque ipsas et lebètes æneis inde suspensos deorum voluntatem tinnitu significasse^a fama est.

27. Achelœi fluvii ostiis insulæ aliquot objacent, quarum maxima est Cephallenia. Multæ præterea insulæ littori Ep̄iri adjacent, interque eas Corcÿra, quam Homerus Scheriam appellasse existimatur. In hæc Phæacas posuit ille et hortos Alcinoi. Coloniam huc deduxerunt Corinthii, quo^b tempore Numa Pompilius Romæ^c regnavit. Vicina ei Ithæca, Ulyssis patria, aspera montibus, sed Homeri carminibus adeo nobilitata, ut^d ne fertilissimis quidem regionibus cedat.

28. Thessalia latè patet inter Macedoniam et Ep̄irum, fecunda regio, generosis præcipuè equis^e excellens, unde Thessalorum equitatus celeberrimus. Montes ibi memorabiles Olympus, in quo deorum sedes esse existimatur, Pelion et Ossa, per quos^f gigantes cælum petivisse dicuntur; Ceta denique, in cujus vertice Hercules, rogo consensu, se ipsum^g cremavit. Inter Ossam^h et Olympum Penæus, limpidissimus amnis, delabitur, vallem amœnissimam, Tempe vocatam, irrigans.

29. Inter reliquas Græciæ regiones nominis claritate eminet Attica, quæ etiam Atthis vocatur. Ibi Athênæ,

^a § 272.

^d § 262, R. 1.

^e § 207, R. 28.

^b § 206, (3.)

^c § 250.

^h § 235, R. 2.

^f § 221, 1.

^g § 247, R. 4.

de quâ urbe deus inter se certasse fama est. Certius est,* nullam unquam urbem tot poetas tulisse, tot oratores, tot philosophos, totque in omni virtutis genere claros viros. Res autem bello eas gessit, ut huic soli^b gloriae studere videretur; pacisque artes ita excoluit, ut hac laude magis etiam quam belli gloriam splendēret. Arx ibi sive Acropolis^c urbi imminens, unde latus in mare prospectus patet. Per propylæa ad eam ascenditur,^d splendidum Periclis opus. Cum ipsâ urbe per longos muros conjunctus est portus Piræus, post bellum Persicum secundum a Themistocle munitus. Tutissima ibi statio navium.

30. Atticam attingit Bœotia, fertilissima regio. Incolæ magis corporibus^e valent quam ingenii. Urbs celeberrima Thebæ,^f quas Amphion musices ope moenibus einxisse dicitur. Illustravit eam Pindari poëtæ ingenium, Epaminondæ virtus. Mons^g ibi Helicon,* Musarum sedes, et Cithæron plurimis poëtarum fabulis celebratus.

31. Bœotiæ* Phocis finitima, ubi Delphi urbs clarissima. In quâ urbe oraculum Apollinis quantam apud omnes gentes auctoritatem habuerit,^h quot quamque præclara munera ex omni ferè terrarum orbe Delphosⁱ missa fuerint, nemo ignorat. Imminet urbi Parnassus mons, in cujus verticibus Musæ habitare dicuntur, unde aqua fontis Castalii poëtarum ingenia inflammare existimatur.

32. Cum eâ parte Græciæ, quam hactenus descripsimus, cohæret ingens peninsula, quæ Peloponnësus vocatur, platani folio simillima. Angustus ille trames inter

* What is the predicate of this proposition?

• § 269.

• § 209, R. 4.

• § 265.

• § 107.

• § 209, R. 3, (2.)

• § 237.

• § 223.

• § 250.

Ægæum mare et Ionium, per quem cum Megaride cohæret, Isthmus appellatur. In eo templum Neptûni est, ad quod ludî celebrantur Isthmici. Ibîdem in ipso Peloponnēsi aditu, Corinthus sita est, urbs antiquissîma, ex cujus summâ^a arce, (Acrocorinthon^b appellant,*) utrumque mare conspicitur. Quum opibus floreret, maritimisque valeret copiis, gravia bella gessit. In bello Achaico, quod Români cum Græcis gesserunt, pulcherrima urbs, quam Cicero Græciæ lumen appellat, a L. Mummio expugnata funditusque delêta est. Restituit eam Julius Cæsar, colonosque^c eò milites veteranos misit.

33. Nobilis est in Peloponnēso urbs Olympia, templo Jovis Olympii ac statuâ illustris. Statua ex ebore facta, Phidiæ summi artificis opus præstantissimum. Prope illud templum ad Alphēi fluminis ripas ludî celebrantur Olympici, ad quos videndos^d ex totâ Græciâ concurrunt.^e Ab his ludis Græca gens res gestas suas numerat.

34. Nec Sparta prætereunda est, urbs nobilissima, quam Lyncurgi leges, civiumque virtus et patientia illustravit.^f Nulla ferè gens bellicâ laude^g magis floruit, pluresque viros fortes constantesque genuit. Urbi immînet mons Taygētus, qui usque ad Arcadiam procurrit. Proximè urbem^h Eurōtas fluvius delabitur, ad cujus ripas Spartani se exercere solēbant. In Sinum Laconicum effunditur. Haud procul inde abest promontorium Tænarum, ubi altissimi specus, per quos Orpheum ad infēros descendisse narrant.ⁱ

35. Mare Ægæum, inter Græciam Asiamque patens

* Supply *quam*. § 230.

^a § 205, R. 17.

^b § 275, III., R. 3.

^c § 250.

^d § 54.

^e § 184, 2.

^f § 235, (5.), R. 11.

^g § 230, R. 2.

^h § 209, R. 12, (3.)

ⁱ § 209, R. 2, (2.)

plurimis insulis distinguitur. Illustres inter eas sunt Cyclades, sic appellatae, quia in orbem jacent. Media earum est Delus, quae repente e mari enata esse dicitur. In ea insula Latona Apollinem et Dianam peperit, quae numina ibi una cum matre summam religionem coluntur. Urbi imminet Cynthus, mons excelsus et arduus. Inopis amnis pariter cum Nilo decrescere et augeri dicitur. Mercatus in Delo celeberrimus, quod ob portus commoditatem templique religionem mercatores ex toto orbe terrarum eo confluabant. Eandem ob causam civitates Graeciae, post secundum Persicum bellum, tributa ad belli usum in eam insulam, tanquam in commune totius Graeciae aerarium, conferbant; quam pecuniam insequenti tempore Athenienses in suam urbem transtulerunt.

36. Euboea insula littori^b Boeotiae et Atticae praetenditur, angusto freto a continenti distans. Terrae motu a Boeotia avulsa esse creditur; saepius eam concussam esse constat. Fretum, quo a Graecia jungitur, vocatur Euripus, saevum et aestuosum mare, quod continuo motu agitur. Nonnulli dicunt septies quovis die statis temporibus fluctus alterno motu agitari; alii hoc negant, dicentes, mare temere in venti modum huc illuc moveri. Sunt, qui narrent,^c Aristotelem philosophum, quia hujus miraculi causas investigare non posset,^d aegritudine confectum esse.

37. Jam ad Boreales regiones pergamus.^e Supra Macedoniam Thracia porrigitur a Ponto Euxino usque ad Illyriam. Regio frigida et in iis tantum partibus foecundior, quae propiores sunt mari. Pomiferae arbores rarae; frequentiores vites; sed uvae non maturescunt, nisi frigus

^a § 212.

^c § 269.

^e § 266, 2.

^b § 224.

^d § 264, 6.

^f § 207, R. 6.

studiōsè arcētur. Sola Thasus, insūla littōri Thraciæ adjācens; vino excellit. Amnes sunt celeberrimi Hebrus, ad quem Orpheus a Mænadibus discerptus esse dicitur; Nestus et Strymon. Montes altissimi, Hæmus, ex cujus vertice Pontus et Adria conspiciuntur; Rhodope et Orbelus.

38. Plures Thraciam gentes incolunt nominibus diversæ et moribus. Inter hæc Getæ omnium sunt ferocissimi et ad mortem paratissimi.* Animas enim post mortem redituras existimant. Recens nati apud eos deflentur; funera autem cantu lusūque celebrantur. Plures singulæ uxores habent. Hæ omnes, viro defuncto, mactari simulque cum eo sepeliri cupiunt, magnoque id certamine a judicibus^b contendunt. Virgines non a parentibus traduntur viris, sed aut publicè ducendæ locantur, aut veniunt. Formosæ in pretio sunt; ceteræ maritos mercède datâ inveniunt.

39. Inter urbes Thraciæ memorabile est Byzantium, ad Bosporum Thracium, urbs naturâ munita et arte, quæ cum^c ob soli fertilitatem, tum ob vicinitatem maris omnium rerum, quas vita requirit, copiâ^d abundat. Nec Sestos prætereunda est silentio, urbs ad Hellespontum posita, quam amor Herus et Leandri memorabilem reddidit; nec Cynossema, tumultus Hecubæ, ubi illa, post Trojam dirutam, in canem mutata et sepulta esse dicitur. Nomen etiam habet in iisdem regionibus urbs Ænos, ab Ænêa e patriâ profugo condita; Zone, ubi nemora Orpheum canentem secuta esse narrantur; Abdera denique, ubi Diomedes rex advenas equis suis devorandos objiciēbat, donec ipse ab Hercule iisdem objectus est. Quæ urbs quum ranarum muriumque multitudine infestaretur, incolæ, relicto patriæ

* § 222, R. 4.

^b § 231, R. 2.^c § 278, R. 7.^d § 250, (2.)

solo, novas sedes quæsiuerunt. Hos Cassander, rex Macedoniæ, in societatem accepisse, agrosque in extrêmâ Macedoniâ assignasse dicitur.

40. Jam de Scythiis pauca dicenda sunt. Terminatur Scythia ab uno latere Ponto Euxino, ab altero montibus Rhipæis, a tergo Asiâ et Phaside flumine. Vasta regio nullis ferè intus finibus dividitur. Scythæ enim nec agrum exercent, nec certas sedes habent, sed armenta et pecora pascentes per incultas solitudines errare solent. Uxores liberosque secum in plaustris vehunt. Lacte et melle vescuntur; aurum et argentum, cujus nullus apud eos usus est, aspernantur. Corpora pellibus^b vestiunt.

41. Diversæ sunt Scythiarum gentes, diversique mores. Sunt, qui funera parentum festis sacrificiis celebrant, eorumque capitibus affabre expolitis auroque vinctis propoculis utantur. Agathyrsi ora et corpora pingunt, idque^c tanto magis, quanto quis illustrioribus gaudet majoribus. Ii, qui Tauricam Chersonesum incolunt, antiquissimis temporibus advenas Dianæ mactabant. Interius habitantes ceteris^d rudiiores sunt. Bella amant, et quò quis plures hostes interemerit, eò^e majore existimatione apud suos^f habetur. Ne fœdera quidem incruenta sunt. Sauciant se qui paciscuntur, sanguinemque permistum degustant. Id fidei pignus certissimum esse putant.

42. Maxima flumina Scythicorum sunt Ister, qui et Danubius vocatur, et Borysthènes. De Istro supra dictum est.^g Borysthènes, ex ignotis fontibus ortus, liquidissimas

* Supply *faciunt*.

^a § 205, R. 17.

^b § 249, I.

^c § 264, 6.

^d § 256, R. 16.

^e § 137, I, R. (3.)

^f § 247, I, (2.)

^g § 256, 2.

^h § 205, R. 7, (1), N. 1.

ⁱ § 225, III., R. 1.

aquas trahit et potātu^e jucundas. Placīdus idem lætissīma pabūla alit. Magno spatio navigabilis juxta urbem Borys-thenīda^b in Pontum effunditur.

43. Ultra Rhipæos montes et Aquilōnem gens habitāre existimātur felicissīma, Hyperborēos^{*} appellant. Regio aprīca, felix cœli temperies omnīque afflātū^e noxiō carens. Semel in anno sol iis oritur solstitio,^e brumâ semel occidit. Incōlæ in nemoribus et lucis habitant; sine omni discordiâ et ægritudine vivunt. Quum vitæ^e eos^l tædet, epūlis sumptis ex rupe se in mare præcipitant. Hoc enim sepul-
tūræ genus beatissimum esse existimant.

44. Asia cetēris terræ partibus est amplior. Oceānus eam alluit, ut locis ita nominibus diffērens; Eōus ab oriente, a meridie Indicus, a septentrione Scythicus. Asiæ nomīne appellātur etiam peninsūla, quæ a mari Ægæo usque ad Armeniam patet. In hac partē est Bithynia ad Propontidem sita, ubi Granicus in mare effunditur, ad quem amnem Alexander, rex Macedoniæ, primam victoriam de Persis reportavit. Trans illum amnem sita est Cyzicus in cervice peninsulæ, urbs nobilissīma, a Cyzico appellāta, qui in illis regionibus ab Argonautis pugnâ occisus est. Haud procul ab illâ urbe Rhyndæcus in mare effunditur, circa quem angues nascuntur, non solūm ob magnitudinem mirabiles, sed etiam ob id, quòd, quum ex aquâ emergunt et hiant, supervolantes aves absorbent.

45. Propontis cum Ponto jungitur per Bospōrum,^e quod fretum quinque stadia latum Eurōpam ab Asiâ separāt. Ipsi in faucibus Bospōri oppidum est Chalcēdon,† ab

* Supply *quam*.

† Supply *condita*.

^a § 276, III.

^e § 253.

^l § 229, R. 6.

^b § 80, I.

^e § 215, (I.)

^e § 247, R. 4.

^e § 250, (2.)

Argiâ, Megarensium princîpe, et templum Jovis, ab Jasõne conditum. Pontus ipse ingens est maris sinus, non molli neque arenoso circumdatus littore, tempestatibus^a obnoxius, raris stationibus.^b Olim ob sævitatem populorum, qui circa habitant, Axënus appellatus fuisse dicitur; postea, mollitis illorum moribus, dictus est Euxinus.

46. In littore Ponti, in Mariandynorum agro, urbs est Heraclëa, ab Hercule, ut fertur, condita. Juxta eam spelunca est Acherusia, quam ad Manes perviam esse existimant.^c Hinc Gerberus ab Hercule extractus fuisse dicitur. Ultra fluvium Thermodonta Mossyni habitant. Hi totum corpus distinguunt notis. Reges suffragio eligunt; eosdem in turre ligneâ inclusos arctissime custodiunt, et, si quid perpëram imperitaverint,^d inedia totius diëi afficiunt. Extrëmum Ponti angulum Colchi tenent ad Phasidem; quæ loca fabula de vellere aureo et Argonautarum expeditio illustravit.

47. Inter provincias Asiæ propriè dictæ illustris est Ionia, in duodëcim civitates divisa. Inter eas est Milëtus, belli pacisque artibus inclÿta; eique vicinum Panionium, sacra regio, quò omnes Iõnum civitates statis temporibus legatos solëbant mittere. Nulla facilè^e urbs plures colonias misit, quàm Milëtus. Ephësi, quam^f urbem Amazõnes condidisse traduntur, templum est Dianæ, quod septem mundi miraculis^g annumerari solet. Totius templi longitudo est quadringentorum viginti quinque pedum,^h latitudo ducentorum viginti; columnæ centum viginti septem numëro, sexaginta pedum altitudine; ex iis triginta sex cælata. Opëri præfuit Chersiphron architectus.

^a § 222, 3.

^d § 209, R. 2, (1.) (b.)

^e § 224.

^b § 211, R. 6.

^c § 277, R. 7.

^h § 211, R. 6.

^f § 209, R. 2, (2.)

^g § 206, (3.)

48. *Æolis* olim *Mysia* appellata,* et, ubi *Hellespontum* attingit, *Troas*. Ibi *Ilium* fuit situm ad radices montis *Idæ*, urbs bello, quod per decem annos cum universâ *Græciâ* gessit, clarissima. Ab *Idæo* monte *Scamander* defluit et *Simöis*, amnes famâ quàm naturâ majores. Ipsum montem certâmen* deârum *Paridisque* judicium illustrem reddidit. In littore claræ sunt urbes *Rhætëum* et *Dardania*; sed sepulcrum *Ajâcis*, qui ibi post certâmen cum *Ulysse* gladio incubuit, utrâque † clarius.

49. *Ionibus* † *Cares* sunt finitimi, populus armorum* bellique adeo amans, ut aliëna etiam bella mercëde acceptâ gereret. Princeps *Cariæ* urbs *Halicarnassus*, *Argivorum* colonia, regum sedes olim. Unus eorum *Mausolus* fuit. Qui quum vitâ^d defunctus esset, *Artemisia* conjux desiderio mariti flagrans, ossa ejus cineresque contusa cum aquâ miscuit ebibitque, splendidumque præterea sepulcrum extruxit, quod inter septem orbis terrarum miracula censetur.

50. *Cilicia* sita est in intimo recessu maris, ubi *Asia* propriè sic dicta cum *Synâ* jungitur. Sinus ille ab urbe *Isso* *Issici* nomen habet. Fluvius ibi *Cydnus* aquâ^e limpidissimâ et frigidissimâ, in quo *Alexander Macëdo* quum lavaret,^f parum abfuit, quin frigore enecaretur.^g Antrum *Corycium* in hisdem regionibus ob singularem naturam memorabile est. Ingenti illud hiatu patet in monte arduo, altëque demissum undique viret lucis pendentibus. Ubi ad ima perventum est,^h rursus aliud antrum aperitur. Ibi sonitus cymbalorum ingredientesⁱ terrere

* See "MYTHOLOGY," section 11.

† Supply *urbs*.

^a § 209, R. 4.

^d § 245, I.

^e § 262.

^b § 222, 3.

^c § 211, R. 6.

^f § 184, 2.

^g § 213.

^h § 229, R. 4, 1.

ⁱ § 205, R. 7, (1) N. 1.

dicitur. Totus hic specus augustus est et verè sacer, et a diis habitari existimatur.

51. E Ciliciâ egressos^o Syria excipit, cujus pars est Phœnicæ in littore maris interni posita. Hanc regionem sollers hominum genus colit. Phœnices enim litterarum formas a se inventas aliis populis tradiderunt; alias etiam artes, quæ ad navigationem et mercaturam spectant, studiose coluerunt. Ceterum fertilis regio,^b crebrisque fluminibus rigata, quorum ope terræ marisque opes facili negotio inter se^c permutantur. Nobilissimæ Phœnicæ urbes Sidon, antequam a Persis caperetur, maritimarum urbium maxima, et Tyrus, aggere cum terrâ conjuncta. Purpura hujus urbis omnium pretiosissima. Conficitur ille color ex succo in conchis, quæ etiam purpuræ vocantur, latente.

52. Ex Syriâ descenditur^d in Arabiam, pensulam inter duo maria, Rubrum et Persicum, porrectam. Hujus ea pars, quæ ab urbe Petrâ Petrææ nomen accipit, planè est sterilis; hanc excipit ea, quæ ob vastas solitudines Deserta vocatur. His partibus adhæret Arabia Felix, regio angusta, sed cinnami, thuris aliorumque odorum, feracissima. Multæ ibi gentes sunt, quæ fixas sedes non habent,^e Nomâdes a Græcis appellatæ. Lacte et carne ferinâ vescuntur. Multi etiam Arâbum populi latrocinii^f vivunt. Primus e Românis Ælius Gallus in hanc terram cum exercitu penetravit.

53. Camelos inter armenta pascit Oriens. Duo harum sunt genera, Bactrianæ et Arabiæ. Illæ bina habent in dorso tubera, hæ singula; unum autem sub pectore, cui incumbant. Dentium ordine^g superiore carent. Sitim^h

^o § 205, R. 7, (1.) N. 1.

^b § 209, R. 4.

^c § 208, (5.)

^d § 184, 2.

^e § 264, 1, (a.)

^f § 245, II. 4.

^g § 250, (2.)

^h § 79, 2.

quadriduo tolērant; aquam, antēquam bibant, pedibus turbant. Vivunt quinquagēnis annis;^a quædam etiam centēnis.^o

54. Ex Arabiâ pervenitur in Babyloniam, cui Babylōn nomen dedit, Chaldaicārum gentium caput, urbs et magnitudine et divitiis clara. Semirāmis eam condidērat, vel, ut multi credidērunt, Belus, cujus regia ostenditur. Murus exstructus laterculō^c coctili, triginta et duos pedes^e est latus, ita ut quadrigæ inter se occurrentes sine periculō commeāre dicantur; altitudo ducentōrum pedum; turres autem denis^b pedibus^d quàm murus altiōres sunt. Totius opēris ambitus sexaginta millia passuum complectitur. Mediam urbem^f permeat Euphrātes. Arcem habet viginti stadiōrum^f ambitū;^g super ea pensiles horti conspiciuntur, tantæque sunt moles tamque firmæ, ut onēra nemōrum sine detrimento ferant.

55. Amplissīma Asiæ regio^h India primūm patefacta est armis Alexandri Magni, regis Macedoniæ, cujus exemplum successōres secūti in interiōraⁱ Indiæ penetravērunt. In eo tractu, quem Alexander subēgit, quinque millia^j oppidōrum fuisse, gentesque novem, Indiamque tertiam partem esse terrārum omnium, ejus comites scripsērunt. Ingentes ibi sunt amnes, Indus et Indo^k major Ganges. Indus in Paropamisō ortus undeviginti amnes recipit, totīdem Ganges interque eos plures navigabīles.

56. Maxīma in Indiâ gignuntur animalia. Canes ibi grandīōres cetēris. Arbōres tantæ proceritātis esse traduntur, ut sagittis superjāci nequeant. Hoc^l efficit uber-

^a § 236.^b § 119, III.^c § 249, I.^d § 256, R. 16.^e § 233.^f § 211, R. 6.^g § 250.^h § 204.ⁱ § 212, R. 3, N. 4.^j § 272.^k § 256, 2.^l § 206, (13.)

tas soli, temperies cœli, aquarum abundantia. Immânes quoque serpentes alit, qui elephantos morsu et ambitu corporis conficiunt. Solum tam pingue et ferax, ut mella frondibus^a defluant, sylvæ lanas ferant, arundinum internodia fissa cymbarum usum præbeant, binosque, quædam etiam ternos homines, vehant.

57. Incolarum habitus moresque diversi. Lino^b alii vestiuntur et lanis arborum, alii ferarum aviumque pellibus, pars nudi^c incedunt.^d Quidam animalia occidere eorumque carnibus vesci nefas putant;* alii piscibus tantum aluntur. Quidam parentes et propinquos, prius quam annis et macie conficiantur, velut hostias cædunt eorumque visceribus^e epulantur; ubi senectus eos morbusve invadit, mortem in solitudine æquo animo exspectant. Ii, qui sapientiam profitentur, ab ortu solis ad occasum stare solent, solem immobilibus oculis intuentes; ferventibus arenis toto die alternis pedibus insistent. Mortem non exspectant, sed sponte arcessunt in rogos incensos se præcipitantes.

58. Maximos India elephantos gignit, adeoque feroces, ut Afri elephantum illos paveant, nec contueri audeant. Hoc animal cetera omnia docilitate superat. Discunt arma jacere, gladiatorum more congrædi, saltare et per funes incedere. Plinius narrat, Romæ unum signioris ingenii sæpius castigatum esse verberibus, quia tardius^f accipiebatur, quæ tradebantur; eundem repertum esse noctu eadem meditantem. Elephantum gregatim semper ingrediuntur. Ducit agmen maximus natu,^g cogit is, qui ætate ei est

* What are the accusatives after *putant*? § 230.

^a § 242.

^d § 209, R. 11.

^e § 250.

^b § 249.

^c § 245, II. 4.

^f § 205, R. 3.

^g § 256, R. 9, & (a.)

proximus. Annem transitūri minimos præmittunt. Capiuntur foveis. In has ubi elephas decidērit, cetēri ramos congērunt, aggēres construunt, omnīque vi conantur extrahēre. Domantur fame et verberibus. Domiti militānt et tures armatorū in hostes ferunt, magnāque ex parte Orientis bella conficiunt. Totas acies prosternunt, armātos protērunt. Ingens dentibus pretium. In Græciā ebur ad deōrum simulācra tanquam pretiosissima materia adhibētur; in extrēmis^b Africæ postium vicem in domiciliis præbet, sepesque in pecōrum stabulis elephantōrum dentibus fiunt. Inter omnia animalia^a maxime odērunt^c murem. Infestus elephanto etiam rhinocēros, qui nomen habet a cornu, quod in naso gerit. In pugnā maxime adversarii alvum petit, quam scit esse molliōrem. Longitudine elephantum ferè exæquat; crura multo breviora; color buxeus.

59. Etiam Psittācos India mittit. Hæc avis humanas voces optime reddit. Quum loqui discit, ferreo radio verberatur, aliter enim non sentit ictus. Capiti^d ejus eadem est duritia, quæ rostro. Quum devolat, rostro se excipit, eique innititur.

60. Testudines tantæ magnitudinis Indicum mare emit, ut singularum testis casas intēgant.^e Insulas^f rubri præcipue maris his navigant cymbis. Capiuntur obdormiscentes in summâ aquâ, id^g quod proditur stertentium sonitu. Tum terni adnātant, a duobus in dorsum vertitur, a tertio laqueus injicitur, atque ita a pluribus in littore stantibus trahitur. In mari testudines conchyliis vivunt; tanta enim oris est duritia, ut lapides comminuant; in

^a § 212, R. 2, N. 4.

^d § 226.

^f § 237, R. 5.

^b § 212, R. 3, N. 4.

^e § 209, R. 2, (2.)

^g § 206, (13.)

^c § 183, 3, N.

terram egressæ, herbis.* Pariunt ova ovīs aviūm similia, ad centēna numero; eaque extra aquam defossā terrā cooperiunt.

61. Margaritæ Indici oceāni omnium maximè laudantur. Inveniuntur in conchis scopulis adhærentibus. Maxima laus est in candore, magnitudine, lævore, pondere. Rarò duæ inveniuntur, quæ sibi ex omni parte sint similes, Has auribus^a suspendere,^b feminarum est gloria. Duos maximos uniōnes Cleopātra, Ægypti regina, habuisse dicitur. Horum unum, ut Antonium magnificentiā superaret, in cenā aceto solvit, solutum hausit.

62. Ægyptus, inter Catabathmum et Arābas posita, a plurimis ad Asiam refertur; alii Asiam Arabico sinu terminari existimant. Hæc regio, quanquam expert^c est imbrium,^d mirè tamen est fertilis. Hoc^e Nilus efficit, omnium fluviorum, qui in mare internum effunduntur, maximus. Hic in desertis Africæ oritur, tum ex Æthiopiâ descendit in Ægyptum, ubi de altis rupibus præcipitatus usque ad Elephantideam urbem fervens adhuc decurrit. Tum demum fit placidior. Juxta Cercasorum oppidum in plures amnes dividitur, et tandem per septem ora effunditur in mare.

63. Nilus, nivibus in Æthiopiæ montibus solutis, crescere incipit Lunâ novâ post solstitium per quinquaginta ferè dies; totidem diebus minuitur. Justum incrementum est cubitorum sedecim. Si minores sunt aquæ, non omnia rigant. Maximum incrementum fuit cubitorum duodevigiñti; minimum quinque. Quum stetere aquæ, aggères aperiuntur, et arte aqua in agros immittitur. Quum omnis recesserit, agri irrigati et limo obducti seruntur.

* Supply *vivunt*.

^a § 224.

^b § 213.

^c § 206, (13.)

^b § 209.

^d §§ 82, E. 5, and 83. II. 1.

64. Nilus crocodilum alit, belluam quadrupēdem, in terrā non minū8 quā8 in flumīne hominibus infestam. Unum hoc animal terrestre linguę usu caret; dentium plures habet ordīnes; maxilla inferior est immobilis. Magnitudine excēdit plerūmq8 duodeviginti cubita. Parit ova anserinis* non majōra. Unguibus etiam armātus est, et cute contra omnes ictus invictā. Dies in terrā agit, noctes in aquā. Quū satur est, et in littōre somnum capit ore hiante, trochilus, parva avis, dentes ei faucesque purgat. Sed hiantem conspicātus ichneumon, per eadem fauces ut telum aliquod immissus, erōdit alvum. Hebētes oculos dicitur habēre in aquā, extra aquam acerrimos. Tentyritę in insulā Nili habitantes, dirę huic belluę* obviām ire audent, eamque incredibili audaciā expugnant.

65. Aliam etiam belluam Nilus alit, hippopotāmum; unguibus^b binis, dorso^c equi et jubā et hinnitu; rostro resimo, caudā et dentibus aprōrum. Cutis impenetrabilis, pręterquam si humōre madeat. Primus hippopotāmum et quinque crocodilos M. Scaurus ædilitātis suę ludis^d Romę ostendit.

66. Multa in Ægypto mira sunt et artis et naturę opēra. Inter ea, quę manibus hominū facta sunt, eminent pyramides, quarum maximę sunt et celeberrimę in monte sterili inter Memphin oppidum et eam partem Ægypti, quę Delta vocātur. Amplissimam eārum trecenta sexaginta sex^e hominū millia annis viginti extruxisse traduntur. Hęc octo jugera soli occūpat; unumquodque latus octingentos octoginta tres pedes longum est; altitudo a

* Supply *ovis*.

^a § 288.

^c § 211, R. 6, (1.)

^d § 279, 7.

^b § 211, R. 6.

^e § 253.

cacumīne pedum quindēcim millium. Intus in eā est puteus octoginta sex cubitōrum. Ante has pyramīdes Sphinx est posita miræ magnitudinis. Capitis ambītus centum^a duos pedes habet; longitūdo est pedum centum quadraginta trium; alitūdo a ventre usque ad summum capitis apicem sexaginta duōrum.

67. Inter miracūla Ægypti commemorātur etiam Mœris lacus, quingenta millia passuum in circūitu patens; Labyrinthus ter mille domos et regias duodēcim uno parietē amplexus, totus marmōre^b exstructus tectusque; turris denique in insulā Pharo, a Ptolemæo, Lagi filio, condita. Usus^c ejus navibus noctu ignes ostendēre ad prænuntianda^d vada portūsque introitum.

68. In palustribus Ægypti regionibus papȳrum nascitur. Radicibus incōlæ pro ligno utuntur; ex ipso autem papȳro navigia texunt, e libro vela, tegētes, vestem ac funes. Succī causā etiam mandunt modò crudum, modò decoctum. Præparantur ex eo etiam chartæ. Chartæ ex papȳro usus post Alexandri demum victorias repertus est. Primò enim scriptum^{*} in palmārum foliis, deinde in libris quarundam arbōrum; postea publicā monimenta plumbeis tabulis confici, aut marmoribus mandārī cœpta sunt. Tandem æmulatio regum Ptolemæi et Eumēnis in bibliothēcis condendis occasiōnem dedit membrānas^e Pergāni invenienti. Ab eo inde tempore libri modò in chartā ex papȳro factā, modò in membrānis scripti sunt.

69. Mores incolārum Ægypti ab aliōrum populōrum moribus vehementer discrēpant. Mortuos nec cremant, nec sepeliunt; verūm arte medicātos intra penetralia collō-

^{*} Supply *est ab hominibus.* § 141, R. 2.

^a § 120, 2.

^c § 209, R. 4.

^e § 275, I.

^b § 249.

^d § 275, R. 3.

cant. *Negotia extra domos femīnæ, viri domos et res domesticas curant; onēra illæ humēris, hi capitibus gerunt. Colunt effigies multōrum animalium et ipsa animalia. Hæc interfecisse^a capitāle est; morbo extincta lugent et sepeliunt.*

70. *Apis omnium Ægypti populōrum numen est; bos niger cum candidâ in dextro latere maculâ; nodus sub linguâ, quem cantharum appellant. Non fas est eum certos vitæ annos excedere. Ad hunc vitæ terminum quum pervenērit, mersum in fonte enēcant. Necātum lugent, aliumque quærun, quem ei substituant; nec tamen unquam diu quæritur. Delūbra ei sunt gemīna, quæ thalāmos vocant, ubi populū auguria captat. Altērum^{*} intrāsse lætum est; in altēro dira portendit. Pro bono etiā habētur signo, si e manibus consulentium cibum capit. In publicum procedentem grex puerōrum comitatur, carmenque in ejus honōrem canunt,^b idque vidētur intelligere.*

71. *Ultra Ægyptum Æthiōpes habitant. Horum populi quidam Macrobi vocantur, quia paulò quàm nos diutius vivunt. Plus auri^c apud eos reperitur, quàm æris; hanc ob causam æs illis vidētur pretiosius. Ære se exornant, vincūla auro^d fabricant. Lacus est apud eos, cujus aqua tam est liquida atque levis, ut nihil eōrum, quæ immittuntur, sustinere queat; quare arbōrum quoque folia non inñatant aquæ, sed pessum aguntur.*

72. *Afrīca ab oriente terminatur Nilo; a cetēris partibus mari. Regiōnes ad mare positæ eximiè sunt fertiles; interiōres incultæ et arēnis sterilibus tectæ, et ob nimium*

^a Supply thus: [*Apim*] *altērum* [*thalāmum*] *intrāsse lætum est.*

^{*} § 269.

^c § 212, R. 3.

^d § 249. 1.

^b § 209, R. 11, (2.)

calōrem desertæ. Prima pars ab occidente est Mauritaniam. Ibi mons præaltus Abyla, Calpæ monti in Hispaniâ oppositus. Hi montes columnæ Herculis appellantur. Fama est, ante Herculem mare internum terris inclusum fuisse, nec exitum habuisse in Oceanum; Herculem autem junctos montes diremisit et mare junxisse cum Oceano. Ceterum regio illa est ignobilis et parvis tantum oppidis habitatur. Solum melius quam incolæ.

73. Numidia magis culta et opulentior. Ibi satis longo a littore intervallo saxa cernuntur attrita fluctibus, spinæ piscium, ostreorumque fragmenta, ancoræ etiam cautibus infixæ, et alia ejusmodi signa maris olim usque ad ea loca effusi. Finitima regio, a promontorio Metagonio ad aras Philænorum, propriè vocatur Africa. Urbes in eâ celeberrimæ Utica et Carthago, ambæ a Phœnicibus conditæ. Carthaginem divitiæ, mercaturâ imprimis comparatæ, tum bella cum Românis gesta, excidium denique illustravit.^a

74. De aris Philænorum hæc narrantur. Pertinacissima fuerat contentio inter Carthaginem et Cyrēnas de finibus. Tandem placuit,^b utrinque eodem tempore juvenes mitti, et locum, quò convenissent, pro finibus haberi. Carthaginensium legati, Philæni fratres, paulò ante tempus constitutum egressi esse dicuntur. Quod quum Cyrenensium legati intellexissent, magnæque exorta esset contentio, tandem Cyrenenses dixerunt, se tum demum hunc locum pro finibus habituros esse, si Philæni se ibi vivos obrui passi essent.^c Illi conditionem accepērunt. Carthaginenses autem animosis juvenibus in illis ipsis locis, ubi vivi sepulti sunt, aras consecraverunt, eorumque virtutem æternis honoribus prosecuti sunt.

^a § 209, R. 12, (3.)

^b § 269.

^c § 266, R. 4.

75. Inde ad Catabathmum Cyrenaïca porrigitur, ubi Ammônis oraculum et fons quidam, quem Solis esse* dicunt. Hic fons mediâ nocte fervet,^a tum paulatim tepescit; sole oriente fit frigidus; per meridiem maxime riget. Catabathmus vallis est devexa versus Ægyptum. Ibi finitur Afrîca. Proximi his populi urbes non habent, sed in tuguriis vivunt, quæ mapalia vocantur. Vulgus pecudum vestitur pellibus. Potus est lac succusque baccarum; cibus caro. Interiores etiam incultius vivunt. Sequuntur greges suos, utque hi pabulo ducuntur, ita illi tuguria sua promoveant. Leges nullas habent, nec in commune consultant. Inter hos Troglodytæ in specubus habitant, serpentibusque aluntur.

76. Ferarum Afrîca feracissima. Pardos, pantheras, leones gignit, quod belluarum genus Eurôpa ignorat. Leoni^b præcipua generositas. Prostratis parcere dicitur; in infantes non nisi summâ fame sævit. Animi† ejus index cauda, quam, dum placidus est, immotam servat; dum irascitur, terram et se ipsum^c eâ flagellat. Vis summa in pectore. Si fugere cogitur, contemptim cedit, quam diu spectari potest; in silvis acerrimo cursu fertur. Vulneratus percussorem novit,^d et in quantalibet multitudinè appetit. Hoc tam sævum animal gallinæ cantus terret. Domatur etiam ab hominibus. Hanno Pœnus primus leonem mansuefactum ostendisse dicitur. Marcus autem Antonius triumvir primus, post pugnam in campis Philippicis, Romæ leones ad currum junxit.

77. Struthiocameli Afrîci altitudinem equitis equo^e insidentis exæquant, celeritatem vincunt. Pennæ ad hoc demum videntur datæ, ut currentes adjuvent; nam a terrâ

* Supply *fontem*.

† What is the predicate of this clause?

^a § 145, I. 1.

^c § 207, R. 28.

^e § 224.

^b § 226.

^d § 183, 3, N.

tolli non possunt. Ungulæ cervinis sunt similes. His in fugâ comprehendunt lapides, eosque contra sequentes jaculantur. Omnia concōquunt. Ceterum magna iis stoliditas, ita ut, quum caput et collum frutice occultaverint, se latere existiment. Pennæ eorum quærentur ad ornatum.

78. Africa serpentes generat vicēnūm* cubitorum; nec minores India. Certè Megasthēnes scribit, serpentes ibi in tantam magnitudinem adolescere, ut solidos hauriant cervos taurosque. In primo Punico bello ad flumen Bagradam serpens centum viginti pedum a Regulo, imperatore Romano, ballistis et tormentis expugnata esse fertur. Pellis ejus et maxillæ diu Romæ in templo quodam asservatæ sunt. In Indiâ serpentes perpetuum bellum cum elephantis gerunt. Ex arboribus se in prætereuntes* præcipitant gressusque ligant nodis. Hos nodos elephantis manu resolvunt. At dracones in ipsas elephantorum nares caput condunt spiritumque præcludunt plerumque in illâ dimicatione utriusque commoriuntur, dum victus elephas corruens serpentem pondere suo elidit.

* § 119, III.

* Supply *illos*.

DICTIONARY.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS.

a. active.	f. feminine.	num. numeral.
adj. adjective.	freq. frequentative.	part. participle.
adv. adverb.	imp. impersonal.	pass. passive.
c. common gender.	inc. inceptive.	pl. plural.
comp. comparative.	ind. indeclinable.	prep. preposition.
conj. conjunction.	int. interjection.	pret. preteritive.
d. doubtful gender.	irr. irregular.	pro. pronoun.
def. defective.	m. masculine.	rel. relative.
dep. deponent.	n. neuter.	subs. substantive.
dim. diminutive.	neut. pass. neuter passive.	sup. superlative.

§ This character refers to the sections of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar.

A., an abbreviation of Aulus. § 328.	ductum, a. (ab & duco,) to lead away.
A, ab, abs, prep. from: ab oriente, on the east: a meridie, on the south. Before the agent of a passive verb, by. § 195, R. 2.	Abductus, a, um, part. (abdūco.)
Abdera, æ, f. a maritime town of Thrace.	Abeo, abire, abii, abitum, irr. n. (ab & eo,) to go away; to de- part.
Abditus, a, um, part. & adj. hidden; concealed; removed; secret; from	Aberro, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (ab & erro,) to stray; to wander; to lose the way.
Abdo, abdere, abdi, abditum, a. (ab & do, § 172,) to remove from view; to hide; to con- ceal.	Abjectus, a, um, part. from
Abduco, abducere, abduxi, ab-	Abjicio, abjicere, abjici, abjec- tum, a. (ab & jacio, § 172,) to cast, to cast away; to throw aside.
	Abluo, ere, i, tum, a. (ab & luo) to wash away; to purify.

- Abrumpo**, **abrumpère**, **abrûpi**, **abruptum**, a. *to break.*
- Abscindo**, **abscindère**, **absçidi**, **absçissum**, a. (ab & scindo,) *to cut off.*
- Absens**, **tis**, part. (absum, § 154,) *absent.*
- Absolvo**, **absolvère**, **absolvi**, **absolutum**, a. (ab & solvo,) *to loose; to release.*
- Absorbeo**, **absorbère**, **absorbui** & **absorpsi**, a. (ab & sorbeo, § 168,) *to suck in; to swallow.*
- Absterreo**, **ère**, **ui**, **itum**, a. (abs & terreo,) *to frighten away; to deter.*
- Abstinentia**, æ, f. *abstinence; disinterestedness; freedom from avarice; from*
- Abstineo**, **abstinère**, **abstinui**, a. (abs & teneo, § 168,) *to keep from; to abstain.*
- Absum**, **abesse**, **abfui**, irr. n. (ab & sum,) *to be absent or distant; to be gone: parum abesse, to want but little; to be near.*
- Absûmo**, **absumère**, **absumpsi**, **absumptum**, a. (ab & sumo,) *to consume; to destroy; to waste.*
- Absumptus**, a, um, part. (absûmo.)
- Absurdus**, a, um, adj. (ab & surdus, deaf; senseless,) *senseless; absurd.*
- Abundantia**, æ, f. *plenty; abundance; from*
- Abundo**, **äre**, **ävi**, **ätum**, n. (ab & undo, to boil,) *to overflow; to abound.*
- Abyla**, æ, f. *Abyla; a mountain in Africa, at the entrance of the Mediterranean sea, opposite to mount Calpe in Spain. These mountains were anciently called the Pillars of Hercules.*
- Ac**, **atque**, conj. *and; as; than.* § 198, R. 1.
- Acca**, æ, f. *Acca Laurentia, the wife of Faustulus, and nurse of Romulus and Remus.*
- Accedo**, **accedère**, **accessi**, **accessum**, n. (ad & cedo, § 196, I. 2,) *to draw near; to approach; to advance; to engage in; to undertake.*
- Accendo**, **accendère**, **accendi**, **accensum**, a. (ad & candeo, §§ 172 and 189, 1,) *to set on fire.*
- Accensus**, a, um, part. (accendo,) *set on fire; kindled; lighted, inflamed; burning.*
- Acceptus**, a, um, part. (accipio.)
- Accessus**, ùs, m. (accedo,) *approach; access; accession.*
- Accido**, **ëro**, i, n. (ad & cado, § 172,) *to fall down at or before: accidit, imp. it happens, or it happened.*
- Accipio**, **accipère**, **accëpi**, **acceptum**, a. (ad & capio, § 189, 5.) *to take or receive; to learn; to hear; to understand; to accept: accipère finem, to come to an end; to terminate.*

- Accipiter, tris, § 71, m. *a hawk.*
- Accumbere, accumbere, accubui, n. (ad & cubo, § 165,) *to sit or recline at table.*
- Accuratè, adv. (ad & cura,) *accurately; carefully.*
- Accurro, accurrere, accurri or accucurri, n. (ad & curro,) *to run to.*
- Accuso, are, avi, atum, a. (ad & causor, *to allege,*) *to accuse; to blame; to find fault with.*
- Acer, acris, acre, § 108; comp. acrior; sup. acerrimus, § 125, 1; adj. *sharp; sour; eager; vehement; rapid; courageous; fierce; violent; acute; keen; piercing.*
- Acerbus, a, um, adj. *sour; unripe; vexatious; harsh; morose; disagreeable.*
- Acerrimè, adv. sup. See Acriter.
- Acervus, i, m. *a heap.*
- Acetum, i, n. *vinegar.*
- Achaicus, a, um, adj. *Achaean, Grecian.*
- Achelous, i, m. *a river of Epirus.*
- Acherusia, e, f. *a lake in Campania; also, a cave in Bithynia.*
- Achilles, is & eos, m. *the son of Peleus and Thetis, and the bravest of the Grecian chiefs at the siege of Troy.*
- Acidus, a, um, adj. *sour; sharp; acid.*
- Acies, ei, f. *an edge; a line of soldiers; an army in battle array; a squadron; a rank; an army; a battle.*
- Acinus, i, m. *a berry; a grape-stone.*
- Acriter, acrius, acerrimè, adv. *sharply; ardently; fiercely; courageously.*
- Acroceraunia, orum, n. pl. § 96; *lofty mountains between Albania and Epirus.*
- Acrocorinthos, i, f. *the citadel of Corinth.*
- Acropolis, is, f. *the citadel of Athens.*
- Actio, onis, f. (ago,) *an action; operation; a process.*
- Actium, i, n. *a promontory of Epirus, famous for a naval victory of Augustus over Antony and Cleopatra.*
- Actus, a, um, part. (ago,) *driven; led.*
- Aculeus, i, m. *a sting; a thorn; a prickle; a porcupine's quill.*
- Acumen, inis, n. (acu,) *acuteness; perspicacity.*
- Acus, us, f. *a needle.*
- Ad, prep. *to; near; at; towards; with a numeral, about.*
- Adamas, antis, m. *adamant; a diamond.*
- Additus, a, um, part. from
- Addo, addere, addidi, additum, a. (ad & do,) *to add; to annex; to appoint; to give.*
- Adduco, adducere, adduxi, adductum, a. (ad & duco,) *to*

- lead; to bring:* in dubitatio-
nem, *to bring into question.*
- Ademptus, a, um, part. (adimo.)
- Adeo, adv. *so; therefore; so
much; to such a degree; so
very.*
- Adeo, adire, adii, aditum, irr. n.
(ad & eo,) *to go to.* § 182, 3.
- Adhærens, tis, part. from
- Adhæreo, adhæreere, adhæsi, n.
(ad & hæreo,) *to stick to; to
adhere; to adjoin; to lie con-
tiguous.*
- Adherbal, ælis, m. *a king of Nu-
midia, put to death by his
cousin Jugurtha.*
- Adhibeo, adhibere, adhibui, ad-
hibitum, a. (ad & habeo, § 189,
4,) *to admit; to apply; to use;
to employ.*
- Adhuc, adv. *hitherto; yet; as
yet; still.*
- Adimo, adimere, ademi, ademp-
tum, a. (ad & emo,) *to take
away.*
- Aditus, ūs, m. (adeo,) *a going
to; entrance; access; ap-
proach.*
- Adjaceo, ere, ui, itum, n. (ad &
jaceo,) *to adjoin; to lie near;
to border upon.*
- Adjungo, adjungere, adjunxi, ad-
junctum, a. (ad & jungo,) *to
join; to unite with.*
- Adjutus, a, um, part. from
- Adjuvo, adjuvare, adjuvi, adjū-
tum, a. (ad & juvo,) *to assist;
to help; to aid.*
- Admētus, i, m. *a king of The-
saly.*
- Administer, tri, m. *a servant;
an assistant.*
- Administro, are, avi, atum, a.
(ad & ministro,) *to adminis-
ter; to manage.*
- Admiratio, ōnis, f. (admiror,) *ad-
miration.*
- Admirātus, a, um, part. from
- Admiror, ari, atus sum, dep. *to
admire.*
- Admissus, a, um, part. from
- Admitto, admittere, admisi, ad-
missum, a. (ad & mitto,) *to
admit; to allow; to receive.*
- Admōdum, adv. (ad & modus,)
very; much; greatly.
- Admoneo, ere, ui, itum, a. (ad &
moneo,) *to admonish; to
warn; to put in mind.*
- Admonitus, a, um, part. (admoneo.)
- Admoveo, admovere, admōvi, ad-
mōtum, a. (ad & moveo,) *to
bring to; to move to.*
- Adnāto, are, avi, atum, freq. (ad
& nato,) *to swim to.*
- Adolescens, tis, adj. (adolesco.)
(comp. ior, § 126, 4,) *young:
subs. a young man or woman;
a youth.*
- Adolescentia, e, f. *youth,* from
- Adolesco, adolescere, adolēvi,
adultum, inc. *to grow; to in-
crease; to grow up.*
- Adopto, are, avi, atum, a. (ad &
opto,) *to adopt; to take for a
son; to assume.*

- Adorior**, oriri, ortus sum, dep. § 177, (ad & orior,) *to attack ; to accost ; to address ; to undertake.*
- Adria**, æ, m. *the Adriatic sea.*
- Adriaticus**, a, um, adj. *Adriatic : mare Adriaticum, the Adriatic sea or gulf ; now, the gulf of Venice.*
- Adscendo**, or ascendo, adscendēre, adscendi, adscensum, a. (ad & scando,) *to ascend ; to rise : adscenditur, the ascent is, or they ascend.*
- Ad- or as- sisto**, sistēre, stīti, n. (ad & sisto,) *to stand by ; to assist ; to help.*
- Aspectūrus**, a, um, part. (aspicio.)
- Ad- or as- spergo**, gēre, si, sum, a. (ad & spargo,) *to sprinkle.*
- Ad- or as- spicio**, spicēre, spexi, spectum, a. (ad & specio,) *to look at ; see ; regard ; behold.*
- Ad- or as- stans**, tis, part. from
- Ad- or as- sto**, stāre, stīti, n. (ad & sto,) *to stand by ; to be near.*
- Adsum**, adesse, adfui, adfutūrus, irr. n. (ad & sum,) *to be present ; to aid ; to assist.*
- Adulātor**, ōris, m. (adūlor,) *a flatterer.*
- Aduncus**, a, um, adj. *bent ; crooked.*
- Advectus**, a, um, part. from
- Advēho**, advchēre, advexi, advectum, a. (ad & veho,) *to carry ; to convey.*
- Advēna**, æ, c. § 31, (advenio,) *a stranger.*
- Adveniēns**, tis, part. from
- Advenio**, advenire, advēni, adventum, n. (ad & venio,) *to arrive ; to come.*
- Adventus**, ūs, m. *an arrival, a coming.*
- Adversarius**, i, m. (adversor,) *an adversary ; an enemy.*
- Adversūs & adversum**, prep. *against ; towards.*
- Adversus**, a, um, adj. (adverto,) *adverse ; opposite ; unfavorable ; bad ; fronting : adversa cicatrix, a scar in front : adverso corpore, on the breast.*
- Advōco**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & voco,) *to call for or to ; to call ; to summon.*
- Advōlo**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (ad & volo,) *to fly to.*
- Ædificō**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ædes & facio,) *to build.*
- Ædilitas**, ātis, f. *the office of an edile ; edileship.*
- Ædilitius**, (vir,) i, m. *one who has been an edile.*
- Ægæus**, a, um, adj. *Ægæan : Ægæum mare, the Ægæan sea, lying between Greece and Asia Minor. It is now called the Archipelāgo.*
- Æger**, ra, rum, adj. *sick ; weak infirm ; diseased.*
- Ægrè**, adv. *grievously ; with difficulty.*
- Egritūdo**, inis, f. *sorrow ; grief.*

- the southern coast of Sicily, now Girgenti.*
- Agrippa, æ, m. *the name of several distinguished Romans.*
- Alhenum, i, n. *a kettle; a caldron; a brazen vessel.*
- Aio, ais, ait, def. verb, (§ 183, 4.) *I say.*
- Ajax, ácia, m. *the name of two distinguished Grecian warriors at the siege of Troy.*
- Ala, æ, f. *a wing; an arm-pit; an arm.*
- Alácer, ácria, ácre, adj. *lively; courageous; ready; fierce; spirited.*
- Alba, æ, f. *Alba Longa; a city of Latium, built by Ascanius.*
- Albānus, i, m. *an inhabitant of Alba.*
- Albānus, a, um, adj. *Alban: mons Albānus, mount Albanus, at the foot of which Alba Longa was built, 16 miles from Rome.*
- Albis, is, m. *a large river of Germany, now the Elbe.*
- Albūla, æ, m. *an ancient name of the Tiber.*
- Albus, a, um, adj. *white.*
- Alcestis, Idis, f. *the daughter of Pelias, and wife of Admētus.*
- Alcibiādes, is, m. *an eminent Athenian, the pupil of Socrates.*
- Alcinotis, i, m. *a king of Phæacia or Corcyra, whose gardens were very celebrated.*
- Alcyōne, es, f. *the daughter of Æolus, and wife of Ceyx: she and her husband were changed into sea birds, called Alcyōnea.*
- Alcyon, is, m. *kingfisher.*
- Alcyonēus, a, um, adj. *halcyon.*
- Alexander, dri, m. *surnamed the Great, was the son of Philip, king of Macedon.*
- Alexandria, æ, f. *the capital of Egypt; founded by Alexander the Great.*
- Algeo, algère, alsi, n. *to be cold.*
- Alicunde, adv. (aliquis & unde,) *from some place.*
- Alienātus, a, um, part. *alienated; estranged.*
- Aliēno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to alienate; to estrange.*
- Aliēnus, a, um, adj. *foreign; of or belonging to another; another man's; another's.*
- Aliò, adv. *to another place; elsewhere.*
- Aliquandiu, adv. (aliquis & diu,) *for some time.*
- Aliquando, adv. *once; formerly; at some time; at length; sometimes.*
- Aliquantum, n. adj. *something; somewhat; a little.*
- Aliquis, aliqua, aliquod & aliquid, pro. (§ 138,) *some; some one; a certain one.*
- Aliquot, ind. adj. *some.*
- Aliter, adv. *otherwise.*
- Aliter — aliter, in one way — in another.

- Alius, a, ud, adj. § 107, R. 1; another; other: alii — alii, some — others.
- Allātus, a, um, part. (affēro,) brought.
- Allectus, a, um, part. (allicio.)
- Allēvo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & levo,) to raise up; to alleviate; to lighten.
- Allia, æ, f. a small river of Italy, flowing into the Tiber.
- Allicio, -licēre, -lexi, -lectum, (ad & lacio,) a. to allure; to entice.
- Alligātus, a, um, part. bound; confined; from
- Alligo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & ligo,) to bind to; to fasten; to bind or tie.
- Allocūtus, a, um, part. speaking, or having spoken to; from
- Allōquor, -lōqui, -locūtus sum, dep. (ad & loquor,) to speak to; to address; to accost.
- Alluo, -luēre, -lui, a. (ad & luo,) to flow near; to wash; to lave.
- Alo, alēre, alui, alitum or altum, a. to nourish; to feed; to support; to increase; to maintain; to strengthen.
- Alōeus, i, m. a giant, son of Titan and Terra.
- Alpes, ium, f. pl. the Alps.
- Alpheus, i, m. a river of Peloponnesus.
- Alpinus, a, um, adj. of or belonging to the Alps; Alpine: Alpini mures, marmots.
- Altē, idē, issimē, adv. on high, highly; deeply; low; loudly.
- Alter, ēra, ērum, adj. § 107; the one (of two); the other; the second. § 120, 1.
- Alternus, a, um, adj. alternate; by turns.
- Althæa, æ, f. the wife of Æneus, and mother of Meleager.
- Altitūdo, inis, f. height; from
- Altus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) high; lofty; deep; loud.
- Alumnus, i, m. a pupil; a foster-son; a fosterling.
- Alveus, i, m. a channel.
- Alvus, i, f. the belly.
- Amans, tis, part. and adj. (ior, issimus,) loving; fond of.
- Amārus, a, um, adj. bitter.
- Amātus, a, um, part. (amo.)
- Amāzon, ōnis; pl. Amāzōnes, um, f. Amazons, a nation of female warriors, who originally inhabited a part of Sarmatia, near the river Don, and afterwards passed over into Asia Minor.
- Ambitio, ōnis, f. (ambio,) ambition.
- Ambitus, ūs, m. compass; extent; circuit; circumference; an encompassing; an encircling; a coiling around.
- Ambo, æ, o, adj. pl. § 118, 1; both; each.
- Ambulo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. to walk.
- Amicitia, æ, f. friendship; from
- Amicus, a, um, adj. friendly.

- Amicus, i, m. (amo,) *a friend.*
- Amissus, a, um, part. from
- Amitto, amittere, amisi, amissum, a. (a & mitto,) *to lose; to relinquish.*
- Ammon, onis, m. *a surname of Jupiter, to whom, under this name, a temple was erected in the Lybian desert.*
- Amnis, is, d. § 63, 1; *a river.*
- Amo, are, avi, atum, a. *to love.* § 155.
- Amœnus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *pleasant; agreeable; delightful.*
- Amor, oris, m. (amo,) *love.*
- Amphinomus, i, m. *a Catanean, distinguished for his filial affection.*
- Amphion, onis, m. *a son of Jupiter and Antiopé, and the husband of Niobe. He is fabled to have built Thebes by the sound of his lyre.*
- Amplè, adv. (iùs, issimè,) *amply; (amplus.)*
- Amplector, ecti, exus sum, dep. (amb & plector, § 196, (b.)) *to embrace.*
- Amplexus, a, um, part. *having embraced; embracing.*
- Amplio, are, avi, atum, a. *to enlarge.*
- Amplius, adv. (amplè,) *more.*
- Amplus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *great; abundant; large; spacious.*
- Amulius, i, m. *the son of Silvius Procas, and brother of Numinator.*
- Amyclæ, arum, f. pl. *a town upon the western coast of Italy, near Fundi.*
- Amycus, i, m. *a son of Neptune, and king of Bebrycia.*
- An, conj. *whether; or.*
- Anacreon, tis, m. *a celebrated lyric poet of Teos in Ionia.*
- Anâpus, i, m. *a Catanean, the brother of Amphinomus.*
- Anaxagoras, æ, m. *a philosopher of Cluzomene, a city of Ionia.*
- Anceps, cipitis, adj. *uncertain; doubtful.*
- Anchises, æ, m. *a Trojan, the father of Æneas.*
- Anchōra, or Ancōra, æ, f. *an anchor.*
- Ancilla, æ, f. *a female servant; a maid.*
- Ancus, i, m. (Martius,) *the fourth king of Rome.*
- Andriscus, i, m. *a person of mean birth, called also Pseudophilippus, on account of his pretending to be Philip, the son of Persis, king of Macedon.*
- Andromēda, æ, f. *the daughter of Cepheus and Cassiope, and wife of Perseus.*
- Ango, angere, anxi, a. *to trouble; to disquiet; to torment; to vex.*
- Anguis, is, c. *a snake; a serpent.*

- Angulus, i, m. *a corner.*
 Angustiae, arum, f. pl. *narrowness; a narrow pass; a defile.*
 Angustus, a, um, adj. *narrow; limited; straitened; pinching.*
 Anima, ae, f. *breath; life; the soul.*
 Animadverto, -vertère, -verti, -versum, a. (animus, ad, & verto,) *to attend; to observe; to notice.*
 Animal, alis, n. (anima,) *an animal.*
 Animosus, a, um, adj. *courageous; bold; unlaunted; from*
 Animus, i, m. *the mind; disposition; spirit; courage; a design: uno animo, unanimously: mihi est animus, I have a mind.*
 Anio, enis, m. *a branch of the Tiber, which enters it three miles above Rome. It is now called the Teverone.*
 Annecto, -nectère, -nexui, -nexum, a. (ad & necto,) *to annex; to tie or fasten to.*
 Annulus, i, m. *a ring.*
 Annumero, are, avi, atum, a. (ad & numero,) *to number; to reckon; to reckon among.*
 Annuo, -nuère, -nui, n. (ad & nuo, to nod,) *to assent; to agree.*
 Annus, i, m. *a year.*
 Annuus, a, um, adj. *annual; yearly; lasting a year.*
 Anser, eris, m. *a goose.*
 Anserinus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a goose: ova, goose-eggs.*
 Antè, adv. *before; sooner.*
 Ante, prep. *before.*
 Antea, adv. (ante & is,) *before; heretofore.*
 Antecello, -cellère, a. (ante & cello,) *to excel; to surpass; to exceed; to be superior to.*
 Antepòno, -ponère, -posui, -positum, a. (ante & pono,) *to prefer; to set before.*
 Antepositus, a, um, part. (antepòno.)
 Antèquam, adv. *before; before that.*
 Antigonus, i, m. *a king of Macedonia.*
 Antiochia, ae, f. *the capital of Syria.*
 Antiòchus, i, m. *a king of Syria.*
 Antiòpe, es, f. *the wife of Lycus, king of Thebes, and the mother of Amphion.*
 Antiquus, a, um, adj. (ior, isstimus,) *ancient; old; of long continuance.*
 Antipàter, tris, m. *a Sidonian poet.*
 Antium, i, n. *a maritime town of Italy.*
 Antonius, i, m. *Antony, the name of a Roman family.*
 Antrum, i, n. *a cave.*
 Apelles, is, m. *a celebrated painter of the island of Cos.*

- Apenninus, i, m. *the Apennines.*
- Aper, ri, m. § 48; *a boar; a wild boar.*
- Aperio, -perire, -perui, -pertum, a. (ad & pario,) *to open; to discover; to disclose; to make known.*
- Apertus, a, um, part. (aperio.)
- Apex, Icis, m. *a point; the top; the summit.*
- Apis, is, f. *a bee.*
- Apis, is, m. *an ox worshipped as a deity among the Egyptians.*
- Apollo, Inis, m. *the son of Jupiter and Latona, and the god of music and poetry.*
- Apparātus, ūs, m. *a preparation; apparatus; equipment; habilitment.*
- Appareo, ēre, ui, n. (ad & pareo,) *to appear; to be manifest or clear.*
- Appellandus, a, um, part. from
- Appello, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & pello,) *to name or call; to address; to call upon.*
- Appendo, -pendēre, -pendi, -pensum, a. (ad & pendo,) *to hang upon or to; to weigh out; to pay.*
- Appētens, tis, part. *seeking after; from*
- Appēto, -petēre, -petivi, -petitum, a. (ad & peto,) *to desire; to strive for; to aim at; to attack.*
- Appius, i, m. *a Roman prænōmen belonging to the Claudian gens or tribe.*
- Appōno, -ponēre, -posui, -positum, a. (ad & pono,) *to set or place before; to put to; to join.*
- Appositus, a, um, part. (appōno.)
- Appropinquo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (ad & propinquo,) *to approach; to draw near.*
- Apricus, a, um, adj. *sunny; serene; warm.*
- Apto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to fit; to adjust.*
- Apud, prep. *at; in; among; before; to:* with the name of a person, it signifies *in his house;* with that of an author, it signifies *in his writings.*
- Apulia, æ, f. *a country in the eastern part of Italy, near the Adriatic.*
- Aqua, æ, f. *water.*
- Aquæductus, ūs, m. (aqua & duco,) *an aqueduct; a conduit.*
- Aquīla, æ, f. *an eagle.*
- Aquīlo, ōnis, m. *the north wind.*
- Aquitania, æ, f. *a country of Gaul.*
- Aquitāni, ōrum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Aquitania.*
- Ara, æ, f. *an altar.*
- Arabia, æ, f. *Arabia.*
- Arabicus, a, um, adj. *Arabian; of or belonging to Arabia;*
- Arabicus sinus, *the Red sea.*
- Arabius, a, um, adj. *Arabian.*
- Arabs, ābis, m. *an Arabian.*

- Arbitrātus, a, um, part. *having thought*; from
- Arbitror, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to believe*; *to think*.
- Arbor, & Arbor, ōris, f. *a tree*.
- Arca, æ, f. *a chest*.
- Arcadia, æ, f. *Arcadia, a country in the interior of the Peloponnesus*.
- Arcas, ādis, m. *a son of Jupiter and Calisto*; also, *an Arcadian*.
- Arceo, ēre, ui, a. *to drive away*; *to ward off*; *to keep from*; *to restrain*.
- Arcessitus, a, um, part. from
- Arcesso, ēre, ivi, itum, a. *to send for*; *to invite*; *to summon*; *to call*.
- Archimēdes, is, m. *a famous mathematician and mechanic of Syracuse*.
- Architectus, i, m. *an architect*; *a builder*.
- Archytas, æ, m. *a Pythagorean philosopher of Tarentum*.
- Arctē, adv. (iūs, issimē,) *straitly*; *closely*; *strictly*; from
- Arctus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *narrow*; *close*.
- Arcus, ūs, m. *a boiv*; *an arch*.
- Ardea, æ, f. *a city of Latium, the capital of the Rutuli*.
- Ardens, tis, part. & adj. *burning*; *hot*; from
- Ardeo, ardere, arsi, arsum, n. *to burn*; *to sparkle*; *to be consumed by fire*.
- Arduus, a, um, adj. *high*; *lofty*; *steep*; *arduous*; *difficult*.
- Arēna, æ, f. *sand*.
- Arenōsus, a, um, adj. *sandy*.
- Arethūsa, æ, f. *the name of a nymph of Elis, who was changed into a fountain in Sicily*.
- Argentum, i, n. *silver*.
- Argias, æ, m. *a chief of the Megarensians*.
- Argivus, a, um, adj. *of Argos*; *Argive*.
- Argivi, ōrum, m. pl. *Argives*; *inhabitants of Argos*.
- Argonautæ, ārum, m. pl. *the Argonauts*; *the crew of the ship Argo, who sailed with Jason to Colchis*.
- Argos, i, n. sing., & Argi, ōrum, m. pl. *a city in Greece, the capital of Argolis*.
- Arguo, uēre, ui, ūtum, a. *to show*; *to prove*; *to convict*.
- Ariminum, i, n. *a city of Italy, on the coast of the Adriatic*.
- Aristobulus, i, m. *a name of several of the high priests and kings of Judæa*.
- Aristotēles, is, m. *Aristotle, a Greek philosopher, born at Stagira, a city of Macedonia*.
- Arma, ōrum, n. pl. § 96; *arms*.
- Armātus, a, um, part. *armed*: pl. armāti, ōrum, *armed men*; *soldiers*.
- Armenia, æ, f. (Major,) *a country of Asia, lying between the*

- Taurus and the Caucasus.*
 Armenia (Minor,) a small country, lying between Cappadocia and the Euphrates.
- Armenius, a, um, adj. *Armenian.*
- Armentum, i, n. a herd.
- Armilla, æ, f. a bracelet or ring worn on the left arm by soldiers who had been distinguished in battle.
- Armo, Ære, Ævi, Ætum, a. to arm.
- Aro, Ære, Ævi, Ætum, a. to plough; to cover with the plough.
- Arreptus, a, um, part. from
- Arripio, -ripere, -ripui, -reptum, a. (ad & rapio, § 189, 5.) to seize upon.
- Arrõgo, Ære, Ævi, Ætum, a. (ad & rogo,) to irrogate; to claim.
- Ars, tis, f. art; contrivance; skill; employment; occupation; pursuit.
- Arsi. See Ardeo.
- Artemisia, æ, f. the wife of Mausolus, king of Caria.
- Artifex, icis, c. (ars & facio,) an artist.
- Arundo, inis, f. a reed; a cane.
- Aruns, tis, m. the eldest son of Tarquin the Proud.
- Arx, cis, f. a citadel; a fortress.
- Ascanius, i, m. the son of Æneas and Creusa.
- Ascendo. See Adscendo.
- Asia, æ, f. Asia; Asia Minor; also, proconsular Asia, or the Roman province.
- Asiaticus, i, m. an agnomen or surname of L. Cornelius Scipio, on account of his victories in Asia.
- Asina, æ, m. a cognomen or surname of a part of the Cornelian family.
- Asinus, i, m. an ass.
- Aspecturus, a, um, part. (aspicio.)
- Asper, era, erum, adj. rough, rugged.
- Aspergo. See Adaspergo.
- As- or ad- spernor, ari, atus sum, dep. to spurn; to despise; to reject.
- Aspicio. See Adspicio.
- Aspis, idis, f. an asp.
- Assecutus, a, um, part. from
- As- or ad- sequor, -sequi, -secutus sum, dep. (ad & sequor,) to obtain; to overtake.
- As- or ad- servo, are, avi, atum, a. (ad & servo,) to preserve; to keep.
- As- or ad- signo, are, avi, atum, a. (ad & signo,) to assign; to appoint; to allot; to distribute.
- Assisto. See Adsisito.
- Assuesco, -suescere, -suevi, -suetum, inc. to be accustomed; to be wont.
- Assurgo, -surgere, -surrexi, -surrectum, n. (ad & surgo,) to rise; to arise.
- Astronomia, æ, f. astronomy.
- Astutus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) cunning; crafty.
- Asylum, i, n. an asylum.

- At, conj. § 198, II. 9; *but*.
- Atalanta, æ, f. *the daughter of Schœneus, king of Arcadia.*
- Athênæ, ârum, f. pl. *Athens, the capital of Attica.*
- Atheniensis, is, m. *an Athenian; an inhabitant of Athens.*
- Atilius, i, m. *a Roman proper name.*
- Atlantîcus, a, um, adj. *Atlantic; relating to Atlas: mare Atlantîcum, the Atlantic ocean.*
- Atque, conj. *and.*
- Atrocîter, adv. (iûs, issimè,) (atrox,) *fiercely; violently; severely.*
- Attâlus, i, m. *a king of Pergâmus.*
- Attëro, -terëro, -trivi, -tritum, a. (ad & tero,) *to rub off; to wear.*
- Atthis, îdis, f. *the same as Attica.*
- Attica, æ, f. *Attica, a country in the southern part of Greece proper.*
- Attingo, -tingere, -tîgi, -tactum, a. (ad & tango,) *to touch; to border upon; to attain; to reach.*
- Attollo, ère, a. (ad & tollo,) *to raise up.*
- Attritus, a, um, part. (attëro,) *rubbed away; worn off.*
- Auctor, ôris, c. (augeo,) *an author.*
- Auctoritas, âtis, f. *authority; influence; reputation.*
- Auctus, a, um, part. (augeo,) *increased; enlarged; augmented.*
- Audacia, æ, f. *audacity; boldness; from*
- Audax, âcis, adj. *bold; daring, audacious; desperate.*
- Audeo, audere, ausus sum, neut. pass. *to dare.* § 142, 2.
- Audio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to hear.*
- Auditus, a, um, part.
- Auditus, ûs, m. *the hearing.*
- Aufëro, auferre, abstûli, ablâ-tum, irr. a. (ab & fero,) *to take away; to remove.*
- Aufugio, -fugere, -fûgi, -fugitum, n. (ab & fugio, § 196, 1,) *to fly away; to run off; to escape; to flee.*
- Augendus, a, um, part. from
- Augeo, augere, auxi, auctum, a. *to increase; to augment; to enlarge; to rise.*
- Augurium, i, n. *augury; divination.*
- Augustè, adv. *nobly; from*
- Augustus, a, um, adj. *august; grand; venerable.*
- Augustus, i, m. *an honorary appellation bestowed by the senate upon Cæsar Octavianus; and succeeding emperors took the same name.*
- Aulis, îdis, f. *a seaport town in Bœotia.*
- Aulus, i, m. *a common prænomen among the Romans.*
- Aurelius, i, m. *the name of several Romans.*
- Aureus, a, um, adj. (aurum,) *golden*
- Aurîga, æ, m. *a charioteer.*

Auris, is, f. *the ear.*

Aurum, i, n. *gold.*

Auspicium, i, n. *an auspice; a species of divination, from the flight, &c. of birds.*

Ausus, a, um, part. (audeo,) *daring; having dared.*

Aut, conj. § 198, 2; *or; aut—aut, either—or.*

Autem, conj. § 198, 9; *but; yet.*

Autumnus, i, m. *autumn.*

Auxi. *See* Augeo.

Auxilium, i, n. *help; aid; assistance.*

Avaritia, æ, f. *avarice; from*

Avârus, a, um, adj. *avaricious; covetous.*

Avêho, -vehère, -vexi, -vectum, a. (a & veho,) *to carry off or away.*

Avello, -vellère, -velli or -vulsi, -vulsum, a. (a & vello,) *to carry away; to pull away.*

Aventinus, i, m. *mount Aventine, one of the seven hills on which Rome was built.*

Aversus, a, um, part. *turned away: cicatrix aversa, a scar in the back: from*

Averto, -vertère, -verti, -versum, a. (a & verto,) *to avert; to turn; to turn away.*

Avicûla, æ, f. dim. (avis,) *a small bird.*

Avidus, a, um, adj. (ior, issîmus,) *ravenous; greedy; eager.*

Avis, is, f. *a bird.*

Avôco, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (a &

voco,) *to call away, to divert, to withdraw.*

Avolatûrus, a, um, part. from Avôlo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (a & volo,) *to fly away or off.*

Avulsus, part. (avello.)

Avuncûlus, i, m. *an uncle.*

Avus, i, m. *a grandfather.*

Axênus, i, m. (from the Greek "Ἄξενος, inhospitable;) *the Eurine sea; anciently so called, on account of the cruelty of the neighboring tribes.*

B.

Babÿlon, ônis, f. *the metropolis of Chaldea, lying upon the Euphrates.*

Babylonia, æ, f. *the country about Babylon.*

Bacca, æ, f. *a berry.*

Bacchus, i, m. *the son of Jupiter and Semèle, and the god of wine.*

Bactra, ôrum, n. *the capital of Bactriâna, situated upon the sources of the Oxus.*

Bactriâni, ôrum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Bactriâna.*

Bactriânus, a, um, adj. *Bactrian, pertaining to Bactra or Bactriâna.*

Bacûlum, i, n. *a staff.*

Bætica, æ, f. *a country in the southern part of Spain, watered by the river Bætis.*

Bætis, is, m. *a river in the south-*

- ern part of Spain, now the Guadalquivir.*
- Bagrada, æ, m. *a river of Africa, between Utica and Carthage.*
- Ballista, æ, f. *an engine for throwing stones.*
- Balticus, a, um, adj. *Baltic: mare Balticum, the Baltic sea.*
- Barbārus, a, um, adj. *barbarous; rule; uncivilized; savage: subs. barbāri, barbarians.*
- Batāvus, a, um, adj. *Batavian; belonging to Batavia, now Holland.*
- Beatitudo, inis, f. *blessedness; happiness; from*
- Beātus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *happy; blessed.*
- Bebrycia, æ, f. *a country of Asia.*
- Belgæ, arum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of the north-east part of Gaul; the Belgians.*
- Belgicus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the Belgæ.*
- Bellerophon, tis, m. *the son of Glaucus, king of Ephra.*
- Bellicōsus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus, bellum, § 128, 4,) *warlike.*
- Bellicus, a, um, adj. (bellum, § 128, 2,) *warlike.*
- Belligero, are, avi, atum, n. (bellum & gero,) *to wage war; to carry on war.*
- Bello, are, avi, atum, n. *to war; to wage war; to contend; to fight.*
- Bellua, æ, f. *a beast; a brute.*
- Bellum, i. n. *war.*
- Belus, i, m. *the founder of the Babylonish empire.*
- Benè, adv. (comp. melius, sup. optimè,) *well; finely; very: benè pugnare, to fight successfully.*
- Beneficium, i, n. (benè & facio,) *a benefit; a kindness.*
- Benevolentia, æ, f. (benè & volo,) *benevolence; good will.*
- Benignè, adv. *kindly; from*
- Benignus, a, um, adj. *kind; benign.*
- Bestia, æ, f. *a beast.*
- Bestia, æ, m. *the surname of a Roman consul.*
- Bias, antis, m. *a philosopher born at Priene, and one of the seven wise men of Greece.*
- Bibliotheca, æ, f. *a library.*
- Bibo, bibere, bibi, bibitum, a. *to drink; to imbibe.*
- Bibulus, i, m. *a colleague of Julius Cæsar in the consulship.*
- Bini, æ, a, num. adj. § 119, III; *two by two; two.*
- Bipes, çdis, adj. (bis & pes,) *two-footed.*
- Bis, num. adv. *twice.*
- Bithynia, æ, f. *a country of Asia Minor, east of the Propontis.*
- Blanditia, æ, f. *a compliment: blanditiæ, pl. blandishments; caresses; flattery: from*
- Blandus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,)

- flattering; enticing; inviting; tempting.*
- Bœotia, œ, f. *a country of Greece, north of Attica.*
- Bonitas, âtis, f. *goodness; excellence; from*
- Bonus, a, um, adj. (melior, optimus,) *good; happy; kind.*
- Bonum, i, n. *a good thing; an endowment; an advantage; profit: bona, n. pl. an estate; goods.*
- Boreâlis, e, adj. *northern; from Boreas, œ, m. the north wind.*
- Borysthènes, œ, m. *a large river of Scythia, flowing into the Euxine; it is now called the Dneiper.*
- Borysthênis, idis, f. *the name of a town at the mouth of the Borysthenes.*
- Bos, bovis, c. *an ox; a cow.*
§§ 83, R. 1, & 84, E. 1.
- Bosphôrus, or Bospôrus, i, m. *the name of two straits between Europe and Asia; one, the Bosphôrus Thracius, Thracian Bosphorus, now the straits of Constantinople; the other, the Bosphôrus Cimmerius, the Cimmerian Bosphorus, now the straits of Caffa.*
- Brachium, i, n. *the arm.*
- Brevi, adv. *shortly; briefly; in a short time; from*
- Brevis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *short; brief.*
- Brevitas, âtis, f. *shortness; brevity.*
- Brigantinus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Brigantium, a town of the Vindelici: Brigantinus lacus, the lake of Constance.*
- Britannia, œ, f. *Great Britain.*
- Britannicus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Britain; British: oceanus Britannicus, and mare Britannicum, the North sea, including a part of the Baltic.*
- Britannus, a, um, adj. *British: Britanni, the Britons.*
- Bruma, œ, f. *the winter solstice; the shortest day.*
- Bruttium, i, n. *a promontory of Italy.*
- Bruttii, òrum, m. pl. *a people in the southern part of Italy.*
- Brutus, i, m. *the name of an illustrious Roman family.*
- Bucephâlus, i, m. *the name of Alexander's war-horse.*
- Bucephâlos, i, f. *a city of India, near the Hydaspes, built by Alexander, in memory of his horse.*
- Buxœus, a, um, adj. *of box; of a pale yellow color, like box-wood.*
- Byzantium, i, n. *now Constantinople, a city of Thrace, situated upon the Bosphôrus.*

C.

C., *an abbreviation of Caius.*

Cabira, ind. *a town of Pontus.*

Cacūmen, inis, n. *the top; the peak; the summit.*

Cadens, tis, part. (cado.)

Cadmus, i, m. *a son of Agēnor, king of Phœnicia.*

Cado, cadēre, cecīdi, casum, n. *to fall.*

Cæcilius, i, m. *the name of several Romans.*

Cæcūbum, i, n. *a town of Campania, famous for its wine.*

Cæcūbus, a, um, adj. *Cæcuban; of Cæcubum.*

Cædes, is, f. *slaughter; carnage; homicide; murder; from*

Cædo, cædēre, cecīdi, cæsum, a. *to cut; to kill; to slay; to beat.*

Cælatūs, a, um, part. from

Cælo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to carve; to engrave; to sculpture; to emboss.*

Cæpe, or Cepe, n. indec. *an onion.*

Cæpio, ōnis, m. *a Roman consul who commanded in Spain.*

Cæsar, āris, m. *a cognōmen or surname given to the Julian family.*

Cæstus, ūs, m. *a gauntlet; a boxing glove.*

Cæsus, a, um, part. (cædo,) *cut; slain; beaten*

Caius, i, m. *a Roman prænōmen.*

Calais, is, m. *a son of Boreas.*

Calamitas, ātis, f. *a calamity; a misfortune; from*

Calāmus, i, m. *a reed.*

Calathiscus, i, m. *a small basket.*

Calefacio, calefacēre, calefeci, calefactum, a. (caleo & facio,) *to warm.*

Calefio, fieri, factus sum, irr. § 180, N.; *to be warmed.*

Calefactus, a, um, part. (calefio,) *warmed.*

Calidus, a, um, adj. *warm.*

Callidus, a, um, adj. *cunning; shrewd.*

Calor, ōris, m. *warmth; heat.*

Calpe, es, f. *a hill or mountain in Spain, opposite to Abjla in Africa.*

Calpurnius, i, m. *the name of a Roman family.*

Calydonius, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Calydon, a city of Ætolia; Calydonian.*

Camēlus, i, c. *a camel.*

Camillus, i, m. (M. Furius,) *a Roman general.*

Campania, æ, f. *a pleasant country of Italy, between Latium and Lucania.*

Campester, tris, tre, adj. *even; plain; level; campaign; flat.*

Campus, i, m. *a plain; a field; the Campus Martius.*

Cancer, cri, m. *a crab.*

Candidus, a, um, adj. *white.*

- Candor, ōris, m. *brightness ; whiteness ; clearness.*
- Canens, tis, part. *singing.*
- Canis, is, c. *a dog.*
- Cannæ, ārum, f. pl. *a village in Apulia, famous for the defeat of the Romans by Hannibal.*
- Cannensis, e, adj. *belonging to Cannæ.*
- Cano, canēre, cecīni, cantum, a. *to sing ; to sound or play upon an instrument.*
- Cantans, tis, part. (canto.)
- Canthārus, i, m. *a beetle ; a knot under the tongue of the god Apis.*
- Cantium, i, n. *now the county of Kent, on the eastern coast of England.*
- Canto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (cano,) *to sing ; to repeat often.*
- Cantus, ūs, m. *singing ; a song : cantus galli, the crowing of the cock.*
- Capesso, ēre, ivi, itum, a. (capio,) § 187, II. 5 ; *to take ; to take the management of : fugam capessēre, to flee.*
- Capiendus, a, um, part. (capio.)
- Capiens, tis, part. from
- Capio, capēre, cepi, captum, a. *to take ; to capture ; to take captive ; to enjoy ; to derive.*
- Capitālis, e, adj. (caput,) *capital ; mortal ; deadly ; pernicious : capitāle, (sc. crimen,) a capital crime.*
- Capitolium, i, n. *the capitol ; the Roman citadel on the Capitoline hill.*
- Capra, æ, f. *a she-goat.*
- Captivus, a, um, adj. *captive.*
- Capto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. § 187, II. 1, (capio,) *to catch at ; to seek for ; to hunt for.*
- Captus, a, um, part. (capio,) *taken ; taken captive.*
- Capua, æ, f. *the principal city of Campania.*
- Caput, itis, n. *a head ; life ; the skull ; a capital city : capitis damnāre, to condemn to death.*
- Carbonarius, i, m. (carbo, a coal;) *a collier ; a maker of charcoal.*
- Carcer, ēris, m. *a prison.*
- Careo, ēre, ui, itum, n. *to be without ; to be free from ; to be destitute ; not to have ; to want.*
- Cares, ium, m. pl. *Carians ; the inhabitants of Caria.*
- Caria, æ, f. *a country in the south-eastern part of Asia Minor.*
- Carīca, æ, f. *a fig.*
- Carmen, inis, n. *a song ; a poem.*
- Carneādes, is, m. *a philosopher of Cyrene, distinguished for his acuteness.*
- Caro, carnis, f. *flesh.*
- Carpentum, i, n. *a chariot ; a wagon.*
- Carpetāni, ōrum, m. pl. *a people of Spain, on the borders of the Tagus.*

- Carpo, carpere, carpei, carptum, a. *to pluck; to tear.*
- Carre, arum, f. pl. *a city of Mesopotamia, near the Euphrates.*
- Carthaginiensis, e, adj. *of or belonging to Carthage; Carthaginian: subs. a Carthaginian.*
- Carthago, Inis, f. *Carthage, a maritime city in Africa: Carthago Nova, Carthagena, a town of Spain.*
- Carus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *dear.*
- Casa, æ, f. *a cottage; a hut.*
- Casca, æ, m. *the cognomen or surname of P. Servilius, one of the conspirators against Cæsar.*
- Caseus, i, m. *cheese.*
- Cassander, dri, m. *the name of a Macedonian.*
- Cassiôpe, es, f. *the wife of Cepheus, king of Ethiopia, and mother of Andromeda.*
- Cassius, i, m. *the name of several Romans.*
- Castalius, a, um, adj. *Castalian; of Castalia, a fountain of Phocis, at the foot of mount Parnassus.*
- Castigatus, a, um, part. from
- Castigo, are, avi, atum, a. *to chastise; to punish.*
- Castrum, i, n. *a castle: castra, orum, pl. a camp: castra ponere, to pitch a camp; to encamp.*
- Casus, us, m. *accident; chance; an event; a misfortune; a disaster; a calamity.*
- Catabathmus, i, m. *a declivity; a gradual descent; a valley between Egypt and Africa proper.*
- Catana, æ, f. *now Catania, a city of Sicily, near to mount Etna.*
- Catanensis, e, adj. *belonging to Catana; Catanean.*
- Catienus, i, m. *Catienus Plotinus, a Roman who was greatly distinguished for his attachment to his patron.*
- Catilina, æ, m. *a conspirator against the Roman government, whose plot was detected and defeated by Cicero.*
- Cato, onis, m. *the name of a Roman family.*
- Catulus, i, m. *the name of a Roman family of the Lutatian tribe.*
- Catulus, i, m. *the young of beasts; a whelp.*
- Caucasus, i, m. *a mountain of Asia, between the Black and Caspian seas.*
- Cauda, æ, f. *a tail.*
- Caudinus, a, um, adj. *Caudine; of or belonging to Caudium, a town of Italy.*
- Caula, æ, f. *a fold.*
- Causa, æ, f. *a cause; a reason; a lawsuit: in causâ est, or causa est, is the reason: ali-*

- cujus rei causâ, *for the purpose, or for the sake of a thing.*
- Cautes, is, f. *a rock; a crag; a cliff.*
- Caveo, cavere, cavi, cautum, n. & a. *to beware; to avoid; to shun: cavere sibi ab aliquo, to secure themselves; to guard against.*
- Caverna, æ, f. *a cave; a cavern.*
- Cavus, a, um, adj. *hollow.*
- Cecidi. *See Cædo.*
- Cecidi. *See Cado.*
- Cecini. *See Cano.*
- Cecropia, æ, f. *an ancient name of Athens; from*
- Cecrops, òpis, m. *the first king of Athens.*
- Cedo, cedere, cessi, cessum, n. *to yield; to give place; to retire; to retreat; to submit.*
- Celèber, bris, bre, adj. (rior, er-rius,) *crowded; much visited; renowned; famous; distinguished.*
- Celebratus, a, um, part. (celèbro.)
- Celebritas, àtis, f. (celèber,) *fame; glory; celebrity; renown.*
- Celèbro, àre, àvi, àtum, a. *to visit; to celebrate; to make famous; to perform.*
- Celeritas, àtis, f. (celer, swift,) *speed; swiftness; quickness.*
- Celeriter, adv. (iùs, rimè,) *swiftly.*
- Celeus, i, m. *a king of Eleusis.*
- Celo, àre, àvi, àtum, a. *to hide; to conceal.*
- Celtæ, àrum, m. pl. *the Celts, a people of Gaul.*
- Censeo, ère, ui, um, a. *to judge; to believe; to count; to reckon.*
- Censor, is, m. *a censor; a censorer; a fault-finder; a critic.*
- Censorinus, i, m. (L. Manlius,) *a Roman consul in the third Punic war.*
- Censorius, i, m. *one who has been a censor; a surname of Cato the elder.*
- Census, ùs, m. *a census; an enumeration of the people; a registering of the people, their ages, &c.*
- Centèni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *every hundred; a hundred.*
- Centesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the hundredth.*
- Centies, num. adv. *a hundred times.*
- Centum, num. adj. pl. ind. *a hundred.*
- Centurio, ònis, m. *a centurion; a captain of a hundred men.*
- Cephalenia, æ, f. *an island in the Ionian sea, now Cefalopepe, see Cæpe. [nia.*
- Cepi. *See Capiro.*
- Cera, æ, f. *wax.*
- Cerbèrus, i, m. *the name of the three-headed dog which guarded the entrance of the infernal regions.*
- Cercasòrum, i, n. *a town of Egypt.*

- Ceres, ěris, f. *Ceres, the goddess of corn.*
- Cerno, cernĕro, a. § 172; *to see; to perceive.*
- Certāmen, inis, n. (certo,) *a contest; a battle; zeal; eagerness; strife; contention; debate; a game or exercise: Olympĭcum certāmen, the Olympic games.*
- Certĕ, adv. (iūs, issimĕ,) (certus,) *certainly.*
- Certo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. *to contend; to strive; to fight.*
- Certus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus,) *certain; fixed.*
- Cerva, æ, f. *a female deer; a hind.*
- Cervĭnus, a, um, adj. *belonging to a stag or deer.*
- Cervix, icis, f. *the neck; an isthmus.*
- Cervus, i, m. *a male deer; a stag.*
- Cessātor, is, m. *a loiterer; a lingerer; an idler.*
- Cesso, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to cease; to loiter.*
- Cetĕrus, cetĕra, cetĕrum, adj. (§ 105,) *other; the other; the rest.*
- Cetĕrūm, adv. *but; however; as for the rest.*
- Cetus, i, m. *a whale.*
- Ceÿx, ĳcis, m. *the son of Hesperus, and husband of Alcyōne.*
- Chalcĕdon, ōnis, f. *a city of Bithynia, opposite to Byzantium.*
- Chaldaicus, a, um, adj. (Chaldæa,) *Chaldean.*
- Charta, æ, f. *paper.*
- Chersiphron, ōnis, m. *a distinguished architect, under whose direction the temple at Ephesus was built.*
- Chersonĕsus, i, f. *a peninsula.*
- Chilo, ōnis, m. *a Lacedæmonian philosopher, and one of the seven wise men of Greece.*
- Christus, i, m. *Christ.*
- Cibus, i, m. *food; nourishment.*
- Cicātrix, icis, f. *a wound; a scar; a cicatrice.*
- Cicĕro, ōnis, m. *a celebrated Roman orator.*
- Ciconia, æ, f. *a stork.*
- Cilicia, æ, f. *a country in the southeastern part of Asia Minor.*
- Cimbri, ōrum, m. pl. *a nation formerly inhabiting the northern part of Germany.*
- Cinctus, a, um, part. (cingo.)
- Cineas, æ, m. *a Thessalian, the favorite minister of Pyrrhus.*
- Cingo, cingĕre, cinxi, cinctum, a. *to surround; to encompass; to encircle; to gird.*
- Ginis, ěris, d. *ashes; cinders.*
- Cinna, æ, m. (L. Cornelius,) *a consul at Rome, in the time of the civil war.*
- Cinnānum, i, n. *cinnamon.*
- Circa, & Circum, pr. & adv. *about; around; in the neighborhood of.*

- Circuitus, ūs, m. *a circuit; a circumference.*
- Circumdātus, a, um, part. from
- Circumdo, dāre, dēdi, dātum, a. (circum & do,) *to surround; to put around; to environ; to invest.*
- Circumēo, ire, ii, itum, irr. n. (circum & eo, § 182, 3,) *to go round; to visit.*
- Circumfluo, -fluere, -fluxi, -fluxum, n. (circum & fluo,) *to flow round.*
- Circumiens, euntis, part. (circumēo.)
- Circumjaceo, ēre, ui, n. (circum & jaceo,) *to lie around; to border upon.*
- Circumsto, stāre, stētī, n. (circum & sto,) *to stand round.*
- Circumvenio, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, a. (circum & venio,) *to surround; to circumvent.*
- Circumventus, a, um, part.
- Ciris, is, f. *the name of the fish into which Scylla was changed.*
- Cisalpinus, a, um, adj. (cis & Alpes,) *Cisalpine; on this side of the Alps; that is, on the side nearest to Rome.*
- Cithæron, ōnis, m. *a mountain of Bœotia, near Thebes, sacred to Bacchus.*
- Citō, adv. (iūs, issimē,) *quickly; from*
- Citius, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *quick.*
- Citra, pr. & adv. *on this side.*
- Civicus, a, um, adj. (civis,) *civic: corōna civica, a civic crown, given to him who had saved the life of a citizen by killing an enemy.*
- Civilis, e, adj. *of or belonging to a citizen; civil.*
- Civis, is, c. *a citizen.*
- Civitas, ātis, f. *a city; a state; the inhabitants of a city; the body of citizens; a constitution; citizenship; freedom of the city.*
- Clades, is, f. *an overthrow; discomfiture; defeat; disaster; slaughter.*
- Clam, pr. *without the knowledge of:—adv. privately; secretly.*
- Clamo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to cry out; to call on.*
- Clamor, ōris, m. *a clamor; a cry.*
- Clandestinus, a, um, adj. (clam,) *secret; clandestine.*
- Claritas, ātis, f. *celebrity; fame; from*
- Clarus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *clear; famous; renowned; celebrated; loud.*
- Classis, is, f. *a fleet.*
- Claudius, i, m. *the name of several Romans, belonging to the tribe hence called Claudian.*
- Claudo, claudere, clausi, clausum, a. *to close; to shut.*
- Claudus, a, um, adj. *lame.*
- Clausus, a, um, part. (claudio,) *shut up.*

- Clāvus, i, m. *a nail; a spike.*
 Clemens, tis, adj. *merciful.*
 Clementia, æ, f. *clemency; mildness.*
 Cleopātra, æ, f. *an Egyptian queen, celebrated for her beauty.*
 Cloāca, æ, f. *a drain; a common sewer.*
 Cluentius, i, m. *the name of several Romans.*
 Clusium, i, n. *a city of Etruria.*
 Clypeus, i, m. *a shield; a buckler.*
 Cn., *an abbreviation of*
 Cneius, i, m. *a Roman prænomen.*
 Coactus, a, um, part. (cogo,) *collected; assembled; compelled.*
 Coccyx, ŷgis, m. *a cuckoo.*
 Cocles, itis, m. *a Roman, distinguished for his bravery.*
 Coctilis, e, adj. (coquo, § 129, 4,) *dried; burnt; baked.*
 Coctus, a, um, part. (coquo,) *baked; burnt; boiled.*
 Cælum, i, n. sing. m. pl. § 92, 4; *heaven; the climate; the sky; the air; the atmosphere.*
 Cæna, æ, f. *a supper.*
 Cæpi, isse, def. § 183, 1; *I begin, or I began.*
 Cæptus, a, um, part. *begun.*
 Coërceo, ère, ui, itum, a. (con & arceo,) *to check; to restrain; to control.*
 Cogitatio, ónis, f. (cogito,) *a thought; a reflection.*
 Cogitatum, i, n. *a thought.*
 Cogito, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, a. *to think; to consider; to meditate.*
 Cognitus, a, um, part. (cognosco.)
 Cognómen, inis, n. *a surname; from*
 Cognosco, -noscère, -nóvi, -nítum, a. (con & nosco,) *to know; to learn: de causâ, to try or decide a suit at law.*
 Cogo, cogère, coëgi, coactum, a. (con & ago,) *to drive; to compel; to force; to urge; to collect: agmen, to bring up the rear; to march in the rear.*
 Cohæreo, -hærére, -hæsi, -hæsum, n. (con & hæreo,) *to adhere; to be united; to be joined to.*
 Cohibeo, -hibère, -hibui, -hibítum, a. (con & habeo, § 189, 4,) *to hold back; to restrain.*
 Cohors, tis, f. *a cohort; the tenth part of a legion.*
 Colchi, órum, m. *the people of Colchis.*
 Colchis, ídis, f. *a country of Asia, east of the Euxine.*
 Collabor, -lâbi, -lapsus sum, dep. (con & labor,) *to fall.*
 Colläre, is, n. (collum,) *a collar; a necklace.*
 Collatínus, i, m. *a surname of Tarquinius, the husband of Lucretia.*
 Collectus, a, um, part. (colligo.)
 Collëga, æ, m. *a colleague.*

- Collegium, i, n. *a college; a company.*
- Colligo, -ligère, -lègi, -lectum, a. (con & lego,) *to collect.*
- Collis, is, m. *a hill.*
- Collocátus, a, um, part. from
- Collóco, áre, ávi, átum, a. (con & loco,) *to place: statuum, to erect; to set up.*
- Colloquium, i, n. *conversation; an interview; from*
- Collóquor, -lòqui, -locútus sum, dep. (con & loquor,) *to speak together; to converse.*
- Collum, i, n. *the neck.*
- Colo, colère, colui, cultum, a. *to cultivate; to exercise; to pursue; to practise; to respect; to regard; to venerate; to worship; to inhabit.*
- Colonia, æ, f. *a colony.*
- Colónus, i, m. *a colonist.*
- Color, & Colos, óris, m. *a color.*
- Columba, æ, f. *a dove; a pigeon.*
- Columbäre, is, n. *a dovecote.*
- Columna, æ, f. *a pillar; a columnn.*
- Combüro, -urère, -ussi, -ustum, a. (con & uro, § 196, 5,) *to burn; to consume.*
- Comedendus, a, um, part. from
- Comëdo, edère, èdi, èsum & estum, a. (con & edo,) *to eat up; to devour.*
- Comes, itis, c. *a companion.*
- Comètes, æ, m. *a comet, § 45.*
- Comissor, ári, átus sum, dep. *to revel; to riot; to banquet; to carouse.*
- Comitans, tis, part. (comitor.)
- Comitátus, a, um, part. from
- Comitor, ári, átus sum, dep. (comes,) *to accompany; to attend; to follow.*
- Commemöro, áre, ávi, átum, a. (con & memöro,) *to commemorate; to mention.*
- Commendo, áre, ávi, átum, a. (con & mando,) *to commend; to recommend; to commit to one's care.*
- Commeo, áre, ávi, átum, n. (con & meo,) *to go to and fro; to go and come; to pass.*
- Commercium, i, n. (con & merx,) *commerce; traffic; intercourse.*
- Commigro, áre, ávi, átum, n. (con & migro,) *to emigrate; to remove.*
- Comminuo, -minuère, -minui, -minütum, a. (con & minuo,) *to dash or break in pieces; to crush.*
- Comminütus, a, um, part. *diminished; broken in pieces.*
- Committo, -mittère, -misi, -missum, a. (con & mitto,) *to commit; to intrust: pugnam, to join battle; to commence or fight a battle.*
- Commissus, a, um, part. *intrusted; perpetrated; committed; commenced: praelium commissum, a battle begun or*

- fought* : copiis commissis, forces being engaged.
- Commoditas, átis, f. (commödus,) a convenience ; commodiousness.
- Commödum, i, n. an advantage ; gain.
- Commorior, -mörri & -moriri, -mortuus sum, dep. (con & morior,) to die together.
- Commöror, äri, átus sum, dep. (con & moror,) to reside ; to stay at ; to remain ; to continue.
- Commötus, a, um, part. from
- Commoveo, -movère, -mövi, -mötum, a. (con & moveo,) to move ; to excite ; to stir up ; to influence ; to induce.
- Communico, äre, ävi, átum, a. to communicate ; to impart ; to tell ; from
- Commúnis, e, adj. common : in commúne consulère, to consult for the common good.
- Comœdia, æ, f. a comedy.
- Compäro, äre, ävi, átum, a. (con & paro,) to gain ; to procure ; to get ; to compare.
- Compello, -pellère, -püli, -pulsus, a. (con & pello,) to drive ; to compel ; to force : in fugam, to put to flight.
- Compenso, äre, ävi, átum, a. (con & penso,) to compensate ; to make amends for.
- Comperio, -perire, -përi, -pertum, a. (con & pario, § 189, 1,) to learn ; to discover.
- Complector, -plecti, -plexus sum, dep. (con & plector,) to embrace ; to comprise ; to comprehend ; to reach ; to extend : complecti amóre, to love.
- Compöno, -ponère, -posui, -positum, a. (con & pono,) to compose ; to put together ; to arrange ; to construct ; to finish ; to compare.
- Compositus, a, um, part. finished ; composed ; quieted.
- Comprehendendus, a, um, part. from
- Comprehendo, -prehendère, -prehensi, -prehensum, a. (con & prendo,) to comprehend ; to seize ; to apprehend.
- Comprehensus, a, um, part.
- Compulsus, a, um, part. (compello.)
- Conätus, a, um, part. (conor,) having endeavored.
- Concédo, -cedère, -cessi, -cessus, a. (con & cedo,) to yield ; to permit ; to grant.
- Conceptus, a, um, part. (concipio,) conceived ; couched ; expressed.
- Concessus, a, um, part. (concedo.)
- Concha, æ, f. a shell-fish.
- Conchylum, i, n. a shell-fish.
- Concilio, äre, ävi, átum, a. to conciliate ; to unite ; to reconcile ; to acquire for one's self ; to gain ; to obtain ; from
- Concilium, i, n. a council.
- Concio, ónis, f. (concieo,) an

- assembly; an assembly of the people.*
- Concipio**, -cipĕre, -cĕpi, -cep-tum, a. (con & capio, § 189, 5,) *to conceive; to imagine; to form; to draw up; to comprehend.*
- Concito**, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (con & cito,) *to excite; to raise.*
- Concitor**, ōris, m. *one who excites; an exciter; a mover; a disturber.*
- Concōquo**, -coquĕre, -coxi, -coc-tum, a. (con & coquo,) *to boil; to digest.*
- Concordia**, æ, f. (concora,) *concord; agreement; harmony.*
- Concrĕdo**, -credĕre, -credidi, -creditum, a. (con & credo,) *to trust; to intrust.*
- Concrĕmo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & cremo,) *to burn with; to burn; to consume.*
- Concurro**, -currĕre, -curri, -cur-sum, n. (con & curro,) *to run together; concurrĭtur, pass. imp. a crowd assemble; there is an assemblage.*
- Concussus**, a, um, part. *shaken; moved; from*
- Concutio**, -cutĕre, -cussi, -cus-sum, a. (con & quatio,) *to shake; to agitate; to tremble.*
- Conditio**, ōnis, f. (condo,) *condition; situation; a proposal; terms.*
- Conditus**, a, um, part. *from*
- Condo**, -dĕre, -dĭdi, -dĭtum, a. (con & do,) *to found; to build; to make; to form; to hide; to bury; to conceal.*
- Condūco**, -ducĕre, -duxi, -duc-tum, a. (con & duco,) *to hire.*
- Confectus**, a, um, part. (conficio.)
- Confĕro**, conferre, contūli, col-lātum, irr. a. (con & fero,) *to bring together; to heap up; to bestow; to give: se conferre, to betake one's self; to go.*
- Conficio**, -ficĕre, -fĕci, -fectum, a. (con & facio,) *to make; to finish; to waste; to wear out; to terminate; to consume; to ruin; to destroy; to kill.*
- Confligo**, -fligĕre, -flixi, -flictum, a. (con & fligo,) *to contend; to engage; to fight.*
- Conflo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & flo,) *to blow together; to melt; to unite; to compose.*
- Confluo**, -fluĕre, -fluxi, -fluxum, n. (con & fluo,) *to flow together; to flock; to assemble.*
- Confodio**, -fodĕre, -fōdi, -fossum, a. (con & fodio,) *to dig; to pierce; to stab.*
- Confossus**, a, um, part. (confodio.)
- Confugio**, -fugĕre, -fūgi, -fugĭ-tum, n. (con & fugio,) *to fly to; to fly for refuge; to flee.*
- Congĕro**, -gerĕre, -gessi, -ges-tum, a. (con & gero,) *to bring together; to collect; to heap up.*

- Congredior, -grēdi, -gressus sum, dep. (con & gradior, § 189, 1,) *to encounter; to engage; to fight.*
- Congrēgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & grex,) *to assemble in flocks; to assemble.*
- Conjectus, a, um, part. from
- Conjicio, -jicere, -jēci, -jectum, a. (con & jacio,) *to cast; to throw; to conjecture.*
- Conjugium, i, n. (con & jugo,) *marriage.*
- Conjungo, -jungere, -junxi, -junctum, a. (con & jungo,) *to unite; to bind; to join.*
- Conjurātus, a, um, part. *conspired: conjurāti, subs. conspirators: from*
- Conjūro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & juro,) *to swear together; to combine; to conspire: conjurātum est, a conspiracy was formed.*
- Conjux, ūgis, c. (con & jugo,) *a spouse; a husband or wife.*
- Conor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to attempt; to venture; to endeavor; to strive.*
- Conquēror, -quēri, -questus sum, dep. (con & queror,) *to complain; to lament.*
- Conscendo, -scendere, -scendi, -scensum, a. (con & scando,) *to climb; to ascend.*
- Conscensus, a, um, part. (conscendo.)
- Conscisco, -sciscere, -scivi, -scitum, a. (con & scisco,) *to decree; to execute: sibi mortem consciscere, to lay violent hands on one's self; to commit suicide.*
- Consēcro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & sacro,) *to consecrate; to dedicate; to devote.*
- Consēdi. *See Consido.*
- Consenesco, -senescere, -senui, inc. (con & senesco,) *to grow old.*
- Consentio, -sentire, -sensi, -sensum, n. (con & sentio,) *to consent; to agree; to unite.*
- Consēquor, -sēqui, -secutus sum, dep. (con & sequor,) *to gain; to obtain.*
- Consecutus, a, um, part. *having obtained.*
- Consēro, -serere, -serui, -sertum, a. (con & sero,) *to join; to put together: pugnam, to join battle; to fight.*
- Conservandus, a, um, part. from
- Conservo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & servo,) *to preserve; to maintain; to perpetuate.*
- Considens, tis, part. from
- Consido, -sidere, -sēdi, -sessum, n. (con & sideo,) *to sit down; to encamp; to take one's seat; to perch; to light.*
- Consilium, i, n. (consūlo,) *counsel; design; intention; a council; deliberation; advice;*

- a plan ; judgment ; discretion ;
prudence ; wisdom.*
- Consisto, -sistere, -stiti, n. (con & sisto,) *to stand ; to consist.*
- Consolōr, āri, ātus sum, dep. (con & solor,) *to comfort ; to console.*
- Conspēctus, a, um, part. (conspicio.)
- Conspēctus, ūs, m. *a sight ; a view.*
- Conspicātus, a, um, part. (conspicor.)
- Conspicio, -spicere, -spexi, -spectum, a. (con & specio, § 189, 2,) *to behold ; to see.*
- Conspicor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to behold ; to see.*
- Conspiciuus, a, um, adj. *conspicuous ; distinguished.*
- Constans, tis, part. & adj. *firm ; determined ; constant ; steady.*
- Constituo, -stituere, -stitui, -stitutum, a. (con & statuo,) *to appoint ; to establish.*
- Consto, -stare, -stiti, n. (con & sto,) *to consist of : constat, imp. it is certain, manifest, clear, evident, known.*
- Construo, -struere, -struxi, -structum, a. (con & struo,) *to construct ; to build ; to compose ; to form ; to heap up.*
- Consuesco, -suescere, -suevi, -suetum, n. (con & suesco,) *to be accustomed.*
- Consuetudo, inis, f. *habit ; custom.*
- Consul, ūlis, m. *a consul.*
- Consulāris, e, adj. *of or pertaining to the consul ; consular : vir consulāris, one who has been a consul ; a man of consular dignity.*
- Consulātus, ūs, m. *the consulship.*
- Consūlo, -sulere, -sului, -sultum, a. *to advise ; to consult.*
- Consulto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (consūlo,) *to advise together ; to consult.*
- Consumo, -sumere, -sumpsi, -sumptum, a. (con & sumo,) *to consume ; to wear out ; to exhaust ; to waste ; to destroy.*
- Consumptus, a, um, part.
- Contagiōsus, a, um, adj. (contingo,) *contagious.*
- Contemendus, a, um, part. from
- Contemno, -temnere, -tempti, -temptum, a. (con & temno,) *to despise ; to reject with scorn.*
- Contemplātus, a, um, part. *observing ; regarding ; considering ;* from
- Contemplor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to contemplate ; to regard ; to consider ; to look at ; to gaze upon.*
- Contemptim, adv. *with contempt ; contemptuously ; scornfully ;* from
- Contemptus, a, um, part. *contemno.*
- Contemptus, ūs, m. *contempt.*
- Contendo, dēre, di, tum, a. & n.

- (con & tendo,) *to dispute; to fight; to contend; to go to; to direct one's course: aliquid ab aliquo, to request; to solicit; to beg something of some one.*
- Contentio, ōnis, f. *contention; a debate; a controversy; exertion; an effort; a strife.*
- Contentus, a, um, adj. *content; satisfied.*
- Contēro, -terēre, -trivi, -tritum, a. (con & tero,) *to break; to pound; to waste.*
- Contīnens, tis, part. & adj. *joining; continued; uninterrupted; temperate: subs. f. the continent, or main land: from*
- Contineo, -tinēre, -tinui, -tentum, a. (con & teneo,) *to hold in; to contain.*
- Contingo, -tingēre, -tīgi, -tactum, a. (con & tango,) *to touch: contangit, imp. it happens: mihi, it happens to me; I have the fortune.*
- Continuus, a, um, adj. *continued; adjoining; incessant; uninterrupted; continual; without intermission; in close succession: continuo alveo, in one entire or undivided channel.*
- Contra, prep. *against; opposite to: adv. on the other hand.*
- Contractus, a, um, part. (contrāho.)
- Contradico, -dicēre, -dixi, -dictum, a. (contra & dico,) *to speak against; to contradict; to oppose.*
- Contradictus, a, um, part. *contradicted; opposed.*
- Contrāho, -trahēre, -traxi, -tractum, a. (con & traho,) *to contract; to draw together; to assemble; to collect.*
- Contrarius, a, um, adj. *contrary; opposite.*
- Contueor, -tuēri, -tuitus sum, dep. (con & tueor,) *to regard, to behold; to view; to look steadfastly at; to gaze upon; to survey.*
- Contundo, -tundēre, -tūdi, -tūsum, a. (con & tundo,) *to beat; to bruise; to crush; to pulverize.*
- Contūsus, a, um, part.
- Convalesco, -valescēre, -valui, inc. (con & valesco,) *to grow well; to recover.*
- Convenio, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, n. (con & venio,) *to meet; to assemble; to come together.*
- Converto, -vertēre, -verti, -versum, a. (con & verto,) *to turn; to resort to; to appropriate; to convert into; to change: se in preces, to turn to entreating.*
- Conversus, a, um, part.
- Conviciū, i, n. *loud noise; scolding; reproach; abuse.*
- Convivium, i, n. (con & vivo,) *a feast; a banquet; an entertainment.*

- Convoco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & voco,) to call together; to assemble.
- Convolvo, -volvĕre, -volvi, -volūtum, a. (con & volvo,) to roll together: pass. to be rolled together: se, to roll one's self up.
- Coōperio, -perĕre, -perui, -peritum, a. (con & operio,) to cover.
- Copia, æ, f. an abundance; a multitude; a swarm: copię, pl. forces; troops.
- Copiōsĕ, adv. (iūs, issimĕ,) copiously; abundantly.
- Coquo, coquĕre, coxi, coctum, a. to bake; to boil; to roast; to cook.
- Coqus, i, m. a cook.
- Cor, cordis, n. the heart.
- Coram, prep. in the presence of; before: adv. openly.
- Corcȳra, æ, f. an island on the coast of Epirus, now Corfu.
- Corinthus, i, f. Corinth, a city of Achaia, in Greece.
- Corinthius, a, um, adj. Corinthian, belonging to Corinth: Corinthii, subs. the Corinthians.
- Coriōli, ōrum, m. pl. a town of Latium.
- Coriolānus, i, m. a distinguished Roman general.
- Corium, i, n. the skin; the skin or hide of a beast.
- Cornelia, æ, f. a noble Roman lady.
- Cornelius, i, m. the name of an illustrious tribe, or clan, at Rome, containing many families.
- Cornix, icis, f. a crow.
- Cornu, u, n. § 87; a horn.
- Corōna, æ, f. a crown.
- Corpus, ōris, n. a body; a corpse.
- Correptus, a, um, part. (corripio.)
- Corrigo, -rigĕre, -rexi, -rectum, a. (con & rego,) to straighten; to make better; to correct.
- Corripio, -ripĕre, -ripui, -reptum, a. (con & rapio,) to seize.
- Corrōdo, -rodĕre, -rōsi, -rōsum, a. (con & rodo,) to gnaw; to corrode.
- Corrōsus, a, um, part.
- Corruens, tis, part. (corruo.)
- Corrumpto, -rumpĕre, -rūpi, -ruptum, a. (con & rumpo,) to corrupt; to bribe; to hurt; to violate; to seduce; to impair; to destroy.
- Corruo, -ruĕre, -rui, n. (con & ruo,) to fall; to decay.
- Corruptus, a, um, part. & adj. (corrumpto,) bribed; vitiated; foul; corrupt.
- Corsica, æ, f. an island in the Mediterranean sea, north of Sardinia.
- Corvinus, i, m. a surname given to M. Valerius.
- Corvus, i, m. a raven.
- Corycius, a, um, adj. Corycian; of Corycus.

- Corycus, i, m. *the name of a city and mountain of Cilicia.*
- Cos., *an abbreviation of consul;*
Coss., *of consules; § 328.*
- Cotta, æ, m. *a Roman cognomen, belonging to the Aurelian tribe.*
- Crater, êris, m. *a goblet; a crater; the mouth of a volcano.*
- Crates, êtis, m. *a Theban philosopher.*
- Crassus, i, m. *the name of a Roman family of the Lucinian tribe.*
- Creâtus, a, um, part. (creo.)
- Creber, crebra, crebrum, adj. *frequent.*
- Crebrò, adv. (creber,) *frequently.*
- Credo, -dêre, -didi, -ditum, a. *to believe; to trust.*
- Cremêra, æ, f. *a river of Etruria, near which the Fubian family were defeated and destroyed.*
- Cremo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to burn; to consume.*
- Creo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to choose; to create; to elect.*
- Cresco, crescêre, crevi, cretum, n. *to increase; to grow.*
- Creta, æ, f. *Crete, now Candia, an island in the Mediterranean sea, south of the Cyclades.*
- Cretensis, e, adj. *belonging to Crete, Cretan.*
- Crevi. *See Cresco.*
- Crimen, Inis, n. *a crime; a fault; an accusation: alicui crimini dare, to charge as a crime against one.*
- Crinis, is, m. *the hair.*
- Crixus, i, m. *the name of a celebrated gladiator.*
- Crocodilus, i, m. *a crocodile.*
- Cruciâtus, a, um, part. (crucio.)
- Cruciâtus, ûs, m. *torture; torment; distress; trouble; affliction.*
- Crucio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (crux,) *to torment; to torture.*
- Crudêlis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *cruel.*
- Crudeliter, adv. *cruelly.*
- Crudus, a, um, adj. *crude; raw.*
- Cruor, ôris, m. *blood; gore.*
- Crus, uris, n. *the leg.*
- Crux, crucis, f. *a cross.*
- Cubitus, i, m., & Cubitum, i, n. *a cubit.*
- Cucurri. *See Curro.*
- Cui, & Cujus. *See Qui, & Quis.*
- Culex, icis, m. *a gnat.*
- Culpa, æ, f. *a fault; guilt; blame.*
- Culpo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to blame.*
- Cultellus, i, m. (dim. from culter,) *a little knife; a knife.*
- Cultus, a, um, part. (colo,) *cultivated; improved; dressed.*
- Cum, pr. *with: adv. the same as quum, when: cùm — tum, not only — but also; as well — as also.*
- Cunctatio, ônis, f. (cunctor,) *delay; a delaying; hesitation.*

- Cuniculus, i, m. *a rabbit; a cony.*
- Cupiditas, atis, f. (cupio,) *desire; cupidity.*
- Cupido, inis, f. *desire.*
- Cupidus, a, um, adj. *desirous.*
- Cupiens, tis, part. from
- Cupio, ère, ivi, itum, a. *to desire; to wish; to long for.*
- Cur, adv. *why; wherefore.*
- Cura, æ, f. *care; anxiety.*
- Cures, ium, f. pl. *a city of the Sabines.*
- Curia, æ, f. *a curia or ward; one of thirty parts into which the Roman people were divided; the senate-house.*
- Curiatii, òrum, m. pl. *the name of an Alban tribe. Three brothers belonging to this tribe fought with the Horatii.*
- Curo, àre, àvi, àtum, a. (cura,) *to take care of; to care; to be concerned; to cure or heal.*
- Curro, currere, cucurri, cursum, n. *to run.*
- Currus, ùs, m. *a chariot.*
- Cursor, òris, m. *a runner; also, a surname given to L. Papius.*
- Cursus, ùs, m. *a course; a running.*
- Curvus, a, um, adj. *crooked.*
- Custodia, æ, f. (custos,) *a prison; a guard.*
- Custodio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to preserve; to keep safely; to guard; to watch; from*
- Custos, òdis, c. *a guard; a keeper.*
- Cutis, is, f. *the skin.*
- Cyaneus, a, um, adj. *dark blue.*
- Cyclàdes, um, f. pl. *a cluster of islands in the Archipelago, which derive their name from the Greek κύκλος, a circle.*
- Cyclòpes, um, m. pl. *the Cyclops, giants of Sicily, living near Ætna.*
- Cydnus, i, m. *a river of Cilicia.*
- Cyllène, es, f. *a mountain in Arcadia.*
- Cymba, æ, f. *a boat; a skiff; a canoe.*
- Cymbalum, i, n. *a cymbal.*
- Cynicus, i, m. *a Cynic. The Cynics were a sect of philosophers founded by Antisthènes.*
- Cynocephalæ, àrum, f. pl. *small hills near Scotussa, in Thessaly.*
- Cynocephali, òrum, m. pl. *a people of India with heads like dogs.*
- Cynocephalus, i, m. *an Egyptian deity.*
- Cynosséma, atis, n. *a promontory of Thrace, near Sestos, where queen Hecuba was buried.*
- Cynthus, i, m. *a hill near the town of Delos.*
- Cyrénæ, àrum, f. pl. *Cyrene, a city of Africa, the capital of Cyrenaica.*
- Cyrenaica, æ, f. *a country in the*

northern part of Africa, so called from its capital, Cyrenæ.

Cyrenæus, a, um, adj. *Cyrenean; belonging to Cyrenæ.*

Cyrenensis, e, adj. *Cyrenean; of Cyrenæ.*

Cyrnus, i, f. *a Greek name of the island of Corsica.*

Cyrus, i, m. *Cyrus, the name of a Persian king.*

Cyzicus, i, f. *the name of an island, near Mysia, containing a town of the same name.*

D.

Dædālus, i, m. *an ingenious Athenian artist, the son of Euphémus.*

Damno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to condemn.*

Damnōsus, a, um, adj. *injurious; hurtful.*

Danāus, i, m. *an ancient king of Argos, and brother of Ægyptus.*

Dandus, a, um, part. (do.)

Dans, tis, part. (do.)

Danubius, i, m. *the Danube, a river of Germany, called also, after its entrance into Illyricum, the Ister; the largest river in Europe.*

Daps, dapis, f. § 94; *a feast; a meal.*

Dardania, æ, f. *a country and*

city of Asia Minor, near the Hellespont.

Datūrus, a, um, part. (do.)

Datus, a, um, part. (do.)

De, prep. *from; of; concerning; on account of.*

Dea, æ, f. § 43, 2; *a goddess.*

Debello, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (de & bello,) *to conquer; to subdue.*

Debeo, ēre, ui, itum, a. (de & habeo,) *to owe; to be obliged; with an infinitive, ought or should.*

Debeor, ēri, itus sum, pass. *to be due.*

Debilito, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (debilis,) *to weaken; to enfeeble.*

Debitus, a, um, part. (debeo,) *due; deserved; owing.*

Decēdo, -cedēre, -cessi, -cessum, n. (de & cedo,) *to depart; to retire; to withdraw; to yield; to die.*

Decerno, -cernere, -crēvi, -crētum, a. (de & cerno,) *to judge; to decide; to fight; to contend; to discern; to decree: bellum decretum est, the management of the war was de-*

Decem, num. adj. ten. [creed.

Decemviri, ōrum, m. pl. decemvirs, ten men appointed to prepare a code of laws for the Romans, and by whom the laws of the twelve tables were formed.

Decerpo, -cerpere, -cerpsi, -cerptum, a. (de & carpo,) *to pluck off; to pick; to gather.*

- Decido, -cidere, -cidi, n. (de & cado,) *to fall*: dentes decidunt, *the teeth fall*, or *come out*.
- Decimus, a, um, num. adj. (decem,) *the tenth*.
- Decius, i, m. *the name of several Romans, three of whom were distinguished for their patriotism*.
- Declaro, are, avi, atum, a. (de & claro,) *to declare*; *to show*.
- Decoctus, a, um, part. from
- Decoquo, -coquere, -coxi, -coctum, a. (de & coquo,) *to boil*.
- Decorus, a, um, adj. *handsome*; *adorned*; *decorous*; *beautiful*.
- Decretus, a, um, part. (decerno.)
- Decresco, -crescere, -crevi, n. (de & cresco,) *to decrease*; *to diminish*; *to subside*; *to fall*; *to decay*.
- Decumbo, -cumbere, -cubui, n. (de & cubo,) *to lie down*.
- Decurro, -currere, -curri, -cursum, n. (de & curro,) *to flow down*; *to run*.
- Dedi. See Do.
- Dedidi. See Dedo.
- Deditio, onis, f. (dedo,) *a surrender*.
- Deditus, a, um, part. (dedo.)
- Dedo, dedere, dedidi, deditum, a. *to surrender*; *to deliver up*; *to give up*; *to addict or devote one's self*.
- Deduco, -ducere, -duxi, -ductum, a. (de & duco,) *to lead forth*; *to bring*; *to lead*.
- Defatigo, are, avi, atum, a. (de & fatigo,) *to weary*; *to fatigue*.
- Defendo, -fendere, -fendi, -fensum, a. (de & fendo, § 172,) *to defend*; *to protect*.
- Defensus, a, um, part. (defendo.)
- Defero, -ferre, -tulit, -latum, irr. a. (de & fero,) *to bring*; *to convey*; *to proffer*; *to confer*; *to give*; *to bestow*.
- Deficiens, tis, part. from
- Deficio, -ficere, -feci, -fectum, a. & n. (de & facio,) *to fail*; *to be wanting*; *to decrease*; *to be eclipsed*.
- Defleo, ere, evi, etum, a. (de & fleo,) *to deplore*; *to bewail*, *to lament*; *to weep for*.
- Defluo, -fluere, -fluxi, -fluxum, n. (de & fluo,) *to flow down*.
- Defodio, -fodere, -fodi, -fossum, a. (de & fodio,) *to bury*; *to inter*.
- Deformitas, atis, f. (deformis,) *deformity*; *ugliness*.
- Defossus, a, um, part. (defodio.)
- Defunctus, a, um, part. *finished*: defunctus or defunctus vita, *dead*: from
- Defungor, -fungi, -functus sum, dep. (de & fungor,) *to execute*; *to perform*; *to be free from*; *to finish*.
- Degens, tis, part. from
- Dego, degere, degi, a. & n.

- (de & ago,) *to lead ; to live ; to dwell.*
- Degusto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (de & gusto,) *to taste.*
- Deinde, adv. (de & inde,) *then ; further ; after that ; next.*
- Deiotārus, i, m. *a man who was made king of Galatia, by the Roman senate, through the favor of Pompey.*
- Dejectus, a, um, part. from
- Dejicio, -jicere, -jēci, -jectum, a. (de & jacio,) *to throw or cast down.*
- Delābor, -lābi, -lapsus sum, dep. (de & labor,) *to fall ; to glide down ; to flow.*
- Delapsus, a, um, part. *descending ; having fallen.*
- Delātus, a, um, part. (defēro,) *conferred.*
- Delecto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (de & lacto, § 189, 1,) *to delight ; to please.*
- Delectus, a, um, part. (deligo.)
- Delendus, a, um, part. *to be destroyed ; from*
- Deleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, a. *to extinguish ; to destroy ; to ruin.*
- Deliciæ, ārum, f. pl. *pastimes ; diversions ; pleasures ; delights.*
- Delictum, i, n. (delinquo,) *a crime ; a fault.*
- Deligo, -ligere, -lēgi, -lectum, a. (de & lego,) *to select ; to choose.*
- Delinquo, -linquere, -liqui, -lictum, a. (de & linquo *to offend ; to do wrong.*
- Delphicus, a, um, adj. *Delphic, belonging to Delphi.*
- Delphi, ōrum, m. pl. *a town of Phocis, where were a famous temple and oracle of Apollo.*
- Delphinus, i, m. *a dolphin.*
- Delta, æ, f. *a part of Egypt, so called from its resemblance to the Greek letter delta, Δ.*
- Delābrum, i, n. *a temple ; a shrine.*
- Delus or -os, i, f. *an island, containing a city of the same name, situated in the Ægean sea ; the birthplace of Apollo and Diana.*
- Demarātus, i, m. *a Corinthian, the father of the elder Tarquin.*
- Demergo, -mergere, -mersi, -mersum, a. (de & mergo,) *to plunge ; to sink.*
- Demersus, a, um, part.
- Demetrius, i, m. *a Greek proper name.*
- Demissus, a, um, part. *cast down ; descending ; from*
- Demitto, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (de & mitto,) *to send down ; to let down ; to drop.*
- Democritus, i, m. *a Grecian philosopher, who was born at Abdera.*
- Demonstro, āre, āvi, atum, a. (de & monstro,) *to demonstrate ; to show ; to prove.*
- Demosthēnes, is, m. *the most celebrated of the Athenian orators.*

- Denum, adv. *at length ; not till ; at last ; only.*
- Deni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. § 119, III. *every ten ; ten.*
- Denique, adv. *finally ; at last.*
- Dens, tis, m. *a tooth.*
- Densus, a, um, adj. *thick.*
- Dentatus, i, m. (Siccus,) *the cognomen, or surname, of a brave Roman soldier.*
- Denuntio or -cio, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, a. (de & nuntio,) *to denounce ; to foreshow ; to proclaim ; to declare.*
- Depascor, -pasci, -pastus sum, dep. (de & pascor,) *to feed ; to eat up ; to feed upon.*
- Depingo, -pingere, -pinxi, -pictum, a. (de & pingo,) *to paint ; to depict ; to describe ; to exhibit.*
- Deploro, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, a. (de & ploro,) *to weep for ; to deplore ; to mourn.*
- Depono, -ponere, -posui, -positum, a. (de & pono,) *to lay down or aside.*
- Depopulatus, a, um, part. from
- Depopulo, ãri, ãtus sum, dep. (de & populus,) *to lay waste.*
- Deprehendo, -prehendere, -prehensi, -prehensum, a. (de & prehendō,) *to seize ; to catch ; to detect.*
- Deprehensus, a, um, part.
- Depulso, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, freq. (de & pulso,) *to push away ; to keep off ; to repel.*
- Descendo, -scendere, -scendi, -scensum, n. (de & scando, § 189, 1,) *to descend : in certamen descendere, to engage in a contest : descenditur, imp. one descends ; we descend.*
- Describo, -scribere, -scripsi, -scriptum, a. (de & scribo,) *to describe ; to divide ; to order.*
- Desero, -serere, -scrui, -sertum, a. (de & sero,) *to desert ; to forsake ; to abandon.*
- Desertum, i, n. *a desert.*
- Desertus, a, um, part. & adj. *deserted ; waste ; desolate ; desert.*
- Desiderium, i, n. *a longing for ; a desire ; love ; affection ; regret ; grief.*
- Desino, -sinere, -sivi, -simum, n. (de & sino,) *to leave off ; to terminate ; to cease ; to end ; to renounce.*
- Desperatus, a, um, part. & adj. *despaired of ; past hope ; desperate ; hopeless.*
- Despero, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, a. (de & spero,) *to despair.*
- Desponsatus, a, um, part. from
- Desponso, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, a. *to promise in marriage ; to betroth ; to affianc.*
- Destino, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, a. *to design ; to appoint ; to determine ; to aim at.*
- Desum, -esse, -fui, -futurus, irr.

- n. (de & sum,) *to be wanting.*
- Deterior, adj. comp. (sup. deteriorum, § 126, 1,) *worse.*
- Deterreo, ére, ui, itum, a. (de & terreo,) *to deter; to frighten.*
- Detestor, âri, âtus sum, dep. (de & testor,) *to detest.*
- Detractus, a, um, part. from
- Detrahô, -trahère, -traxi, -tractum, a. (de & traho,) *to take down or away; to draw off; to take from.*
- Detrimentum, i, n. (detëro,) *detriment; damage; harm; loss; injury.*
- Deus, i, m. § 52; *God; a god.*
- Devêho, -vehère, -vexi, -vectum, a. (de & veho,) *to carry away.*
- Devexus, a, um, adj. *sloping; inclining.*
- Devictus, a, um, part. from
- Devinco, -vincère, -vici, -victum, a. (de & vinco,) *to conquer; to subdue; to overcome.*
- Devôlo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (de & volo,) *to fly down; to fly away.*
- Devôro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (de & voro,) *to devour; to eat up.*
- Devôtus, a, um, part. from
- Devoveo, -vovère, -vôvi, -vôtum, a. (de & voveo,) *to vow; to devote; to consecrate.*
- Dexter, éra, érum, or ra, rum, § 106, adj. *right; on the right hand.*
- Dextra, æ, f. *the right hand.*
- Diadéma, âtis, n. *a diadem; a white fillet worn upon the heads of kings.*
- Diagôras, æ, m. *a Rhodian who died from excessive joy, because his three sons were victorious at the Olympic games.*
- Diâna, æ, f. *the daughter of Jupiter and Latôna, and sister of Apollo*
- Dīco, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to consecrate; to dedicate.*
- Dico, dicère, dixi, dictum, a. *to say; to name; to call.*
- Dictâtor, ôris, m. *a dictator; a chief magistrate, elected on special occasions, and vested with absolute authority; from*
- Dicto, âre, âvi, âtum, freq. *to dictate; to say often.*
- Dictum, i, n. *a word; an expression.*
- Dictus, a, um, part. (dico.)
- Dies, éi, m. or f. in sing., m. in pl., § 90; *a day: in dies, daily; every day.*
- Diffërens, tis, adj. *different; differing; from*
- Diffëro, differre, distûli, dilâtum, irr. a. & n. (dis & fero,) *to carry up and down; to scatter; to disperse; to spread abroad; to publish; to defer; to be different.*
- Difficilè, adv. (iûs, limè,) *difficultly; with difficulty; from*
- Difficilis, e, adj. (dis & facilis,) *difficult.*

- Difficultas, âtis, f. § 101, 1, & (2.) *difficulty ; trouble ; embarrassment ; poverty.*
- Digitus, i, m. *a finger ; a finger's breadth.*
- Dignatus, a, um, part. (dignor,) *vouchsafing ; thought worthy.*
- Dignitas, âtis, f. (dignus,) *dignity ; honor ; office.*
- Dignor, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to think worthy ; to vouchsafe ; to disdain ; from*
- Dignus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *worthy.*
- Dilano, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (dis & lanio,) *to tear or rend in pieces.*
- Diligenter, adv. (iùs, issimè,) *diligently ; carefully.*
- Diligo, -ligère, -lexi, -lectum, a. (dis & lego,) *to love.*
- Dimicatio, ônis, f. *a fight ; a contest ; a battle ; from*
- Dimico, âre, âvi, (or ui,) âtum, a. (dis & mico,) *to fight : dimicatum est, a battle was fought.*
- Dimissus, a, um, part. from
- Dimitto, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (dis & mitto,) *to dismiss ; to let go.*
- Diogenes, is, m. *an eminent Cynic philosopher, born at Sinope, a city of Asia Minor.*
- Diomèdes, is, m. *a Grecian warrior ; also, a cruel king of Thrace.*
- Dionysius, i, m. *the name of two tyrants of Syracuse.*
- Dirempturus, a, um, part. (dirmo,) *about to decide.*
- Direptus, a, um, part. (diripio.)
- Dirimo, -imère, -ëmi, -emptum, a. (dis & emo, § 196, 13,) *to divide ; to part ; to separate ; to decide.*
- Diripio, -ripère, -ripui, -reptum, a. (dis & rapio,) *to rob ; to plunder ; to pillage ; to sack ; to destroy.*
- Diruo, -ruère, -rui, -rütum, a. (dis & ruo,) *to destroy ; to overthrow ; to raze.*
- Dirus, a, um, adj. *frightful ; terrible ; direful ; ominous.*
- Dirütus, a, um, part. (diruo.)
- Discèdo, -cedère, -cessi, -cessum, n. (dis & cedo,) *to depart ; to go away.*
- Discerpo, -cerpère, -cerpsi, -cerptum, a. (dis & carpo,) *to tear in pieces.*
- Discerptus, a, um, part. (discerpo.)
- Discipulus, i, m. (disco,) *a pupil ; a scholar.*
- Disco, discère, didici, a. *to learn.*
- Discordia, æ, f. (discors,) *dissension ; disagreement ; discord.*
- Discordo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. *to be at variance ; to differ.*
- Discrepo, âre, âvi or ui, itum, n. (dis & crepo,) *to differ ; to disagree.*
- Disertè, adv. (iùs, issimè,) *clearly ; eloquently.*

- Disputatio, ōnis, f. *a dispute; a discourse; a discussion; from*
- Dispūto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (dis & puto,) *to discourse; to dispute; to discuss.*
- Dissemīno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (dis & semīno,) *to spread abroad; to scatter; to promulgate.*
- Dissēro, -serēre, -serui, -sertum, a. (dis & sero,) *to discourse; to reason; to debate; to say.*
- Dissidium, i, n. *a disagreement; a dissension.*
- Dissimilis, e, adj. *unlike; dissimilar.*
- Distans, tis, part. (disto,) *differing; distant; being divided, or separated.*
- Distinguo, -stinguere, -stinxi, -stinctum, a. (di & stinguo,) *to distinguish; to mark; to adorn; to variegate; to spot; to sprinkle.*
- Disto, stāre, n. (di & sto,) *to be distant or apart; to be divided; to differ.*
- Distribuo, -tribuere, -tribui, -tributum, a. (dis & tribuo,) *to distribute; to divide.*
- Ditis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *rich.*
- Diu, adv. (utius, utissimè, § 194,) *long; for a long time: tam diu — quàm diu, so long — as.*
- Diurnus, a, um, adj. *daily.*
- Diutinus, a, um, adj. *lasting; long.*
- Diuturnitas, ātis, f. *long continuance; duration.*
- Diuturnus, a, um, adj. *long; lasting.*
- Divello, -vellere, -velli or -vulsi, -vulsum, a. (di & vello,) *to separate; to disjoin; to tear off.*
- Diversus, a, um, adj. *different.*
- Dives, Itis, adj. *rich; wealthy; fertile; fruitful.*
- Divido, dividere, divisi, divisum, a. *to divide; to distribute; to separate.*
- Divinus, a, um, adj. *divine; heavenly.*
- Divisus, a, um, part. (divido.)
- Divitiae, arum, f. pl. *riches; wealth.*
- Divulsus, a, um, part. (divello.)
- Do, dare, dedi, datum, a. *to give; to grant; to surrender: pœnas, to suffer punishment: crimini, to impute as a crime; to accuse: finem, to terminate: causam, to occasion: nomen, to give name.*
- Doceo, ere, ui, tum, a. *to teach.*
- Docilitas, ātis, f. *docility; teachableness.*
- Doctrina, æ, f. *instruction; education; doctrine.*
- Doctus, a, um, part. & adj. (doceo,) *taught; learned.*
- Dodona, æ, f. *a town and forest of Epirus, where were a temple and oracle of Jupiter.*

- Doleo, ēre, ui, n. *to grieve; to sorrow; to be in pain.*
- Dolor, ōris, m. *pain; sorrow; grief.*
- Dolus, i, m. *a device; a trick; a stratagem; guile; artifice.*
- Domesticus, a, um, adj. (domus,) *domestic.*
- Domicilium, i, n. *a habitation; a house; an abode.*
- Domīna, æ, f. (domīnus,) *a mistress.*
- Dominatio, ōnis, f. *government; power; dominion; usurpation; domination; despotism.*
- Domīnus, i, m. *master; owner; lord.*
- Domītus, a, um, part. from
- Domo, āre, ui, itum, a. *to subdue; to tame; to overpower; to conquer; to vanquish.*
- Domus, ūs & i, f. § 89, & (a.) *a house: domi, at home: domo, from home: domum, home.*
- Donec, adv. *until; as long as.*
- Dono, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (donum,) *to give; to present.*
- Donum, i, n. *a gift; an offering; a present.*
- Dormio, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to sleep.*
- Dorsum, i, n. *the back.*
- Dos, dotis, f. *a portion; a dowry.*
- Draco, ōnis, m. *a dragon; a species of serpent.*
- Druidæ, ārum, m. pl. *Druids,*
- priests of the ancient Britons and Gauls.*
- Dubitatio, ōnis, f. *a doubt; hesitation; question; from*
- Dubito, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to hesitate; to doubt.*
- Ducenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *two hundred.*
- Duco, cēre, xi, ctum, a. *to lead; to conduct: uxōrem, to take a wife; to marry: exequias, to perform funeral rites; murum, to build a wall.*
- Ductus, a, um, part. *led.*
- Duilius, i, m (Caius,) *a Roman commander, who first conquered the Carthaginians in a naval engagement.*
- Dulcis, e, adj. (ior, issīmus,) *sweet; pleasant.*
- Dum, adv. & conj. *while; whilst; as long as; until.*
- Duo, æ, o, num. adj. pl. § 118, 1, *two.*
- Duodēcim, num. adj. ind. pl. *twelve.*
- Duodecimus, a, um, num. adj. *the twelfth.*
- Duodeviginti, num. adj. ind. pl. § 118, 4; *eighteen.*
- Duritia, æ, & Durities, ēi, f. § 101, 1; *hardness; from*
- Durus, a, um, adj. (ior, issīmus,) *hard; severe; harsh; unfavorable.*
- Dux, cis, c, *a leader; a guide; a commander.*

E.

E, ex, prep. *out of; from; of; among.*

Ea. *See* Is.

Ebībo, -bibēre, -bibī, -bibītum, a. (e & bibo,) *to drink up.*

Ebrīetas, ātis, f. (ebrius,) *drunkenness.*

Ebur, ōris, n. *ivory.*

Edico, -dicēre, -dixi, -dictum, a. (e & dico,) *to proclaim; to announce; to publish; to order.*

Edīdi. *See* Edo.

Edītus, a, um, part. *published; uttered; produced; from*

Edo, -dēre, -dīdi, -ditum, a. *to publish; to cause; to occasion; to produce; to make: spectaculum edere, to give an exhibition.*

Edo, edere or esse, edi, esum, irr. a. § 181; *to eat; to consume.*

Educātus, a, um, part. *from*

Edūco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to educate; to instruct.*

Edūco, -ducēre, -duxi, -ductum, a. (e & duco,) *to lead forth; to bring forth; to produce; to draw out.*

Efficio, -ficēre, -fēci, -fectum, a. (e & facio,) *to effect; to make; to form; to cause; to accomplish.*

Effigies, iei, f. *an image; an effigy.*

Efflo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (e & flo,) *to breathe out: animam, to die; to expire.*

Effugio, -fugere, -fūgi, -fugitum, a. & n. (e & fugio,) *to escape; to fly from; to flee.*

Effundo, -fundere, -fūdi, -fūsum, a. (e & fundo,) *to pour out; to spill; to discharge; to waste; to overflow; to extend or spread.*

Effusus, a, um, part. *poured out; wasted.*

Egeria, æ, f. *a nymph of the Aricinian grove, from whom Numa professed to receive instructions respecting religious rites.*

Egēro, -gerere, -gessi, -gestum, a. (e & gero,) *to carry out; to cast forth; to throw out.*

Egestus, a, um, part.

Egi. *See* Ago.

Ego, mei, subs. pro. I; § 133.

Egredior, -grēdi, -gressus sum, dep. (e & gradior,) *to go out; to overflow; to go beyond.*

Egregiē, adv. *in a distinguished manner; excellently; famously; from*

Egregius, a, um, adj. (e & grex,) *distinguished; eminent; choice.*

Egressus, a, um, part. (egredior.)

Ejusmōdi, pro. (genitive of is & modus, § 134, 5,) *such; such like; of the same sort.*

Elābor, -lābi, -lapsus sum, dep.

- (e & labor,) to glide away ;
to escape.
- Elapsus, a, um, part. having
passed.
- Elephantia, idis, f. an island and
city in the southern part of
Egypt.
- Elephantus, i, & Elëphas, antis,
m. an elephant.
- Eleusini, òrum, m. pl. the Eleu-
sinians ; the inhabitants of
Eleusis.
- Eleusis & -in, inis, f. a town of
Attica, sacred to Ceres
- Elido, -lidëre, -lisi, -lisum, a. (e
& lædo,) to crush.
- Eligo, -ligëre, -lëgi, -lectum, a.
(e & lego,) to choose ; to se-
lect.
- Elòquens, tis, adj. (ior, issimùs,
elòquor,) eloquent.
- Eloquentia, æ, f. eloquence.
- Elòquor, -lòqui, -locùtus sum,
dep. (e & loquor,) to say ; to
declare ; to tell.
- Eluceo, -lucëre, -luxi, n. (e &
luceo,) to shine forth.
- Emergo, -mergëre, -mersi, -mer-
sum, n. (e & mergo,) to
emerge ; to come out ; to rise
up.
- Emineo, ère, ui, n. to be eminent ;
to rise above ; to be conspicu-
ous ; to be distinguished ; to
appear.
- Emitto, -mittëre, -misi, -missum,
a. (e & mitto,) to send forth ;
to discharge.
- Emo, emëre, emi, emptum, a. to
buy ; to purchase.
- Emorior, -mòri or -moriri, -mor-
tuus sum, dep. to die.
- Emptus, a, um, part. (emo.)
- Enascor, -nasci, -nätus sum,
dep. to arise ; to be born ; to
spring from.
- Enätus, a, um, part. born of.
- Enëco, -necäre, -necävi or -necui,
-necätum or -nectum, a. (e &
neco,) to kill.
- Enervo, ärc, ävi, ätum, a. to
enervate ; to enfeeble ; to weak-
en.
- Enim, conj. § 279, 3 ; for ; but ;
truly ; indeed.
- Enna, æ, f. a town of Sicily.
- Ennius, i, m. a very ancient Ro-
man poet.
- Enuntio, äre, ävi, ätum, a. to pro-
claim ; to disclose ; to divulge.
- Eo, ire, ivi, itum, irr. n. § 182 ;
to go.
- Eò, adv. thither ; to that degree ;
to that pitch ; to that degree
of eminence.
- Eòus, i, m. the morning star.
- Eòus, a, um, adj. eastern ; the
eastern.
- Epaminondas, æ, m. a distin-
guished Theban general.
- Ephësus, i, m. a city on the west-
ern coast of Ionia, near the
river Cäyster.
- Ephialtes, is, m. a giant, the son
of Neptune or of Alöeus, and
brother of Otos.

- Epimēnides, is, m. *a poet of Gnosus, in Crete.*
- Epirus, i, f. *a country in the western part of Greece.*
- Epistōla, æ, f. *an epistle; a letter.*
- Epūlor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to feast; to feast upon; to eat; from*
- Epūlum, i, n. sing., & Epūlæ, ārum, f. pl. *a banquet; a feast.*
- Eques, itis, m. (equus,) *a knight; a horseman: equites, pl. knights; horsemen; cavalry.*
- Equidem, conj. (ego & quidem,) *indeed; I for my part.*
- Equitātus, ūs, m. *cavalry.*
- Equus, i, m. *a horse.*
- Eram, Ero, &c. *See § 153.*
- Ereptus, a, um, part. (eripio.)
- Erga, prep. *towards.*
- Ergo, conj. § 198, G; *therefore.*
- Erinaceus, i, m. *a hedgehog.*
- Eripio, -ripere, -ripui, -reptum, a. (e & rapio,) *to tear from; to take from; to rescue; to take away; to deliver.*
- Erro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to wander; to err; to stray; to roam.*
- Erōdo, -rodere, -rōsi, -rōsum, a. (e & rodo,) *to gnaw away; to consume; to eat into.*
- Erudio, ire, ivi, itum, a. (e & rudis,) *to instruct; to form.*
- Eruditio, ōnis, f. *instruction; learning.*
- Eruditus, a, um, part. (erudio.)
- Esse, Essem, &c. *See Sum.*
- Esuriens, tis, part. *hungry; being hungry.*
- Esurio, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to be hungry.*
- Et, conj. § 198, I; *and; also; even: et — et, both — and.*
- Etiā, conj. (et & jam,) *also; especially; with an adjective or adverb in the comparative degree, even.*
- Etruria, æ, f. *a country of Italy, north and west of the Tiber; Tuscany.*
- Etrusci, ōrum, m. pl. *the people of Etruria; the Tuscans or Etrurians.*
- Etruscus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Etruria; Tuscan or Etrurian.*
- Eubœa, æ, f. *a large island in the Ægean sea, near Bœotia.*
- Eumēnes, is, m. *a general in Alexander's army; also, the name of several kings of Pergamus.*
- Euphēmus, i, m. *the father of Dædalus.*
- Euphrātes, is, m. *a large river which forms the western boundary of Mesopotamia.*
- Euripides, is, m. *a celebrated Athenian tragic poet.*
- Euripus, i, m. *a narrow strait between Bœotia and Eubœa.*
- Eurōpa, æ, f. *the daughter of Agēnor, king of Phœnicia.*

- From her, Europe, one of the quarters of the earth, is supposed to have been named.*
- Eurôtas**, æ, m. a river of *Laconia*, near *Sparta*.
- Euxinus**, i, m. (from *Εὐξεινος*, hospitable,) (pontus,) *the Euxine*, now *the Black sea*.
- Evâdo**, -vadère, -vâsi, -vâsum, a. & n. (e & vado,) *to go out; to escape; to become*.
- Evertō**, -vertère, -verti, -versum, a. (e & verto,) *to overturn; to destroy*.
- Eversus**, a, um, part. *overturned; destroyed*.
- Evôco**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (e & voco,) *to call out; to summon; to implore*.
- Evôlo**, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (e & volo,) *to fly out or away*.
- Evômō**, -vomère, -vomui, -vomî-tum, a. (e & vomo,) *to vomit forth; to eructate; to discharge*.
- Ex**, prep. *See E*.
- Exactus**, a, um, part. (*exigo*,) *banished; driven away*.
- Exæquo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & æquo,) *to equal*.
- Exânimo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & ânima,) *to kill; to deprive of life; to render lifeless*.
- Exardesco**, -ardescère, -arsî, inc. *to burn; to become inflamed; to kindle; to become excited; to be enraged: bellum exarsit, a war broke out*.
- Exaspéro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to exasperate; to incense*.
- Excæco**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & cæcus,) *to blind; to make blind*.
- Excédo**, -cedère, -cessi, -cessum, n. (ex & cedo,) *to depart; to exceed; to surpass; to go beyond*.
- Excello**, -celère, -celui, -celsum, n. (ex & cello,) *to be high; to excel; to be eminent*.
- Excelsus**, a, um, adj. *high; lofty*.
- Excidium**, i, n. (ex & cædo,) *a destruction; ruin*.
- Excido**, -cidère, cîdi, n. (ex & cado,) *to fall; to fall out or from; to drop*.
- Excido**, -cidère, -cîdi, -cîsum, a. (ex & cædo,) *to cut out; to cut down; to hew out*.
- Excisus**, a, um, part.
- Excipio**, -cipère, -cêpi, -ceptum, a. (ex & capio,) *to sustain; to receive; to support; to follow; to succeed*.
- Excitandus**, a, um, part. from
- Excito**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. freq. (*exciteo*,) *to excite; to awaken; to arouse; to stir up*.
- Exclâmo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & clamo,) *to cry out; to exclaim*.
- Exclûdo**, -cludère, -clûsi, -clûsum, a. (ex & claudio,) *to exclude; to hatch*.
- Excólo**, -colère, -colui, -cultum, a. (ex & colo,) *to cultivate; to exercise*.

- Excrucio**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & crucio,) *to torment; to trouble.*
- Excubiæ**, ârum, f. pl. (excûbo,) *a guard; a watch; a sentinel.*
- Excusatio**, ônis, f. (excûso,) *an excusing; an excuse; an apology.*
- Exêdo**, -edêre & -esse, -êdi, -êsum, irr. a. (ex & êdo, § 181,) *to eat; to eat up; to devour.*
- Exemplum**, i, n. *an example; an instance.*
- Exequiæ**. See *Exsequiæ*.
- Exerceo**, êre, ui, itum, a. (ex & arceo,) *to exercise; to train; to discipline; to practise: agrum, to cultivate the earth: dominationem, to be tyrannical.*
- Exercitus**, ûs, m. *an army.*
- Exhaurio**, -haurire, -hausi, -haustum, a. (ex & haurio,) *to exhaust; to drain; to wear out; to impoverish.*
- Exigo**, -igêre, -êgi, -actum, a. (ex & ago,) *to drive away; to banish.*
- Exiguus**, a, um, adj. *small; scanty.*
- Exilis**, e, adj. *slender; small; thin.*
- Exilium**, i, n. (ex & solum,) *exile; banishment.*
- Eximie**, adv. *remarkably; very; from*
- Eximius**, a, um, adj. (exîmo,) *extraordinary; remarkable.*
- Existimatio**, ônis, f. *opinion; reputation; respect; from*
- Existimo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & æstimo,) *to believe; to think; to imagine; to suppose.*
- Exitium**, i, n. (exeo,) *destruction; ruin.*
- Exitus**, ûs, m. *an exit; the event; the issue; an outlet.*
- Exoratus**, a, um, part. (exôro,) *entreated; influenced; induced.*
- Exorior**, -oriri, -ortus sum, dep. § 177, (ex & orior,) *to rise; to arise; to appear.*
- Exorno**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & orno,) *to adorn; to deck.*
- Exôro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & oro,) *to entreat or beseech earnestly. § 197, 9.*
- Exortus**, a, um, part. (exorior,) *risen; having arisen.*
- Expecto** or -specto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & specto,) *to look for; to wait for.*
- Expedio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. (ex & pes,) *to free; to extricate: expêdit, imp. it is fit; it is expedient.*
- Expeditio**, ônis, f. *an expedition.*
- Expello**, -pellere, -pelli, -pulsum, a. (ex & pello,) *to expel; to banish.*
- Expers**, tis, adj. (ex & pars,) *without; devoid; void of; destitute of.*
- Expêto**, êre, ivi, itum, a. (ex & peto,) *to ask; to demand; to strive after; to seek earnestly.*

- Expio**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & pio,) *to expiate; to appease.*
- Expleo**, ère, èvi, ètum, a. (ex & pleo,) *to fill.*
- Explico**, âre, âvi & ui, âtum & itum, a. (ex & plico,) *to unfold; to spread; to explain.*
- Explorâtor**, ôris, m. (explôro,) *a spy; a scout.*
- Expolio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. (ex & polio,) *to polish; to adorn; to improve; to finish.*
- Expôno**, -ponère, -posui, -positum, a. *to explain; to set forth; to expose.*
- Exprôbro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & probrum,) *to upbraid; to blame; to reproach; to cast in one's teeth.*
- Expugno**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & pugno,) *to take by assault; to conquer; to vanquish; to subdue; to take by storm.*
- Expulsus**, a, um, part. (expello.)
- Exsequiâs**, ârum, f. pl. (exsêquor,) *funeral rites.*
- Exsilio**, or **Exilio**, ire, ii & ui, n. (ex & salio,) *to spring up or out; to leap forth.*
- Exspiro** or **-piro**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ex & spiro,) *to breathe forth; to expire; to die.*
- Exstinctus**, or **Extinctus**, a, um, part. *dead; from*
- Exstinguo**, -stinguère, -stingi, -stinctum, a. (ex & stinguo,) *to extinguish; to kill; to put to death; to destroy.*
- Exstructus**, or **Extractus**, a, um, part. from
- Exstruo**, or **Extruo**, -struère, -struxi, -structum, a. (ex & struo,) *to build; to pile up; to construct.*
- Exsurgo**, -surgère, -surrexi, -surrectum, n. (ex & surgo,) *to rise up; to arise; to swell; to surge.*
- Exter**, or **Extèrus**, a, um, adj. § 125, 4, (exterior, extimus or extrémus,) *foreign; strange; outward.*
- Exto**, extâre, extiti, n. (ex & sto,) *to be; to remain; to be extant.*
- Extorqueo**, -torquère, -torsì, -tortum, a. (ex & torqueo,) *to extort; to wrest from; to obtain by force.*
- Extra**, prep. *beyond; without; except.*
- Extractus** a, um, part. from
- Extrâho**, -trahère, -traxi, -tractum, a. (ex & traho,) *to draw out; to extract; to extricate; to free; to rescue; to liberate.*
- Extrémus**, a, um, adj. (sup. of extèrus,) *extreme; the last; the farthest.*

F.

- Faba**, æ, f. *a bean.*
- Fabius**, i, m. *the name of an illustrious Roman family.*
- Fabricius**, i, m. *a Roman, distinguished for his integrity.*

- Fabrīco**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (faber,) *to make; to forge; to manufacture.*
- Fabŭla**, æ, f. (fari,) *a story; a fable; a tradition; a play.*
- Fabulōsus**, a, um, adj. *fabulous.*
- Faciendus**, a, um, part. (facio.)
- Faciens**, tis, part. (facio.)
- Facies**, iei, f. *a face; appearance.*
- Facile**, adv. (iūs, ille,) *easily; willingly; clearly; undoubtedly; from*
- Facilis**, e, adj. (facio,) *easy.*
- Facinus**, ōris, n. *a deed; a crime; an exploit; from*
- Facio**, facere, feci, factum, a. *to do; to make; to value: facere iter, to perform a journey; to travel: male facere, to injure; to hurt: sacra facere, to offer sacrifice: facere pluris, to value higher: fac, take care; cause.*
- Factum**, i, n. *an action; a deed.*
- Facturus**, a, um, part. (facio.)
- Factus**, a, um, part. *made; done: facta obviā, meeting: prædā factā, having been taken.*
- Facundus**, a, um, adj. *eloquent.*
- Falerii**, ōrum, m. pl. *a town of Etruria.*
- Falernus**, i, m. *a mountain of Campania, famous for its wine.*
- Falernus**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Falernus; Falernian.*
- Falisci**, ōrum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Falerii.*
- Fama**, æ, f. *fame; reputation; report.*
- Famelicus**, a, um, adj. *hungry; from*
- Fames**, is, f. *hunger; famine.*
- Familia**, æ, f. *a family; servants.*
- Familiāris**, e, adj. *of the same family; familiar.*
- Familiaritas**, ātia, f. *friendship; intimacy; confidence.*
- Familiariter**, adv. *familiarly; on terms of intimacy.*
- Famŭla**, æ, f. *a maid; a female servant or slave.*
- Fas**, n. ind. *right; a lawful thing.*
- Fascis**, is, m. *a bundle; a fagot: fasces, pl. bundles of birchen rods, carried before the Roman magistrates, with an axe bound up in the middle of them.*
- Fatālis**, e, adj. *fatal; ordained by fate.*
- Fateor**, fatēri, fassus sum, dep. *to confess.*
- Fatidicus**, a, um, adj. (fatum & dico,) *prophetic.*
- Fatigātus**, a, um, part. from
- Fatigo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to weary.*
- Fatum**, i, n. *fate; destiny: fata, pl. the fates.*
- Fauce**, abl. f. *the throat: pl. fauces, the throat; the jaws; the straits. (§ 94.)*
- Faustŭlus**, i, m. *the shepherd by*

- whom *Romulus* and *Remus* were brought up.
- Faveo**, *favere*, *favi*, *fautum*, n. to favor.
- Favor**, *oris*, m. favor; good will; partiality; applause.
- Febris**, *is*, f. a fever.
- Feci**. See **Facio**.
- Felicitas**, *âtis*, f. (*felix*, § 101, 2,) felicity; good fortune; happiness.
- Feliciter**, adv. (*iùs*, *issimè*,) fortunately; happily; successfully.
- Felis**, *is*, f. a cat.
- Felix**, *icis*, adj. (*ior*, *issimus*,) happy; fortunate; fruitful; fertile; opulent; auspicious; favorable.
- Femina**, *æ*, f. a female; a woman.
- Femineus**, a, um, adj. female; feminine; pertaining to females.
- Fera**, *æ*, f. a wild beast.
- Ferax**, *âcis*, adj. (*ior*, *issimus*,) (*fero*,) fruitful; productive; fertile; abounding in.
- Ferè**, adv. almost; nearly; about: *ferè nullus*, scarcely any one.
- Ferens**, *tis*, part. (*fero*.)
- Ferinus**, a, um, adj. (*fera*,) of wild beasts.
- Fero**, *ferre*, *tuli*, *latum*, irr. a. to bear; to carry; to relate; to bring; to produce: *ferre manum*, to stretch forth; to extend: *ferunt*, they say.
- Feror**, *ferri*, *latus sum*, pass. to be carried; to flow; to move rapidly; to fly: *fertur*, imp. it is said.
- Ferox**, *ôcis*, adj. (*ior*, *issimus*,) wild; fierce; savage; ferocious.
- Ferreus**, a, um, adj. iron; obdurate; from
- Ferrum**, *i*, n. iron; a sword; a knife.
- Fertilis**, *e*, adj. (*ior*, *issimus*,) (*fero*,) fertile; fruitful.
- Fertilitas**, *âtis*, f. fertility; richness; fruitfulness.
- Ferula**, *æ*, f. a staff; a reed.
- Ferus**, a, um, adj. wild; rude; uncultivated; uncivilized; savage.
- Ferveo**, *fervere*, *ferbui*, n. to boil; to seethe; to foam; to be hot; to glow.
- Fessus**, a, um, adj. weary; tired; fatigued.
- Festum**, *i*, n. a feast; from
- Festus**, a, um, adj. festive; joyful; merry.
- Ficus**, *i* & *ûs*, f. a fig-tree; a fig.
- Fidelis**, *e*, adj. faithful; from
- Fides**, *ei*, f. fidelity; faith: in *fidem*, in confirmation: in *fidem accipere*, to receive under one's protection.
- Figo**, *figere*, *fixi*, *fixum*, a. to fix; to fasten.
- Filia**, *æ*, f. § 43, 2; a daughter.
- Filius**, *i*, m. § 52; a son.
- Findo**, *findere*, *fidi*, *fissum*, a. to split; to cleave.

- Fingens**, tis, part. *feigning*; *pretending*; from
- Fingo**, fingere, finxi, fictum, a. *to pretend*; *to devise*; *to feign*; *to form*; *to make*.
- Finio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to end*; *to finish*; *to terminate*; from
- Finis**, is, d. *the end*; *a boundary*; *a limit*: fines, m. pl. § 63, 1; *the limits of a country*, &c.
- Finitus**, a, um, part. (finio.)
- Finitimus**, a, um, adj. (finis) *neighboring*.
- Fio**, fieri, factus sum, irr. pass. § 180, (facio,) *to be made*; *to become*; *to happen*: fit, it happens: factum est, it happened; it came to pass.
- Firmatus**, a, um, part. (firmo.)
- Firmiter**, adv. (ius, issimè,) (firmus,) *firmly*; *securely*.
- Firmo**, are, avi, atum, a. *to confirm*; *to establish*; from
- Firmus**, a, um, adj. *firm*; *strong*; *secure*.
- Fissus**, a, um, part. (findo.)
- Fixus**, a, um, part. (figo,) *fixed*; *permanent*.
- Flagello**, are, avi, atum, a. *to whip*; *to scourge*; *to lash*.
- Flagitiosus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *shameful*; *infamous*; *outrageous*; from
- Flagitium**, i, n. *a shameful action*; *an outrage*; *a crime*; *a dishonor*; *villany*.
- Flagro**, are, avi, atum, n. *to burn*; *to be on fire*; *to suffer*; *to be oppressed*; *to be violent*.
- Flaminius**, i, m. *a Roman*.
- Flavus**, a, um, adj. *yellow*.
- Flamma**, æ, f. *a flame*.
- Flecto**, flectere, flexi, flexum, a. *to bend*; *to bow*; *to turn*; *to move*; *to prevail upon*.
- Fleo**, ere, evi, etum, a. *to weep*; *to lament*.
- Fletus**, us, m. *weeping*; *tears*.
- Flevo**, onis, m. *a lake near the mouth of the Rhine*, now the *Zuyder-zee*.
- Flexus**, a, um, part. (flecto,) *bent*; *changed*; *turned*.
- Floreo**, ere, ui, n. (flos, § 187, l. 1,) *to bloom*; *to blossom*; *to flourish*; *to be distinguished*.
- Flos**, floris, m. *a flower*; *a blossom*.
- Fluctus**, us, m. (fluo,) *a wave*.
- Fluo**, fluere, fluxi, fluxum, n. *to flow*.
- Fluvius**, i, m. *a river*.
- Flumen**, inis, n. (fluo,) *a river*.
- Fodio**, fodere, fodi, fossum, a. *to dig*; *to pierce*; *to bore*.
- Fœcunditas**, atis, f. *fruitfulness*; from
- Fœcundus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *fruitful*; *fertile*.
- Fœdus**, eris, n. *a league*; *a treaty*.
- Folium**, i, n. *a leaf*.
- Fons**, tis, m. *a fountain*; *a source*; *a spring*.
- Forem**, def. verb, § 154, 3; *I would or should be*: fore, to

- be about to be; it would or will come to pass.*
- Foris, adv. *abroad.*
- Forma, æ, f. *a form; shape; figure; beauty.*
- Formica, æ, f. *an ant.*
- Formido, inis, f. *fear; dread; terror.*
- Formidolösus, a, um, adj. *fearful; timorous.*
- Formositas, ätis, f. *beauty; elegance; from*
- Formösus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (forma,) *beautiful; handsome.*
- Fortasse, adv. (fors,) *perhaps.*
- Fortè, adv. (fors,) *accidentally; by chance.*
- Fortis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *bold; brave; courageous.*
- Fortiter, adv. (iüs, issimè,) (fortis,) *bravely.*
- Fortitudo, inis, f. (fortis,) *boldness; bravery.*
- Fortuna, æ, f. (fors,) *fortune; chance.*
- Forum, i, n. *the market-place; the forum; the court of justice.*
- Fossa, æ, f. (fodio,) *a ditch; a trench; a moat.*
- Fovea, æ, f. *a pit.*
- Foveo, fovere, fovi, fotum, a. *to keep warm; to cherish.*
- Fractus, a, um, part. (frango.)
- Fragilis, e, adj. (frango,) *frail; perishable.*
- Fragilitas, ätis, f. (fragilis,) *frailty; weakness.*
- Fragmentum, i, n. (frango,) *a fragment; a piece.*
- Frango, frangere, fregi, fractum, a. *to break; to break in pieces; to weaken; to destroy.*
- Frater, tris, m. *a brother.*
- Fraudulentus, a, um, adj. (fraus, § 128, 4,) *fraudulent; deceitful; treacherous.*
- Frequens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *frequent; numerous.*
- Fretum, i, n. *a strait; a sea.*
- Frico, fricare, fricui, frictum & fricatam, a. *to rub.*
- Frigidus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *cold; from*
- Frigus, öris, n. *cold.*
- Frons, frondis, f. *a leaf of a tree; a branch with leaves.*
- Fructus, üs, m. (fruor,) *fruit; produce.*
- Frugis, gen. f. (frux, nom. scarcely used, § 94,) *corn; fruges, um, pl. fruits; the various kinds of corn.*
- Frumentum, i, n. (fruor,) *corn; wheat.*
- Fruor, frui, fruitus & fructus, dep. *to enjoy.*
- Frusträ, adv. *in vain; to no purpose.*
- Frusträtus, a, um, part. from Frustror, äri, ätus sum, dep. (frusträ,) *to frustrate; to deceive.*
- Frutex, icis, m. *a shrub; a bush.*
- Fuga, æ, f. *a flight.*

Fugax, acis, adj. *swift*; *fleeing*.

Fugiens, tis, part. from

Fugio, fugere, fugi, fugitum, n.

& a. *to fly*; *to escape*; *to avoid*; *to flee*; *to flee from*.

Fugo, are, avi, atum, a. *to put to flight*; *to drive off*; *to chase*.

Fui, Fueram, &c. See Sum.

Fulgeo, fulgere, fulsi, n. *to shine*.

Fuligo, inis, f. *soot*.

Fullo, onis, m. *a fuller*.

Fulmen, inis, -n. (fulgeo,) *thunder*; *a thunderbolt*; *lightning*.

Funale, is, n. (funis,) *a torch*.

Funditus, adv. (fundus,) *from the foundation*; *utterly*.

Fundo, fundere, fudi, fusum, a. *to pour out*: lacrymas, *to shed tears*: hostes, *to scatter*; *to rout*; *to discomfit*.

Fundus, i, m. *the bottom of any thing*; also, *a farm*; *a field*.

Funestus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (funus,) *fatal*; *destructive*.

Fungor, fungi, functus sum, dep. *to perform or discharge an office*; *to do*; *to execute*: fato, *to die*.

Funis, is, d. *a rope*; *a cable*.

Funus, eris, n. *a funeral*; *funeral obsequies*.

Fur, furis, c. *a thief*.

Furcula, æ, f. dim. (furca,) *a little fork*: Furculæ Caudinæ, *the Caudine Forks*, *a narrow defile in the country*

of the Hirpini, in Italy, where the Romans were defeated by the Samnites.

Furiōsus, a, um, adj. (furo,) *furious*; *mad*.

Furius, i, m. *the name of several Romans, as of M. Furius Camillus, a distinguished general.*

Fusus, a, um, part. (fundo.)

Futūrus, a, um, part. (sum,) *about to be*; *future*.

G.

Gades, ium, f. pl. *the name of an island and town in Spain, near the straits of Gibraltar, now Cadiz.*

Gaditānus, a, um, adj. *of Gades or Cadiz*: fretum Gaditānum, *the straits of Gibraltar.*

Galatia, æ, f. *a country in the interior of Asia Minor.*

Gallia, æ, f. *Gaul, a country formerly extending from the Pyrenees to the Rhine, and along the northern part of Italy to the Adriatic.*

Galliæ, pl. *the divisions of Gaul.*

Galicus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Gaul*; *Gallic*.

Gallina, æ, f. *a hen*.

Gallinaceus, i, m. *a cock*.

Gallus, i, m. *a cock*.

Gallus, i, m. *an inhabitant of Gallia*; *a Gaul*; also, *a cognomen of several Romans*.

- Ganges, is, m. *the name of a large river in India.*
- Garumna, e, f. *the Garonne, a river of Aquitania.*
- Gaudeo, gaudere, gavisus sum, n. pass. § 142, 2; *to rejoice; to delight; to be pleased with.*
- Gaudium, i, n. *joy; gladness.*
- Gavisus, a, um, part. (gaudeo,) *rejoicing; having rejoiced.*
- Geminus, a, um, adj. *double: gemini filii, twin sons.*
- Gemmatus, a, um, part. *adorned with gems; gemmed; glittering.*
- Gemmo, are, avi, atum, a. (gemma,) *to adorn with gems.*
- Gener, eri, m. § 46; *a son-in-law.*
- Genero, are, avi, atum, a. (genus,) *to beget; to produce.*
- Generositas, atis, f. *nobleness of mind; magnanimity; from*
- Generosus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *noble; spirited; brave; generous; fruitful; fertile.*
- Genitus, a, um, part. (gigno,) *born; produced.*
- Gens, tis, f. *a nation; a tribe; a family; a clan.*
- Genui. *See Gigno.*
- Genus, eris, n. *a race; a family; a sort or kind.*
- Geometria, e, f. *geometry.*
- Gerens, tis, part. (gero,) *bearing; conducting.*
- Germanus, i, m. *a German; an inhabitant of Germany.*
- Germania, e, f. *Germany.*
- Germanicus, a, um, adj. *German; of Germany.*
- Gero, gerere, gessi, gestum, a. *to bear; to carry; to do: res eas gessit, performed such exploits: odium, to hate: onus, to bear a burden: bellum, to wage or carry on war: res prospere gesta est, affairs were managed successfully, or a successful battle was fought.*
- Geryon, m. *a giant who was slain by Hercules, and whose oxen were driven into Greece.*
- Gestans, tis, part. from
- Gesto, are, avi, atum, freq. (gero,) *to bear; to carry about.*
- Gestus, a, um, part. *borne; performed: res gestæ, see Res.*
- Getæ, arum, m. pl. *a savage people of Dacia, north of the Danube.*
- Gigas, antis, m. *a giant.*
- Gigno, gignere, genui, genitum, a. *to bring forth; to bear; to beget; to produce.*
- Glaber, bra, brum, adj. *bald; bare; smooth.*
- Glacialis, e, adj. *icy; freezing.*
- Glacies, ei, f. *ice.*
- Gladiator, oris, m. (gladius,) *a gladiator.*
- Gladiatorius, a, um, adj. *belonging to a gladiator; gladiatorial; from*
- Gladius, i, m. *a sword.*

- Glans, dis, f. *mast*; *an acorn*.
- Glisco, ěre, n. *to increase*.
- Gloria, æ, f. *glory*; *fame*.
- Glorior, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to boast*.
- Gorgias, æ, m. *a celebrated sophist and orator. He was born at Leontini, in Sicily, and was hence surnamed Leontinus*.
- Gracilis, e, adj. (ior, limus, § 125, 2,) *slender*; *lean*; *delicate*.
- Gracchus, i, m. *the name of an illustrious Roman family*.
- Gradior, gradi, gressus sum, dep. *to go*; *to walk*.
- Gradus, ūs, m. *a step*; *a stair*.
- Græcia, æ, f. *Greece*.
- Græcus, a, um, adj. *Grecian*; *Greek*:—subs. *a Greek*.
- Grandis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *large*; *great*.
- Granicus, i, m. *a river of Mysia, emptying into the Propontis*.
- Grassor, āri, ātus sum, dep. freq. (gradior,) *to advance*; *to march*; *to proceed*; *to make an attack*.
- Grates, f. pl. (gratus,) § 94; *thanks*: agĕre grates, *to thank*.
- Gratia, æ, f. (gratus,) *grace*; *favor*; *thanks*; *return*; *re-quit*; *gratitude*: habĕre, *to feel indebted or obliged*; *to be grateful*: in gratiam, *in favor of*: gratiā, *for the sake*.
- Gratulātus, a, um, part. *having congratulated*; *from*
- Gratilor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to congratulate*; *from*
- Gratus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *acceptable*; *pleasing*; *grateful*.
- Gravis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *heavy*; *severe*; *great*; *grave*; *important*; *violent*; *unshole-some*; *noxious*: gravis som-nus, *sound sleep*.
- Gravitas, ātis, f. *heaviness*; *grav-ity*; *weight*.
- Graviter, adv. (ius, issimĕ,) *hard-ly*; *heavily*; *grievously*; *se-verely*.
- Gravo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to load*; *to oppress*; *to burden*.
- Gregātim, adv. (grex,) *in herds*.
- Gressus, ūs, m. (gradior,) *a step*; *a pace*; *a gait*.
- Grex, gis, c. *a flock*; *a herd*; *a company*.
- Grus, gruis, c. *a crane*.
- Gubernātor, ōris, m. (gubernō,) *a pilot*; *a ruler*.
- Gyārus, i, f. *one of the Cyclā-des*.
- Gyges, is, m. *a rich king of Lydia*.
- Gymnosophistæ, ārum, m. *Gym-nosophists*; *a sect of Indian philosophers*.

H.

- Habens, tis, part. *from*
- Habeo, ěre, ui, ĩtum, a. *to have*; *to possess*; *to hold*; *to esteem*;

- to suppose; to take: habere consilium, to deliberate.
- Habito, are, avi, atum, freq. (habeo,) to dwell; to inhabit.
- Habiturus, a, um, part. (habeo.)
- Habitus, a, um, part. (habeo.)
- Habitus, us, m. habit; form; dress; attire; manner.
- Hactenus, adv. (hic & tenus,) hitherto; thus far.
- Hadrianus, i, m. *Adrian, the fifteenth emperor of Rome.*
- Hæmus, i, m. a mountain of Thrace, from whose top, both the Euxine and Adriatic seas can be seen.
- Halcyon, or Alcyon, onis, f. the halcyon or kingfisher. — See Alcyone.
- Halicarnassus, i, f. a maritime city of Caria, the birthplace of Herodotus.
- Hamilcar, aris, m. a Carthaginian general.
- Hannibal, alis, m. a brave Carthaginian general, the son of Hamilcar.
- Hanno, onis, m. a Carthaginian general.
- Harmonia, æ, f. the wife of Cadmus, and daughter of Mars and Venus.
- Harpyiæ, arum, f. pl. the Harpies; winged monsters, having the faces of women and the bodies of vultures.
- Haruspex, icis, m. a soothsayer; a diviner; one who pretended to a knowledge of future events from inspecting the entrails of victims.
- Hasdrubal, alis, m. a Carthaginian general, the brother of Hannibal.
- Hasta, æ, f. a spear; a lance.
- Haud, adv. not.
- Haurio, haurire, hausi, haustum, a. to draw out; to drink; to swallow.
- Haustus, a, um, part. swallowed.
- Haustus, us, m. a draught.
- Hebes, etis, adj. dull; obtuse; dim.
- Hebesco, ere, inc. (hebes,) to become dull; to grow dim.
- Hebrus, i, m. a large river of Thrace.
- Hecuba, æ, f. the wife of Priam, king of Troy.
- Hedera, æ, f. ivy.
- Hegesias, æ, m. an eloquent philosopher of Cyrene.
- Helena, æ, f. Helen, the daughter of Jupiter and Leda, and wife of Menelaus.
- Helicon, onis, m. a mountain of Bœotia, near to Parnassus, and sacred to Apollo and the Muses.
- Helvetia, æ, f. a country in the eastern part of Gaul, now Switzerland.
- Helvetii, orum, m. pl. Helvetians; the inhabitants of Helvetia.
- Helleborum, i, n. or Helleborus, i, m. the herb hellebore.
- Hellespontus, i, m. a strait be-

- between Thrace and Asia Minor, now called the Dardanelles.*
 Heraclēa, æ, f. *the name of several cities in Magna Græcia, in Pontus, in Syria, &c.*
 Herba, æ, f. *an herb; grass.*
 Herbīdus, a, um, adj. *grassy; full of herbs or grass.*
 Hercūles, is, m. *a celebrated hero, the son of Jupiter and Alcmena.*
 Hercynius, a, um, adj. *Hercynian: Hercynia silva, a large forest in Germany, now the Black Forest.*
 Heres, or Hæres, ēdis, c. *an heir.*
 Herennius, i, m. *a general of the Samnites, and the father of Pontius Thelesinus.*
 Hero, ūs, (§ 69, E. 4.) f. *a priestess of Venus, who resided at Sestos, and who was beloved by Leander, a youth of Abŷdos.*
 Hespērus, i, m. *a son of Iapētus, who settled in Italy, and from whom that country was called Hesperia; also the evening star.*
 Heu! int. *alas! ah!*
 Hians, tis, part. (hio.)
 Hiātus, ūs, m. *an opening; a chasm; an aperture.*
 Hibernicus, a, um, adj. *Irish: mare Hibernicum, the Irish sea.*
 Hibernus, a, um, adj. *of winter; wintry.*
 Hic, adv. *here; in this place.*
 Hic, Hæc, Hoc, pro. § 134; *this; he; she, &c.*
 Hiempsal, ālis, m. *a king of Numidia.*
 Hiema, ěmis, f. *winter.*
 Hiĕro, ōnis, m. *a tyrant of Syracuse.*
 Hierosolŷma, æ, f. & Hierosolŷma, ōrum, n. pl. *Jerusalem, the capital of Judea.*
 Hinc, adv. *hence; from hence; from this; from this time: hinc — hinc, on this side, and on that.*
 Hinnio, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to neigh.*
 Hinnitus, ūs, m. *a neighing.*
 Hinnuleus, i, m. *a fawn.*
 Hio, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to gape; to yawn; to open the mouth.*
 Hipparchus, i, m. *the son of Pisistrātus, tyrant of Athens.*
 Hippolytus, i, m. *the son of Theŷeus.*
 Hippomēnes, is, m. *the son of Megareus, and husband of Atalanta.*
 Hippopotāmus, i, m. *the hippopotamus or river-horse.*
 Hispania, æ, f. *Spain.*
 Hispānus, a, um, adj. *Spanish: suba. m. a Spaniard.*
 Hodie, adv. (hic & dies,) *to-day; at this time; now-a-days.*
 Hodiĕque, *to this day; to this time.*
 Hœdus, i, m. *a kid; a young goat.*
 Homērus, i, m. *Homer, the most*

- ancient and illustrious of the Greek poets.*
- Homo, Inis, c. a man; a person; one.
- Honestas, âtis, f. virtue; dignity; honor; from
- Honestus, a, um, adj. honorable; noble; from
- Honor & -os, ôris, m. honor; respect; an honor; a dignity; an office.
- Honorificè, adv. (honorificus, § 125, 3,) honorably: parum honorificè, slightingly; with little respect.
- Hora, æ, f. an hour.
- Horatius, i, m. Horace; the name of several Romans: Horatii, pl. three Roman brothers, who fought with the three Curiatii.
- Hortensius, i, m. the name of several Romans.
- Horridus, a, um, adj. rough; rugged; rude; unpolished; barbarous.
- Hortâtus, ûs, m. an exhortation; instigation; advice; from
- Hortor, âri, âtus sum, dep. to exhort.
- Hortus, i, m. a garden.
- Hospes, itis, c. a stranger; a guest.
- Hospitium, i, n. hospitality: hospitio accipere, to entertain.
- Hostia, æ, f. a victim.
- Hostilius, i, m. (Tullus,) the third king of Rome: a cognomen among the Romans.
- Hostis, is, c. an enemy.
- Huc, adv. *hither*: huc — illuc *hither — thither*; now here — now there.
- Hujusmôdi, adj. ind. (hic & modus, § 134, 5,) of this sort or kind.
- Humanitas, âtis, f. humanity; kindness; gentleness; from
- Humânus, a, um, adj. (homo,) human.
- Humêrus, i, m. the shoulder.
- Humilis, e, adj. (ior, limus, § 125, 2,) humble: humili loco natum esse, to be born in a humble station or of obscure parents.
- Humor, ôris, m. moisture; pl. liquids; humors.
- Humus, i, f. the ground: humi, on the ground. § 221, 1., R. 3.
- Hyæna, æ, f. the hyena.
- Hydrus, i, m. a water-snake.
- Hymnus, i, m. a hymn; a song of praise.
- Hyperboreus, a, um, adj. (ὑπὲρ βορέας,) properly, living beyond the source of the north wind; northern: Hyperborei, ôrum, m. pl. people inhabiting the northern regions; beyond Scythia.
- Hystrix, icis, f. a porcupine.

I.

Iapëtus, the son of Cælus and Terra.

Iberus, i, m. a river of Spain, now the Ebro.

- Ibi, adv. *there; here; then.*
 Ibidem, adv. *in the same place.*
 Ibis, idis, f. *the ibis, the Egyptian stork.*
 Icārus, i, m. *the son of Dædālus.*
 Icarus, a, um, adj. *of Icārus; Icarian.*
 Ichneumon, ōnis, m. *the ichneumon or Egyptian rat.*
 Ichnūsa, æ, f. *an ancient Greek name of Sardinia, derived from the Greek ἴχθυος, a footstep; a track.*
 Ico, icēre, ici, ictum, a. *to strike: fœdus, to make, ratify, or conclude a league or treaty.*
 Ictus, a, um, part.
 Ictus, ūs, m. *a blow; a stroke.*
 Ida, æ, f. *a mountain of Troas, near Troy.*
 Idæus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Ida: mons Idæus, mount Ida.*
 Idem, eādem, idem, pro. § 134, 6; *the same.*
 Idoneus, a, um, adj. *fit; suitable.*
 Igītur, conj. *therefore.*
 Ignārus, a, um, adj. (in & gnarus,) *ignorant.*
 Ignavus, a, um, adj. (in & gnāvus,) *idle; inactive; cowardly.*
 Ignis, is, m. *fire; flame.*
 Ignobilis, e, adj. (in & nobilis,) *ignoble; mean; unknown.*
 Ignōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ignōtus,) *to be ignorant; not to know.*
 Ignōtus, a, um, part. & adj. (in & notus,) *unknown.*
 Ilium, i, n. *Ilium or Troy, the principal city of Troas.*
 Illātus, a, um, part. (from infēro,) *brought in; inflected upon; inferred.*
 Ille, a, ud, pro. § 134; *that; he; she; it; the former: pl. they; those.*
 Illecēbra, æ, f. *an allurement; an enticement.*
 Illico, adv. (in & loco,) *in that place; immediately; instantly.*
 Illuc, adv. *thither: huc — illuc, now here — now there.*
 Illustris, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *illustrious; famous; celebrated.*
 Illustro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in & lustro,) *to enlighten; to illustrate; to render famous; to celebrate; to make renowned.*
 Illyria, æ, f. *a country opposite to Italy, and bordering on the Adriatic.*
 Imāgo, inis, f. *an image; a picture; a figure; a resemblance.*
 Imbecillis, e, adj. (ior, limus, § 125, 2,) *weak; feeble.*
 Imber, bris, m. *a shower; a rain.*
 Imitatio, ōnis, f. *imitation: ad imitationem, in imitation: from*
 Imītor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to imitate; to copy.*
 Immanis, e, adj. *monstrous; cruel; huge; enormous; dreadful.*

- Immensus, a, um, adj.** (in & mensus,) *immeasurable; boundless; immoderate.*
- Immeritus, a, um, part.** (in & meritus,) *not deserving; undeserved.*
- Imminens, tis, part.** *hanging over; threatening; from*
- Immineo, ère, ui, n.** *to hang over; to impend; to threaten; to be near.*
- Immissus, a, um, part.** *admitted; sent in; darted in; from*
- Immitto, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a.** (in & mitto,) *to let in; to send to, into, against, or upon; to throw at.*
- Immobilis, e, adj.** (in & mobilis,) *immovable; steadfast.*
- Immòlo, àre, àvi, àtum, a.** (in & mola,) *to sacrifice; to immolate.*
- Immortalis, e, adj.** (in & mortalis,) *immortal.*
- Immòtus, a, um, part.** (in & motus,) *unmoved; still; motionless.*
- Immutàtus, a, um, part.** *altered; changed; from*
- Immùto, àre, àvi, àtum, a.** (in & muto,) *to change.*
- Impatiens, tis, adj.** (in & patiens,) *impatient; not able to endure.*
- Impeditus, a, um, part.** *impeded; hindered; encumbered; entangled; from*
- Impedio, ire, ivi, itum, a.** (in & pes,) *to impede; to disturb; to obstruct; to check; to delay; to prevent.*
- Impendeo, -pendere, -pendi, -pensum, n.** (in & pendeo,) *to hang over; to impend; to threaten.*
- Impenetrabilis, e, adj.** (in & penetrabilis,) *impenetrable.*
- Impensè, adv.** *exceedingly; greatly.*
- Imperàtor, òris, m.** (impèro,) *a commander; a general.*
- Imperito, àre, àvi, àtum, freq.** (impèro,) *to command; to rule; to govern.*
- Imperitus, a, um, adj.** (ior, issimus,) (in & peritus,) *inexperienced; unacquainted with.*
- Imperium, i, n.** *a command; government; reign; authority; power; from*
- Impèro, àre, àvi, àtum, a.** *to command; to order; to direct; to govern; to rule over.*
- Impertiens, tis, part.** *from*
- Impertio, ire, ivi, itum, a.** (in & partio,) *to impart; to share; to give.*
- Impètro, àre, àvi, àtum, a.** (in & patro,) *to obtain; to finish.*
- Impètus, ùs, m.** (in & peto,) *force; violence; impetuosity; an attack.*
- Impius, a, um, adj.** (in & pius,) *impious; undutiful.*
- Impleo, ère, èvi, ètum, a.** *to fill; to accomplish; to perform.*

- Implicitus**, a, um, part. *entangled; attacked.*
- Implico**, āre, āvi or ui, ātum or itum, a. (in & plica,) *to entangle; to implicate.*
- Implicor**, āri, ātus or itus sum, pass. *to be entangled; morbo, to be attacked with; to be sick.*
- Imploro**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in & ploro,) *to implore; to beseech; to beg.*
- Impōno**, -ponere, -posui, -positum, a. (in & pono,) *to lay or place upon; to impose; to put.*
- Importūnus**, a, um, adj. *dangerous; perilous; troublesome; cruel; outrageous; craving; ungovernable.*
- Impositus**, a, um, part. (impōno.)
- Improbātus**, a, um, part. *disallowed; disapproved; rejected.*
- Imprōbo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in & probō,) *to disapprove; to reject.*
- Imprōbus**, a, um, adj. *wicked; bad.*
- Imprūdēns**, tis, adj. (in & prudens,) *imprudent; inconsiderate.*
- Impugnātūrus**, a, um, part. from Impugno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to attack.*
- Impūnē**, adv. (in & pœna,) *with impunity; without hurt; without punishment.*
- Imus**, a, um, adj. (sup. of infērus, § 125, 4,) *the lowest; the deepest.*
- In**, prep. with the accusative, signifies *into; towards; upon; until; for; against*: with the ablative, *in; upon; among; at*; § 235, (2:) *in dies, from day to day*: *in eo esse, to be on the point of*: *in sublime, aloft.*
- Inānis**, e, adj. *vain; empty; ineffectual; foolish.*
- Inaresco**, -arescere, -arui, inc. § 173; *to grow dry.*
- Incēdo**, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum, n. (in & cedo,) *to go; to walk; to come.*
- Incendo**, dēre, di, sum, a. (in & candeo,) *to light; to kindle; to set fire to; to inflame.*
- Incensus**, a, um, part. *lighted; kindled; burning; inflamed.*
- Incertus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (in & certus,) *uncertain.*
- Inchoo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to begin.*
- Incīdens**, tis, part. from
- Incīdo**, -cidere, -cīdi, n. (in & cado,) *to fall into or upon; to chance to meet with.*
- Incipio**, -cipere, -cēpi, -ceptum, a. (in & capio,) *to commence; to begin.*
- Incīto**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in & cito,) *to instigate; to encourage; to animate.*
- Includo**, dēre, si, sum, a. (in & claudio,) *to shut in; to include; to inclose; to encircle; to encompass.*

- Inclusus, a, um, part. (inclúdo.)
- Inclytus, a, um, adj. (comp. not used; sup. issimus,) *famous; celebrated; renowned.*
- Incöla, æ, c. *an inhabitant.*
- Incölo, colëre, colui, cultum, a. (in & colo,) *to inhabit; to dwell.*
- Incolümia, e, adj. *unhurt; unpunished; safe.*
- Incompertus, a, um, adj. *unknown; uncertain.*
- Inconsideratè, adv. *inconsiderately; rashly.*
- Incredibilis, e, adj. (in & credib-
ilis,) *incredible; wonderful.*
- Incredibiliter, adv. *incredibly.*
- Incrementum, l, n. (increSCO,) *an increase.*
- Incrëpo, äre, ui, Itum, a. (in & crepo,) *to reprove; to chide; to blame.*
- Incruentus, a, um, adj. (in & cruor,) *bloodless.*
- Incultè, adv. (iüs, issimè,) *rudely; plainly; from*
- Incultus, a, um, part. & adj. (in & colo,) *uncultivated; uninhabited; desert.*
- Incumbo, -cumbëre, -cubui, -cubitum, n. (in & cubo,) *to lean; to lie; to rest or recline upon; to apply to: gladio, to fall upon one's sword; to slay one's self with a sword.*
- Incursio, önis, f. (incurro,) *an attack; an incursion; an inroad.*
- Inde, adv. *thence; from thence.*
- Index, icis, d. (indico,) *an index; a mark; a sign.*
- India, æ, f. *a country of Asia, deriving its name from the river Indus.*
- Indico, cëre, xi, ctum, a. (in & dico,) *to indicate; to announce; to declare; to proclaim.*
- Indictus, a, um, part.
- Indicus, a, um, adj. *of India; Indian.*
- Indigëna, æ, c. (in & geno,) *a native.*
- Indöles, is, f. (in & oleo, to grow,) *the disposition; nature; inherent quality.*
- Indüco, cëre, xi, ctum, a. (in & duco,) *to lead in; to induce; to persuade.*
- Inductus, a, um, part.
- Induo, -duëre, -dui, -dütum, a. *to put on; to dress; to clothe.*
- Indus, i, m. *a large river in the western part of India.*
- Industria, æ, f. *industry; diligence.*
- Indütus, a, um, part. (induo.)
- Inedia, æ, f. (in & edo,) *want of food; fasting; hunger.*
- Ineo, ire, ii, Itum, irr. n. & a. (in & eo,) *to go or enter into; to enter upon; to make; to form.*
- Inermis, e, adj. (in & arma,) *defenseless; unarmed.*
- Inertia, æ, f. (iners,) *laziness; sloth; idleness.*

- Infamis**, e, adj. (in & fama,) *infamous*; *disgraceful*.
- Infans**, tis, c. *an infant*; *a child*.
- Inferi**, ōrum, m. pl. (inferus,) *the infernal regions*; *Hades*; *Orcus*; *the infernal gods*; *the shades*.
- Inferior**, us, adj. comp. See **Inferus**.
- Infero**, inferre, intūli, illātum, irr. a. (in & fero,) *to bring in or against*; *to bring upon*; *to inflict upon*: bellum, *to make war upon*.
- Inferus**, a, um, adj. (inferior, infimus or imus, § 125, 4,) *low*; *humble*.
- Infesto**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to infest*; *to disturb*; *to molest*; *to vex*; *to plague*; *to trouble*; *to annoy*; from
- Infestus**, a, um, adj. *hostile*: *inimical*.
- Infigo**, gēre, xi, xum, a. (in & figo,) *to fix*; *to fasten*; *to drive in*.
- Infinitus**, a, um, adj. (in & finio,) *infinite*; *unbounded*; *vast*; *immense*: infinitum argenti, *an immense quantity of silver*: infinita nobilitas, *a vast number*.
- Infirmus**, a, um, adj. *weak*; *infirm*.
- Infixus**, part. (infigo.)
- Inflammo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to inflame*; *to excite*; *to stimulate*; *to animate*.
- Inflātus**, a, um, part. *blown upon*; *puffed up*.
- Infligo**, gēre, xi, ctum, a. (in & fligo,) *to inflict*.
- Inflo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in & flo,) *to blow upon*.
- Infrendens**, tis, part. from
- Infrendeo**, ēre, ui, n. (in & frendeo,) *to gnash with the teeth*.
- Infringo**, -fringēre, -frēgi, -fractum, a. (in & frango,) *to break or rend in pieces*; *to disannul*; *to make void*.
- Infundō**, -fundere, -fūdi, -fusum, a. (in & fundo,) *to pour in*: infunditur, *it empties*.
- Ingenium**, i, n. *the disposition*; *genius*; *talents*; *character*.
- Ingens**, tis, adj. *great*; *very great*.
- Ingenuus**, a, um, adj. *free-born*; *free*; *noble*; *ingenuous*.
- Ingridior**, -grēdi, -gressus sum, dep. (in & gradior,) *to go in*; *to enter*; *to come in*; *to walk*; *to walk upon*; *to go*.
- Ingressus**, a, um, part.
- Ingruo**, -gruere, -grui, n. *to invade*; *to assail*; *to pour down*; *to fall upon suddenly*.
- Inhæreo**, -hære, -hæsi, -hæsum, n. (in & hæreo,) *to cleave or stick to or in*: cogitationibus, *to be fixed or lost in thought*.
- Inhio**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. (in & hio,) *to gape for*; *to desire*.
- Inimicus**, a, um, adj. (in & amicus,) *inimical*; *hostile*.
- Inimicus**, i, m. *an enemy*.

- Iniquè**, adv. (iniquus,) *unjustly ; unequally.*
- Initium**, i, n. (ineo,) *a commencement ; a beginning.*
- Initurus**, a, um, part. (ineo,) *about to enter upon or begin.*
- Injicio**, -jicere, -jēci, -jectum, a. (in & jacio,) *to throw in or upon.*
- Injuria**, æ, f. (injurius,) *an injury ; an insult.*
- Innāto**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (in & nato,) *to swim or float upon.*
- Innitor**, -niti, -nitus or -nixus sum, dep. (in & nitor,) *to lean or depend upon ; to rest upon.*
- Innocentia**, æ, f. (in & nocens,) *innocence.*
- Innotesco**, -notescere, -notui, inc. (in & notesco,) *to be known ; to become known.*
- Innoxius**, a, um, adj. (in & noxius,) *harmless.*
- Innumerabilis**, e, adj. (in & numerabilia,) *innumerable.*
- Innumerus**, a, um, adj. (in & numerus,) *innumerable.*
- Inopia**, æ, f. (inops,) *want.*
- Inopus**, i, m. *a fountain or river of Delos, near which Apollo and Diana were said to have been born.*
- In- or im- primis**, adv. (in & primus,) *chiefly ; especially.*
- Inquam**, or **Inquio**, def. *I say ;* § 183, 5.
- Inquino**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to pollute ; to stain ; to soil.*
- Inquiro**, -quirere, -quisivi, -quistum, a. (in & quero,) *to inquire ; to investigate.*
- Insania**, æ, f. (insānus,) *madness.*
- Insania**, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to be mad.*
- Inscribo**, -scribere, -scripsi, -scriptum, a. (in & scribo,) *to inscribe ; to write upon.*
- Inscriptus**, a, um, part.
- Insectum**, i, n. (insēco,) *an insect.*
- Insēquens**, tis, part. *succeeding ; subsequent ; following ;* from
- Insēquor**, -sēqui, -secutus sum, dep. (in & sequor,) *to follow.*
- Insidens**, tis, part. *from*
- Insideo**, -sidere, -sēdi, -sessum, n. (in & sedeo,) *to sit upon.*
- Insidiæ**, ārum, f. pl. *an ambush ; ambuscade ; treachery ; deceit : per insidias, treacherously.*
- Insidians**, tis, part. *from*
- Insidior**, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to lie in wait ; to lie in ambush ; to deceive.*
- Insigne**, is, n. *a mark ; a token ; an ensign ;* from
- Insignis**, e, adj. (in & signum,) *distinguished ; eminent.*
- Insisto**, -sistere, -stiti, -stitum, n. (in & sisto,) *to stand upon ; to insist.*
- Insolabiliter**, adv. *inconsolably.*
- Insolens**, tis, adj. (ior, isimus,) *insolent ; haughty.*

- Insolenter**, adv. (iūs, issimē,) *haughtily, insolently.*
- Inspectans**, tis, part. from
- Inspecto**, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. *to inspect; to look upon.*
- Instatūrus**, a, um, part. (in-sto.)
- Instituto**, -stituēre, -stitui, -stitūtum, a. (in & statuo,) *to appoint; to institute; to make; to order.*
- Institūtum**, i, n. *an institution; a doctrine; from*
- Institūtus**, a, um, part. (instituto.)
- Insto**, -stāre, -stīti, n. (in & sto,) *to be near to; to urge; to persist; to harass; to pursue closely; to beg earnestly.*
- Instrumentum**, i, n. *an instrument; utensil; implement; from*
- Instruo**, -struēre, -struxi, -structum, a. (in & struo,) *to prepare; to teach; to supply with; to furnish.*
- Insūbres**, um, m. pl. *a people living north of the Po, in Cisalpine Gaul.*
- Insuesco**, -suescēre, -suēvi, -suētum, inc. (in & suesco,) *to grow accustomed.*
- Insūla**, æ, f. *an island.*
- Insūper**, adv. (in & super,) *moreover.*
- Intēger**, gra, grum, adj. (rior, errimus,) *whole; entire; unharmed; just.*
- Intēgo**, -tegēre, -texi, -tectum, a. (in & tego,) *to cover.*
- Integritas**, ātis, f. (intēger,) *integrity; probity; honesty.*
- Intellectus**, a, um, part. from
- Intelligo**, -ligēre, -lexi, -lectum, a. (inter & lego,) *to understand; to perceive; to discern; to know; to learn.*
- Inter**, prep. *between; among; inter se, mutually; occurrentes inter se, meeting each other.*
- Intercipio**, -cipēre, -cēpi, -ceptum, a. (inter & capio,) *to intercept; to usurp; to take away fraudulently.*
- Interdico**, -dicēre, -dixi, -dictum, a. (inter & dico,) *to forbid; to prohibit.*
- Interdictus**, a, um, part.
- Interdiu**, adv. *by day; in the day-time.*
- Interdum**, adv. *sometimes.*
- Interea**, adv. (inter & is,) *in the mean time.*
- Interemptus**, a, um, part. (interimo.)
- Intereo**, ire, ii, itum, irr. n. (inter & eo, § 182,) *to perish.*
- Intērest**, imp. (intersum,) *it concerns: mea, it concerns me.*
- Interfactor**, ōris, m. *a murderer; a slayer; a destroyer.*
- Interfectus**, a, um, part. *killed.*
- Interficio**, -ficēre, -fēcī, -fectum, a. (inter & facio,) *to kill; to slay.*
- Intērim**, adv. *in the mean time.*

- Intestimo**, -imēre, -ēmi, -ēptum, a. (inter & emo,) *to kill; to put to death; to slay.*
- Interior**, us, adj. (sup. intīmus, § 126, 1,) *inner; the interior.*
- Interioris**, adv. *farther in the interior.*
- Interjectum**, a, um, part. *cast between: anno interjecto, a year having intervened; a year after.*
- Interjicio**, -jicere, -jēci, -jectum, a. (inter & jacio,) *to throw between.*
- Internecio**, ōnis, f. (internēco,) *ruin; destruction: ad interneciōnem, with a general massacre.*
- Internodium**, i, n. (inter & nodus,) *the space between two knots; a joint.*
- Internus**, a, um, adj. *internal: mare internum, the Mediterranean sea.*
- Interpres**, ētis, c. *an interpreter.*
- Interregnum**, i, n. (inter & regnum,) *an interregnum; a vacancy of the throne.*
- Interrōgo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (inter & rogo,) *to ask.*
- Intersum**, esse, fui, irr. n. (inter & sum,) *to be present at.*
- Intervallum**, i, n. (inter & vallum,) *an interval; a space; a distance.*
- Interveniens**, tis, part. from
- Intervenio**, venire, vēni, ventum, n. (inter & venio,) *to come between; to intervene.*
- Intexo**, ēre, ui, tum, a. (in & texo,) *to interweave.*
- Intīmus**, a, um, adj. sup. (comp. interior, § 126, 1,) *innermost; inmost; intimate; familiar; much beloved.*
- Intra**, prep. *within:—adv. inward.*
- Intrepidus**, a, um, adj. (in & trepidus,) *fearless; intrepid.*
- Intro**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to enter.*
- Introduco**, -ducere, -dixi, -ductum, a. (intro & duco,) *to lead in; to introduce.*
- Introitus**, ūs, m. (introeo,) *an entrance.*
- Intuens**, tis, part. from
- Intueor**, ēri, itus sum, dep. (in & tueor,) *to look upon; to consider; to behold; to gaze at.*
- Intus**, adv. *within.*
- Inusitatus**, a, um, adj. *unaccustomed; unusual; extraordinary.*
- Inutilis**, e, adj. *useless.*
- Invādo**, -vadere, -vāsi, -vāsum, a. (in & vado,) *to invade; to attack; to assail; to fall upon.*
- Invenio**, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, a. (in & venio,) *to find; to get; to procure; to obtain; to invent; to discover.*
- Inventus**, a, um, part.
- Investigo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in & vestigo,) *to investigate; to trace or find out; to discover.*

- Invicem**, adv. (in & vicis,) *mutually; in turn*: se invicem occiderunt, *slew one another*.
- Invictus**, a, um, part. (in & victus,) *unconquered; impenetrable; invulnerable*.
- Invidia**, æ, f. (invidus,) *envy; hatred*.
- Invisus**, a, um, adj. (in & visus,) *hated; hateful; obnoxious*: plebi, *unpopular*.
- Invitatus**, a, um, part. *invited; entertained*:—subs. a *guest*.
- Invito**, Ære, Ævi, Ætum, a. *to invite*.
- Invius**, a, um, adj. (in & via,) *inaccessible; impassable; impenetrable*.
- Invoco**, Ære, Ævi, Ætum, a. (in & voco,) *to call upon; to invoke*.
- Iones**, um, m. pl. *Ionians; the inhabitants of Ionia*.
- Ionia**, æ, f. *Ionis; a country on the western coast of Asia Minor*.
- Ionius**, a, um, adj. *of Ionia; Ionian*: mare, *that part of the Mediterranean which lies between Greece and the south of Italy*.
- Iphicrætes**, is, m. *an Athenian general*.
- Iphigenia**, æ, f. *the daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and priestess of Diana*.
- Ipse**, a, um, pro. § 135; *he himself; she herself; itself; or simply he; she; it*: et ipse, *he also; before a verb of the first or second person, I; thou*: ego ipse, *I myself; tu ipse, thou thyself, &c.*
- Ira**, æ, f. *anger; rage*.
- Irascor**, irasci, dep. § 174; *to be angry*.
- Iratus**, a, um, adj. *angry*.
- Ire**. *See Eo*.
- Irreparabilis**, e, adj. *irreparable; irrecoverable*.
- Irretio**, ire, Ivi, itum, a. (in & rete,) *to entangle; to insnare*.
- Irretitus**, part. *entangled; caught*.
- Irridens**, tis, part. from
- Irrideo**, dère, si, sum, a. (in & rideo,) *to deride; to laugh at*.
- Irrigo**, Ære, Ævi, Ætum, a. (in & rigo,) *to water; to bedew; to moisten*.
- Irrito**, Ære, Ævi, Ætum, a. *to irritate; to provoke; to incite*.
- Irruens**, tis, part. from
- Irruo**, uère, ui, n. (in & ruo,) *to rush; to rush in, into, or upon; to attack*.
- Is**, ea, id, pro. § 134; *this; he; she; it*: in eo esse, i. e. in eo statu, *to be in that state; to be upon the point*.
- Issus**, i, f. *a maritime city of Cilicia*.
- Issicus**, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Issus*.
- Isocrætes**, is, m. *a celebrated Athenian orator*.
- Iste**, a, ud, pro. § 134; *that; that*

- person or thing; he; she; it.
 § 207, R. 25.
- Ister, tri, m. *the name of the Danube after it enters Illyricum.*
- Isthmicus, a, um, adj. *Isthmian; belonging to the Isthmus of Corinth: ludi, games celebrated at that place.*
- Isthmus, i, m. *an isthmus; a neck of land separating two seas.*
- Ita, adv. *so; in such a manner; even so; thus.*
- Italia, æ, f. *Italy.*
- Itālus, a, um, adj. *Italian.*
- Itāli, subs. *the Italians.*
- Italicus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Italy; Italian.*
- Itaque, adv. *and so; therefore.*
- Iter, itinēris, n. *a journey; a road; a march.*
- Itērum, adv. *again; once more; a second time.*
- Ithāca, æ, f. *a rocky island in the Ionian sea, with a city of the same name.*
- Itēdem, adv. *in like manner; likewise; also.*
- Itūrus, a, um, part. (eo.)
- Ivi. See Eo.
- J.
- Jacens, tis, part. from
- Jaceo, ēre, ui, n. *to lie; to be situated.*
- Jacio, jacere, jēci, jactum, a. *to throw; to cast; to fling; to hurl.*
- Jacto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (jacio,) *to throw about; to toss; to agitate.*
- Jactus, a, um, part. (jacio,) *cast; thrown.*
- Jacūlor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to hurl; to dart; to shoot.*
- Jam, adv. *now; already; presently; even.*
- Jamdūdum, adv. *long ago.*
- Janiculum, i, n. *one of the seven hills of Rome.*
- Jason, ōnis, m. *the son of Æson, king of Thessaly, and leader of the Argonauts; also, an inhabitant of Lycia.*
- Jejanus, a, um, adj. *fasting; hungry.*
- Jovis. See Jupiter.
- Juba, æ, f. *the mane.*
- Jubeo, jubere, jussi, jussum, a. *to command; to bid; to order; to direct.*
- Jucundus, a, um, adj. (jocus,) *sweet; agreeable; delightful; pleasant.*
- Judæa, æ, f. *Judæa.*
- Judæus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Judæa:—subs. a Jew.*
- Judex, icis, c. *a judge.*
- Judicium, i, n. *a judgment; a decision.*
- Judico, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to judge; to deem; to determine; to decide.*
- Jugērum, i, n. § 93, 1; *an acre of land.*
- Jugum, i, n. *a yoke; a ridge or*

- chain of mountains ; in war, an instrument consisting of two spears placed erect, and a third laid transversely upon them.*
- Jugurtha, æ, m. *a king of Numidia.*
- Julius, i, m. *a name of Cæsar, who belonged to the gens Julia.*
- Junctus, a, um, part. (jungo.)
- Junior, adj. (comp. from juvénis,) *younger.*
- Junius, i, m. *the name of a Roman tribe which included the family of Brutus.*
- Jungo, jungere, junxi, junctum, a. *to unite ; to connect ; to join : curruī, to put in ; to harness to.*
- Juno, ònis, f. *the daughter of Saturn and wife of Jupiter.*
- Jupiter, Jovis, m. § 85 ; *the son of Saturn, and king of the gods.*
- Jurgiòsus, a, um, adj. (jurgium,) *quarrelsome ; scolding ; braul- ing.*
- Juro, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, a. *to swear.*
- Jus, juris, n. *right ; justice : jus civitãtis, the freedom of the city ; citizenship : jure, with reason ; rightly ; deservedly.*
- Jussi. *See Jubeo.*
- Jussus, a, um, part. (jubeo.)
- Jussu, abl. m. § 94 ; *a command.*
- Justitia, æ, f. *justice ; from*
- Justus, a, um, adj. *just ; right ; full ; regular ; ordinary ; exact.*
- Juvença, æ, f. *a cow ; a heifer.*
- Juvencius, i, m. *a Roman general, conquered by Andriacus.*
- Juvénis, e, adj. (comp. junior, § 126, 4,) *young ; youthful.*
- Juvénis, is, c. *a young man or woman ; a youth.*
- Juventus, ùtis, f. *youth.*
- Juvo, juvãre, juvi, jutum, a. *to help ; to assist.*
- Juxta, prep. *near ; hard by :— adv. alike ; even ; equally.*

L.

- L., *an abbreviation of Lucius, § 328.*
- Labor, & Labos, òris, m. *labor ; toil.*
- Labor, labi, lapsus sum, dep. *to fall ; to glide ; to glide away ; to flow on.*
- Laboriòsus, a, um, adj. (labor,) *laborious.*
- Labóre, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, n. *to work or labor ; to suffer with ; to be distressed.*
- Labyrinthus, i, m. *a labyrinth.*
- Lac, lactis, n. *milk.*
- Lacedæmonius, a, um, adj. *be- longing to Lacedæmon ; La- cedæmonian ; Spartan.*
- Lacedæmon, ònis, f. *Lacedæ- mon, or Sparta, the capital of Laconia.*
- Lacerátus, a, um, part. *from*

- Lacero**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to tear in pieces.*
- Lacessitus**, a, um, part. from
- Lacesso**, ěre, ivi, itum, a. *to disturb; to trouble; to provoke; to stir up.*
- Lacrȳma**, æ, f. *a tear.*
- Lacus**, ūs, m. *a lake.*
- Laconicus**, a, um, adj. *Laconic; Spartan; Lacedæmonian.*
- Lædo**, lædĕre, læsi, læsum, a. *to injure; to hurt.*
- Lætātus**, a, um, part. (lætor.)
- Lætitia**, æ, f. (lætus,) *joy.*
- Lætor**, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to rejoice; to be glad; to be delighted with.*
- Lætus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus,) *glad; joyful; full of joy; fortunate; prosperous; fruitful; abundant.*
- Lævinus**, i, m. *the name of a Roman family; (P. Valerius,) a Roman consul.*
- Lævor**, ōris, m. *smoothness.*
- Lagus**, i, m. *a Macedonian, who adopted as his son that Ptolemy who afterwards became king of Egypt.*
- Lana**, æ, f. *wool.*
- Lanātus**, a, um, adj. *bearing wool; woolly.*
- Laniātus**, a, um, part. from
- Lanio**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to tear in pieces.*
- Lapidina**, æ, f. (lapis & cædo,) *a quarry.*
- Lapideus**, a, um, adj. *stony; from*
- Lapis**, idis, m. *a stone.*
- Lapsus**, a, um, part. (labor.)
- Laqueus**, i, m. *a noose; a snare.*
- Largitio**, ōnis, f. *a present.*
- Latĕ**, adv. (iūs, issĭmĕ,) *widely; extensively.*
- Latĕbra**, æ, f. *a lurking-place; a hiding-place; a retreat.*
- Latens**, tis, part. from
- Lateo**, ěre, ui, n. *to be hidden; to be concealed; to be unknown.*
- Later**, ěris, m. *a brick.*
- Latercŭlus**, i, m. dim. (later,) *a little brick; a brick.*
- Latinus**, i, m. *an ancient king of the Laurentes, a people of Italy.*
- Latinus**, a, um, adj. *Latin; of Latium: Latini, subs. the Latins.*
- Latitŭdo**, inis, f. (latus,) *breadth.*
- Latium**, i, n. *Latium.*
- Latinus**, i, m. *a mountain in Carria, near the borders of Ionia.*
- Latōna**, æ, f. *the daughter of the giant Cæus, and mother of Apollo and Diana.*
- Latro**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. & a. *to bark; to bark at.*
- Latro**, ōnis, m. *a robber.*
- Latrocinium**, i, n. *robbery; piracy.*
- Latŭrus**, a, um, part. (foro.)
- Latus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus,) *broad; wide.*
- Latus**, ěris, n. *a side.*
- Laudātus**, a, um, part. from

- Laudo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. to praise; to extol; to commend.
- Laurentia, æ, f. See Acca.
- Laus, dis, f. praise; glory; honor; fame; repute; estimation; value.
- Lautè, adv. sumptuously; magnificently.
- Lavinia, æ, f. the daughter of Latinus, and the second wife of Æneas.
- Lavinium, i, n. a city in Italy, built by Æneas.
- Lavo, lavāre & lavēre lavi, lotum, lautum, & lavatum, a. § 165; to wash; to bathe.
- Læna, æ, f. a lioness.
- Leander, & Leandrus, dri, m. a youth of Abydos, distinguished for his attachment to Hero.
- Lebes, étis, m. a kettle; a caldron.
- Lectus, a, um, part. (lego,) read; chosen.
- Leda, æ, f. the wife of Tyndarus, king of Sparta, and the mother of Helēna.
- Legatio, ōnis, f. (lego, āre,) an embassy.
- Legātus, i, m. (lego, āre,) a deputy; a lieutenant; an ambassador.
- Legio, ōnis, f. (lego, ěre,) a legion; ten cohorts of soldiers.
- Legislātor, ōris, m. (lex & fero,) a legislator; a lawgiver.
- Lego, legēre, legi, lectum, a. to read; to choose; to collect.
- Lemānus, i, m. the name of a lake in Gaul, bordering upon the country of the Helvetii, now the lake of Geneva.
- Leo, ōnis, m. a lion.
- Leonidas, æ, m. a brave king of Sparta, who fell in the battle of Thermopylæ.
- Leontinus, a, um, adj. belonging to Leontini, a city and a people of the same name, on the eastern coast of Sicily.
- Lepidus, i, m. the name of an illustrious family, of the Æmilian clan: M. Lepidus, one of the triumvirs with Augustus and Antony.
- Lepus, ōris, m. a hare.
- Letālis, e, adj. fatal; deadly; from
- Letum, i, n. death.
- Levis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) light; trivial; inconsiderable; smooth.
- Levitas, ātis, f. lightness.
- Levo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. to ease; to relieve; to lighten; to alleviate.
- Lex, gis, f. a law; a condition.
- Libens, tis, part. (libet,) willing.
- Libenter, adv. willingly.
- Libet, or Lubet, libuit, imp. it pleases.
- Libenter, adv. (libens,) freely; willingly.
- Liber, libēra, libērum, adj. free.
- Liber, libri, m. the inner bark of a tree; a book.
- Liberaliter, adv. (liberālis,) liberally; kindly.

- Liberátus**, a, um, part. (libéro,) *liberated; set at liberty.*
Libéré, adv. *freely; without restraint.*
Libéri, órum, m. pl. § 96; *children.*
Libéro, áre, ávi, átum, a. *to free; to liberate; to deliver.*
Libertas, átis, f. *liberty.*
Libya, æ, f. properly *Lábya*, a *kingdom of Africa, lying west of Egypt; sometimes it comprehends the whole of Africa.*
Licinius, i, m. *a name common among the Romans.*
Licet, uit, itum est, imp. § 169; *it is lawful; it is permitted; you may; one may.*
Licèt, conj. *although.*
Lienósus, a, um, adj. *splenetic.*
Ligneus, a, um, adj. *wooden; from*
Lignum, i, n. *wood; a log of wood; timber.*
Ligo, áre, ávi, átum, a. *to bind.*
Liguria, æ, f. *Liguria, a country in the west of Italy.*
Ligus, úris, m. *a Ligurian.*
Ligústicus, a, um, adj. *Ligurian: mare, the gulf of Genöa.*
Lilybæum, i, n. *a promontory on the western coast of Sicily.*
Limpídus, a, um, adj. (ior, issí-mus,) *transparent; limpid; clear.*
Limus, i, m. *mud; clay.*
Lingua, æ, f. *the tongue; a language.*
Linum, i, n. *flax; linen.*
Liquidus, a, um, adj. (ior, issí-mus,) *liquid; clear; pure; limpid.*
Lis, litis, f. *a strife; a contention; a controversy.*
Littéra, or **Litëra**, æ, f. *a letter of the alphabet: (pl.) letters; literature; learning; a letter; an epistle.*
Litterarius, a, um, adj. *belonging to letters; literary.*
Littus, or **Litus**, óris, n. *the shore.*
Loco, ðe, ávi, átum, a. *to place, set, dispose, or arrange; to give or dispose of in marriage; from*
Locus, i, m. in sing.; m. & n. in pl. § 92, 2; *a place.*
Locusta, æ, f. *a locust.*
Longè, adv. (iüs, issímè,) (longus,) *far; far off.*
Longinquus, a, um, adj. (comp. ior,) *far; distant; long; foreign.*
Longitúdo, inis, f. *length; from*
Longus, a, um, adj. (ior, issí-mus,) *long, applied both to time and space; lasting.*
Locútus, a, um, part. (loquor,) *having spoken.*
Locutúrus, a, um, part. *about to speak; from*
Loquor, loqui, locútus sum, dep. *to speak.*
Lorica, æ, f. *a coat of mail; corselet; breast-plate; cuirass.*
Lorum, i, n. *a thong.*

- Lubens, tis, part. (libet.)
 Lubenter, adv. (iūs, issimè.) See Libenter.
 Lubet. See Libet.
 Lubido, or Libido, inis, f. lust; desire.
 Lubricus, a, um, adj. slippery.
 Luceo, lucère, luxi, n. to shine.
 Lucius, i, m. a Roman prænomen.
 Lucretia, æ, f. a Roman matron, the wife of Collatinus.
 Lucretius, i, m. the father of Lucretia.
 Luctus, ūs, m. (lugeo,) mourning; sorrow.
 Lucullus, i, m. a Roman celebrated for his luxury, his patronage of learned men, and his military talents.
 Lucus, i, m. a grove.
 Ludo, ludère, lusi, lusum, a. to play; to be in sport; to deceive.
 Ludus, i, m. a game; a play; a place of exercise; a school: gladiatorius, a school for gladiators.
 Lugeo, lugère, luxi, n. to mourn; to lament.
 Lumen, inis, n. (luceo,) light; an eye.
 Luna, æ, f. the moon.
 Lupa, æ, f. a she-wolf.
 Lupus, i, m. a wolf.
 Luscinia, æ, f. a nightingale.
 Lusitania, æ, f. a part of Hispania, now Portugal.
 Lustrò, are, āvi, ātum, a. to purify; to appease; to expiate; exercitum, to review; to muster.
 Lustrum, i, n. the lair of wild beasts; a den.
 Lusus, ūs, m. a game; a play: per lusum, in sport; sportively.
 Lutatius, i, m. the name of a Roman tribe: C. Lutatius Catulus, a Roman consul in the first Punic war.
 Lutetia, æ, f. a city of Gaul, now Paris.
 Lutum, i, n. clay.
 Lux, lucis, f. light.
 Luxuria, æ, f. luxury; excess; voluptuousness.
 Lycius, a, um, adj. Lycian; of Lycia, a country of Asia Minor.
 Lymphomèdes, is, m. a king of Scyros.
 Lycurgus, i, m. the Spartan law-giver.
 Lydia, æ, f. a country of Asia Minor.
 Lysander, dri, m. a celebrated Lacedæmonian general.
 Lysimachus, i, m. one of Alexander's generals, who was afterwards king of a part of Thrace.
- M.
- M., an abbreviation of Marcus.
 § 328.
 Macèdo, ònis, m. a Macedonian.

- Macedonia**, æ, f. a country of Europe, lying west of Thrace, and north of Thessaly and Epirus.
- Macedonicus**, a, um, adj. of Macedonia; Macedonian; also, an agnômen or surname of Q. Metellus.
- Macies**, ei, f. leanness; decay.
- Macrobii**, òrum, m. pl. a Greek word signifying long-lived; this name was given to certain tribes of Ethiopians, who were distinguished for the simplicity and purity of their manners, and for their longevity.
- Mactätus**, a, um, part. from
- Macto**, äre, ävi, ätum, a. to sacrifice; to slay.
- Macûla**, æ, f. a spot; a stain.
- Madeo**, ère, ui, n. to be moist; to be wet.
- Mænädes**, um, f. pl. priestesses of Bacchus; bacchantes; bacchanals.
- Mæotîs**, idis, adj. Mæotian: palus Mæotîs, a lake or gulf, lying north of the Euxine, now called the sea of Azoph.
- Magis**, adv. (sup. maximè, § 194,) more; rather; better.
- Magister**, tri, m. a teacher; a master: magister equitum, the commander of the cavalry, and the dictator's lieutenant.
- Magisträtus**, ùs, m. a magistracy; a civil office; a magistrate.
- Magnesia**, æ, f. a town of Ionia.
- Magnificè**, adv. (entius, entissimè,) (magnificus,) magnificently; splendidly.
- Magnificentia**, æ, f. magnificence, splendor; grandeur; from
- Magnificus**, a, um, adj. (entior, entissimus,) (magnus & facio,) magnificent; splendid.
- Magnitúdo**, inis, f. (magnus,) greatness; magnitude; size.
- Magnopère**, adv. (magnus & opus,) greatly; very; earnestly.
- Magnus**, a, um, adj. (comp. major, sup. maximus,) great; large.
- Major**, comp. (magnus,) greater; the elder.
- Majöres**, um, m. pl. forefathers; ancestors.
- Malè**, adv. (pejus, pessimè,) (malus,) badly; ill; hurtfully.
- Maledico**, -dicere, -dixi, -dictum, a. (malè & dico,) to revile; to rail at; to abuse; to reproach.
- Maledicus**, a, um, adj. (entior, entissimus,) reviling; railing; scurrilous; abusive.
- Maleficus**, a, um, adj. (entior, entissimus,) (malè & facio,) wicked; hurtful; mischievous; injurious:—subs. an evil-doer.
- Malo**, malle, malui, irr. § 178, 3; to prefer; to be more willing; to wish rather.
- Malum**, i, n. an apple.

- Malum**, i, n. (*malus*), *evil*; *misfortune*; *calamity*; *sufferings*; *evil deeds*.
- Malus**, a, um, adj. (*pejor*, *peissimus*, § 125, 5,) *bad*; *wicked*: *mali*, *bad men*.
- Mancinus**, i, m. *a Roman consul who made a disgraceful peace with the Numantians*.
- Mando**, mandere, mandi, mansum, a. *to chew*; *to eat*.
- Mando**, are, avi, atum, a. *to command*; *to intrust*; *to commit*; *to bid*; *to enjoin*: *mandare inarmoribus*, *to engrave upon marble*.
- Mane**, ind. n. *the morning*, § 94:—*adv. early in the morning*.
- Maneo**, ere, si, sum, n. *to remain*; *to continue*.
- Manes**, ium, m. pl. *the dead*; *the manes*; *ghosts or shades of the dead*.
- Manlius**, i, m. *a Roman proper name*.
- Mano**, are, avi, atum, n. *to flow*.
- Mansuefacio**, -facere, -feci, -factum, a. (*mansues* & *facio*), *to tame*; *to make tame*.
- Mansuefio**, -fieri, -factus sum, irr. § 180, N., *to be made tame*.
- Mansuefactus**, a, um, part.
- Mantineæ**, æ, f. *a city of Arcadia*.
- Manubiæ**, arum, f. pl. *booty*; *spoils*; *plunder*.
- Manumissus**, a, um, part. from
- Manumitto**, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (*manus* & *mitto*), *to set free, at liberty*; *to free*; *to manumit*.
- Manus**, us, f. *a hand*; *the trunk of an elephant*; *a band or body of soldiers*.
- Mapæle**, is, n. *a hut or cottage of the Numidians*.
- Marcellus**, i, m. *the name of a Roman family which produced many illustrious men*.
- Marcus**, i, m. *a Roman name and cognomen or surname*.
- Marcus**, i, m. *a Roman prænomen*.
- Mare**, is, n. *the sea*.
- Margarita**, æ, f. *a pearl*.
- Mariandyni**, orum, m. pl. *a people of Bithynia*.
- Marinus**, a, um, adj. (*mare*), *marine*; *pertaining to the sea*; *aqua marina*, *sea-water*.
- Maritimus**, a, um, adj. *maritime*; *on the sea-coast*: *copiæ*, *naval forces*.
- Maritus**, i, m. *a husband*.
- Marius**, i, m. (C.) *a distinguished Roman general, who was seven times elected consul*.
- Marmor**, oris, n. *marble*.
- Mars**, tis, m. *the son of Jupiter and Juno, and god of war*.
- Marsi**, orum, m. pl. *a people of Latium, upon the borders of lake Ticinus*.
- Marsyas**, æ, m. *a celebrated Phrygian musician*; also, *a brother of Antigonus, the king of Macedonia*.

- Massa**, æ, f. a mass; a lump.
- Massicus**, a, um, adj. *Massic*, of *Massicus*, a mountain in Campania, famous for its wine: vinum, *Massic wine*.
- Massilia**, æ, f. a maritime town of Gallia Narbonensis, now *Marseilles*.
- Mater**, tris, f. a mother; a matron.
- Materia**, æ, f. a material; matter; stuff; timber.
- Matrimonium**, i, n. matrimony; marriage.
- Matrōna**, æ, f. a matron; a married woman.
- Matrōna**, æ, f. a river of Gaul, now the *Marne*.
- Maturesco**, maturescēre, maturui, inc. to ripen; to grow ripe; from
- Matūrus**, a, um, adj. (ior, rīmus or issimus,) ripe; mature; perfect.
- Mauritania**, æ, f. a country in the western part of Africa, extending from Nunidia to the Atlantic ocean.
- Mausōlus**, i, m. a king of Caria.
- Maxilla**, æ, f. a jaw; a jawbone.
- Maximè**, adv. (sup. of magis,) most of all; especially; greatly.
- Maximus**, i, m. a Roman surname: Qu. Fabius Maximus, a distinguished Roman general.
- Maximus**, a, um, adj. (sup. of magnus,) greatest; eldest: maximus natu. See Natu.
- Mecum**, (me & cum, § 133, 4,) with me.
- Medeor**, èri, dep. § 170; to cure; to heal.
- Medicina**, æ, f. medicine.
- Medico**, àre, àvi, àtum, a. to heal; to administer medicine; to medicate; to prepare medically; to embalm.
- Medicus**, i, m. a physician.
- Meditātus**, a, um, part. designed; practised; from
- Meditor**, àri, àtus sum, dep. to meditate; to reflect; to practise.
- Medius**, a, um, adj. middle; the midst, § 205, R. 17: medium, the middle.
- Mediomatrici**, òrum, m. pl. a people of Belgic Gaul.
- Medusa**, æ, f. one of the three Gorgons.
- Megàra**, æ, f. the capital of Megaris.
- Megarenses**, ium, m. pl. Megarensians; the inhabitants of Megàra.
- Megàris**, Idis, f. a small country of Greece.
- Megasthènes**, is, m. a Greek historian, whose works have been lost.
- Mehercülè**, adv. by Hercules; truly; certainly.
- Mel**, lia, n. honey.

- Meleāgrus & -āger, gri, m. a king of Calydonia.**
- Mellor, us, adj. (comp. of bonus, § 125, 5,) better.**
- Meliūs, adv. (comp. of benē,) better.**
- Membrāna, æ, f. a thin skin; a membrane; parchment.**
- Membrum, i, n. a limb; a member.**
- Memīni, def. pret. § 183; I remember; I relate.**
- Memor, ōris, adj. mindful.**
- Memorabilis, e, adj. memorable; remarkable; worthy of being mentioned.**
- Memoria, æ, f. memory.**
- Memōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. to remember; to say; to mention.**
- Memphis, is, f. a large city of Egypt.**
- Mendacium, i, n. a falsehood; from**
- Mendax, ācis, adj. false; lying.**
- Menelāus, i, m. a king of Sparta, the son of Atreus, and husband of Helen.**
- Menenius, i, m. (Agrippa,) a Roman, distinguished for his success in reconciling the plebeians to the patricians.**
- Mens, tis, f. the mind; the will; the understanding.**
- Mensis, is, m. a month.**
- Mentio, ōnis, f. (memīni,) mention or a speaking of.**
- Mentior, iri, itus sum, dep. to lie; to assert falsely; to feign; to deceive.**
- Mercātor, ōris, m. (mercōr,) a merchant; a trader.**
- Mercatūra, æ, f. § 102, R. 2; merchandise; trade.**
- Mercātus, ūs, m. a market; a mart; a fair; an emporium; a sale.**
- Mercēs, ēdis, f. (mereo,) wages; a reward; a price.**
- Mercurius, i, m. Mercury, the son of Jupiter and Maia. He was the messenger of the gods.**
- Mereo, ēre, ui, itum, n. to deserve; to gain; to acquire.**
- Mereor, ēri, itus sum, dep. to deserve; to earn.**
- Mergo, mergēre, mersi, mersum, a. to sink; to dip under.**
- Meridiānus, a, um, adj. southern; south; at noon-day; from**
- Meridies, iēi, m. (medius & dies,) noon; mid-day; south.**
- Meritō, adv. with reason; with good reason; deservedly.**
- Meritum, i, n. (mereo,) merit; desert.**
- Mersi. See Mergo.**
- Mersus, a, um, part. (mergo.)**
- Merūla, æ, f. a blackbird.**
- Merx, cis, f. merchandise.**
- Messis, is, f. (meto,) the harvest.**
- Meta, æ, f. a goal; a limit.**
- Metagonium, i, n. a promontory in the northern part of Africa.**
- Metallum, i, n. metal; a mine.**

- Metanira**, æ, f. *the wife of Celeus, king of Eleusis.*
- Metellus**, i, m. *the name of an illustrious family at Rome.*
- Metior**, metiri, mensus sum, dep. *to measure.*
- Metius**, i, m. (Suffetius,) *an Alban general, put to death by Tullus Hostilius.*
- Meto**, metère, messui, messum, a. *to reap; to mow.*
- Metuo**, metuère, metui, a. *to fear; from*
- Metus**, ùs, m. *fear.*
- Meus**, a, um, pro. § 139; (ego,) *my; mine.*
- Micipsa**, æ, m. *a king of Numidia.*
- Mico**, ãre, ui, n. *to shine.*
- Midas**, æ, m. *a king of Phrygia, distinguished for his wealth.*
- Migro**, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, n. *to remove; to migrate; to wander.*
- Mihi.** See Ego.
- Miles**, itis, c. *a soldier; the soldiery.*
- Milétus**, i, f. *the capital of Ionia, near the borders of Caria.*
- Militia**, æ, f. (miles,) *war; military service.*
- Milito**, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, n. *to serve in war.*
- Mille**, n. ind. (in sing.) *a thousand: millia, um, pl. mille, adj. ind. § 118, 6.*
- Milliarium**, i, n. *a milestone; a mile or 5000 Roman feet: ad quintum milliarium urbis, within five miles of the city.*
- Miltiádes**, is, m. *a celebrated Athenian general, who conquered the Persians.*
- Milvius**, i, m. *a kite.*
- Minæ**, ãrum, f. pl. § 96; *threats.*
- Minátus**, a, um, part. (minor.)
- Minerva**, æ, f. *the daughter of Jupiter, and goddess of war and wisdom.*
- Minimè**, adv. (sup. of parum,) *least; at least; not at all.*
- Minimus**, a, um, adj. (sup. of parvus,) *the least; the smallest.*
- Ministerium**, i, n. (minister,) *service; labor.*
- Minium**, i, n. *red lead; vermilion.*
- Minor**, ãri, ãtus sum, dep. *to threaten; to menace.*
- Minor**, òris, adj. (comp. of parvus,) *less; smaller; weaker.*
- Minos**, òis, m. *a son of Europa, and king of Crete.*
- Minuo**, minuère, minui, minútum, a. *to diminish.*
- Minus**, adv. (minor,) (comp. of parum,) *less: quò minus or quominus, that—not.*
- Miraculum**, i, n. (mirror,) *a miracle; a wonder.*
- Mirabilis**, e, adj. *wonderful; astonishing.*
- Mirátus**, a, um, part. (mirror,) *wondering at.*

- Mirè**, adv. (mirus,) *wonderfully*; *remarkably*.
- Miror**, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to wonder at*; *to admire*; from
- Mirus**, a, um, adj. *wonderful*; *surprising*.
- Misceo**, miscēre, miscui, mistum or mixtum, a. *to mingle*; *to mix*.
- Miser**, ēra, ērum, adj. *miserable*; *unhappy*; *wretched*; *sad*.
- Miserātus**, a, um, part. (misēror.)
- Misereor**, miserērī, miseritus or misertus sum, dep. *to have compassion*; *to pity*.
- Misēret**, miseruit, miseritum est, imp. *it pitieth*: me misēret, *I pity*.
- Misericordia**, æ, f. (misericors,) *pity*; *compassion*.
- Misēror**, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to pity*.
- Misi**. See Mitto.
- Mistus**, & **Mixtus**, a, um, part. (misceo.)
- Mithridātes**, is, m. *a celebrated king of Pontus*.
- Mithridaticus**, a, um, adj. *belonging to Mithridates*; *Mithridatic*.
- Mitis**, e, adj. (ior, issīmus,) *mild*; *meek*; *kind*; *humane*.
- Mitto**, mittēre, misi, missum, a. *to send*; *to throw*; *to bring forth*; *to produce*; *to afford*: mittēre se in aquam, *to plunge into the water*.
- Mixtus**. See Mistus.
- Modicus**, a, um, adj. *moderate*; *of moderate size*; *small*.
- Modius**, i, m. *a measure*; *a half-bushel*.
- Modò**, adv. *now*; *only*; *but*: modò — modò, *sometimes — sometimes*:—conj. (for si modò or dummòdo,) *provided that*; *if only*.
- Modus**, i, m. *a measure*; *a manner*; *a way*; *degree*; *limit*; *moderation*.
- Mœnia**, um, n. pl. *the walls of a city*.
- Mœnus**, i, m. *the Maine, a river of Germany, and a branch of the Rhine*.
- Mœrens**, tis, part. from
- Mœreo**, mœrēre, neut. pass. *to be sad*; *to mourn*.
- Mœris**, is, m. *a lake in Egypt*.
- Moles**, is, f. *a mass*; *a bulk*; *a burden*; *a weight*; *a pile*.
- Molestus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issīmus,) *irksome*; *severe*; *troublesome*; *oppressive*; *unwelcome*.
- Mollio**, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to soften*; *to moderate*; from
- Mollis**, e, adj. (ior, issīmus,) *soft*; *tender*.
- Molossi**, ōrum, m. pl. *the Molossians, a people of Epirus*.
- Momordi**. See Mordeo.
- Monens**, tis, part. from
- Moneo**, ēre, ui, itum, a. *to advise*; *to remind*; *to warn*; *to admonish*.

- Monimentum** or **-umentum**, i, n. § 102, 4; *a monument; a memorial; a record.*
Mons, tis, m. *a mountain; a mount.*
Monstro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to show; to point out.*
Mora, æ, f. *delay.*
Morbûs, i, m. *a disease.*
Mordax, âcis, adj. *biting; sharp; snappish; from*
Mordeo, mordere, momordi, morsum, a. *to bite.*
Mores. See **Mos.**
Moriens, tis, part. from
Morior, mori & moriri, mortuus sum, dep. § 174; *to die.*
Moror, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to delay; to tarry; to stay; to remain: nihil moror, I care not for; I value not.*
Morôsus, a, um, adj. *morose; peevish; fretful; cross.*
Mors, tis, f. *death.*
Morsus, ûs, m. *a bite; biting.*
Mortalis, e, adj. *mortal.*
Mortuus, a, um, part. (morior,) *dead.*
Mos, moris, m. *a custom: more, after the manner of; like: mores, conduct; deportment; manners; customs.*
Mossyni, ôrum, m. pl. *a people of Asia Minor, near the Euxine.*
Motus, ûs, m. *motion: terræ motus, an earthquake.*
Motus, a, um, part. from
- Moveo**, movere, movi, motum, a. *to move; to stir; to excite.*
Mox, adv. *soon; soon after; by and by.*
Mucius, i, m. (Scævola,) *a Roman, celebrated for his fortitude.*
Muliëbris, e, adj. *womanly; female; from*
Mulier, êris, f. *a woman.*
Multitudo, Inis, f. (multus,) *a multitude.*
Multo or **-cto**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to punish; to fine; to impose a fine; to sentence to pay a fine.*
Multò, & **Multum**, adv. *much; by far.*
Multus, a, um, adj. *much; many.*
Mummius, i, m. *a Roman general.*
Mundus, i, m. *the world; the universe.*
Muniendus, a, um, part. from
Munio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to fortify: viam, to open or prepare a road.*
Munus, êris, n. *an office; a gift; a present; a favor; a reward.*
Murâlis, e, adj. *pertaining to a wall: corôna, the mural crown, given to him who first mounted the wall of a besieged town; from*
Murus, i, m. *a wall; a wall of a town.*
Mus, muris, m. *a mouse.*

Musa, æ, f. *a muse; a song.*
 Musca, æ, f. *a fly.*
 Musculus, i, m. dim. (mus, § 100, 3,) *a little mouse.*
 Musice, es, & Musica, æ, f. (musa,) *music; the art of music.*
 Musicus, a, um, adj. *musical.*
 Muto, ære, avi, atum, a. *to change; to transform.*
 Mygdonia, æ, f. *a small country of Phrygia.*
 Myrmecides, is, m. *an ingenious artist of Miletus.*
 Myndius, i, m. *a Myndian; an inhabitant of Myndus.*
 Myndus, i, f. *a city in Caria, near Halicarnassus.*
 Mysia, æ, f. *a country of Asia Minor, having the Propontis on the north, and the Ægean sea on the west.*

N.

Nabis, idis, m. *a tyrant of Lacedæmon.*
 Næ, adv. *verily; truly.*
 Nactus, a, um, part. (nancisor,) *having found.*
 Nam, conj. § 198, 7; *for; but.*
 Nancisor, nancisci, nactus sum, dep. *to get; to find; to meet with.*
 Narbonensis, e, adj. *Narbonensis Gallia, one of the four divisions of Gaul, in the south-eastern part, deriving its name from the city of Narbo, now Narbonne.*
 Naris, is, f. *the nostril.*
 Narro, ære, avi, atum, a. *to relate; to tell; to say.*
 Nascor, nasci, natus sum, dep. *to be born; to grow; to be produced.*
 Nasica, æ, m. *a surname of Publius Cornelius Scipio.*
 Nasus, i, m. *a nose.*
 Natalis, e, adj. *natal: dies natalis, a birth-day.*
 Natans, tis, part. from
 Nato, ære, avi, atum, freq. (no,) *to swim; to float.*
 Natu, abl. sing. m. *by birth: natu minor, the younger: minimus, the youngest: major, the elder: maximus, the oldest.* § 126, 4, R. 1.
 Natūra, æ, f. (nascor,) *nature; creation; power.*
 Naturalis, e, adj. *natural.*
 Natus, a, um, part. (nascor,) *born: octoginta annos natus, eighty years old.*
 Natus, i, m. *a son.*
 Naufragium, i, n. *a shipwreck.*
 Nauta, æ, m. *a sailor.*
 Navālis, e, adj. (navis,) *naval; belonging to ships.*
 Navigabilis, e, adj. *navigable.*
 Navigatio, onis, f. (navigo,) *navigation.*
 Navigium, i, n. *a ship; a vessel.*
 Navigo, ære, avi, atum, a. (navis & ago,) *to navigate; to sail;*

- navigatur, imp. *navigation is carried on; they sail.*
- Navis, is, f. *a ship.*
- Ne, conj. *not — lest; lest that; that — not: ne quidem, not even.* § 279, 3.
- Ne, conj. enclitic: in *direct* questions, it is often omitted in the translation; in *indirect* questions, *whether*: in a *second* question, *or.* § 265, R. 2.
- Nec, conj. (ne & que,) *and not; but not; neither; nor.*
- Necessarius, a, um, adj. (necesse,) *necessary: — subs. a friend.*
- Necessitas, atis, f. *necessity; duty.*
- Neco, are, avi or ui, atum, a. *to kill; to destroy; to slay.*
- Nefas, n. ind. (ne & fas,) *impiety; wrong.*
- Neglectus, a, um, part. from Negligo, -ligere, -lexi, -lectum, a. (nec & logo,) *to neglect; not to care for; to disregard.*
- Nego, are, avi, atum, a. *to deny; to refuse; to declare that not.*
- Negotium, i, n. (ne & otium,) *business; labor; pains; difficulty: facili or nullo negotio, easily.*
- Nemo, inis, c. (ne & homo,) *no one; no man.*
- Nemus, oris, n. *a forest; a grove.*
- Nepos, otis, m. *a grandson.*
- Neptunus, i, m. *Neptune, a son of Saturn and Ops, and the god of the sea.*
- Nequâquam, adv. *by no means.*
- Neque, conj. (ne & que,) *neither; nor; and — not.*
- Nequeo, ire, ivi, itum, irr. n. (ne & queo, § 182, 3,) *I cannot; I am not able.*
- Nequis, -qua, -quod or -quid, pro. § 138; *lest any one; that no one or no thing.*
- Nercis, idis, f. *a Nereid; a sea-nymph. The Nereids were the daughters of Nereus and Doris.*
- Nescio, ire, ivi, itum, n. (ne & scio,) *to be ignorant of; not to know; can not.*
- Nestus, i, m. *a river in the western part of Thrace.*
- Neuter, tra, trum, adj. (ne & uter, § 107,) *neither of the two; neither.*
- Nicomêdes, is, m. *a king of Bithyna.*
- Nidifico, are, avi, atum, a. (nidus & facio,) *to build a nest.*
- Nidus, i, m. *a nest.*
- Niger, gra, grum, adj. *black.*
- Nihil, n. ind., or Nihilum, i, n. (ne & hilum,) *nothing: nihil habeo quod, I have no reason why.*
- Nihilominus, adv. *nevertheless.*
- Nilus, i, m. *the Nile; the largest river of Africa.*
- Nimius, a, um, adj. *too great; excessive; immoderate.*
- Nimiùm, & Nimiò, *adv. *too much.*

- Ninus, i, m. *a king of Assyria.*
- Niöbe, es, f. *the wife of Amphion, king of Thebes.*
- Nisi, adv. (ne & si,) *unless; except; if not.*
- Nisus, i, m. *a king of Megäris, and the father of Sylla.*
- Nitidus, a, um, adj. (niteo,) *shining; bright; clear.*
- Nitor, öris, m. (niteo,) *splendor; gloss; brilliancy.*
- Nitor, niti, nisus & nixus sum, dep. *to strive.*
- Nix, nivis, f. *snow.*
- No, nare, navi, natum, n. *to swim.*
- Nobilis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *noble; celebrated; famous; of high rank.*
- Nobilitas, ätis, f. *nobility; the nobility; the nobles; a noble spirit; nobleness.*
- Nobilito, äre, ävi, ätum, a. *to enoble; to make famous.*
- Noceo, ère, ui, itum, a. *to hurt; to injure; to harm.*
- Noctu, abl. sing. *by night; in the night time.* § 94.
- Nocturnus, a, um, adj. *nightly; nocturnal.*
- Nodus, i, m. *a knot; a tumor.*
- Nola, æ, f. *a city of Campania.*
- Nolo, nolle, nolui, irr. n. (non & volo, § 178, 2,) *to be unwilling: the imperative of nolo, with an infinitive, is translated by not, and the infinitive, by an imperative; as, esse noli, be not.*
- Nomädes, um, m. pl. *a name given to those tribes who wander from place to place, with their flocks and herds, having no fixed residence.*
- Nomen, inis, n. *a name.*
- Non, adv. *not.*
- Nonagesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the ninetieth.*
- Nonne, adv. (instead of num non,) *not? (in a question.)*
- Nonnihil, n. ind. *something.*
- Nonnisi, adv. *only; not; except.*
- Nonnullus, a, um, adj. *some.*
- Nonus, a, um, num. adj. *the ninth.*
- Nos. *See Ego.*
- Nosco, noscere, novi, notum, a. § 183, 3, N.; *to know; to understand; to learn.*
- Noster, tra, trum, pro. *our.* § 139.
- Nota, æ, f. *a mark.*
- Notans, tis, part. from
- Noto, äre, ävi, ätum, a. *to mark; to observe; to stigmatize.*
- Notus, a, um, part. (from nosco) *known.*
- Novem, ind. num. adj. pl. *nine.*
- Novus, a, um, adj. (comp. not used; sup. issimus,) *new; recent; fresh.*
- Nox, noctis, f. *night: de nocte, by night.*
- Noxius, a, um, adj. *hurtful; injurious.*
- Nubes, is, f. *a cloud.*
- Nubo, nubere, nupsi & nupta

- sum, nuptum, n. *to cover; to veil; to marry; to be married; (used only of the wife.)*
- Nudatus, a, um, part. *laid open; stripped; deprived; from*
- Nudo, are, avi, atum, a. *to make naked; to lay open; from*
- Nudus, a, um, adj. *naked; bare.*
- Nullus, a, um, gen. ius, § 107, adj. (non ullus,) *no; no one.*
- Num, adv.: *in translating direct questions, it is commonly omitted; in indirect questions, it signifies whether.*
- Numa, æ, m. (Pompilius,) *the second king of Rome, and the successor of Romulus.*
- Numantia, æ, f. *a city of Spain, which was besieged by the Romans for twenty years.*
- Numantini, orum, m. pl. *Nu- mantines; the people of Nu- mantia.*
- Numen, inis, n. (nuo,) *a deity; a god.*
- Numero, are, avi, atum, a. *to count; to number; to reckon; from*
- Numerus, i, m. *a number.*
- Numidæ, arum, m. pl. *the Nu- midians.*
- Numidia, æ, f. *a country of Africa.*
- Numitor, oris, m. *the father of Rhea Silvia, and grandfather of Romulus and Remus.*
- Nummus, i, m. *money.*
- Nunc, adv. *now: nunc etiam, even now; still.*
- Nunciatio, are, avi, atum, a. *to name.*
- Nunquam, (ne & unquam,) adv. *never.*
- Nuntiatus, a, um, part. *from*
- Nuntio or -cio, are, avi, atum, a. (nuntius,) *to announce; to tell.*
- Nuptiæ, arum, f. pl. *nuptials; marriage; a wedding.*
- Nusquam, adv. (ne & usquam) *nowhere; in no place.*
- Nutriendus, a, um, part. *to be nourished.*
- Nutrio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to nour- ish.*
- Nutritus, a, um, part.
- Nutrix, icis, f. *a nurse.*
- Nympha, æ, f. *a nymph; a god- dess presiding over fountains, groves, or rivers, &c.*

O.

O! int. *O! ah!*

Ob, prep. *for; on account of; before.*

Obdormisco, -dormiscere, -dor- mivi, inc. (ob & dormisco,) *to fall asleep; to sleep.*

Obduco, -ducere, -dixi, -duc- tum, a. (ob & duco,) *to draw over; to cover over.*

Obductus, a, um, part. *spread over; covered over.*

Obedio, ire, ivi, itum, n. (ob & audio,) *to obey; to comply with; to be subject to.*

Obeo, ire, ivi & ii, itum, irr. n.

- & a. (ob & eo,) *to go to; to discharge; to execute; to die.*
- Oberro, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (ob & erro,) *to wander; to wander about.*
- Obîtus, ūs, m. (obeo,) *death.*
- Objaceo, ère, ui, itum, n. (ob & jaceo,) *to lie against or before; to be opposite.*
- Objectus, a, um, part. *thrown to, or in the way; exposed.*
- Objicio, -jicere, -jēci, -jectum, a. (ob & jacio,) *to throw before; to throw to; to give; to object; to expose.*
- Obligō, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ob & ligo,) *to bind; to oblige; to obligate.*
- Obliquè, adv. *indirectly; obliquely; from*
- Obliquus, a, um, adj. *oblique; indirect; sidewise.*
- Oblitus, a, um, part. *forgetting; having forgotten.*
- Obliviscor, oblivisci, oblitus sum, dep. *to forget.*
- Obnoxius, a, um, adj. *obnoxious; subject; exposed to; liable.*
- Obruo, -ruere, -rui, -rūtum, a. (ob & ruo,) *to overwhelm; to cover; to bury.*
- Obrūtus, a, um, part. *buried; covered; overwhelmed.*
- Obscūro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (obscūrus,) *to obscure; to darken.*
- Obsēcro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ob & sacro,) *to beseech; to conjure.*
- Obsēquor, -sēqui, -secūtus sum, dep. (ob & sequor,) *to follow; to serve.*
- Observeo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (ob & servo,) *to observe; to watch.*
- Obses, idis, c. (obsideo,) *a hostage.*
- Obsessus, a, um, part. *besieged; from*
- Obsideo, -sidere, -sēdi, -sessum, a. (ob & sedeo,) *to besiege; to invest; to blockade.*
- Obsidio, ōnis, f. *a siege.*
- Obsidionâlis, e, adj. *belonging to a siege; obsidional: corōna, a crown given to him who had raised a siege.*
- Obstētrix, icis, f. *a midwife.*
- Obtestâtus, a, um, part. *from*
- Obtestor, âri, âtus sum, dep. (ob & testor,) *to conjure; to beseech; to entreat.*
- Obtineo, -tinere, -tinui, -tentum, a. (ob & teneo,) *to hold; to retain; to obtain: obtinet sententia, the opinion prevails.*
- Obtūlit. *See Offēro.*
- Obviâm, adv. *in the way; meeting; to meet: fio or eo obviâm, I meet; I go to meet.*
- Occasio, ōnis, f. *an occasion; a good opportunity.*
- Occâsus, ūs, m. *the setting of the heavenly bodies; the descent; evening; the west.*
- Occidens, tis, m. *the west; the setting sun; evening.*

- Occidentālis, e, adj. *western*; *occidental*.
- Occido, occidēre, occīdi, occisum, a. (ob & cædo,) *to kill*; *to slay*; *to put to death*.
- Occido, occidēre, occīdi, occāsum, n. (ob & cado,) *to fall*; *to fall down*; *to set*.
- Occisūrus, a, um, part. (occido.)
- Occisus, a, um, part. (occido.)
- Occæcātus, a, um, part. from
- Occæco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to blind*; *to dazzle*.
- Occulto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (occūlo,) *to conceal*; *to hide*.
- Occultor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be concealed*; *to hide one's self*.
- Occūpo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to occupy*; *to seize upon*; *to take possession of*.
- Occurro, -currēre, -curri & -curri, -cursum, n. (ob & curro,) *to meet*; *to go to meet*; *to encounter*.
- Oceānus, i, m. *the ocean*; *the sea*.
- Octaviānus, i, m. (Cæsar,) *the nephew and adopted son of Julius Cæsar, called, after the battle at Actium, Augustus*.
- Octāvus, a, um, num. adj. (octo,) *eighth*.
- Octingenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *eight hundred*.
- Octo, ind. num. adj. pl. *eight*.
- Octoginta, ind. num. adj. pl. *eighty*.
- Oculus, i, m. *an eye*.
- Odi, odisse, def. pret. § 183, 1; *to hate*; *to detest*.
- Odium, i, n. *hatred*.
- Odor, ōris, m. *a smell*: pl. odōres, *odors*; *perfumes*.
- Odōror, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to smell*.
- Œneus, ei & eos, m. *a king of Calydon, and father of Meleager and Dejantra*.
- Œnomāus, i, m. § 9; *the name of a celebrated gladiator*.
- Œta, æ, m. *a mountain in Thessaly, on the borders of Doris*.
- Offēro, offerre, obtūli, oblātum, irr. a. (ob & fero, § 196, 9,) *to offer*; *to present*.
- Officina, æ, f. *a work-shop*; *an office*.
- Officio, -ficēre, -fēcī, -fectum, a. (ob & facio,) *to stand in the way of*; *to injure*; *to hurt*.
- Officium, i, n. *duty*; *a kindness*; *an obligation*; *politeness*; *civility*; *attention*.
- Olea, æ, f. *an olive-tree*.
- Oleum, i, n. *oil*.
- Olim, adv. *formerly*; *sometime*.
- Olor, ōris, m. *a swan*.
- Olus, ēris, n. *herbs*; *potherbs*.
- Olympia, æ, f. *a town and district of the Peloponnesus, upon the Alpheus*.
- Olympicus, a, um, adj. *Olympic*; *pertaining to Olympia*.
- Olympius, a, um, adj. *Olympian*;

- pertaining to Olympus or to Olympia.*
- Olympus, i, m. *a high mountain between Thessaly and Macedonia.*
- Omen, inis, n. *an omen; a sign.*
- Omnis, e, adj. *all; every; every one: omnes, all: omnia, all things: with sine, it may signify any; as, sine omni discordiâ, without any discord.*
- Onus, ëris, n. *a burden; a load.*
- Onustus, a, um, adj. *laden; full of.*
- Opëra, æ, f. *labor; pains: dare opëram alicui, to attend to a thing; to devote one's self to it.*
- Opëror, äri, ätus sum, dep. *to labor; to work.*
- Opimus, a, um, adj. (comp. ior.) *rich; fruitful; fat; dainty.*
- Oportet, ëre, uit, imp. *it behoves; it is meet, fit, or proper; it is a duty; we ought.*
- Oppidum, i, n. *a walled town; a town.*
- Oppôno, -ponëre, -posui, -positum, a. (ob & pono,) *to oppose; to set against.*
- Opportünus, a, um, adj. (ior, is-simus,) *seasonable; commodious; convenient; favorable.*
- Oppositus, a, um, part. *opposed; opposite.*
- Opprimo, -primëre, pressi, -pressum, a. (ob & premo,) *to oppress; to overpower; to subdue.*
- Oppugnätus, a, um, part. from
- Oppugno, äre, ävi, ätum, a. (ob & pugno,) *to assault; to besiege; to attempt to take by force; to storm.*
- (Ops, nom., not in use, § 94.)
- opis, gen. f. *aid; help; means; assistance: opes, pl. wealth; riches; resources; power.*
- Optimè, adv. (sup. of benè,) *very well; excellently; best.*
- Optimus, a, um, adj. (sup. of bonus,) *best; most worthy.*
- Optio, önis, f. *a choice; an option; from*
- Opto, äre, ävi, ätum, a. *to desire.*
- Opulens, & Opulentus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *rich; opulent; wealthy.*
- Opus, ëris, n. *a work; a labor; a task.*
- Ora, æ, f. *a coast; a shore.*
- Ora, pl. *See Os.*
- Oraculum, i, n. (oro,) *an oracle; a response.*
- Orans, tis, part. (oro.)
- Oratio, önis, f. (oro,) *a discourse; an oration.*
- Orätör, öris, m. (oro,) *an orator; an ambassador.*
- Orbätus, a, um, part. (orbo,) *be-reaved or deprived of.*
- Orbëlus, i, m. *a mountain of Thrace or Macedonia.*
- Orbis, is, m. *an orb; a circle: in*

- orbem jacere, to lie round in a circle: orbis, or orbis terrarum, the world.
- Orbo, are, avi, atum, a. to deprive; to bereave of.
- Orcus, i, m. *Pluto, the god of the lower world; the infernal regions.*
- Ordino, are, avi, atum, a. to order; to ordain; to arrange.
- Ordo, inis, m. order; arrangement; a row: ordines remorum, banks of oars.
- Oriens, tis, m. (orior,) the east; the morning.
- Oriens, part. (orior.)
- Orientalis, e, adj. eastern.
- Origo, inis, f. source; origin: originem ducere, to derive one's origin; from
- Orior, oriri, ortus sum, dep. § 177; to arise; to begin; to appear.
- Ornamentum, i, n. (orno,) an ornament.
- Ornatus, us, m. an ornament; from
- Orno, are, avi, atum, a. to adorn; to deck.
- Oro, are, avi, atum, a. to beg; to entreat.
- Orôdes, is, m. a king of Parthia, who took and destroyed Crassus.
- Orpheus, ei & eos, m. a celebrated poet and musician of Thrace.
- Ortus, a, um, part. (orior,) having arisen; risen; born; begun.
- Ortus, us, m. a rising; east.
- Os, oris, n. the mouth; the face.
- Os, ossis, n. a bone.
- Ossa, æ, m. a high mountain in Thessaly.
- Ostendo, -tendere, -tendi, -tensum & tentum, a. (ob & tendo,) to show; to point out; to exhibit.
- Ostia, æ, f. a town, built by Ancus Marcius, at the mouth of the Tiber; from
- Ostium, i, n. a mouth of a river.
- Ostrea, æ, f. pl. ostrea, orum, n. an oyster.
- Otium, i, n. leisure; quiet; ease, idleness.
- Otos, i, m. a son of Neptune, or of Aloeus.
- Ovis, is, f. a sheep.
- Ovum, i, n. an egg.

P.

- P., an abbreviation of Publius.
- Pabulum, i, n. (pasco,) food; fodder.
- Paciscor, pacisci, pactus sum, dep. to make a compact; to form a treaty; to bargain; to agree.
- Pactôlus, i, m. a river of Lydia, famous for its golden sands.
- Pactum, i, n. (paciscor,) an agreement; a contract: quo pacto, in what manner; how.
- Pactus, a, um, part. (paciscor.)

- Padus, i, m. *the largest river of Italy, now the Po.*
- Pæne, or Pene, adv. *almost; nearly.*
- Palea, æ, f. *chaff.*
- Palma, æ, f. *the palm of the hand; a palm-tree.*
- Palpëbra, æ, f. *the eyelid: pl. the eyelashes.*
- Palus, ūdis, f. *a marsh; a swamp; a lake.*
- Paluster, palustris, palustre, adj. *marshy.*
- Pan, Panis, m. *the god of shepherds.*
- Pando, pandere, pansum & passum, a. *to open; to expand; to spread out.*
- Panionium, i, n. *a sacred place near mount Mycæle in Ionia.*
- Panis, is, m. *bread.*
- Panthëra, æ, f. *a panther.*
- Papirius, i, m. *the name of several Romans.*
- Papyrus, d. g. & Papyrum, i, n. *an Egyptian plant or reed, of which paper was made; the papyrus.*
- Parátus, a, um, part. & adj. (ior, issimus,) (paro,) *prepared; ready.*
- Parcæ, árum, f. pl. *the Fates.*
- Parco, parcere, peperci or parsi, *to spare.*
- Pardus, i, m. *a male panther; a pard.*
- Parens, tis, c. (pario,) *a parent;*
- father; mother; creator; author; inventor.*
- Pareo, ère, ui, n. *to obey; to be subject to.*
- Paries, ètis, m. *a wall.*
- Pario, parere, pepëri, partum, a. *to bear; to bring forth; to cause; to produce; to obtain; to gain: ovum, to lay an egg.*
- Paris, Idis or Idos, m. *a son of Priam, king of Troy, and the brother of Hector.*
- Pariter, adv. *in like manner; equally; at the same time.*
- Parnassus, i, m. *a mountain of Phocis, whose two summits were sacred to Apollo and Bacchus, and upon which the Muses were fabled to reside.*
- Paro, are, avi, átum, a. *to prepare; to provide; to procure; to obtain; to equip: parare insidias, to lay plots against.*
- Paropamisus, i, m. *a ridge of mountains in the north of India.*
- Paras, tis, f. *a part; a share; a portion; a region; a party: magnam partem, for the most part: in utraque parte, on each side: magnâ ex parte, in a great measure; for the most part.*
- Parsimonia, æ, f. (pasco,) *frugality.*
- Parthus, i, m. *an inhabitant of Parthia; a Parthian.*

- Particula, æ, f. dim. (pars,) a
particle; a small part.
- Partiendus, a, um, part. (partior.)
- Partim, adv. (pars,) partly; in
part.
- Partior, iri, itus sum, dep. (pars,)
to divide; to share.
- Partus, a, um, part. (pario.)
- Partus, ūs, m. a birth; offspring.
- Parum, adv. (minus, minimè,
§ 194,) little; too little.
- Parvulus, a, um, dim. adj. small;
very small; from
- Parvus, a, um, adj. (minor, mini-
mus, § 125, 5,) small or little;
less; the least.
- Paseo, pascere, pavi, pastum, a.
to feed.
- Pascor, pasci, pastus sum, dep.
to feed; to graze; to feed
upon.
- Passer, èris, m. a sparrow.
- Passim, adv. here and there;
every where; in every direc-
tion.
- Passurus, a, um, part. (patior.)
- Passus, a, um, part. (patior,) hav-
ing suffered.
- Passus, a, um, part. (pando,)
stretched out; hung up; dried:
uva passa, a raisin.
- Passus, ūs, m. a pace; a measure
of 5 feet: mille passuum, a
mile or 5000 feet.
- Pastor èris, m. (pasco,) a shep-
herd.
- Patefacio, facere, fèci, factum,
a. (pateo & facio,) to open;
to disclose; to discover; to
detect.
- Patefio, fieri, factus sum, irr.
§ 180, N.; to be laid open or
discovered.
- Patefactus, a, um, part. opened;
discovered.
- Patens, tis, part. & adj. lying
open; open; clear; from
- Pateo, ère, ui, n. to be open; to
stand open; to extend.
- Pater, tris, m. a father: patres,
fathers; senators: paterfa-
miliæ, patrisfamilias, § 91;
the master of a family; a
housekeeper.
- Paternus, a, um, adj. paternal.
- Patientia, æ, f. patience; hardi-
ness; from
- Patior, pati, passus sum, dep. to
suffer; to endure; to let; to
allow.
- Patria, æ, f. (patrius,) one's na-
tive country; one's birthplace.
- Patrimonium, i, n. (pater,) patri-
mony; inheritance.
- Patrocinium, i, n. patronage;
from
- Patrônus, i, m. (pater,) a patron;
protector.
- Patruëlis, is, c. a cousin (by the
father's side.)
- Pauci, æ, a, adj. pl. few; a few.
- Paulatim, adv. gradually; little
by little.
- Paulò, or Paullò, adv. a little
- Paululum, adv. a little.
- Paullus, or Paulus, i, m. a cog-

nōmen or surname in the <i>Emilian tribe.</i>	Pellis, is, f. <i>the skin.</i>
Pauper, ēris, adj. (ior, rīmus,) <i>poor.</i>	Pello, pellere, pepūli, pulsum, a. <i>to drive away; to banish; to expel; to dispossess; to beat.</i>
Pauperies, ēi, f. <i>poverty.</i>	Peloponnēsus, i, f. <i>a peninsula of Greece, now called the Morea.</i>
Paupertas, ātis, f. <i>poverty; in- digence.</i>	Pelusium, i, n. <i>a town of Egypt.</i>
Paveo, pavere, pavi, n. <i>to fear; to be afraid.</i>	Pendens, tis, part. <i>hanging; im- pending.</i>
Pavo, ōnis, c. <i>a peacock.</i>	Pendeo, pendere, pependi, pen- sum, n. <i>to hang.</i>
Pax, pacis, f. <i>peace.</i>	Pene, adv. <i>almost.</i>
Pecco, are, āvi, ātum, n. <i>to sin; to commit a fault.</i>	Penetrāle, is, n. <i>the inner part of a house.</i>
Pecto, pectere, pexi & pexui, pexum, a, <i>to comb; to dress.</i>	Penētro, are, āvi, ātum, (penitus,) a. <i>to penetrate; to enter.</i>
Pectus, ōris, n. <i>the breast.</i>	Penēus, i, m. <i>the principal river of Thessaly, flowing between Ossa and Olympus.</i>
Pecunia, æ, f. <i>money; a sum of money.</i>	Peninsūla, æ, f. (pene & insūla,) <i>a peninsula.</i>
Pecus, ūdis, f. <i>a sheep; a beast.</i>	Penna, æ, f. <i>a feather; a quill; a wing.</i>
Pecus, ōris, n. <i>cattle; a herd; a flock.</i>	Pensilis, e, adj. (pendeo,) <i>hang- ing; pendent.</i>
Pedes, itis, c. (pes,) <i>one on foot; a foot-soldier.</i>	Penuria, æ, f. <i>want; scarcity.</i>
Pelāgus, i, n. <i>the sea.</i>	Peperci. <i>See Parco.</i>
Peleus, i, m. <i>a king of Thes- saly; the son of Æacus, and father of Achilles.</i>	Pepūli. <i>See Pello.</i>
Pelias, æ, m. <i>a king of Thessa- ly, and son of Neptune.</i>	Pepēri. <i>See Pario.</i>
Peligni, ōrum, m. pl. <i>a people of Italy, whose country lay be- tween the Aternus and the Sagrus.</i>	Per, prep. <i>by; through; for; during; along.</i>
Pelion, i, n. <i>a lofty mountain in Thessaly.</i>	Pera, æ, f. <i>a wallet; a bag.</i>
Pellicio, -licere, -lexi, -lectum, a. (per & lacio,) <i>to allure; to entice; to invite.</i>	Perāgro, are, āvi, ātum, n. (per & ager,) <i>to travel through; to go through or over.</i>
	Percontor & -cunctor, āri, ātus sum, dep. <i>to ask; to inquire.</i>

- Percunctatus**, a, um, part. (percunctor.)
- Percussor**, ōris, m. *a murderer; an assassin; one who wounds; from*
- Percutio**, -cutēre, cussi, -cussum, a. (per & quatio,) *to strike; to wound: secūri, to behead.*
- Perditē**, adv. *very; vehemently; exceedingly; desperately; from*
- Perditus**, a, um, part. & adj. (perdo,) *ruined; lost; undone; desperate.*
- Perdix**, icis, f. *a partridge.*
- Perdo**, -dēre, -didi, -ditum, a. (per & do,) *to ruin; to lose; to destroy.*
- Perduco**, -ducēre, -duxi, -ductum, a. (per & duco,) *to lead to.*
- Perductus**, a, um, part. *brought; led; conducted.*
- Perigrinatio**, ōnis, f. *foreign travel; a residence in a foreign country.*
- Peregrinus**, a, um, adj. *foreign.*
- Perennis**, e, adj. (per & annus,) *continual; lasting; unceasing; everlasting; perennial.*
- Pereo**, -ire, -ii, -itum, irr. n. *to perish; to be slain; to be lost.*
- Perfidia**, æ, f. *perfidy; from*
- Perfidus**, a, um, adj. (per & fides,) *perfidious.*
- Pergamum**, i, n., & -us, i, f., pl. -a, ōrum, n. *the citadel of Troy; also, a city of Mysia.*
- situated upon the river Cai-cus. It was here that parchment was first made, which is hence called membrāna Pergāmi.*
- Pergo**, pergēre, perrexi, perrectum, n. (per & rego,) *to advance; to continue.*
- Pericles**, is, m. *an eminent orator and statesman of Athens.*
- Periculōsus**, a, um, adj. *dangerous; perilous; hazardous; from*
- Pericūlum**, & Periculum, i, n. *danger; peril.*
- Peritūrus**, a, um, part. (pereō.)
- Peritus**, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *skillful; experienced.*
- Permeo**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (per & meo,) *to go through; to flou through; to penetrate; to permeate.*
- Permisco**, -miscēre, -miscui, -mistum & -mixtum, a. (per & misceo,) *to mix; to mingle.*
- Permistus**, a, um, part. *mixed; mingled; confused.*
- Permitto**, -mittēre, -misi, -missum, a. (per & mitto,) *to commit; to intrust; to permit; to allow; to give leave to; to grant.*
- Permutatio**, ōnis, f. *exchange; change; from*
- Permūto**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (per & muto,) *to change; to exchange.*

- Pernicies, ēi, f.** (pernéco,) *destruction; extermination.*
- Perniciōsus, a, um, adj.** (ior, issīmus,) *pernicious; hurtful.*
- Perpendo, -pendēre, -pendi, -pensum, a.** (per & pendo,) *to ponder; to weigh; to consider.*
- Perpēram, adv.** *wrong; amiss; rashly; unjustly; absurdly; falsely.*
- Perpetior, -pēti, -pessus sum, dep.** (per & patior,) *to bear; to suffer; to endure.*
- Perpetuus, a, um, adj.** *perpetual; constant.*
- Perrexi.** See Pergo.
- Persa, æ, m.** *a Persian; an inhabitant of Persia.*
- Persecūtus, a, um, part.** from
- Persēquor, -sēqui, -secūtus sum, dep.** (per & sequor,) *to pursue; to follow; to continue; to persevere in; to persecute.*
- Perseus, eī & eos, m.** *the son of Jupiter and Dandē; also, the last king of Macedon.*
- Persicus, a, um, adj.** *of Persia; Persian.*
- Perspicio, -spicēre, -spexi, -spectum, a.** (per & specio,) *to see through; to discern; to become acquainted with; to discover.*
- Persuadeo, -suadēre, -suāsi, -suāsum, a.** (per & suadeo,) *to persuade.*
- Perterreō, -terrēre, -terrui, -territum, a.** (per & terreo,) *to frighten greatly.*
- Perterrītus, a, um, part.** *affrighted; discouraged.*
- Pertinacīter, adv.** (iūs, issimē,) *obstinately; constantly; perseveringly.*
- Pertūnax, ācis, adj.** (ior, issīmus,) *obstinate; wilful.*
- Pertineo, -tinēre, -tinui, n.** (per & teneo,) *to extend; to reach to.*
- Pervenio, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, n.** (per & venio,) *to come to; to arrive at; to reach.*
- Pervenitur, pass. imp.** *one comes; they come; we come, &c.*
- Pervius, a, um, adj.** (per & via,) *pervious; which may be passed through; passable.*
- Pes, pedis, m.** *a foot.*
- Pessum, adv.** *down; under foot; to the bottom.*
- Pestilentia, æ, f.** (pestilens,) *a pestilence; a plague.*
- Petens, tis, part.** (peto.)
- Petitio, ōnis, f.** *a petition; a canvassing or soliciting for an office; from*
- Peto, ēre, ivi, itum, ē.** *to ask; to request; to attack; to assail; to go to; to seek; to go for; to derive; to bring.*
- Petra, æ, f.** *the metropolis of Arabia Petræa.*
- Petræa, æ, f.** (Arabia,) *Arabia Petræa, the northern part of Arabia, south of Palestine.*

- Petulantia**, æ, f. *petulance*; insolence; mischievousness; wantonness.
- Phæax**, âcis, m. a *Phæacian*, or inhabitant of *Phæacia*, now *Corfu*. The *Phæacians* were famous for luxury.
- Phalærx**, ârum, f. pl. the trappings of a horse; habiliments.
- Pharos**, i, f. a small island at the western mouth of the *Nile*, on which was a tower or light-house, esteemed one of the seven wonders of the world.
- Pharsâlus**, i, m. a city of *Thessaly*.
- Pharnâces**, is, m. a son of *Mithridates*, king of *Pontus*.
- Phasis**, idis & is, f. a town and river of *Colchis*, on the east side of the *Euxine*.
- Phidias**, æ, m. a celebrated *Athenian* statuary.
- Philæni**, ôrum, m. pl. two *Carthaginian* brothers, who suffered themselves to be buried alive, for the purpose of establishing the controverted boundary of their country.
- Philippi**, ôrum, m. pl. a city of *Macedon*, on the confines of *Thrace*.
- Philippicus**, a, um, adj. belonging to *Philippi*.
- Philippides**, æ, m. a comic poet.
- Philippus**, i, m. *Philip*; the father of *Alexander*; also, the son of *Demetrius*.
- Philomêla**, æ, f. a *nightingale*.
- Philosophia**, æ, f. *philosophy*.
- Philosôphus**, i, m. a *philosopher*; a lover of learning and wisdom.
- Phineus**, i, m. a king of *Arcadia*, and priest of *Apollo*.
- Phocæi**, ôrum, m. pl. the *Phocæans*; inhabitants of *Phocæa*, a maritime city of *Ionia*.
- Phocis**, idis, f. a country of *Greece*.
- Phœnice**, es, f. *Phœnicia*, a maritime country of *Syria*, north of *Palestine*.
- Phœnix**, icis, m. a *Phœnician*.
- Phryx**, ygis, m. a *Phrygian*; an inhabitant of *Phrygia*.
- Picentes**, ium, m. pl. the inhabitants of *Picenum*.
- Picênum**, i, n. a country of *Italy*.
- Pictus**, a, um, part. (pingo,) painted; embroidered: *picta tabûla*, a picture; a painting.
- Piêtas**, âtis, f. (pius,) *piety*; filial duty.
- Pignus**, ôris, n. a pledge; a pawn; security; assurance.
- Pila**, æ, f. a ball.
- Pileus**, i, m. a hat; a cap.
- Pilus**, i, m. the hair.
- Pindârus**, i, m. *Pindar*, a *Theban*, the most eminent of the *Greek lyric* poets.
- Pingo**, pingere, pinxi, pictum, a. to paint; to depict; to delineate; to draw; to represent in painting; acu, to embroider

- Pinguis, e, adj. *fat*; *fertile*; *rich*.
 Pinna, æ, f. *a fin*.
 Piræus, i, m. *the principal port and arsenal of Athens*.
 Pirâta, æ, m. *a pirate*.
 Piscâtor, ôris, m. *a fisherman*.
 Piscis, is, m. *a fish*.
 Pisistrâtus, i, m. *an Athenian tyrant, distinguished for his eloquence*.
 Pistrinum, i, n. *a mill*.
 Pius, i, m. *an agnomen, or surname of Metellus*.
 Pius, a, um, adj. *pious, dutiful, or affectionate to parents*.
 Placeo, ère, uî, ïtum, n. *to please: sibi, to be vain or proud of; to plume one's self*.
 Placet, placuit, or placitum est, imp. *it pleases; it is determined; it seems good to*.
 Placîdus, a, um, adj. (ior, issîmus,) *placid; quiet; still; tranquil; mild; gentle*.
 Plaga, æ, f. *a blow; a wound: plagæ, pl. nets; toils*.
 Planè, adv. *entirely; totally; plainly*.
 Planta, æ, f. *a plant*.
 Platânus, i, f. *the plane-tree*.
 Platêa, æ, f. *a species of bird, the spoonbill*.
 Plato, ônis, m. *an Athenian, one of the most celebrated of the Grecian philosophers*.
 Plaustrum, i, n. *a cart; a wagon*.
 Plebs, & Plebes, is, f. *the people; the common people; the plebeians*.
 Plecto, plectère, — plexum, a. *to punish; to weave*.
 Plerique, pleræque, plerâque, adj. pl. *most; the most; many*.
 Plerùmque, adv. *commonly; generally; for the most part; sometimes*.
 Plinius, i, m. *Pliny; the name of two distinguished Roman authors*.
 Plotinus, i, m. *See Catiênus*.
 Plumbeus, a, um, adj. *of lead; leaden; from*.
 Plumbum, i, n. *lead*.
 Pluo, pluère, plui or pluvi, n. *to rain*.
 Plurîmus, a, um, adj. (sup. of multus,) *very much; most; very many*.
 Plus, uris, adj. (n. in sing., comp. of multus, §§ 125, 5, & 110,) *more: pl. many*.
 Plùs, adv. (comp. of multùm,) *more; longer*.
 Pluto, ônis, m. *a son of Saturn, and king of the infernal regions*.
 Pocûlum, i, n. *a cup*.
 Poëma, âtis, n. *a poem*.
 Pæna, æ, f. *a punishment*.
 Pænitet, ère, uît, imp. *it repents: pænitet me, I repent*.
 Pænus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Carthage; Carthaginian: — subs. a Carthaginian*.
 Poëta, æ, m. *a poet*.

Pol, adv. by *Pollux*; *truly*.

Pollex, ícis, m. *the thumb*; *the great toe*.

Polliceor, éri, itus sum, dep. to *promise*.

Pollicitus, a, um, part.

Pollux, úcis, m. *a son of Leda, and twin brother of Castor*.

Polyxéna, æ, f. *a daughter of Priam and Hecuba*.

Pomifer, éra, érum, adj. (pomum & fero,) *bearing fruit*: pomiferæ arbôres, *fruit-trees*.

Pompa, æ, f. *a procession*; *pomp*; *parade*.

Pompeiânus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Pompey*.

Pompeius, i, m. *Pompey*; *the name of a Roman gens, or clan, from which sprang many distinguished individuals*: (Cneius,) *a distinguished Roman, surnamed the Great*.

Pompilius, i, m. *See Numa*.

Pomum, i, n. *an apple*; *any edible fruit growing upon a tree*.

Pondus, éris, n. *a weight*.

Pono, ponere, posui, positum, a. *to place*; *to put*; *to set*.

Pons, tis, m. *a bridge*.

Pontius, i, m. (Thelesinus,) *a general of the Samnites*.

Pontus, i, m. *a sea*: by synecdoche, *the Euxine or Black sea*; also, *the kingdom of Pontus, on the south of the Euxine*.

Poposci. *See Posco*.

Popûlor, âri, âtus sum, dep. to *lay waste*; *to depopulate*; *from*

Popûlus, i, m. *the people*; *a nation*; *a tribe*: pl. *nations, tribes*.

Porrectus, a, um, part. from

Porriġo, igère, exi, ectum, a. (porro & rego,) *to reach or spread out*; *to extend*; *to offer*.

Porsëna, æ, m. *a king of Etruria*.

Porta, æ, f. *a gate*.

Portans, tis, part. (porto.)

Portendo, -tendere, -tendi, -tentum, a. (porro & tendo,) *to presage*; *to forebode*; *to portend*; *to betoken*.

Porticus, ús, f. *a portico*; *a gallery*; *a porch*.

Porto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to carry*; *to bear*.

Portus, ús, m. *a port*; *a harbor*.

Posco, poscere, poposci, a. *to demand*; *to earnestly request*.

Positus, a, um, part. (pono,) *situated*.

Possessio, ónis, f. *possession*.

Possessor, óris, m. *a possessor*; *an occupant*; from

Possideo, -sidere, -sëdi, -sessum, a. *to possess*.

Possum, posse, potui, irr. n. (potis & sum, § 154, R. 7,) *to be able*; *I can*.

Post, prep. *after*:—adv. *after*, *after that*; *afterwards*.

Postea, adv. *afterwards.*

Postëra, ërum, adj. § 125, 4, (erior, rëmus,) *succeeding; subsequent; next: in postërum, (supply tempus,) for the future: postëri, örüm, (§ 205, R. 7, (1); posterity.*

Postis, is, m. *a post.*

Postquam, adv. *after; after that; since.*

Postrëmò & -ùm, adv. *at last; finally; from*

Postrëmus, a, um, adj. (sup. of postëra, § 125, 4,) *the last: ad postrëmum, at last.*

Postùlo, äre, ävi, ätum, a. (posco,) *to ask; to ask for; to demand.*

Postumius, i, m. *the name of a Roman gens or clan: (Spurius,) a consul defeated by the Samnites, at the Caudine Forks.*

Posui. *See Pono.*

Potens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *powerful.*

Potentia, æ, f. *power; authority; government.*

Potestas, ätis, f. (potis,) *power.*

Potio, önis, f. (poto,) *a drink; a draught.*

Potior, iri, itus sum, dep. *to get; to possess; to obtain; to enjoy; to gain possession of.*

Potissimùm, adv. (sup. of potiùs,) *principally; chiefly; especially.*

Potitus, a, um, part. (potior,) *having obtained.*

Potiùs, adv. comp. (sup. potissimùm,) *rather.*

Poto, potäre, potävi, potätum or potum, a. *to drink.*

Potuisse. *See Possum.*

Potus, ùs, m. *drink.*

Præ, prep. *before; for; in comparison of, or with.*

Præaltus, a, um, adj. *very high or lofty, very deep.*

Præbeo, ère, ui, itum, a. (præ & habeo,) *to offer; to supply; to give; to afford: speciem, to exhibit the appearance of: usum, to serve for.*

Præcédens, tis, part. from

Præcëdo, -cëdëre, -cessi, -cessum, a. (præ & cedo,) *to precede; to go before.*

Præceptor, öris, m. (præcipio,) *a preceptor, master, or teacher.*

Præceptum, i, n. (præcipio,) *a precept; a doctrine; advice.*

Præcido, -cidëre, -cidi, -cisum a. (præ & cædo,) *to cut off.*

Præcipio, -cipëre, -cëpi, -ceptum, a. (præ & capio,) *to prescribe; to command.*

Præcipito, äre, ävi, ätum, a. (præceps,) *to throw; to throw down; to precipitate.*

Præcipuè, adv. *especially; particularly; from*

Præcipuus, a, um, adj. *especial; distinguished; the chief; the principal.*

- Præclârê, adv. *excellently; famously; gloriously*; from
 Præclârus, a, um, adj. *famous*.
 Præclûdo, -cludere, -clûsi, -clûsum, a. (præ & claudio,) *to close; to stop; to shut up*.
 Præco, ônis, m. *a herald*.
 Præda, æ, f. *booty; the prey*.
 Prædicô, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (præ & dico,) *to praise; to declare; to assert; to affirm*.
 Prædicô, cêre, xi, ctum, a. (præ & dico,) *to predict; to foretell*.
 Prædictus, a, um, part. *foretold*.
 Prædor, âri, âtus sum, dep. (præda,) *to plunder*.
 Præfans, tis, part. from
 Præfâri, fâtus, def. § 183, 6; *to foretell; to announce; to predict*.
 Præfêro, -ferre, -tûli, -lâtum, irr. a. (præ & fero,) *to prefer; to bear before*.
 Præfinio, ire, ivi, itum, a. (præ & finio,) *to appoint; to determine*.
 Præfinitus, a, um, part.
 Prælâtus, a, um, part. (præfêro.)
 Prælians, tis, part. (prælior.)
 Præliâtus, a, um, part. from
 Prælior, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to give battle; to engage; to fight*.
 Prælium, i, n. *a battle*.
 Præmium, i, n. *a reward; a prize*.
 Præmitto -mittere, -misi, -mis-
- sum, a. (præ & mitto,) *to send before*.
 Præneste, is, n. *a city of Latium*.
 Prænuntio, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (præ & nuntio,) *to announce; to tell beforehand; to signify; to give notice*.
 Præpâro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (præ & paro,) *to prepare; to make ready; to make*.
 Præpôno, -ponere, -posui, -positum, a. (præ & pono,) *to set before; to value more; to place over; to prefer*.
 Præsens, tis, adj. *present; imminent*.
 Præsêpe, is, n. *a manger; a crib*.
 Præsidium, i, n. *a garrison; defence*.
 Præstans, tis, part. & adj. (ior, issimus,) (præsto,) *excellent; distinguished*.
 Præstantia, æ, f. *superiority; an advantage; a preëminence*.
 Præsto, stâre, sûtî, n. & a. (præ & sto,) *to stand before; to perform; to pay; to grant, to give; to render; to execute; to cause; to excel; to be superior; to surpass: se, to show or prove one's self: præstat, imp. it is better*.
 Præsum, -esse, -fui, irr. n. (præ & sum,) *to be over; to preside over; to have the charge or command of; to rule over*.
 Prætendo, -tendere, -tendi, -ten-

- sum or tum, a. (præ & tendo,) to hold before; to stretch or extend before; to be opposite to; to pretend.
- Præter, prep. besides; except; contrary to.
- Præterea, adv. (præter & ea,) besides; moreover.
- Prætereo, ire, ii, itum, irr. a. § 182, 3, (præter & eo,) to pass over or by; to go beyond; to omit; not to mention.
- Prætereundus, a, um, part. (prætereo.)
- Præteriens, euntis, part. (prætereo.)
- Præteritus, a, um, part. (prætereo,) past.
- Præterquam, adv. except; besides: præterquam si, except in case.
- Prætorius, i, m. (vir,) a man who has been a prætor; one of prætorian dignity.
- Pratum, i, n. a meadow; a pasture.
- Pravitas, âtis, f. depravity; from Prævus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) depraved; bad.
- Precâtus, a, um, part. (precor.)
- Preci, -em, -e, f. (prex not used, § 94,) a prayer: pl. preces.
- Precor, âri, âtus sum, -dep. to pray; to entreat.
- Premo, premere, pressi, pressum, a. to press; to grieve; to urge.
- Pretiôsus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) precious; valuable; costly; from
- Pretium, i, n. a price; a ransom; a reward: in pretio esse, to be valued; to be in estimation.
- Priâmus, i, m. Priam, the last king of Troy.
- Pridie, adv. the day before.
- Priene, es, f. a maritime town of Ionia.
- Primò & -ùm, adv. (sup. of prius,) first; at first: quum primùm, as soon as.
- Primôris, e, adj. the first; the foremost: dentes, the front teeth.
- Primus, a, um, num. adj. the first.
- Princeps, ipis, adj. (primus & capio,) the chief; the first: principes, the princes; the chiefs; chief men.
- Principâtus, ūs, m. a government; principality.
- Priscus, i, m. a cognomen or surname of the elder Tarquin.
- Prior, us, adj. (sup. primus, § 126, 1,) the former; prior; first.
- Prius, adv. before; prior; first.
- Priusquam, adv. sooner than; before that; before.
- Privâtus, a, um, adj. (privo,) private; secret: — subs. a private man.
- Pro, prep. for; instead of.

- Probabilis**, e, adj. (probo,) *probable*.
Proboscis, Idis, f. *proboscis*; *the trunk of an elephant*.
Procas, æ, m. *See Silvius*.
Procedens, tis, part. from
Procedo, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum, n. (pro & cedo,) *to proceed*; *to go forth*; *to go forward*; *to advance*; *to go out*.
Proceritas, âtis, f. *stature*; *height*; *tallness*; *length*; from
Procerus, a, um, adj. *tall*; *long*.
Proclamo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (pro & clamo,) *to cry out*; *to proclaim*.
Proconsul, ûlis, m. (pro & consul,) *a proconsul*.
Procreo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (pro & creo,) *to beget*.
Procul, adv. *far*.
Procareo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (pro & curo,) *to take care of*; *to manage*.
Procurro, currere, curri & curri, cursum, n. (pro & curro,) *to run forward*; *to jut out*; *to extend*.
Prodigium, i, n. *a prodigy*.
Proditor, ôris, m. (prodo,) *a traitor*.
Proditus, a, um, part. from
Prodo, -dere, -didi, -ditum, a. (pro & do,) *to betray*; *to relate*; *to discover*; *to disclose*; *to manifest*.
- Prælior**, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to fight*; from
Prælium, i, n. *a battle*.
Profectus, a, um, part. (proficiscor.)
Proficiscens, tis, part. from
Proficiscor, icisci, ectus sum, dep. (pro & facio,) *to march*; *to travel*; *to depart*; *to go*.
Profiteor, -fitèri, -fessus sum, dep. (pro & fateor,) *to declare*; *to avow publicly*; *to profess*: *sapientiam*, *to profess wisdom*; *to profess to be a philosopher*.
Profugio, -fugere, -fûgi, -fugitum, n. (pro & fugio,) *to flee*; *to escape*.
Profugus, a, um, adj. *fleeing*; *escaping*:—subs. *a fugitive*; *an exile*.
Progredior, -grèdi, -gressus sum, dep. (pro & gradior,) *to go forward*; *to proceed*; *to advance*.
Progressus, a, um, part. *having advanced*.
Prohibeo, ère, ui, itum, a. (pro & habeo,) *to prohibit*; *to hinder*; *to forbid*.
Prohibitus, a, um, part.
Projicio, -jicere, -jèci, -jectum, a. (pro & jacio,) *to throw away*; *to throw down*; *to throw*.
Prolabor, -lâbi, -lapsus sum, dep. (pro & labor,) *to fall down*; *to fall forward*.
Prolapsus, a, um, part. *having fallen*.

- Prolāto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (prof-
 ěro,) *to enlarge; to extend;*
to amplify.
- Proles, is, f. *a race; offspring.*
- Prometheus, i, m. *the son of Ia-
 pētus and Chymēne.*
- Promittens, tis, part. from
 Promitto, -mittĕre, -misi, -mis-
 sum, a. (pro & mitto,) *to prom-
 ise; to offer.*
- Promontorium, i, n. (pro & mons,)
*a promontory; a headland; a
 cape.*
- Promoveo, -movĕre, -mōvi, -mō-
 tum, n. & a. (pro & moveo,)
to move forward; to enlarge.
- Pronus, a, um, adj. *inclined.*
- Propāgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to
 propagate; to prolong; to
 continue.*
- Prope, adv. & prep. (propius, prox-
 imē,) *near; near to; nigh.*
- Propĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to has-
 ten.*
- Propinquus, a, um, adj. (prope,)
*near; related: propinqui, subs.
 relations; kinsmen.*
- Propior, us, adj. comp. § 126, 1;
 (proximus, sup.) *nearer.*
- Propius, adv. *nearer; comp. of
 prope.*
- Propōno, -ponĕre, -posui, -posi-
 tum, a. (pro & pono,) *to set
 before; to propose; to offer.*
- Propōnor, -pōni, -positus sum,
 pass. *to be set before: pro-
 positum est mihi, I intend or
 purpose.*
- Propontis, ĩdia, f. *the sea of Mar-
 mōra.*
- Propositus, a, um, part. *proposed;*
put.
- Propriĕ, adv. *peculiarly; partic-
 ularly; properly; strictly.*
- Proprius, a, um, adj. *peculiar;*
proper; one's own; special.
- Propter, prep. *for; on account of.*
- Propulso, āre, āvi, ātum, freq.
 (propello,) *to drive away; to
 ward off; to repel.*
- Propylæum, i, n. *the porch of a
 temple; an entrance, the rows
 of columns leading to the A-
 cropōlis at Athens.*
- Prora, æ, f. *the prow of a ship.*
- Proscribo, -scribĕre, -scripsi,
 -scriptum, a. (pro & scribo,)
*to proscribe; to outlaw; to
 doom to death and confiscation
 of goods.*
- Prosecutus, a, um, part. *having
 accompanied.*
- Prosĕquor, -sĕqui, -secutus sum,
 dep. (pro & sequor,) *to accom-
 pany; to attend; to follow;
 to celebrate: honoribus, to
 heap or load with honors; to
 honor.*
- Proserpīna, æ, f. *the daughter of
 Ceres and Jupiter, and wife
 of Pluto.*
- Prospectus, ūs, m. (prospicio,) *a
 prospect; a distant view.*
- Prospĕrĕ, adv. (prosper,) *prosper-
 ously; successfully.*
- Prosterno, -sternĕre, -strāvi,

- stratum, a. (pro & sterno,) *to prostrate; to throw down.*
- Prostratus, a, um, part. (proster-
no.)
- Prosum, prodesse, profui, irr. n.
(pro & sum, § 154, R. 6,) *to do good; to profit.*
- Protagoras, æ, m. *a Greek philosopher.*
- Protinus, adv. (pro & tenus,) *immediately; directly.*
- Protéro, -terere, -trivi, -tritum, a.
(pro & tero,) *to trample upon; to tread down; to crush.*
- Protractus, a, um, part. from
- Protraho, -trahere, -traxi, -tractum, a. (pro & traho,) *to protract; to prolong.*
- Proveniens, tis, part. from
- Provenio, -venire, -veni, -ventum, n. (pro & venio,) *to come forth.*
- Provincia, æ, f. *a province.*
- Provocatio, onis, f. *a provocation; a challenge; from*
- Provoco, are, avi, atum, a. (pro & voco,) *to call forth; to call out; to defy or challenge; to appeal.*
- Proximè, adv. (sup. of prope,) *nearest; very near; next to.*
- Proximus, a, um, adj. (sup. of propior,) *nearest; next.*
- Prudens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *prudent; wise; expert.*
- Prudentia, æ, f. *prudence; knowledge.*
- Pseudophilippus, i, m. *a false or pretended Philip, a name given to Andiscus.*
- Psittacus, i, m. *a parrot.*
- Psophidius, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Psophis; Psophidian.*
- Psophis, idis, f. *a city of Arcadia.*
- Ptolemæus, i, m. *Ptolemy; the name of several Egyptian kings.*
- Publicè, adv. (publicus,) *publicly; at the public expense; by public authority.*
- Publicola, æ, m. (populus & colo,) *a surname given to P. Valerius, on account of his love of popularity.*
- Publicus, a, um, adj. (populus,) *public: in publicum procedens, going abroad or appearing in public:—subs. publicum, the public treasury.*
- Publius, i, m. *the prænomen of several Romans.*
- Pudibundus, a, um, adj. (pudeo,) *ashamed.*
- Puer, eri, m. *a boy; a servant.*
- Puerilis, e, adj. *puerile; childish: ætas, boyhood; childhood.*
- Pueritia, æ, f. *boyhood; childhood.*
- Pugna, æ, f. *a battle.*
- Pugnans, tis, part. (pugno.)
- Pugnatus, a, um, part. from
- Pugno, are, avi, atum, n. *to fight: pugnatur, pass. imp. a battle is fought; they fight.*

- Pulcher, ra, rum, adj. (ior, rimus,) *fair; beautiful; glorious.*
- Pulchritudo, inis, f. *fairness; beauty.*
- Pullus, i, m. *the young of any animal.*
- Pulsus, a, um, part. (pello.)
- Pulvillus, i, m. (Horatius,) *a Roman consul in the first year of the republic.*
- Punicus, a, um, adj. *Punic; belonging to Carthage; Carthaginian.*
- Punio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to punish.*
- Punitus, a, um, part.
- Pupillus, i, m. *a pupil; a ward; an orphan.*
- Puppis, is, f. *the stern of a ship.*
- Purgo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to purge; to purify; to clear; to clean; to excuse.*
- Purpura, æ, f. *purple; the purple muscle.*
- Purpuratus, a, um, adj. *clad in purple: purpurati, pl. courtiers; nobles.*
- Purpureus, a, um, adj. *purple.*
- Purus, a, um, adj. *pure; clear.*
- Pusillus, a, um, adj. *small; weak.*
- Puteus, i, m. *a well.*
- Puto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to think.*
- Putresco, putrescere, putrui, inc. (putreo,) *to rot; to decay.*
- Pydna, æ, f. *a town of Macedonia.*
- Pygmæi, òrum, m. *the Pygmies, a race of dwarfs, inhabiting a remote part of India or Ethiopia.*
- Pyra, æ, f. *a funeral pile.*
- Pyrâmis, idis, f. *a pyramid.*
- Pyrenæus, i, m., & Pyrenæi, òrum, m. pl. *Pyrenees, mountains dividing France and Spain.*
- Pyrrhus, i, m. *a king of Epirus.*
- Pythagoras, æ, m. *a Grecian philosopher, born at Samos.*
- Pythagoræus, i, m. *a Pythagorean; a follower or disciple of Pythagoras.*
- Pythia, æ, f. *the priestess of Apollo at Delphi.*
- Pythias, æ, m. *a soldier of Philip king of Macedon.*

Q.

- Q., or Qu., *an abbreviation of Quintus. § 328.*
- Quadragesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the fortieth; from*
- Quadragesima, num. adj. pl. ind. *forty.*
- Quadriennium, i, n. (quatuor & annus,) *the space of four years.*
- Quadrigæ, ârum, f. *a four-horse chariot; a team of four horses.*
- Quadringentesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the four hundredth.*
- Quadringenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *four hundred.*
- Quadrupes, pëdis, adj. (quatuor

- & pes,) *having four feet; four-footed.*
- Quærena, tis, part. from
- Quæro, quærere, quæsi, quæsitum, a. *to ask; to seek for; to inquire; to search: quæritur, it is asked; the inquiry is made.*
- Quæstio, ònis, f. *a question.*
- Quæstor, òris, m. *a quæstor; a treasurer; an inferior military officer who attended the consuls.*
- Quæstus, ùs, m. *gain; a trade.*
- Qualis, e, adj. *of what kind; as; such as; what.*
- Quàm, conj. & adv. *as; how: after comparatives, than.*
- Quamdiu, or Quandiu, adv. *as long as.*
- Quamquam, or Quanquam, conj. *though; although.*
- Quamvis, conj. *although.*
- Quando, adv. *when; since.*
- Quantò, adv. *by how much; as.*
- Quantopère, adv. *how greatly; how much.*
- Quantùm, adv. *how much; as much as.*
- Quantus, a, um, adj. *how great; as great; how admirable; how striking.*
- Quantuslibet, quantalibet, quantumlibet, adj. (quantus & libet,) *how great soever; never so great.*
- Quapropter, adv. *wherefore; why.*
- Quare, adv. (quâ & re,) *wherefore; for which reason; whence; therefore.*
- Quartus, a, um, num. adj. *the fourth.*
- Quasi, adv. *as if; as.*
- Quatriduum, i, n. (quatuor & dies,) *a space of four days.*
- Quatuor, num. adj. pl. ind. *four.*
- Quatuordécim, num. adj. pl. ind. *fourteen.*
- Que, enclitic conj. § 198, N. 1; *and; also.*
- Queo, ire, ivi, itum, irr. § 182, R. 3, N; *to be able; I can.*
- Quercus, ùs, f. *an oak.*
- Queror, queri, questus sum, dep. *to complain.*
- Questus, a, um, part. *complaining; having complained.*
- Qui, quæ, quod, rel. pro. § 136; *who; which; what.*
- Qui, quæ, quod, interrogative pro. *who? which? what?* § 137.
- Quil, adv. *how; in what manner.*
- Quia, conj. § 198, 7; *because.*
- Quicumque, quæcunque, quodcumque, rel. pro. § 136; *who-soever; whatsoever; every one.*
- Quidam, quædam, quoddam & quiddam, pro. § 138; *a certain one; a certain person or thing: quidam homines, certain men.*
- Quidem, adv. § 279, 3, (d.) *indeed; truly; at least. See Ne.*
- Quin, conj. § 198, 8; *but; but that*

Quinctius, i, m. (Titus,) a Roman general.

Quindécim, num. adj. pl. ind. fifteen.

Quingentesimus, a, um, num. adj. the five hundredth.

Quingenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. five hundred.

Quinquagēni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. every fifty; fifty.

Quinquagesimus, a, um, num. adj. fiftieth.

Quinquaginta, num. adj. pl. ind. fifty.

Quinque, num. adj. pl. ind. five.

Quinques, num. adv. five times.

Quinto, adv. the fifth time.

Quintus, a, um, num. adj. the fifth.

Quintus, or Quinctius, i, m. a surname among the Romans.

Quis, quæ, quid, pro. who? what? quid? why?

Quisnam, or Quinam, quænam, quodnam or quidnam, pro. § 137; who; what.

Quisquam, quæquam, quidquam or quicquam, pro. § 138, 3; any one; any thing: nec quisquam, and no one.

Quisque, quæque, quodque or quidque, pro. each; every; whatsoever; whatsoever.

Quisquis, quidquid or quicquid, rel. pro. § 136; whoever; whatever.

Quivis, quævis, quodvis or quidvis, pro. whatsoever; whatsoever; any one.

Quò, adv. that; to the end that; whither: quò — eò, for quanto — tanto, by how much; by so much; or the more — the more.

Quòd, conj. that; because.

Quomīnus, adv. that — not.

Quomōdo, adv. how; by what means.

Quondam, adv. formerly; once.

Quoniam, conj. since; because.

Quoque, conj. also.

Quot, adj. ind. pl. how many.

Quotannis, adv. annually; yearly.

Quotidie, adv. (quot & dies) every day; daily.

Quoties, adv. as often as; how often.

Quum, or Cùm, adv. when; quum jam, as soon as:—conj. since; although.

R.

Radius, i, m. a staff; a ray; a rod. Radix, icis, f. a root; the foot or base of a mountain.

Ramus, i, m. a branch; a bough.

Rana, æ, f. a frog.

Rapīna, æ, f. rapine; plunder; from

Rapio, rapere, rapui, raptum, a. to rob; to seize; to plunder; to hurry away.

Raptor, oris, m. one who seizes or takes away by violence; a robber.

- Raptûrus, a, um, part. (rapio.)
 Raptus, a, um, part. (rapio.)
seized; robbed; carried off.
 Raritas, âtis, f. *rarity.*
 Rarè, adv. *rarely; seldom; from*
 Rarus, a, um, adj. *rare; few.*
 Ratio, ônis, f. (reor,) *a reason.*
 Ratis, is, f. *a raft; a ship; a boat.*
 Ratus, a, um, part. (reor,) *thinking; having thought.*
 Rebello, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (re & bello,) *to renew a war; to rebel; to revolt.*
 Recêdo, -cedère, -cessi, -cessum, n. (re & cedo,) *to recede; to yield; to retire; to withdraw.*
 Recens, tis, adj. *new; recent; fresh:—adv. recently; lately; newly: recens nati, new-born children.*
 Receptus, a, um, part. (recipio.)
 Receptûrus, a, um, part. (recipio.)
 Recessus, ûs, m. (recêdo,) *a recess; a corner.*
 Recipio, -cipère, -cêpi, -ceptum, a. (re & capio,) *to receive; to take; to take back; to recover: animam, to come to one's self again; to recover one's senses: se, to return.*
 Recognosco, -noscère, -nôvi, -nîtum, a. (re & cognosco,) *to recognize.*
 Recolligo, -ligère, -lêgi, -lectum, a. (re, con, & lego,) *to gather up again; to recollect; to recover.*
 Reconditus, a, um, part. from
 Recondo, dère, didi, dîtum, a. (re & condo,) *to hide; to conceal.*
 Recreâtus, a, um, part. from
 Recreo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (re & creor,) *to restore; to bring to life again.*
 Rectè, adv. (iûs, issimè,) *right; rightly; from*
 Rectus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (rego,) *right; straight; upright; direct.*
 Recuperâtus, a, um, part. from
 Recupëro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to recover; to regain.*
 Redditûrus, a, um, part. (reddo.)
 Redditus, a, um, part. from
 Reddo, -dère, -didi, -dîtum, a. (re & do,) *to return; to give; to give back; to make; to render; to restore; to cause: verba, to repeat: animam, to die: voces, to imitate.*
 Redeo, -ire, -ii, -itum, irr. n. (re & eo, § 182,) *to return; to go back.*
 Rediens, euntis, part. *returning.*
 Redîgo, -igère, -êgi, -actum, a. (re & ago,) *to bring back; to reduce: in potestâtem, to bring into one's power.*
 Redimendus, a, um, part. from
 Redîmo, -imère, -êmi, -emptum, a. (re & emo,) *to buy back; to redeem; to ransom.*

- Reducendus, a, um, part. from
 Reduco, -ducere, -duxi, -ductum, a. (re & duco,) *to lead or bring back*: in gratiam, *to reconcile*.
 Refrens, tis, part. *requiting; returning; referring*; from
 Refero, -ferre, -tulī, -lātum, irr. a. (re & fero,) *to bring back*: gratiam, or gratias, *to requite a favor*; to show gratitude: beneficium, *to requite a benefit*: victoriam, *to bring back victory*, i. e. *to return victorious*: imaginem, *to reflect the image*; to resemble: ad aliquam rem, *to refer to*; to reckon a part of.
 Refluens, tis, part. from
 Refluo, -fluere, -fluxi, -fluxum, n. (re & fluo,) *to flow back*.
 Refugio, -fugere, -fūgi, -fugitum, n. (re & fugio,) *to fly back*; to flee; to retreat.
 Regia, æ, f. (regius,) *a palace*.
 Regina, æ, f. (rex,) *a queen*.
 Regio, ōnis, f. (rego,) *a region*; a district; a country.
 Regius, a, um, adj. (rex,) *royal, regal*; the king's.
 Regnāturus, a, um, part. from
 Regno, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (regnum,) *to rule*; to govern.
 Regnātur, pass. imp. *kingly government continues*.
 Regnum, i, n. (rex,) *a kingdom*; empire; dominion; reign; government; rule.
 Rego, regere, rexi, rectum, a. (rex,) *to rule*.
 Regredior, -grēdi, -gressus sum, dep. (re & gradior,) *to turn back*; to return.
 Regressus, a, um, part. *having returned*.
 Regulus, i, m. *a distinguished Roman general in the first Punic war*.
 Relātus, a, um, part. (refero.)
 Relicturus, a, um, part. (relinquo.)
 Relictus, a, um, part. (relinquo.)
 Religio, ōnis, f. (relēgo,) *religion*; sacredness; sanctity; reverence; religious rites.
 Relinquo, -linquere, -liqui, -lictum, a. (re & linquo,) *to leave*; to desert; to quit; to abandon.
 Reliquæ, arum, f. pl. *the relics*; the remains; from
 Reliquus, a, um, adj. *the rest*; the remainder; the other.
 Remaneo, -manere, -mansī, -mansum, n. (re & maneo,) *to remain behind*.
 Remedium, i, n. (re & medeor,) *a remedy*.
 Remitto, -mittere, -misi, -missum, a. (re & mitto,) *to send back*; to remit.
 Removeo, -movere, -mōvi, -mōtum, a. (re & moveo,) *to remove*.
 Remus, i, m. *an oar*.
 Remus, i, m. *the twin brother of Romulus*.

- Renovatus, a, um, part. from
- Renovo, are, avi, atum, a. (re & novo,) *to make anew; to renew.*
- Renuntio, are, avi, atum, a. (re & nuntio,) *to inform; to report; to declare; to announce.*
- Reor, reri, ratus sum, dep. *to believe; to think.*
- Repairo, are, avi, atum, a. (re & paro,) *to renew; to repair.*
- Repentē, adv. *suddenly.*
- Reperio, -perire, -peri, -pertum, a. (re & pario,) *to find; to discover; to invent.*
- Repeto, -petere, -petivi, -petitum, a. (re & peto,) *to demand back.*
- Repleo, ere, evi, etum, a. (re & pleo,) *to fill; to fill up; to replenish.*
- Repōno, -ponere, -posui, -positum, a. (re & pono,) *to place again; to restore; to replace.*
- Reporto, are, avi, atum, a. (re & porto,) *to bring back; to gain or obtain.*
- Represento, are, avi, atum, a. *to represent; to paint; to depict.*
- Repudio, are, avi, atum, a. *to repudiate; to reject; to slight; to disregard: uxorem, to divorce.*
- Requiro, -quirere, -quistivi, -quistum, a. (re & quero,) *to seek; to demand; to require; to need.*
- Res, rei, f. *a thing; an affair; a way; a kingdom; a government; a subject: res gestæ, actions; exploits: res, res familiaris or domestica, domestic affairs; property.*
- Reservo, are, avi, atum, a. (re & servo,) *to reserve; to keep for a future time.*
- Resideo, -siedere, -sēdi, n. (re & sedeo,) *to sit; to sit down; to remain.*
- Resimus, a, um, adj. *bent back; crooked.*
- Resisto, -sistere, -stiti, -stitum, n. (re & sisto,) *to resist; to withstand.*
- Resolvo, -solvere, -solvi, -solutum, a. (re & solvo,) *to loosen; to unbind; to unloose; to dissolve; to untie.*
- Respondeo, -spondere, -spondi, -sponsum, n. (re & spondeo,) *to answer; to reply; to correspond. respondetur, pass. imp. it is answered, or the reply is made.*
- Responsum, i, n. *an answer; a reply.*
- Respublica, reipublicæ, f. § 91; *the state; the government; the commonwealth.*
- Respuo, -spuere, -spui, a. *to spit out; to reject.*
- Restituo, -stituere, -stitui, -stitutum, a. (re & statuo,) *to re-*

- store; to replace; to rebuild: aciem, to cause the army to rally.*
- Retineo**, -tinere, -tinui, -tentum, a. (re & teneo,) *to hold back; to retain; to detain; to hinder.*
- Revêrà**, adv. (res & verus,) *truly; in very deed; in reality; in good earnest.*
- Reverentia**, æ, f. *reverence.*
- Reversus**, a, um, part. *having returned.*
- Reverto**, -vertère, -verti, -versum, n. (re & verto,) *to turn back; to return.*
- Revertor**, -verti, -versus sum, dep. *to return.*
- Reviresco**, -virescere, -virui, inc. (revireo,) *to grow green again.*
- Revôco**, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, a. (re & voco,) *to recall; to call back.*
- Revôlo**, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, n. (re & volo,) *to fly back; to fly off again.*
- Rex, regis**, m. *a king; also, the name of a plebeian family at Rome.*
- Rhadamanthus**, i, m. *a lawgiver of Crete, and subsequently one of the three judges of the infernal regions.*
- Rhæti**, ðrum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Rhetia, now the Grisons.*
- Rhea**, æ, f. (Silvia,) *the mother of Romulus and Remus.*
- Rhenus**, i, m. *the river Rhine.*
- Rhinoceros**, ôtis, m. *a rhinoceros.*
- Rhipæus**, a, um, adj. *Rhipæan or Riphæan: montes, mountains, which, according to the ancients, were found in the north of Scythia.*
- Rhodanus**, i, m. *the river Rhone.*
- Rhodus**, i, m. *an inhabitant of Rhodes; a Rhodian.*
- Rhodöpe**, es, f. *a high mountain in the western part of Thrace.*
- Rhodus**, i, f. *Rhodes; an island in the Mediterranean sea.*
- Rhêtëum**, i, n. *a city and promontory of Troas.*
- Rhyndäcus**, i, m. *a river of Mysia.*
- Ridens**, tis, part. *smiling; laughing at; from*
- Rideo**, dêre, si, sum, n. & a. *to laugh; to laugh at; to mock; to deride.*
- Rigeo**, êre, ui, n. *to be cold.*
- Rigidus**, a, um, adj. *severe.*
- Rigo**, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, a. *to water; to irrigate; to bedew; to wet.*
- Ripa**, æ, f. *a bank.*
- Risi**. See **Rideo**.
- Risus**, ðs, m. *laughing; laughter.*
- Rixor**, ãri, ãtus sum, dep. *to quarrel.*
- Robur**, ðris, n. *strength: robur militum, the flower of the soldiers.*
- Rogatus**, a, um, part. *being asked; from*
- Rogo**, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, a. *to ask;*

- to request; to beg; to entreat.
- Rogus, i, m. *a funeral pile.*
- Roma, æ, f. *Rome, the chief city of Italy, situated upon the Tiber.*
- Romānus, a, um, adj. *Roman.*
- Romānus, i, m. *a Roman.*
- Romūlus, i, m. *the founder and first king of Rome: Romūlus Silvius, a king of Alba.*
- Rostrum, i, n. *a beak; a bill; a snout.*
- Rota, æ, f. *a wheel.*
- Rotundus, a, um, adj. *round.*
- Ruber, rubra, rubrum, adj. (rior, errimus,) *red.*
- Rudis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *rude; uncultivated; new; uncivilized.*
- Ruina, æ, f. *a ruin; a downfall; a fall.*
- Rullianus, i, m. *a Roman general, who commanded the cavalry in a war with the Samnites.*
- Rumpo, rumpere, rupi, ruptum, a. *to break; to break off; to break down; to violate.*
- Ruo, uere, ui, utum, n. *to run headlong; to fall; to be ruined; to hasten down; to rush.*
- Rupes, ia, f. *a rock; a cliff.*
- Ruptus, a, um, part. (rumpo,) *broken; violated.*
- Rursus, adv. *again.*
- Rus, ruris, n. *the country; a farm.*
- Rusticus, a, um, adj. *rustic; belonging to the country.*
- Rusticus, i, m. *a countryman.*
- Rutilius, i, m. *a Roman consul.*
- S.
- Sabini, orum, m. *the Sabines, a people of Italy.*
- Sacer, sacra, sacrum, adj. (comp. not used; sup. errimus,) *sacred; holy; divine; consecrated.*
- Sacerdos, otis, c. *a priest; a priestess.*
- Sacra, orum, n. pl. *religious service; sacrifice; sacred rites; religious observances.*
- Sacrificans, tis, part. (sacrifico,) *sacrificing; offering sacrifices.*
- Sacrificium, i, n. *a sacrifice; from*
- Sacrifico, are, avi, atum, a. (sacer & facio,) *to sacrifice.*
- Sæpè, adv. (iùs, issimè, § 194,) *often; frequently.*
- Sævio, ire, ii, itum, n. (sævus,) *to rage; to be cruel.*
- Sævitas, atis, f. *cruelty; severity; savageness; barbarity; from*
- Sævus, a, um, adj. *severe; cruel; fierce; inhuman; violent.*
- Saginatus, a, um, part. from
- Sagino, are, avi, atum, a. *to fasten.*
- Sagitta, æ, f. *an arrow.*

- Saguntini, ōrum, m. pl. *the Saguntines; the inhabitants of Saguntum.*
- Saguntum, i, n. *a town of Spain.*
- Salio, salire, salui & salii, n. *to spring; to leap.*
- Salsus, a, um, adj. (sal,) *salt; sharp.*
- Salto, āre, āvi, ātum, n. freq. (salio,) *to dance.*
- Salūber, -bris, -bre, adj. (brior, berrimus,) *wholesome; salubrious; healthy.*
- Salubritas, ātis, f. *salubrity; healthfulness.*
- Salum, i, n. *the sea.*
- Salus, ūtis, f. (salvus,) *safety; salvation; health.*
- Salūto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to salute; to call.*
- Salvus, a, um, adj. *safe; preserved; unpunished.*
- Samnites, ium, m. pl. *the Samnites, a people of Italy.*
- Sanctus, a, um, adj. *holy; blameless.*
- Sanguis, īnis, m. *blood.*
- Sapiens, tīs, adj. (ior, issimus,) *wise:—subs. a sage; a wise man.*
- Sapientia, æ, f. *wisdom; philosophy.*
- Sapio, ēre, ui, n. *to be wise.*
- Sarcīna, æ, f. *a pack; a bundle.*
- Sardinia, æ, f. *a large island in the Mediterranean sea, west of Italy.*
- Sarmātæ, ārum, m. *the Sarmatians, a people inhabiting the north of Europe and Asia.*
- Sarpēdon, ōnis, m. *a son of Jupiter and Europa.*
- Satelles, itis, m. *a satellite; a guard; a body-guard.*
- Satiātus, a, um, part. from Satio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to satiate; to satisfy.*
- Satis, adj. & adv. *enough; sufficient; sufficiently; very; quite.*
- Satur, ūra, ūrum, adj. *satiated; full.*
- Saturnia, æ, f. *a name given to Italy; also, a citadel and town near Janicūlum.*
- Saturnus, i, m. *the father of Jupiter.*
- Sāucio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to wound.*
- Saxum, i, n. *a rock; a stone.*
- Scævōla, æ, m. (Mucius,) *a brave Roman soldier.*
- Scateo, ēre, n. *to be full; to abound.*
- Scamander, dri, m. *a river of Troas, which flows from mount Ida into the Hellespont.*
- Scaurus, i, m. *the surname of several Romans.*
- Scelestus, a, um, adj. *wicked; from*
- Scelus, ēris, n. *wickedness; a crime; by metonymy, § 324, 2, a wicked person.*
- Scena, æ, f. *a scene; a stage.*
- Schœneus, i, m. *a king of Ar-*

- cadia, or of Scyros, and father of Atalanta.*
- Scheria, æ, f. *an ancient name of the island Corcýra, or Corfu.*
- Scientia, æ, f. *knowledge; from Scio, ire, ivi, itum, a. to know; to understand.*
- Scipio, ònis, m. *a distinguished Roman family: Scipiònes, the Scipios.*
- Scopulus, i, m. *a cliff; a rock.*
- Scorpio, ònis, m. *a scorpion.*
- Scotia, æ, f. *Scotland.*
- Scrība, æ, m. *a writer; a secretary; a scribe; from Scribo, scribère, scripsi, scriptum, a. to write: scribère leges, to prepare laws.*
- Scriptor, òris, m. *a writer; an author.*
- Scripturus, a, um, part. (scribo.)
- Scriptus, a, um, part. (scribo.)
- Scrutor, àri, àtus sum, dep. *to search into; to trace out.*
- Scutum, i, n. *a shield.*
- Scylla, æ, f. *the daughter of Nisus.*
- Scyros, i, f. *an island in the Ægean sea.*
- Scythes, æ, m. *an inhabitant of Scythia; a Scythian.*
- Scythia, æ, f. *a vast country in the north of Europe and Asia.*
- Scythicus, a, um, adj. *Scythian.*
- Seco, secare, secui, sectum, a. *to cut.*
- Secedo, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum, n. (se & cedo,) *to secede; to step aside; to withdraw.*
- Sectatus, a, um, part. *having followed or attended; from Sector, àri, àtus sum, dep. freq. (sequor, § 187, II., 1,) to follow; to pursue; to accompany; to attend; to strive after.*
- Secum, (se & cum, § 133, R. 4,) *with himself; with herself; with itself; with themselves.*
- Secundus, a, um, adj. *the second; prosperous: res secundæ, prosperity.*
- Securis, is, f. *an axe.*
- Secutus, a, um, part. (sequor.)
- Sed, conj. § 198, 9; *but.*
- Sedecim, num. adj. ind. pl. (sex & decem,) *sixteen.*
- Sedeo, sedere, sedi, sessum, n. *to sit; to light upon.*
- Sedes, is, f. *a seat; a residence; a settlement: regni, the seat of government.*
- Seditio, ònis, f. *sedition; a rebellion; an insurrection.*
- Sedulus, a, um, adj. *diligent.*
- Seges, étis, f. *a crop; a harvest.*
- Segnis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *dull; slow; slothful; sluggish.*
- Sejungo, -jungere, -junxi, -junctum, a. (se & jungo,) *to divide; to sever; to separate.*
- Seleucia, æ, f. *a town of Syria near the Orontes*

- Semel**, adv. *once*: plus *semel*, more than *once*.
- Semèle**, es, f. a daughter of *Cadmus* and *Hermione*, and mother of *Bacchus*.
- Semirámia**, Idis, f. a warlike queen of *Assyria*, and the wife of *Ninus*.
- Semper**, adv. *always*.
- Sempiternus**, a, um, adj. *everlasting*.
- Sempronius**, i, m. the name of a Roman gens or clan: *Sempronius Gracchus*, a Roman general.
- Sena**, æ, f. a town of *Picenum*.
- Senátor**, óris, m. (*senex*), a senator.
- Senátus**, ús & i, m. (*senex*), a senate.
- Senecta**, æ, or **Senectus**, útis, f. (*senex*) *old age*.
- Senescens**, tis, part. from
- Senesco**, *senescere*, *senui*, inc. to grow old; to wane.
- Senex**, is, c. an old man or woman:—adj. *old*: (comp. *senior*.) § 126, 4.
- Senónes**, um, m. pl. a people of *Gaul*.
- Sensi**. See **Sentio**.
- Sensus**, ús, m. (*sentio*) *sense*; *feeling*.
- Sententia**, æ, f. an opinion; a proposition; a sentiment; from
- Sentio**, *sentire*, *sensi*, *sensum*, a. to feel; to perceive; to be sensible of; to observe; to suppose.
- Sepáro**, áre, ávi, átum, a. (*se* & *paro*) to separate; to divide.
- Sepelio**, *sepelire*, *sepelivi*, *sepultum*, a. to bury; to inter.
- Sepes**, is, f. a hedge; a fence.
- Septem**, num. adj. ind. pl. *seven*.
- Septentrio**, ónis, m. the Northern Bear; the north.
- Septies**, num. adv. *seven times*.
- Septimus**, a, um, num. adj. (*septem*), the seventh.
- Septingentesimus**, a, um, num. adj. the seven hundredth.
- Septuagesimus**, a, um, num. adj. the seventieth.
- Septuaginta**, num. adj. ind. pl. *seventy*.
- Sepulcrum**, i, n. a grave; a sepulchre; a tomb.
- Sepultura**, æ, f. burial; interment.
- Sepultus**, a, um, part. (*sepelio*) buried.
- Sequána**, æ, m. the *Seine*, a river in *France*.
- Sequens**, tis, part. from
- Sequor**, *sequi*, *secutus sum*, dep. to follow; to pursue.
- Secutus**, a, um, part. (*sequor*.)
- Serénus**, a, um, adj. *serene*; *tranquil*; *clear*; *fair*; *bright*.
- Sergius**, i, m. the name of several Romans.
- Sermo**, ónis, m. *speech*; a discourse; conversation.
- Serò**, (*serius*), adv. *late*; *too late*.
- Sero**, *serere*, *sevi*, *satum*, a. to sow; to plant.

- Serpens, tis, c. (serpo,) *a serpent; a snake.*
- Sertorius, i, m. *a Roman general.*
- Serus, a, um, adj. *late.*
- Servilius, i, m. *the name of a Roman family: Servilius Casca, one of the murderers of Cæsar.*
- Servio, ire, ivi, itum, n. (servus,) *to be a slave; to serve, (as a slave.)*
- Servitium, i, n., or Servitus, ūtis, f. (servus,) *slavery; bondage.*
- Servius, i, m. (Tullius,) *the sixth king of Rome.*
- Servo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to preserve; to guard; to watch; to keep.*
- Servus, i, m. *a slave; a servant.*
- Sese, pro. acc. & abl. § 133, R. 2; *himself; herself; themselves.*
- Sestertium, i, n. *a sestertium, or a thousand sesterces. § 327, (b)*
- Sestertius, i, m. *a sesterce, or two and a half asses. § 327, 3.*
- Sestos, i, or -us, i, f. *a town of Thrace, on the shores of the Hellespont, opposite to Abydos.*
- Seta, æ, f. *a bristle.*
- Setinus, a, um, adj. *Setine; belonging to Setia, a city of Campania, near the Pontine Marshes, famous for its wine.*
- Sex, num. adj. ind. pl. *six.*
- Sexagesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the sixtieth.*
- Sexaginta, num. adj. ind. pl. *sixty.*
- Sexcentessimus, a, um, num. adj. *the six hundredth.*
- Sextus, a, um, num. adj. *the sixth.*
- Si, conj. *if; whether; to see whether: si quando, if at any time.*
- Sic, adv. *so; thus; in such a manner.*
- Siccus, i, m. (Dentatus,) *the name of a brave Roman soldier.*
- Siccus, a, um, adj. *dry: siccum, dry land.*
- Sicilia, æ, f. *Sicily, the largest island in the Mediterranean.*
- Siculus, a, um, adj. *Sicilian: fretum, the straits of Messina.*
- Sicut, & Sicūti, adv. (sic ut,) *as; as if.*
- Sidon, ōnis, f. *a maritime city of Phœnicia.*
- Sidonius, a, um, adj. *belonging to Sidon; Sidonian.*
- Sidus, ěris, n. *a star.*
- Significo, are, āvi, ātum, a. (signum & facio,) *to designate; to mark; to express; to signify; to give notice; to imply or mean.*
- Signum, i, n. *a sign; a token; a statue; a standard; colors.*
- Silens, tis, part. (sileo,) *silent; keeping silence.*
- Silentium, i, n. *silence.*
- Silēnus, i, m. *the foster-father and instructor of Bacchus.*

- Sileo**, ēre, ui, n. *to be silent ; to conceal.*
- Silva**, or **Sylva**, æ, f. *a forest ; a wood.*
- Silvia**, æ, f. (Rhea,) *the mother of Romulus.*
- Silvius**, i, m. *a son of Æneas, the second king of Alba : Silvius Procas, a king of Alba ; the father of Numitor and Amulius.*
- Simia**, æ, f. *an ape.*
- Similis**, e, adj. (ior, limus,) *similar ; like.*
- Similiter**, adv. *in like manner.*
- Simplex**, icis, adj. (semel & plico,) *simple ; artless ; open ; plain ; single.*
- Simōis**, entis, m. *a river of Troas, flowing into the Scamander.*
- Simonides**, is, m. *a Greek poet, born in the island of Cea.*
- Simul**, adv. *at the same time ; at once ; together ; as soon as : simul — simul, as soon as, or no sooner than.*
- Simulacrum**, i, n. (simūlo,) *an image ; a statue.*
- Sin**, conj. *but if.*
- Sine**, prep. *without.*
- Singularis**, e, adj. *single ; singular ; distinguished ; extraordinary : certāmen singulāre, a single combat.*
- Singūli**, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *each ; one by one ; every : singūlis mensibus, every month : singūlis singūlas partes, to each a share.*
- Sinister**, ra, rum, adj. *left.*
- Sino**, sinēre, sivi, situm, a. *to permit.*
- Sinus**, ūs, m. *a bosom ; a bay ; a gulf.*
- Siquis**, siqua, siquod or siquid, pro. *if any one ; if any thing.*
- Siquando**, adv. *if at any time ; if ever.*
- Sitio**, ire, ii, n. & a. *to thirst ; to be thirsty ; to earnestly desire.*
- Sitis**, is, f. *thirst.*
- Situs**, a, um, adj. *placed ; set ; situated ; permitted.*
- Sive**, conj. *or ; or if ; whether.*
- Sobrius**, a, um, adj. *sober ; temperate.*
- Socer**, ēri, m. *a father-in-law.*
- Sociālis**, e, adj. (socius,) *pertaining to allies ; social ; confederate.*
- Sociētās**, ātis, f. *society ; alliance ; intercourse ; partnership ; from*
- Socius**, i, m. *an ally ; a companion.*
- Socordia**, æ, f. (socors,) *negligence ; sloth.*
- Socrātes**, is, m. *the most eminent of the Athenian philosophers.*
- Sol**, solis, m. *the sun.*
- Soleo**, ēre, Itus sum, n. pass. § 142, 2 ; *to be wont ; to be accustomed : solēbat, used.*
- Solidus**, a, um, adj. *whole ; solid ; entire.*
- Solitūdo**, inis, f. (solus,) *a desert ; a wilderness ; a solitary place.*
- Solitus**, a, um, part. (soleo,) *accustomed ; usual.*

Sollers, tis, adj. *ingenious; inventive; cunning; skilful; shrewd.*

Sollertia, æ, f. *sagacity; skill; shrewdness.*

Solon, ònis, m. *the lawgiver of the Athenians, and one of the seven wise men of Greece.*

Solstitium, i, n. (sol & sisto,) *the solstice, particularly the summer solstice, in distinction from bruma, the winter solstice; the longest day.*

Solum, i, n. *the earth; the soil; land.*

Solum, adv. *alone; only; from*

Solus, a, um, adj. § 107; *alone.*

Solutus, a, um, part. from

Solvo, solvère, solvi, solutum, a. *to dissolve; to melt; to answer.*

Somnio, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, n. *to dream; from*

Somnium, i, n. *a dream; from*

Somnus, i, m. *sleep.*

Sonitus, ùs, m. *a sound; a noise.*

Sono, ãre, ui, itum, n. *to sound; to resound; from*

Sonus, i, m. *a sound.*

Sorbeo, -ère, -ui, *to suck in; to absorb.*

Soror, òris, f. *a sister.*

Sp., *an abbreviation of Spurius.*

Spargo, spargère, sparsi, sparsum, a. *to sprinkle; to strew; to scatter; to sow.*

Sparsi. *See Spargo.*

Sparsus, a, um, part.

Sparta, æ, f. *Sparta or Lacedæmon, the capital of Lacedæmonia.*

Spartacus, i, m. *the name of a celebrated gladiator.*

Spartanus, i, m. *a Spartan.*

Spartii, òrum, m. pl. *a race of men, said to have sprung from the dragon's teeth which Cadmus sowed.*

Spartum, i, n. *Spanish broom, a plant of which ropes were made.*

Spatiosus, a, um, adj. *large; spacious; from*

Spatium, i, n. *a space; room; distance.*

Species, èi, f. (specio,) *an appearance.*

Spectaculum, i, n. *a spectacle; a show; from*

Specto, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, a. freq. (specio,) *to behold; to see; to consider; to regard; to relate; to refer.*

Specus, ùs, m. f. & n. *a cave.*

Spelunca, æ, f. *a cave.*

Spero, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, n. *to hope; to expect.*

Spes, ei, f. *hope; expectation; promise.*

Speusippus, i, m. *the nephew and successor of Plato.*

Sphinx, gis, f. *a Sphinx. The Egyptian Sphinx is represented as a monster, having a woman's head on the body of a lion.*

- Spina, æ, f. *a thorn; a sting; a quill; a spine; a backbone.*
- Spiritus, ūs, m. *a breath; from*
- Spiro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to breathe.*
- Splendeo, ěre, ui, n. *to shine; to be conspicuous.*
- Splendidus, a, um, adj. *splendid; illustrious.*
- Splendor, ōris, m. *brightness; splendor.*
- Spolio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to despoil; to strip; to deprive; from*
- Spolium, i, n. *spoils; booty.*
- Spondeo, spondere, sponendi, sponsum, a. *to promise; to engage.*
- Sponsa, æ, f. *a bride.*
- Spontis, gen., sponte, abl. sing., f. § 94; *of himself; of itself; of one's own accord; voluntarily; spontaneously.*
- Spurius, i, m. *a prænomen among the Romans.*
- Squama, æ, f. *the scale of a fish.*
- Stabulum, i, n. (sto,) *a stall; a stable.*
- Stadium, i, n. *a stadium; a furlong; a measure of 125 paces; the race-ground.*
- Stannum, i, n. *tin.*
- Stans, stantis, part. (sto.)
- Statim, adv. *immediately.*
- Statio, ōnis, f. (sto,) *a station: navium, roadstead; an anchoring-place.*
- Statua, æ, f. (statuo,) *a statue.*
- Statuarius, i, m. *a statuary; a sculptor.*
- Statuo, uĕre, ui, ūtum, a. *to determine; to resolve; to fix; to judge; to decide; to believe.*
- Status, a, um, adj. *fixed; stated; appointed; certain.*
- Statutus, a, um, part. (statuo,) *placed; resolved; fixed; settled.*
- Stella, æ, f. *a star.*
- Sterilis, e, adj. *unfruitful; sterile; barren.*
- Sterth, ěre, ui, n. *to snore.*
- Stipes, itis, m. *a stake; the trunk of a tree.*
- Stirps, is, f. *a root; a stock; a race; a family.*
- Sto, stare, steti, statum, n. *to stand; to be stationary: stare a partibus, to favor the party.*
- Stoicus, i, m. *a Stoic, one of a sect of Grecian philosophers, whose founder was Zeno.*
- Stoliditas, ātis, f. *stupidity; from*
- Stolidus, a, um, adj. *foolish; silly; stupid.*
- Strages, is, f. (sterno,) *an overthrow; slaughter.*
- Strangulo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to strangle.*
- Strenue, adv. *bravely; actively; vigorously; strenuously; from*
- Strenuus, a, um, adj. *bold; strenuous; brave; valiant.*
- Strophædes, um, f. pl. *two small islands in the Ionian sea.*
- Struo, struere, struxi, structum,

- a. *to put together; to construct; to build*: insidias, *to prepare an ambush*.
- Struthiocamélus, i, m. *an ostrich*.
- Strymon, ónis, m. *a river which was anciently the boundary between Macedonia and Thrace*.
- Studeo, ére, ui, n. *to favor; to study; to endeavor; to attend to; to pursue*.
- Studióse, adv. (studiósus,) *studiously; diligently*.
- Studium, i, n. *zeal; study; diligence; eagerness*.
- Stultitia, æ, f. *folly*; from
- Stultus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *foolish; stulti, fools*.
- Stupeo, ére, ui, n. *to be astonished at; to be amazed*.
- Sturnus, i, m. *a starling*.
- Suadendus, a, um, part. (suadeo.)
- Suadens, tis, part. from
- Suadeo, suadere, suasi, suasum, a. & n. *to advise; to persuade; to urge*.
- Suavitas, átis, f. (suavis,) *sweetness; grace; melody*.
- Suaviter, adv. *sweetly; agreeably*.
- Sub, prep. *under; near to; near the time of; just before; at; in the time of*.
- Subduco, -ducere, -duxi, -ductum, a. (sub & duco,) *to withdraw; to take away; to withhold*.
- Subductus, a, um, part.
- Subeo, ire, ivi & ii, itum, irr. n. (sub & eo, § 182,) *to go under; to submit to*: onus, *to take up or sustain a burden*.
- Subigo, -igere, -égi, -actum, a. (sub & ago,) *to subject; to subdue; to conquer*.
- Subitò, adv. *suddenly*; from
- Subitus, a, um, adj. (subeo,) *sudden; unexpected*.
- Sublatus, a, um, part. (sustollo,) *taken away; lifted up*.
- Sublimis, e, adj. *sublime; high in the air*: in sublime, *aloft*.
- Sublimè, adv. *aloft; in the air*.
- Submergo, -mergere, -mersi, -mersum, a. (sub & mergo,) *to overwhelm; to sink*.
- Submergor, -mergi, -mersus sum, pass. *to be overwhelmed; to sink*.
- Submersus, a, um, part.
- Subridens, tis, part. *smiling at*.
- Subrideo, -ridere, -risi, -risum, n. (sub & rideo,) *to smile*.
- Subsilio, -silire, -silui & -silii, n. (sub & salio,) *to leap; to jump*.
- Substituto, -stituere, -stitui, -stitutum, a. (sub & statuo,) *to put in one's place; to substitute*.
- Subter, prep. *under*.
- Subterraneus, a, um, adj. (sub & terra,) *subterranean*.
- Subvenio, -venire, -vèni, -ventum, n. (sub & venio,) *to come to one's assistance; to succor; to help*.

- Subvölo, äre, ävi, ätum, n. (sub & volo,) *to fly up.*
- Succëdo, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum, n. (sub & cedo,) *to succeed ; to follow.*
- Successor, örís, m. *a successor.*
- Succus, i, m. *juice ; liquid ; sap.*
- Suffëro, sufferre, sustüli, sublätum, irr. a. (sub & fero,) *to take away ; to undertake ; to bear.*
- Suffetius, i, m. (Metius,) *an Alban general, put to death by Tullus Hostilius.*
- Sufficio, -ficere, -fëci, -fectum, n. (sub & facio,) *to suffice ; to be sufficient.*
- Suffodio, -fodere, -födi, -fossum, a. (sub & fodio,) *to dig under ; to undermine.*
- Suffossus, a, um, part.
- Suffragium, i, n. *suffrage ; vote ; a ballot ; choice.*
- Sui, pro. gen. § 133 ; *of himself ; of herself ; of itself : duë sibi similes, like one another.*
- Sulla, or Sylla, æ, m. *a distinguished Roman general.*
- Sulpicius, i, m. (Gallus,) *a Roman, celebrated for his learning and eloquence, and for his skill in astrology.*
- Sum, esse, fui, irr. n. § 153 ; *to be ; to exist ; to serve for : terröri esse, to excite terror.*
- Summus, a, um, adj. (see Supërus,) *the highest ; greatest ; perfect : in summiä aquä, on the surface of the water.*
- Sumo, sumere, sumpsi, sumptum, a. *to take.*
- Sumptus, a, um, part.
- Sumptus, üs, m. *expense.*
- Supellex, supellectilis, f. *furniture ; household goods.*
- Super, prep. *above ; upon.*
- Superbë, adv. (iüs, issimë,) *proudly ; haughtily.*
- Superbia, æ, f. (superbus,) *pride ; haughtiness.*
- Superbio, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to be proud ; to be proud of ; from*
- Superbus, a, um, adj. *proud ; a surname of Tarquin, the last king of Rome, the Proud.*
- Superfluus, a, um, adj. (superfluo,) *superfluous.*
- Superjäcio, -jacere, -jëci, -jactum, a. (super & jacio,) *to throw upon ; to shoot over.*
- Superjaciör, -jäci, -jactus sum, pass. *to be shot over.*
- Supëro, äre, ävi, ätum, a. (super,) *to surpass ; to conquer ; to excel ; to vanquish.*
- Superstitiösus, a, um, adj. *superstitious.*
- Supersum, -esse, -fui, irr. n. (super & sum,) *to remain ; to survive.*
- Supërus, a, um, adj. (comp. superior ; sup. suprëmus or summus, § 125, 4,) *above ; high ; upper.*

- Supervacuus, a, um, adj.** *superfluous.*
- Supervenio, -venire, -vëni, -ventum, n.** (*super & venio,*) *to come upon; to come; to surprise suddenly.*
- Supervolo, âre, âvi, âtum, n.** (*super & volo,*) *to fly over.*
- Suppëto, ère, ivi, itum, n.** (*sub & peto,*) *to suffice; to remain; to serve; to be sufficient.* †
- Supplex, icis, adj.** *suppliant.*
- Supplicium, i. n.** *a punishment.*
- Suppono, -ponère, -posui, -positum, a.** (*sub & pono,*) *to put under; to substitute.*
- Supra, prep. & adv.** *above; before.*
- Surëna, æ, m.** *the title of a Parthian officer, next in authority to the king.*
- Surgo, surgère, surrexi, surrectum, n.** *to rise.*
- Sus, uis, c.** *swine; a hog.*
- Suscipio, -cipère, -cëpi, -ceptum, a.** (*sub & capio,*) *to undertake; to take upon; to engage in; to receive.*
- Suspectus, a, um, part. & adj.** (*suspicio,*) *suspected; mistrusted.*
- Suspendo, -pendère, -pendi, -pensum, a.** (*sub & pendo,*) *to suspend; to hang; to hang up.*
- Suspensus, a, um, part.**
- Suspicio, -spicère, -spëxi, -spectum, a.** (*sub & specio,*) *to suspect.*
- Suspïcor, âri, âtus sum, dep.** *to suspect; to surmise.*
- Sustento, âre, âvi, âtum, freq.** *to sustain; to support: sustentâre vitam, to support one's self; from*
- Sustineo, -tinère, -tinui, -tentum, a.** (*sub & teneo,*) *to bear; to carry; to sustain; to support.*
- Sustollo, sustollère, sustulï, sublâtum, a.** *to take away; to lift up; to raise.*
- Suus, a, um, pro.** *his; hers; its; theirs.* § 139, R. 2.
- Sylla.** *See Sulla.*
- Sylläba, æ, f.** *a syllable.*
- Sylva.** *See Silva.*
- Syphax, âcis, m.** *a king of Numidia.*
- Syracusæ, ârum, f. pl.** *Syracuse, a celebrated city of Sicily.*
- Syria, æ, f.** *a large country of Asia, at the eastern extremity of the Mediterranean sea.*
- Syriäcus, a, um, adj.** *Syrian; belonging to Syria.*

T.

- T.,** *an abbreviation of Titus.*
- Tabesco, tabescère, tabui, inc.** *to consume; to pine away.*
- Tabûla, æ, f.** *a table; a tablet; a picture; a painting: plumbea tabûla, a plate or sheet of lead.*
- Taceo, ère, ui, itum, n.** *to be silent.*

- Tactus**, ōs, m. (*tango*), *the touch*.
- Tædet**, tæduit, tæsum est or *pertæsum est*, imp. *to be weary of*: vitæ eos tædet, *they are weary of life*.
- Tænârus**, i, m., & um, i, n. a *promontory in Laconia, now cape Malapan*.
- Talentum**, i, n. a *talent*; a sum *variously estimated from \$860 to \$1020*.
- Talis**, e, adj. *such*.
- Talpa**, æ, c. a *mole*.
- Tam**, adv. *so*; *so much*.
- Tamen**, conj. *yet*; *notwithstanding*; *still*; *nevertheless*.
- Tanâis**, is, m. a *river between Europe and Asia, now the Don*.
- Tanâquil**, lis, f. *the wife of Tarquinius Priscus*.
- Tandem**, adv. *at length*; *at last*; *finally*.
- Tango**, tangere, tetigi, tactum, a. *to touch*.
- Tanquam**, or **Tamquam**, adv. *as*; *as well as*; *as if*; *like*.
- Tantâlus**, i, m. a *son of Jupiter*; *the father of Pelops, and king of Phrygia*.
- Tantò**, adv. (*tantus*), *so much*.
- Tantopère**, adv. (*tantus* & *opus*), *so much*; *so greatly*.
- Tantum**, adv. *only*; *so much*; *from*
- Tantus**, a, um, adj. *so great*; *such*: tanti, *of so much value*: tanti est, *it is worth the pains*; it makes amends: non est tanti, *it is not best*; it is not worth while.
- Tardè**, adv. (*itâs, inimè*), (*tardus*), *slowly*.
- Tarditas**, âtis, f. (*tardus*), *slowness*; *dulness*; *heaviness*.
- Tardo**, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to retard*; *to check*; *to stop*; *from*
- Tardus**, a, um, adj. *slow*; *dull*.
- Tarentinus**, a, um, adj. *Tarentine*; *of or belonging to Tarentum*: Tarentini, *Tarentines*; *the inhabitants of Tarentum*.
- Tarentum**, i, n. a *celebrated city in the south of Italy*.
- Tarpèia**, æ, f. *the daughter of Sp. Tarpeius*: *she betrayed the Roman citadel to the Sabines*.
- Tarpèius**, a, um, adj. *Tarpeian*: mons, *the Tarpeian or Capitoline mount*.
- Tarquinius**, ōrum, m. pl. a *city of Etruria, whence the family of Tarquin derived their name*.
- Tarquinius**, i, m. *Tarquin*; *the name of an illustrious Roman family, of which two, Priscus and Superbus, were kings*: Tarquinius, ōrum, pl. *the Tarquins*.
- Tartârus**, i, m., & -a, ōrum, pl. n. *Tartarus*; *the infernal regions*.
- Taurica**, æ, f. a *large peninsula of the Black sea, now called the Crimea or Taurida*.

- Taurus, i, m.** a high range of mountains in Asia.
- Taurus, i, m.** a bull.
- Taÿgētus, i, m., & -a, ōrum, pl.**
n. a mountain of Laconia, near Sparta.
- Tectum, i, n.** a roof; a house.
- Tectus, a, um, part. (tego,) covered; defended.**
- Teges, ētis, f.** a mat; a rug; a coverlet; from
- Tego, gēre, xi, ctum, a.** to cover; to defend.
- Tegumentum, i, n.** a covering.
- Telum, i, n.** a weapon; a dart; an arrow.
- Temērē, adv.** at random; accidentally; rashly.
- Tempe, n. pl. indec.** a beautiful vale in Thessaly, through which the river Peneus flows.
- Temperies, iēi, f.** temperateness; mildness; temperature.
- Tempeſtas, ātis, f.** a storm; a tempest.
- Templum, i, n.** a temple.
- Tempus, ōris, n.** time; a season:
ad tempus, at the time appointed: ex tempore, without premeditation.
- Temulentus, a, um, adj.** drunken; intoxicated.
- Tendo, tendere, tetendi, tentum, a.** to stretch; to stretch out; to extend; to go; to advance.
- Tenēbræ, ārum, f. pl.** darkness.
- Teneo, tenere, tenui, tentum, a.** to hold; to have; to keep; to possess; to know; to hold by a garrison: portum, to reach the harbor.
- Tentātus, a, um, part.** from
- Tento, āre, āvi, ātum, a.** freq. to attempt; to try.
- Tentyritæ, ārum, c. pl.** the inhabitants of Tentyra, a town and island in Upper Egypt.
- Tenuis, e, adj.** thin; light; rare.
- Tenus, prep.** up to; as far as.
- Tepesco, escere, ui, inc. (tepeo,) to grow warm or cool; to become tepid.**
- Ter, num. adv.** thrice.
- Terentius, i, m.** a Roman proper name.
- Tergum, i, n.** the back; the farther side: a tergo, from behind: ad terga, behind.
- Termino, āre, āvi, ātum, a.** to bound; to limit; to terminate.
- Terminus, i, m.** a boundary; a limit; an end; bounds.
- Terni, æ, a; num. adj. pl.** three by three; three.
- Terra, æ, f.** the earth; a country; the land: omnes terræ, the whole world.
- Terreo, ere, ui, itum, a.** to terrify; to scare; to frighten.
- Terreſter, terreſtris, terreſtre, adj.** terrestrial: animal terreſtre, a land animal.
- Terribilis, e, adj.** terrible.
- Territo, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (terreo,) to terrify; to affright.**

- Territorium, i, n. (terra,) *territory.*
- Territus, a, um, part. (terreo.)
- Terror, ōris, m. *terror; consternation; fear.*
- Tertius, a, um, num. adj. *the third.*
- Tertiō, num. adv. *the third time.*
- Testa, æ, f. *an earthen vessel; a shell.*
- Testamentum, i, n. *a will; a testament.*
- Testudo, inis, f. *a tortoise.*
- Tetigi. *See Tango.*
- Teutōnes, um, & Teutōni, ōrum, m. pl. *a nation who lived in the northern part of Germany, near the Cimbri.*
- Texo, texere, texui, textum, a. *to weave; to plait; to form; to construct.*
- Thalāmus, i, m. *a bed-chamber; a dwelling.*
- Thales, is & étis, m. *a Milesian, one of the seven wise men of Greece.*
- Thasus, i, f. *an island on the coast of Thrace.*
- Theātrum, i, n. *a theatre.*
- Thebæ, ārum, f. pl. *Thebes, the capital of Bœotia.*
- Thebānus, a, um, adj. *Theban; belonging to Thebes.*
- Thelesinus, i, m. *a Roman proper name.*
- Themistōcles, is, m. *a celebrated Athenian general in the Persian war.*
- Theodōrus, i, m. *a philosopher of Cyrena.*
- Thermōdon, ontis, m. *a river of Pontus.*
- Theseus, i, m. *a king of Athens, and son of Ægeus, was one of the most celebrated heroes of antiquity.*
- Thessalia, æ, f. *Thessaly; a country of Greece, south of Macedonia.*
- Thessālus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Thessaly; Thessalian.*
- Thestius, i, m. *the father of Althæa.*
- Thetis, Idis & Idos, f. *one of the sea nymphs; the wife of Peleus, and mother of Achilles.*
- Theutobōchus, i, m. *a king of the Cimbri.*
- Thracia, æ, f. *Thrace, a large country east of Macedonia.*
- Thracius, a, um, adj. *belonging to Thrace; Thracian.*
- Thrasylulus, i, m. *an Athenian general, celebrated for freeing his country from the thirty tyrants.*
- Thus, thuris, n. *frankincense.*
- Tibēris, is, m. § 79; *the Tiber, a famous river of Italy.*
- Tibi. *See Tu.*
- Tibicen, inis, m. *one who plays upon the flute; a piper.*
- Ticinum, i, n. *a town of Cisalpine Gaul, where the Romans were defeated by Hannibal.*

- Tigrānes, in, m.** a king of Armenia Major.
- Tigranocerta, ōrum, n.** a city of Armenia Major, founded by Tigrānes.
- Tigris, idis, (seldom is,) f.** a tiger.
- Tigris, idis & is, m.** a river in Asia.
- Timens, tis, part.** from
- Timeo, ēre, ui, n. & a.** to fear; to dread; to be afraid.
- Timidus, a, um, adj.** timid; cowardly.
- Timor, ōris, m.** fear.
- Tinnitus, ūs, m.** a tinkling.
- Tintinnabulum, i, n.** a bell.
- Titio, ōnis, m.** a brand; a firebrand.
- Titus, i, m.** a Roman prænomen.
- Toléro, āre, āvi, ātum, a.** to bear; to endure; to admit of.
- Tollo, tollere, sustūli, sublātum, a.** to raise; to pick up; to remove; to do away with.
- Tondeo, tondere, totondi, tonsūm, a.** to shave; to shear.
- Tonitru, u, n.** thunder.
- Tono, āre, ui, itum, n.** to thunder: tonat, it thunders.
- Tormentum, i, n.** (torqueo,) an engine for throwing stones and darts.
- Torquātus, i, m.** a surname given to T. Manlius and his descendants.
- Torquis, is, d.** a collar; a chain.
- Tot, ind. adj.** so many.
- Totidem, ind. adj.** the same number; as many.
- Totus, a, um, adj.** § 107; whole; entire; all.
- Trabs, is, f.** a beam.
- Tractātus, a, um, part.** from
- Tracto, āre, āvi, ātum, a.** freq. (traho,) to treat; to handle.
- Tractus, ūs, m.** (traho,) a tract; a country; a region.
- Tractus, a, um, part.** (traho.)
- Traditus, a, um, part.** from
- Trado, -dere, -didi, -ditum, a.** (trans & do,) to deliver; to give; to give up; to relate; to teach: tradunt, they report: traditur, it is related; it is reported: traduntur, they are reported.
- Tragicus, a, um, adj.** tragic.
- Tragœdia, œ, f.** a tragedy.
- Traho, trahere, traxi, tractum, a.** to draw; to drag: bellum, to protract; to prolong: liquidas aquas trahere, to draw along clear waters; to flow with a clear stream.
- Trājicio, -jicere, -jēci, -jectum, a.** (trans & jacio,) to convey over; to pass or cross over.
- Trames, itis, m.** (trameo,) a path; a way.
- Trano, āre, āvi, ātum, n.** (trans & no,) to swim over.
- Tranquillus, a, um, adj.** tranquil; calm; serene.
- Trans, prep.** over; beyond; on the other side.
- Transactus, a, um, part.** (transigo.)

- Transseo**, tre, ii, itum, irr. n. (trans & eo,) *to pass or go over.*
- Transféro**, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum, irr. a. (trans & fero,) *to transfer; to carry over: se ad aliquem, to go over to.*
- Transfigo**, -figere, -fixi, -fixum, a. (trans & figo,) *to pierce; to run through; to stab.*
- Transfuga**, æ, c. *a deserter.*
- Transgredior**, -grēdi, -gressus sum, dep. (trans & gradior,) *to go or pass over.*
- Transigo**, -igere, -ēgi, -actum, a. (trans & ago,) *to transact; to finish; to spend.*
- Transilio**, -silire, -silui & -silivi, n. (trans & salio,) *to leap over.*
- Transitūrus**, a, um, part. (trans-eo,) *about to pass over; to pass on.*
- Translātus**, a, um, part. (transfēro.)
- Transmarinus**, a, um, adj. (trans & mare,) *beyond the sea; foreign; transmarine.*
- Transno**. See **Trano**.
- Transvehō**, -vehere, -vexi, -vectum, a. (trans & veho,) *to carry over; to convey; to transport.*
- Transvōlo**, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (trans & volo,) *to fly over.*
- Trasimēnus**, i, m. *a lake in Etruria, near which the consul Flaminius was defeated by Hannibal.*
- Trebia**, æ, f. *a river of Cisalpine Gaul, emptying into the Po.*
- Trecenti**, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *three hundred.*
- Trecentesimus**, a, um, num. adj. *the three hundredth.*
- Tredēcim**, num. adj. pl. ind. *thirteen.*
- Tres**, tria, num. adj. pl. § 109; *three.*
- Treviri**, ōrum, m. pl. *a people of Belgium.*
- Triangulāris**, e, adj. (triangulum,) *triangular; three-cornered.*
- Tribūnus**, i, m. *a tribune.*
- Tribuo**, uere, ui, ūtum, a. *to attribute; to give; to grant; to bestow; to commit.*
- Tribūtum**, i, n. *a tribute; a tax; a contribution; an assessment.*
- Tricesimus**, a, um, num. adj. *the thirtieth.*
- Triduum**, i, n. *the space of three days: per triduum, for three days.*
- Triennium**, i, n. (tres & annus,) *the space of three years.*
- Trigemīni**, ōrum, m. pl. *three brothers born at one birth.*
- Triginta**, num. adj. pl. ind. *thirty.*
- Trinacria**, æ, f. *one of the names of Sicily.*
- Triptolēmus**, i, m. *the son of Coelus, king of Eleusis.*
- Tristitia**, æ, f. *sorrow; grief.*
- Triumphālis**, e, adj. (triumphus,) *triumphal.*

- Triumphans, tis, part. from
Triumpho, are, avi, atum, n. to
triumph.
- Triumphus, i, m. a triumph; a
triumphal procession.
- Triumvir, viri, m. (tres & vir,)
one of three joint public offi-
cers; a triumvir.
- Troas, adia, f. a country of Asia
Minor, bordering upon the
Hellespont.
- Trochilus, i, m. a wren.
- Troglodytæ, arum, c. pl. Trog-
lodytes, a people of Ethiopia,
who dwell in caves.
- Troja, æ, f. Troy, the capital of
Troas.
- Trojānus, a, um, adj. Trojan.
- Trucido, are, avi, atum, a. to slay;
to murder; to massacre.
- Trux, ucis, adj. savage; cruel;
fierce; stern; grim.
- Tu, subs. pro. thou; § 133.
- Tuba, æ, f. a trumpet.
- Tuber, eris, n. a bunch; a tu-
mor; a protuberance.
- Tubicen, inis, m. (tubæ & cano.)
a trumpeter.
- Tueor, tuëri, tuëtus sum, dep. to
defend; to protect.
- Tugurium, i, n. a hut; a shed.
- Tuli. See Fero.
- Tullia, æ, f. the daughter of Ser-
vius Tullius.
- Tullius, i, m. a Roman.
- Tullus, i, m. (Hostilius,) the third
Roman king.
- Tum, adv. then; and; so; also:
- tum—tum, as well—as; both
—and: tum demum, then first.
- Tumultus, us, m. a noise; a tu-
mult.
- Tumulus, i, m. a mound; a tomb.
- Tunc, adv. then.
- Tunica, æ, f. a tunic; a close
woollen garment, worn under
the toga.
- Turbatus, a, um, part. disturbed;
confused; troubled; from
- Turbo, are, avi, atum, a. (turba,)
to disturb; to trouble.
- Turma, æ, f. a troop; a compa-
ny.
- Turpis, e, adj. base; disgraceful.
- Turpitudò, inis, f. baseness; ug-
liness.
- Turris, is, f. a tower.
- Tuscia, æ, f. a country of Italy
the same as Etruria.
- Tusculum, i, n. a city of Latium.
- Tuscus, a, um, adj. Tuscan; be-
longing to Tuscany; Etru-
rian.
- Tutor, oris, m. a guardian; a tu-
tor.
- Tutus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,)
safe.
- Tuus, a, um, adj. pro. § 139; (tu,)
thy; thine.
- Tyrannis, idis & idos, f. tyranny;
arbitrary power.
- Tyrannus, i, m. a tyrant; a
usurper; a king.
- Tyrius, a, um, adj. Tyrian: Tyr-
ii, Tyrians; inhabitants of
Tyre.

Tyrrhēnus, a, um, adj. *Tyrrhenian* or *Tuscan*; *belonging to Tuscany*.

Tyrus, i, f. *a celebrated maritime city of Phœnicia*.

U.

Uber, ēris, n. *an udder*; *a teat*.

Ubertas, ātis, f. *fertility*; *fruitfulness*.

Ubi, adv. *where*; *when*; *as soon as*.

Ubique, adv. *every where*.

Ulcisor, ulcisci, ultus sum, dep. *to take revenge*; *to avenge*.

Ullus, a, um, adj. § 107; *any*; *any one*.

Uterior, us, (ultimus,) § 126, 1; *further*.

Uterius, adv. *farther*; *beyond*; *longer*.

Ultimus, a, um, adj. (sup. of ulterior,) *the last*.

Ultra, prep. *beyond*; *more than*: —adv. *besides*; *moreover*; *further*.

Ultus, a, um, part. (ulcisor,) *having avenged*.

Ulysses, is, m. *a distinguished king of Ithaca*.

Umbra, æ, f. *a shade*; *a shadow*.

Umbro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to shade*; *to darken*.

Unā, adv. (unus,) *together*.

Unde, adv. *whence*; *from which*.

Undĕcim, num. adj. pl. ind. *eleven*.

Undenonagesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the eighty-ninth*.

Undequinquaginta, num. adj. pl. ind. *forty-nine*.

Undetricesimus, a, um, num. adj. *twenty-ninth*. [nineteenth.

Undevicesimus, a, um, num. adj.

Undeviginti, num. adj. *nineteen*.

Undique, adv. *on all sides*.

Unguis, is, m. *a claw*; *a talon*; *a nail*.

Ungŭla, æ, f. *a claw*; *a talon*; *a hoof*: binis ungŭlis, *cloven-footed*.

Unicus, a, um, adj. *one alone*; *sole*; *only*.

Unio, ōnis, m. *a pearl*.

Universus, a, um, adj. (unus & versus,) *whole*; *universal*; *all*.

Unquam, adv. *ever*: nec unquam, *and never*.

Unus, a, um, num. adj. § 107; *one*; *only*; *alone*.

Unusquisque, unaqueque, unumquodque, adj. *each one*; *each*; § 138, 4.

Urbs, is, f. *a city*; *the chief city*; *Rome*.

Uro, urĕre, ussi, ustum, a. *to burn*.

Ursus, i, m. *a bear*.

Usque, adv. *even*; *as far as*; *till*; *until*.

Usus, a, um, part. (utor.)

Usus, ūs, m. *use*; *custom*; *profit*; *advantage*.

Ut, conj. *that*; *in order that*; *so that*; *adv. as*.

Utcunqve, adv. *whosoever; somewhat; in some degree.*

Uter, tra, trum, adj. § 107; *which? which of the two?*

Uterque, traque, trumque, adj. § 107; *both; each; each of the two.*

Utilis, e, adj. (utor,) *useful.*

Utica, æ, f. *a maritime city of Africa, near Carthage.*

Utor, uti, usus sum, dep. *to use; to make use of.*

Utrinque, adv. *on both sides.*

Utrum, adv. *whether.*

Uvâ, æ, f. *a grape; a bunch of grapes: passa, a raisin.*

Uxor, ôris, f. *a wife.*

V.

Vaco, âre, âvi, âtum, n. *to be free from.*

Vacuus, a, um, adj. *empty; unoccupied; vacant; free; exempt: vacuus viâtor, the destitute traveller.*

Vadôsus, a, um, adj. *fordable; shallow; from*

Vadum, i, n. *a ford; a shallow.*

Vagans, tis, part. (vagor.)

Vagina, æ, f. *a scabbard; a sheath.*

Vagitus, ûs, m. *weeping; crying.*

Vagor, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to wander about; to stray.*

Valeo, ère, ui, n. *to be strong; to avail; to be distinguished; to be eminent: multum valère,*

to be very powerful: vale, farewell.

Valerius, i, m. *a Roman proper name.*

Vallis, is, f. *a valley; a vale.*

Variêtas, âtis, f. (varius,) *variety; change.*

Vario, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to change; to vary; from*

Varius, a, um, adj. *various; diverse.*

Varro, ônis, m. (Marcus,) *a very learned Roman, some of whose works are still extant: P. Terentius, a consul, who was defeated by Hannibal.*

Vasto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to lay waste; to ravage; from*

Vastus, a, um, adj. *wide; vast; great.*

Vates, is, m. *a poet; a bard.*

Ve, conj. (enclitic, § 198, R. 2.) *or.*

Vecordia, æ, f. *madness; folly.*

Vectus, a, um, part. (veho.)

Vehêmens, tis, adj. (ior, issîmus,) *vehement; immoderate.*

Vehementer, adv. (iùs, issîmè,) *vehemently; greatly; very; much; violently.*

Veho, vehère, vèxi, vectum, a. *to bear; to carry; to convey.*

Veiens, tis, & Veientânus, i, m. *an inhabitant of Veii.*

Veii, ôrum, m. pl. *a city of Tuscany, memorable for the defeat of the Fabian family.*

Vel, conj. § 198, 2; *or; also:*

- even: vel lecta, *even when read*: vel — vel, *either — or*.
- Vello, vellere, velli or vulsi, vulsum, a. *to pluck*.
- Vellus, ěris, n. *a fleece*.
- Velox, ōcis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *swift; rapid; active*.
- Velum, i, n. *a sail*.
- Velut, & Veluti, adv. (vel & ut,) *as; as if*.
- Venālis, e, adj. *venal; mercenary*.
- Venans, tis, part. (venor.)
- Venaticus, a, um, adj. *belonging to the chase: canis, a hound*.
- Venātor, ōris, m. (venor,) *a huntsman*.
- Venditō, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. *to sell; from*
- Vendo, vendere, vendidi, venditum, a. (venum & do,) *to sell*.
- Venenātus, a, um, adj. *poisoned; poisonous; from*
- Venēnum, i, n. *poison*.
- Veneo, ire, ii, irr. n. § 142, 3; *to be exposed for sale; to be sold*.
- Venētus, i, m., or Brigantinus, *a lake between Germany and Switzerland, called the Boden sea, or lake of Constance*.
- Venio, venire, veni, ventum, n. *to come; to advance*.
- Venor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to hunt*.
- Venter, tris, m. *the belly; the stomach*.
- Ventus, i, m. *a wind*.
- Venus, ěris, f. *the goddess of love and beauty*.
- Ver, veris, n. *the spring*.
- Verber, ěris, n. *a whip; a rod; a blow; a stripe*.
- Verbēro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to strike*.
- Verbum, i, n. *a word*.
- Verē, adv. (verus,) *truly*.
- Vereor, ěri, itus sum, dep. *to fear; to be concerned for*.
- Vergo, vergere, versi, n. *to tend to; to incline; to verge towards; to bend; to look*.
- Verisimilis, e, adj. (verum & similis,) *probable*.
- Veritas, a, um, part. (vereor.)
- Verō, conj. § 279, 3, (verus,) *but; —adv. indeed; truly*.
- Verōna, æ, f. *Verona, a city in the north of Italy*.
- Versātus, a, um, part. from
- Versor, āri, ātus sum, dep. freq. (verto,) *to turn; to revolve; to dwell; to live; to reside*.
- Versus, a, um, part. (vertor.)
- Versus, prep. *towards*.
- Vertex, icis, m. *the top; the summit; the crown of the head*.
- Verto, tere, ti, sum, a. *to turn; to change*.
- Veru, u, n. § 87; *a spit*.
- Verūm, conj. *but; but yet; from*
- Verus, a, um, adj. *true*.
- Vescor, i, dep. *to live upon; to feed upon; to eat; to subsist upon*.
- Vespēri, or -ē, adv. *at evening*:

- tam vesp̄ri, *so late at evening.*
- Vesta, æ, f. *a goddess, the mother of Saturn.*
- Vestālis, is, f. (virgo,) *a Vestal virgin, a priestess consecrated to the service of Vesta.*
- Vestibulum, i, n. *the porch; the vestibule.*
- Vestigium, i, n. *a footstep; a vestige; a trace; a mark; a track.*
- Vestio, ire, ivi, itum, a. *to clothe; from*
- Vestis, is, f. *a garment; clothes.*
- Vesūsus, i, m. *a high mountain of Liguria, and a part of the Cottian Alps.*
- Veterānus, a, um, adj. (vetus,) *old; a veteran.*
- Veto, āre, ui, itum, a. *to forbid; to prohibit.*
- Veturia, æ, f. *the mother of Coriolānus.*
- Veturius, i, m. (Titus,) *a Roman consul, who was defeated by the Sannites at the Caudine Fbrks.*
- Vetus, ēris, adj. *ancient; old: vetēres, the ancients.*
- Vetustas, ātis, f. *antiquity; age.*
- Vetustus, a, um, adj. *old; ancient.*
- Vexi. *See Veho.*
- Via, æ, f. *a way; a course; a path; a journey.*
- Viātor, ōris, m. *a traveller.*
- Vicēni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *every twenty; twenty.*
- Vicesimū, a, um, num. adj. *the twentieth.*
- Vici. *See Vinco.*
- Vicies, num. adv. *twenty times.*
- Vicinītas, ātis, f. *the neighborhood; vicinity; from*
- Vicinus, a, um, adj. *near; neighboring.*
- Vicinus, i, m. *a neighbor.*
- Vicis, gen. f. §94; *change; reverse; a place; a turn: in vicem, in turn; in place of; instead.*
- Victīma, æ, f. *a victim; a sacrifice.*
- Victor, ōris, m. (vinco,) *a victor; a conqueror:—adj. victorious.*
- Victoria, æ, f. *a victory.*
- Victūrus, a, um, part. (from vivo.)
- Victus, a, um, part. (vinco.)
- Vicus, i, m. *a village.*
- Video, vidēre, vidi, visum, a. *to see; to behold.*
- Videor, vidēri, visus sum, pass. *to be seen; to seem; to appear.*
- Viduus, a, um, adj. *bereaved; widowed: mulier vidua, a widow.*
- Vigil, ūis, m. *a watchman.*
- Vigilans, tis, adj. (ior, issimū,) *watchful; vigilant.*
- Vigilia, æ, f. *a watching:—pl. the watch.*
- Viginti, num. adj. pl. ind. *twenty.*
- Vilis, e, adj. *vile; bad; mean.*
- Villa, æ, f. *a country-house; a country-seat; a villa.*

- Villicus, i, m. *an overseer of an estate; a steward.*
- Villus, i, m. *long hair; coarse hair.*
- Vincio, vincire, vinxi, vinctum, a. *to bind.*
- Vinco, vincere, vici, victum, a. *to conquer; to vanquish; to surpass.*
- Vinctus, a, um, part. (vincio.)
- Vinculum, i, n. *a chain: in vincula conjicere, to throw into prison.*
- Vindex, icis, c. *an avenger; a protector; a defender; an assenter; from*
- Vindico, are, avi, atum, a. *to claim; to avenge.*
- Vindicta, æ, f. *vengeance; punishment.*
- Vinum, i, n. *wine.*
- Viola, æ, f. *a violet.*
- Violo, are, avi, atum, a. *to violate; to pollute; to corrupt.*
- Vir, viri, m. *a man.*
- Vireo, ere, ui, n. *to be green; to be verdant; to flourish.*
- Vires. *See Vis.*
- Virga, æ, f. *a rod; a small staff; a switch.*
- Virgilius, i, m. *Virgil, a very celebrated Latin poet.*
- Virginia, æ, f. *the daughter of Virginius.*
- Virginius, i, m. *the name of a distinguished Roman centurion.*
- Virgo, inis, f. *a virgin; a girl; a maid.*
- Virgula, æ, f. (dim. from virga,) *a small rod.*
- Viriathus, i, m. *a Lusitanian general, who was originally a shepherd, and afterwards a leader of robbers.*
- Viridomarus, i, m. *a king of the Gauls, slain by Marcellus.*
- Virtus, utis, f. (vir,) *virtue; merit; excellence; power; valor; faculty.*
- Vis, vis, f. § 85; *power; strength; force: vis hominum, a multitude of men: vim facere, to do violence:—pl. vires, ium, power; strength.*
- Viscus, eris, n. *an entrail: viscera, pl. the bowels; the flesh.*
- Vistula, æ, f. *a river of Prussia, which still bears the same name, and which was anciently the eastern boundary of Germany.*
- Visurgis, is, m. *the Weser, a large river of Germany.*
- Visus, a, um, part. (video.)
- Visus, us, m. *the sight.*
- Vita, æ, f. *life.*
- Vitandus, a, um, part. (vito.)
- Vitifer, era, erum, adj. (vitis & fero,) *vine-bearing.*
- Vitis, is, f. *a vine.*
- Vitium, i, n. *a crime.*
- Vito, are, avi, atum, a. *to shun; to avoid.*
- Vituperò, are, avi, atum, a. *to find fault with; to blame.*
- Vividus, a, um, adj. *lively; vivid; from*

- Vivo, vivēre, vixi, victum, n. *to live; to fare; to live upon.*
- Vivus, a, um, adj. *living; alive.*
- Vix, adv. *scarcely.*
- Vixi. *See Vivo.*
- Voco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (vox,) *to call; to invite; to name.*
- Volo, āre, ēvi, ātum, n. *to fly.*
- Volo, velle, volui, irr. a. § 178, 1; *to wish; to desire; to be willing.*
- Volsci, ōrum, m. pl. *a people of Latium.*
- Volūcer, -cris, -cre, adj. *winged:—subs. a bird.*
- Volumnia, æ, f. *the wife of Coriolanus.*
- Voluntas, ātis, f. (volo,) *the will.*
- Voluptas, ātis, f. (volūpe,) *pleasure; sensual pleasure.*
- Volutātus, a, um, part. from
- Voluto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq. (volvo,) *to roll.*
- Volvo, vēre, vi, ūtum, a. *to roll; to turn.*
- Votum, i, n. (voveo,) *a wish; a vow.*
- Vox, vocis, f. *a voice; a word; an expression; an exclamation.*
- Vulcānus, i, m. *Vulcan, the god of fire, the son of Jupiter and Juno.*
- Vulgus, i, m. or n. *the common people; the populace; the vulgar.*
- Vulnerātus, a, um, part. from
- Vulnēro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to wound; from*
- Vulnus, ōris, n. *a wound.*
- Vulpecūla, æ, f. dim. (vulpea,) *a little fox.*
- Vulpes, is, f. *a fox.*
- Vultur, ūris, m. *a vulture.*
- Vultus, ūs, m. *the countenance; the look.*

X.

- Xanthippe, es, f. *the wife of Socrates.*
- Xanthippus, i, m. *a Lacedæmonian general, who was sent to assist the Carthaginians, in the first Punic war.*
- Xenocrātes, is, m. *a philosopher of Chalcedon, the successor of Speusippus in the Academia.*
- Xerxes, is, m. *a celebrated king of Persia.*

Z.

- Zama, æ, f. *a city of Africa.*
- Zeno, ōnis, m. *a philosopher of Citium, a town of Cyprus, and founder of the sect of the Stoics.*
- Zetes, is, m. *a son of Boreas.*
- Zona, æ, f. *a girdle; a zone.*
- Zone, es, f. *a city and promontory in the western part of Thrace, opposite to the island of Thasus.*

NOTES AND REFERENCES

TO THE

FIRST LATIN BOOK.

By means of the following Notes, the Reader can be used in connection with Andrews' First Latin Book. The same letters which originally, by means of notes at the foot of the page, referred to the sections of Andrews and Stoddard's Grammar, may now be taken as referring also to these Notes, and through these to the First Latin Book.

In preparing these Notes, while regard has constantly been had to the editor's former mode of commenting simply by reference to the Grammar, occasional explanations have been added, for the sake of the younger classes. In some instances, when special reasons seemed to render it expedient, the reference to the First Latin Book relates to a different principle from the corresponding one to the Grammar, and sometimes, though rarely, a reference to the Grammar is here left with no corresponding note. In addition, however, to the original notes, numerous references will be found in the following pages, to principles contained in the First Latin Book; and as in such cases the text contains no letter of reference, the word or phrase to be explained is cited in the notes.

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8. ° L. 5, 1.; and L. 12, 2. ° L. 12, 1 and 2. ° L. 9, 1; and L. 11. ° L. 7, 3; and L. 25; and L. 26, Exc. 1. *sol*, L. F. ° L. 18, 2 and 4. / L. 15, 1; and L. 17, 1; and N. ° L. 5, N. 3. ° L. 15, 1, 2, and 3. How does the imperfect tense represent an action? L. 47, 7. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, imperfect tense, in each conjugation? L. 52, p. 75. ° L. 62, 2. / L. 8. How does the future tense represent an action? L. 47, 8. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, future tense, in each conjugation? L. 52, p. 75. *Deus*, L. 9, Ex. 4. ° L. 12, 1; and L. 15, 2. ° L. 12, 2, 3, and L. B. or. How does the perfect tense represent an action? L. 47, 9. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, perfect tense? L. 54. ° See Ref. †, above, and L. 63. ° L. 48, 6; and L. 49. ° See Ref. ‡, above. How does the pluperfect tense represent an action? L. 47, 10. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, pluperfect tense? L. 54, p. 78. How does the future perfect tense represent an action? L. 47, 11. What are the terminations of the active voice, indicative mood, future perfect tense? L. 54, p. 78.
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14. *Infinita*, L. 92, 2. • L. 15, 1 and 5. *Antiquissimus*, L. 39, N. 2.
 • L. 90, R. 2. • *Non benignus*, "a not kind," i. e., "an unkind,"
 L. 92. • What verb is here omitted? L. 90, N. 3. What is the rule for the genitive after adjectives? L. 104—after participles? L. 103. / L. 126, 2. • L. 18, 2 and 4. • L. 24, 6. • Superlatives followed by a partitive genitive are used like nouns, agreeing in gender and number, though not in case, with the genitives following them; as *stullissima animalium*, i. e., *stullissima animalia*. What is the rule for the dative after adjectives and verbs? L. 109. / L. 96, 1. • L. 45, 2.
15. • L. 88, 2. • L. 9, 1; and L. 11. • L. 32, 1. • L. 15, 1; and L. 13. • L. 90, R. 2. / L. 97, 1. • L. 40, 2. • L. 113 and N. • L. 21, *summa*, L. 40, 3 and 39, N. 2. / L. 39, 6. • L. 99. • L. 114. • See *ne quidem*, in Dict., under *ne*. • L. 91, N. 1. What is a preposition? L. 82, 7—the rule for the accusative after prepositions? L. 97, 1. • L. 91, 4. • L. 12, 1, and L. 14, 4. To find the nom. sing. of *culices* make use of L. 22, I., of R. 3, and R. 2. • L. 91, 5. • L. 10, R. 2. *Mitis* is sometimes followed by a dative; here it takes *erga* with the accusative. L. 109, R. 5.
16. • L. 97, 3. • L. 22, I, R. 1. • L. 47, N. 2; and L. 96, N. 2. What is the rule for *in* and *sub*? L. 97, 3. • L. 88, 2. • L. 15, 1; and L. 16, 2. / L. 75, 2. • L. 82, (1.) • L. 8, 5. • L. 126, 2; and L. 57, 2. What is the rule for the ablative after prepositions? L. 99. / L. 117, N. 1. • L. 32, 1 and 3.
17. • L. 144, N. • L. 12, 1. • L. 117, N. 2. • *Primus* is translated as if it were *primum* limiting *duxit*, "first led." L. 91, 9. / *Esse*, "exist," L. 95, N. 5. • L. 17, 1, and N. • *Possum* is sometimes followed by the accusative of a neuter adjective or pronoun, *nil*, &c., where in English we supply *do* or the like; as, *nil potest*, "can do nothing." *Dulce*, L. 91, 7. • L. 95, 4. What is the rule for nouns denoting the *cause*, *manner*, &c.? L. 117, 1—for *utor*, &c.?—for verbs signifying *to rejoice*, *glory* or *confide in*, &c.? L. 116, 4—for verbs which in English are followed by *with*? L. 117, 2—for verbs signifying *to abound*, &c.? L. 117, 3—for the ablative of *price* and *time*? L. 118, 1 and 2—for a genitive or ablative of *property*, *character* or *quality*? L. 118. / L. 110, 1. • L. 89. • L. 12, 1; and L. 22, I., and R. 1. • L. B, er.

• L. 39, N. 2. • L. 5, II. • L. 9. • L. 44, N. • L. 7, 3; and 18. L. 25, 1. / L. 12, 1. *Prioribus*, sc. *pedibus*, "their fore feet." • L. 79, N. • Sing. *locus*, *m.*; plur. commonly *loca*, *n.* • L. 103, 1. • L. 101. Upon what may the infinitive depend? L. 95, 5. After what classes of verbs is the infinitive used without a subject? L. 95, N. 5. After what classes of verbs does the infinitive with a subject accusative follow? L. 95, N. 4.

What is the object of *cupio*? L. 95, 5; and L. 96, R. 2. • L. 18, 2 and 3: to find the nom. sing., see L. 23, II., and R. 2. • L. 76. • L. J, 5. *Tiberim*, L. G, I., 1. • L. 47, N. 2. • L. 99, R. 2. / L. 126, 2. • L. 92, 2. • L. 81, Exc. • L. 111. / L. 117, 1. What is the rule for the infinitive as a subject? L. 95, 4. • L. 90, 5. • L. 91, 7.

• L. 109. With what does *turpius* agree? • *Suos* being used 20. without reference to a definite person, is to be translated "one's." What are gerunds? L. 47, 17. By what cases are gerunds followed? L. 123, 2. How are gerunds governed? L. 123, 3. What rule is to be given for the genitive of gerunds? L. 100. • L. 117, 1. • L. 17, 2: to find the nom. sing. see L. 23, I., and R. 2. • A predicate adjective. / L. 117, 1. *Nova*, L. 91, 5. • L. 109, and L. 91, 4, "to one ignorant of reading." • From *inco*. • Instead of *urbem delendi*, *cives trucidandi*, *nomen Romanum extinguendi*. L. 123, 4. What is the rule for the dative of gerunds and gerundives? L. 109. / L. 47, N. 2. • *Et—et*, see *et* in Dict. What is the rule for the accusative of gerunds and gerundives? L. 97. *Ad discendum*. L. 123, 5.

• For what is *quodificandam* used? L. 123, 4. What is the rule 21. for the ablative of gerunds and gerundives? Answer. Either L. 99, or L. 117, 1, according as a preposition is or is not expressed. • This adverb modifies the gerund on account of the gerund having the nature of a verb. L. 88: see also L. 123, 1. *Lacedæmonii*, *orum*, subst. *m.*, the Lacedæmonians. • "Were accustomed to exercise." L. 47, N. 2. What is a compound sentence? L. 93, 1. How may the members of a compound sentence be connected? L. 93, 8. What is the rule for copulative and disjunctive conjunctions? L. 88, II. • L. 92, 1. • L. 82, 8, (4.) What is the object of *accipere*? L. 96, 1. / What is the subject of *præstat*? L. 95, 4; and L. 81, 8 and 9.

• A conjunction placed before each of two or more connected 22. words, gives peculiar emphasis to each. • L. 15, 1; and L. 17, R. What is the root of *nox*? How is the nom. sing. formed?

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- In translating *nox erat*, supply *it* before the verb, and let the noun follow the verb, "it was night." L. 22, I., R. 1 and 2. • L. 90, 3.
- To what class of conjunctions does this belong? L. 82, (3).
- L. 131, N. / L. 109, R. 2: the dative after a verb is often thus used in Latin, where the English idiom requires a possessive case or a possessive adjective pronoun; as, *mihi in mentem revoco*, "I recall to my mind." • On what verb does the dependent clause *crocodilum crescere* depend? L. 95, N. 4. Why is *crocodilum* in the accusative? L. 95, 3. What is to be supplied in English before the subject of the infinitive? L. 95, N. 1. • L. 128, II. • L. 95, 1. *Audem, enim* and *vero* occupy the second or third place in their clause. • L. 98. / What are the two constructions which may follow the comparative degree? *Ans.* A dependent clause connected by *quam*, or an ablative. When is the comparative degree followed by an ablative? L. 119, 1. When *quam* is expressed, what case follows it? L. 119, 2. • What words are to be supplied? • What is the positive of this adjective?—its root? How are the comparative and superlative formed? L. 39, 6.
23. • L. 36, 2. • What is to be supplied before this genitive? • In what case is *feræ*, and why? L. 109. Why is *homini* in the dative? • L. 1 and 9. • What is the rule for the construction of relatives? L. 94, 2. / L. 78. • L. 15, 1; L. 17, 2; and L. 22, I. and 2. • L. 18, 2. • L. 117, 1. / L. 116, 4. • *Is*, though often following *qui*, is commonly to be translated before it: *bona*, "good things;" *mala*, "evil things" L. 91, 5. • L. 79. • L. 104, and R. 1. • L. F, us. • L. 133, 1.
24. What mood follows *cum*? L. 132, 2. How is the subjunctive after adverbs of time to be translated? L. 132, R. 1. • L. 117, 2. • L. 116, 4. • L. 15, 1 and 2. • See Ref. e, p. 17. / L. 117, 1. • L. 81, 6-12. • L. 89, 1. For what purpose is *rex Macedoniae* added? L. 89, R. • L. 110. What is the rule for the mood in a clause denoting a purpose, object or result? L. 133, 1. / L. 134, 3. • L. 5, II., and L. 97, 3. / Give the rules for forming its nom. sing. L. 22, I., and R. 1 and 3. • Rule for its nom. sing. • *Ne-quidem*, "not even," see Dict. • L. H, 1. • L. 97, 4. • *Dico, duco* and *facio*, like *fero*, p. 104, commonly lose *e* in the 2nd pers. sing. of the imperative active, and become *dic, duc, fac*. L. 129, p. 171. • L. 106, 1. • L. 109. • L. 128, I.
25. • "*Him*," i. e., Alexander. • The subj. imperfect after the perfect indefinite, L. 135, 2. • L. 116, 4. • L. 34, and L. 2, 5, (b).

• L. 135, 1. / L. 88, 1, R. 1. • L. 133, 1 and 6. • L. 123, 3; and L. 117, 1. • L. 135, 1. / L. 108, 2, and R. 1. • L. 95, N. 6. • L. 135, 2. In what mood is the verb of an indirect question? L. 129, 1. When is a question indirect? L. 129, N. How is the subjunctive in indirect questions translated? L. 129, 2. = L. 36; 3. What is to be supplied? • Its subjects are the preceding clauses, L. 90, 5, and L. 91, 7. What is the rule for the infinitive with the accusative? L. 95, 3. What word is to be supplied in English before the subject of the infinitive? L. 95, N. 1. • L. 117, N. 1.

• L. 117, N. 1. • Supply *esse*, which is often omitted in the 26. compound forms of the infinitive. • L. 95, 3. • L. 90, 5, and L. 91, 7. • L. 97, 1. / What preceding thing does the pronoun *id* here indicate? See L. 41, 1. • L. 8, 5. What is the rule for the agreement of participles? L. 91, 1. By what cases are they followed? L. 121, 9. What is said of the time denoted by the present, perfect, and future active participles? L. 121, N. 3. • L. 117, 1. • L. 96, 2.

• See Ref. e, p. 17. • L. 108, 1. • A Greek accusative, L. G. 27. II., 1; see also L. D, is. • L. 98. • L. 111, and N. 1. / L. 121, 9, and L. 96, N. 2. • L. 89, R., "when a boy." • L. 117, 1. • On what does this infinitive depend? / L. 91, 4. • L. 110, 1; and L. 91, 4. • L. 116, 4. *Congregantur*; the passive voice is here used like what is called in Greek the middle voice, or like the active voice with *se*. = "In that," or, "in the thing," L. 91, 5. • What does this adverb modify? • 105, 1. / L. 108, R. 2.

Satiati, L. 122, 2. • L. 110. • 97, 4. • *Transituri*, "when 28. about to pass over," L. 121, 4; and L. 122, 2—*laudatus*, "when praised," L. 121, 5; and L. 122, 2. • L. 117, N. 1. • "Upon those which go before (them)," L. 122, 3; and L. 111. / L. H, 1. • L. 116, 5. • L. 92—*Bucephalon*, a Greek noun, L. 11, 2 and 3; also L. 92, 1, and L. 121, 9. • L. 111, N. 2—*heres*, L. 92, 1, and L. 121, 9. / L. 109, R. 1. • L. 133, 1. • L. 88, 2.

• L. 108, R. 1. • L. 111. • L. 101. • L. 123, and L. 109. • L. 29. 133, 1, and L. 134, 1 and 3. / L. 123, 4 and 5. • L. 113, and N. • L. 91, 4. What is the rule for the ablative absolute? L. 120. *Senescente Lund*, L. 120, N. 2: the same note is applicable to the other ablatives marked (*). • L. 97, 3. / L. 108, 2. • L. 103, N. 2. • L. 120, R. 1. = L. 108, 1.

Aculeo amisso, L. 120, N. 3. • L. 117, 1. *Convolvuntur*, in a 30. middle or reflexive sense for *se convolvunt*. See note on *congregantur*, p. 27. • L. 45, 4. • L. 133, 1, and N. 1.

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31. • *Metu*, "through fear," or, "influenced by fear." L. 117, 1; L. 133, 1 and 2. • L. 97, 3. • L. 118, 2. • L. 128, R. • L. 91, 4. • L. 95, 3. • L. 121, 6 (b). • L. 95, N. 4. • L. 117, 1. • *Exoravit* here takes an acc. of the person and a subj. clause with *ut*, denoting the thing, L. 96, 3, and N. 6. • L. 120, "That having gnawed the nets, he would set him at liberty;" or, "that he would gnaw the nets and set him at liberty," L. 120, N. 3; or, "to gnaw the nets and," &c., L. 133, 2. *Liberatus*. L. 121, 5, (a). • L. 88, 2. = What is the object of this verb? L. 96, R. 2. • L. 95, N. 5. • L. 129, 1 and 2. • L. 112, 1. • L. 122, 3.
32. • L. 109. • L. 127, R. • L. 90, R. 2. • L. 90, R. 2. • L. 45, R. 2. • L. 94, 1 and 2. • L. 91, 4. • L. 133, 1 and 2. • L. 91, 5. • L. 88, 2. • L. 88, 1, R. 2. • L. 47, N. 2. = L. 89, 1. • L. 128, 1. • *Aulem, enim* and *vero* commonly occupy the second place in a clause. *Bona* is in the acc., the subject of *conferrī*, L. 95, 3. • *oportuit* is, *omnia bona in unum conferrī*, L. 95, 4: see also L. 81, 6, 8, and 9. • L. 97, 3. • L. 120, and N. 2. In translating a participle, its time must conform to that of the verb with which it is connected; as, *adveniente domino grues avolant*, "when the owner comes, the cranes fly off;" *adveniente domino grues avolabant*, "when the owner came, the cranes flew off," &c. • L. 117, 1. • L. 47, N. 2.
33. • L. 121, 9. *Relinquit*, L. 50, R. 4 and 5. • L. 113. • L. 91, 5. For the case of *tutis*, see L. 111. • *Dulcia tutis praeponere* is the subject of *est*. • L. 82, (4), and L. 50, R. 3. • The adverb is often separated from the word which it modifies by the oblique case of a noun modifying the same word. • L. 117, 1. • L. 50, R. 4. • L. 116, 4. • L. 111. • L. 107, 2, and N. = "Was accustomed to lie," or, "kept lying," L. 47, N. 2. • L. 24, 3. • L. 117, 1. • L. 103, 1, and L. 1, 6. • L. 42, 1. • L. 116, 4. • L. 133, 1, and 134, 1. • The subjunctive denoting a result after *quem*, L. 133, 1, and L. 134, 2 and 3. • L. 111. • L. 132, 2. • L. 134, 3.
34. • L. 117, 1. • L. 121, 9. • *Quidem* follows an emphatic word. • L. 88, 1, 1. • L. 110, 4. • L. 79, N. • L. 97, 4. • L. 47, N. 2. • L. 29, N. 2. • L. 9, Exc. 3. • L. 126, 3. • L. 110, 1. • L. 47, 11. • L. 95, 3. • L. 88, 2. • L. 95, N. 4. • L. 40, 3. • When a noun is limited by another noun and by an adjective,

the adjective usually stands first. * L. 120. † L. 117, N. 1.
* L. 103, 3. * L. 129, 1 and 2. = L. 117, 2 * L. 131, 1. † L.
119, N. 3.

* L. 91, 4. † L. 117, 1. * L. 95, 5. † L. 95, N. 4. * Supply *id* 35.
before *quod*, "that which," or "what." † L. 111. * "Had seen
it first," the comparative is used when only two are spoken of.
L. 39, 4. † L. 128, II., 1 and N. † L. 82, 7, (1.) † L. 116, 4.
† *Peto* has various constructions, it is here construed with the *acc.*
of the thing and the *abl.* of the person with *a*; see L. 96, 3, and
N. 6. = L. 98. * "Not even *our* bodies;" see note (c), p. 34. * L.
110, 1. † L. 131, 1, and (a.)

Spectatur has for its subject the clause, *quid fiat*. L. 90, 5. * L. 36.
129, 1 and 2. † L. 120, and N. 3. * L. 94, N. 2. † L. 132, 2.
* L. 131, 1, and (a) and (b.) † "These fellows." L. 42, N. 2.
* L. 103, 1. † See note (c), p. 32. † *Epulor* takes either the *acc.* or
the *abl.* L. 116, 5. † L. 133, 1 and 2. † L. 128, R. † L. 134, 3.
= L. 132. = L. 91, 5; and L. 95, 3. * L. 95, N. 4. † L. 95, N.
5. † L. 117, N. 1. † L. 126, 3. * *Neque*, "and not," is properly
both an adverb and a conjunction. † L. 127, R. = L. 123, 3; and
L. 100. * L. 91, 4. = L. 121, 6; (b); and L. 95, N. 4. = *Eos*,
qui, "those who," or "such as." † L. 123, 3 and 5. = L. 133, 1,
and L. 134, 1, 2 and 3.

* *Reducere* depends on *condita*. L. 95, N. 5. † L. 96, R. 2. 37.
* *Inter se*, "between themselves," or "with each other." *Fac-
erent*. L. 134, 1. † L. 120, and N. 2. * L. 95, 3, and N. 4. † L.
91, 4; and L. 111. * L. 96, R. 2. † L. 131, 1. † L. 95, N. 4.
The subject of *fore* is the clause following, beginning with *ut*.
† The distributives denote the number of eggs expected *each day*,
L. 38, 4. † L. 132, 2, and R. 1. † L. 91, N. 1. † L. 117, 1. *Con-
spicita—discēdens*. Both these participles may be translated by
the English present participle, but the Latin words mark the
time more accurately, as the past participle denotes an act prior
to that of the verb with which it is connected, L. 131, N. 3,
conspicita, "having seen," or "after she had seen," L. 122, 1 and
6; while the present participle denotes an act coexistent with
that of the verb in the clause—*discēdens*, "departing," or "while
departing," or "as she was departing." L. 122, 1, 2 and 5. = *Nec*
"and—not." = *Repertas*, "if found." L. 122, 2 and 6. This
participle supplies the place of a conditional clause, which would
have been in the subjunctive, according to L. 131, 1. * L. 131,
(a). † L. 95, 3.

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38. * L. 128, II., 1, and N. 2. † L. 121, 6, (b). * L. 109. † L. 129, 1. * L. 91, 5. † L. 110. † L. 111. † For that in this way, or by this means, they, &c. † The verb of *saying* on which an infinitive with the accusative depends, is often implied in some preceding verb. Here it is implied in *placuit*. † "The inquiry was made," its subject is the following clause. L. 81, 7, 8, 11 and 12. † L. 123, 3; and L. 97, 3. † L. 22, I., and R. 2. = L. 88, 2. = L. 95, 5. * L. 133, 1 and 2. † L. 116, 5. † L. 131, 1, and N. † L. 92, 1. * L. 115. † What is the object of *ignorare*? L. 96, R. 2. = L. 95, N. 4.
39. * L. 97, 2. † L. 110. What is the subject of *licet*? L. 81, 8. * L. 99, R. 2. † L. 133, 3. * L. 116, 4. † Sc. *esse*. † L. 111, N. 2. † L. 115. † L. 97, 5. † L. 109, R. 1. † L. 106, 1. † L. 133, 1; and L. 134, 2. = L. 133, 1 and 2. † For what does this pronoun stand? L. 41, 1. * L. 92, 1. † The subject is *quod caput*, &c., for which the pronoun *ut* is prefixed to the verb in English.
40. * L. 117, 1. † The ablative of place without *in*. L. 108, R. 2. * L. 91, 6. † L. 21. * L. 111. † L. 129, 1 and 2. † L. 96, N. 5. † L. 133, 1; and L. 134, N. 1: see note (A), p. 41, † L. 132, 2. † L. 120, and N. 1; and L. 121, 7. † L. 117, N. 1, and L. 121, 9. = L. 99, R. 1. = "As to nappen is usual or common," i. e., "as often happens," L. 81, 8. * L. 95, N. 4. * See L. 120, N. 2. † L. 133, 1 and 2. † What is the antecedent of *quod*? L. 94, N. 2.
41. * L. 96, 3, and N. 6. * L. 117, 4. † In English the order of the subject- and predicate-nominatives in questions and exclamations is reversed. † L. 129, 1. The question is denoted by *qudm*. L. 126, 1. † The reflexive is used because it stands for *asinus*, the subject of the leading clause. L. 127, IV. † L. 133, 1 and 2. * L. 128, II. 1. † L. 111, N. I. † L. 115. † A relative clause, containing a reason for something preceding, takes a subjunctive, which is translated by the indicative or a gerundive, "who was unwilling," "because I was unwilling," or, "in being unwilling." † L. 117, 1. † L. 95, 5. † What is the antecedent of *quo*? † L. 101, R. 3. = L. 104, R. 2. *Prima nocte*, L. 91, 8.
42. * *Sese*, the same as *se*, L. 127, IV. † L. 133, 1 and 2. * "That she," L. 95, 3, and N. 1. † L. 96, 1. * L. 109. † L. 119, 3. † L. 96, 3, and N. 6. † *Se*, "her," i. e., the tortoise. † L. 133, 1 and 2. *Arreptam*, translate according to L. 122, 8. † L. 45, R. 2. † L. 117, 1. † L. 111. *Se enim*, L. 127, IV. *Perdat*, L. 133,

- 1, and N. 1. * L. 127, N. 1. *Expläre*, L. 127, I. * L. 131, 1, and (a.) * L. 91, 5. † L. 47, 10. † L. 120. * L. 108, 2, and R. * L. 98. † L. 103, 1 and 2. * *Et—et*, “both—and.” † L. 99, 43.
2. * L. 121, 9. † L. 117, 4. † L. 133, 1 and 2. † L. 120. † L. 129, 1 and 2. † L. 107, 2. † L. 81, 6, *pænitet*, &c., have no subject expressed, and in general none can be supplied. * Supply *aliquem* or *hominem* after *acquiro*. * L. 91, 4. † L. 103, 1. † The historical present, L. 47, N. 4, and L. 135, N. What is the accusative of the thing after *interrogat*, L. 96, N. 6. † What is to be supplied with *proram*? † L. 132, 2. * L. 49, R. 2. † L. 29, N. 2. * *Multo major*, “much larger,” L. 119, 3. * L. 119, 1.
- * L. 88, 2, and R. 2. † L. 133, 1. * L. 81, 6, 8 and 9.—*Vera* 44. *memoras*, literally, “you say true things,” *i. e.*, “what you say is true,” or more concisely, “that is true.” * L. 109.—*Audita voce*, “when I hear,” L. 120, N. 2 and 3. † L. I, Gen. pl. 2. * L. 117, 1. † A predicate adjective, L. 92, 2. † L. 24, 7. † *Quid?* “what!” An accusative depending upon an active verb or preposition understood. † *Esse* and *fuisse* in compound infinitives are often understood. † L. 129, 1 and 2. † *Si moriendum sit*, supply *mihî*; L. 112, 2 and Rem. (a) and (c), “if I must die:” as *moriendum sit* is impersonal, see also L. 81, 7 and 10, and N. † L. 119, 3. * *Præclarium* agrees with the clause, *meo crûbre aspergi*, &c., which also is the subject of the impersonal verb *erit*, L. 91, 7, and L. 81, 8 and 9. * Depending on *præclarium*, L. 109. * L. 95, 3, and N. 1. † L. 94, 2, and N. † L. 111. † L. 95, N. 4. * L. 131. † L. 49, R. 2. *Adoritur*, L. 47, N. 4.
- † L. 24, 7. * L. 131, 1 and (a). † L. 109. * See N. (°), p. 32. 45. *Arreptum devoravit*, L. 122, 8. † L. 121, 6, (b.) † L. 109. *Ovis*, supply *et*, L. 88, II., R. 3. † L. 120. † “For itself,” the reflexive referring to *labor*; L. 45, R. 2. † L. 133, 1, and L. 134, 1 and 3. † *Is* as the antecedent of *qui*, is usually placed after it. † *Is sciat*, “let him know,” L. 126, 2, and L. 57, 2. * L. 95, N. 4; see N. (†) on p. 44. * L. 109. * L. 134, N. 2; *quæ*, “who,” or, “what one.” † L. 117, N. 1. † When the noun depending on a preposition is limited by a genitive or an adjective, the preposition commonly stands first. † L. 134, 1 and 3. † L. 131, N.
- * The historical perfect, L. 47, N. 3. † *Daturus esset*, “proposed 46, to give,” L. 128, II., 1; and L. 121, 4, (b.) * L. 118, 2. *Quæ quum*, “when they,” L. 94, 5. † The perfect infinitive, connected with a verb in a past tense, has the meaning of a pluperfect; “had taken a wife,” *i. e.*, “was married,” L. 95, 1. * L. 119, 1

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- / L. 115.—*Nonne*, L. 53, 4; and L. 125, 2 and 4, and N. 2. / L. 81, 3 and 4. / L. 129, 1 and 2. / L. 47, 11. / L. 21. / Instead of *refugiabant*, L. 90, N. 1, (b). = L. 131, 4, (b). = L. 117, N. 1. *Panidui*, L. 107, 2. = L. 117, 1.
47. = "To him," L. 109. / *Iis—ante oculos*, literally, "for them before the eyes," i. e., like *ante eorum oculos*, "before their eyes," L. 109, Rem. 2. / *Poneret* denotes the purpose for which he related the fable, L. 133, 1 and 2. / The indirect quotation or *oratio obliqua* depending on *dixit*, begins at *lupos*, L. 127, 3 and 1.—*Se esse impugnaturus*, "that they, the wolves," L. 127, IV. The agreement of the wolves constitutes a second *oratio obliqua* within the first, depending on *pactos esse*, a verb of saying, L. 95, N. 4.—*Dederentur*, L. 131, 1.—*Placuisse*. The second *oratio obliqua* ends with *dederentur*, and *placuisse* together with *dilaniasse*, like *pactos esse*, depends on *dixit*. / L. 117, 4. / L. 88, 2. / L. 120.—*Oves pascens*, L. 122, 2, 3 and 5.—*Lupos* depends on the verb of saying *ingens*, L. 127, 3 and 1.—*Aggressos esse*, "had attacked," L. 127, N. 2.—*Ingens*, L. 122, 1. / L. 121, 9. / See N. (*) on p. 46. / L. 117, N. 2. / L. 110. = L. B, ex. / *Ludere* depends on *existimantes*, L. 95, N. 4. / L. 122, 1, *preces*, L. B, ex. / L. 103, 1. / L. 117, 1. / L. 94, 3 and 5. / L. 111, N. 2.
48. / *Gratulus* is sometimes construed with the dative of the person and the accusative of the thing in respect to which the congratulation is given, "to congratulate one upon," or, "on account of something." / L. 128, II., 1. / L. 126, 2 and 3. / The English order is, *eos pullos quos—Dominus*, sc. *meus*, L. 91, 6.—*Raptos*, "having seized," see L. 120, N. 3. / L. 121, 6, (a). / L. 123, 6. / L. 90, 3; and L. 86, 2.—*Illam*, "it." / L. 95, N. 4.—*Poneret*, L. 133, Rem. 1.—*Correptum*, translate according to L. 120, N. 3. / L. 123, 3.—*Astutior*, sc. *asino*. / L. 111. / L. 129, 1 and 2. / L. 129, 3. / L. 95, N. 5. / *Nequeo* is conjugated like *eo*, L. 80. = L. 115, 3.
49. / L. 123, 3, and L. 104.—*Adspicit*, &c., L. 47, N. 4. / *Salo*, "in the sea," L. 108, R. 2. / *Qui voluerim*, literally, "who wished;" the relative clause denotes the reason of the declaration, *na jure plector*, and the passage may be translated, "I am rightly punished for wishing, or, because I wished, though I was born in the sea," &c.—*Salo—solo*: here is the play upon words, called *paronomasia*.—*Suus*, "his own." / *Unusquisque* has a double declension, see L. 45, N. 2. / *Quem praterire sine periculo* is the subject of *licet*, L. 81, 8. / L. 127, 3, I., III. and IV. / *Eum*,

"him," i. e., the bull. † Supply *esse*; "would fly off." L. 95, N. 3. † Supply *dixit* or *respondet*, L. 127, N. 1.—*Considentem*, "when you lighted," L. 122, 5. † Supply *unam* sc. *peram*, "the one filled," &c.—*Propriis*, "own," i. e., in connection with the preceding *nobis*, "our own."—*Vitiis*, L. 117, 2.—*Dare*, "to give," *post tergum dare*, "to place behind the back."—*Aliénis*, sc. *vitiis*, "with the faults of others."—*Hac re*, "on this account, for this reason."—*Alii simul*, the order is, *simul alii*.

 MYTHOLOGY.

• L. 89, I, and R.—Give the rules for forming the nominative 50. singular of *Agenōris*, *dracōnem*, *Martis*, *fontis*, *custōdem*, *prolem* and *uxōre*; see L. 22 and L. 23. † L. 117, N. 2. • "All who had come," L. 134, 1; or "all such as had come," L. 134, 2, and N. 1. † L. 132, 2 and Rem. • L. 89, 2. † L. 101, and Rem. 3. † L. 118, 2. † L. 98. *Annōrum novem*, lit. "of nine years," i. e., "nine years old," L. 101, and R. 1. The rule for forming the nom. sing. of *Apollinis*. † L. 47, N. 2. † L. 91, 2, and N. 2.

• L. 108, 1. † L. 97, 2 and 3. • L. 117, N. 1; and L. C, os. 51. † L. 117, 1. • L. 117, N. 2. † L. 119, N. 3. † L. 92, and (b). † A Greek accusative, L. G, II, 1. † L. 127, 3 and IV. † L. 133, 1. † L. 110, 1. † L. 114. = L. 127, II. • L. 90, 3. The English idiom requires the singular number. • L. 99, R. 4.

• L. 111. † L. 96, 3, and N. 6. • L. 133, 1 and 2. † L. 52. 120, and N. 3. † Literally "which having been seen," L. 120, N. 1; i. e., "at sight of which," L. 120, N. 2. † L. 117, N. 2, *quum*, L. 132, R. 2, *pariunt*, "lay," an active verb used absolutely, i. e., without its case. † L. 27, Exc. *Alcyonēos*, L. 96, N. 5. † L. 9, Exc. 4. † L. 134, 1. † *Quæ*, i. e., *ea*, *quæ*, "those things which." As antecedent *is* is often omitted, L. 94, 7.—*Communicabat*, "used to tell," or "was wont to tell," L. 47, N. 2. † *Dicitur*, sc. *ille*. † "Attempts to take," L. 121, 4. = *Ei super caput*, "over his head," L. 109, Rem. 2.

• L. 111. † L. 110, 1. • L. 133, 2. † L. 127, N. 1. • L. 109. 53. † L. 127, II. † See N. (°), p. 32. † The object of *dare*. † L. 127, L, III, and IV. † *Dare*, "to give," or, "that he would give," because the verb of saying is in the perfect indefinite. See on the

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- connection of tenses, L. 135, remembering that the infinitive in Latin often corresponds with the indicative, or potential in English, L. 95, N. 3. † L. 120, N. 3. † L. 108, 2. = L. 111, N. 2. * *Agamemnone duce*, literally, "Agamemnon being the commander," i. e., "under the command of Agamemnon;" L. 190, Rem. 1.—*Quum sciret*; L. 132, R. 2.—*Periturum esse*, "would perish," the leading verb *sciret*, being in the imperfect, see L. 135, and N. (f) above. † L. 117, 1. † "That he was concealed," L. 127, N. 2. † L. 103, 1. * Possessive adjectives often supply the place of the genitive of the corresponding noun; as, *regius* for *regis*.
54. * L. 95, N. 4.—*Qua dum*, "while they," L. 94, 5.—*Audito*, L. 120, N. 3. † L. 95, 3. * The predicate accusative after *esse*, L. 92, R. 2.—*Intellectum est*; its subject is the preceding infinitive clause, for which *it* is supplied in English. † The adjective separated from its noun by a genitive limiting the same noun. † L. 106, 1. † See N. (e), p. 32. † L. 109.—*Sacram*; an adjective usually follows its noun when anything depends upon it. † The comparative to be translated by the positive with *too*, L. 119, N. 3. † *Sc. illi*. † L. 127, 3 and 1.—*Non posse*, "could not;" the imperfect depending on the perfect indefinite, L. 135. † L. 95, N. 5. † L. 108, 2; so *Argos* above. = L. 111. = Supply *eam* before *sacerdotem*, L. 96, 2.—*Trojâ eversâ*, "after the destruction of Troy," L. 120, N. 2. † L. 106, Rem. † L. 133, 1 and 2, and N. 1. *Promêtheus*, a trisyllable. † L. 91, 9. † L. 129, 1.
55. * L. 111. † L. 133, 1 and 2. *Quantum—tantum. Tantum* is a demonstrative adjective to which the relative adjective *quantus* relates. The same is to be remarked of *talis* and *qualis*. As in the case of *is* and *qui*, the relative word is usually placed first. * The imperfect denoting repeated, that is, eager action, "earnestly requested." † L. 127, 1. † L. 133, 1 and 2. † L. 129, 1. † L. 133, 1 and 2.—*Quo facto, quod quum, and qui quum*, see L. 94, 5. † *Mittere*, "putting," L. 95, N. 6. † L. 109. † L. 121, N. 3. † *Sc. esse*. † L. 127, II.
56. * L. 109, R. 6. † L. 101. † L. 133, 1 and 2. † L. 117, N. 2. † L. 111, N. 2 and 1. † L. 117, 1. † L. 42, N. 2. † L. 108, 2.—*Conditione addita*, L. 120, N. 3. † L. 120. † L. 128, II. † *Cadmus nomine*, "Cadmus by name;" i. e., "named Cadmus," L. 117, 5. † L. 106, 2. † L. 133, 3. = L. 47, 7. = L. 122, 2.
57. * L. 94, 5. † L. 117, 1. * Why in the subjunctive, and by what mood to be translated? *Quicquid* or *quidquid*. This pronoun, like the English *whoever* and *whatever*, seems often to include both

antecedent and relative. * L. 123, II. 1. * L. 133, 1 and 2.—*Gravissus est*, L. 79, N. * L. 116, 5. / L. 95, 3, and N. 4.—*Ipsi*, L. 109. * L. 119, 1. * L. 90, Rem. 2. * The present *petit* is used for the perfect indefinite, L. 47, N. 4; and hence is followed by the imperfect, L. 135, 2, N. / L. 95, 3. * *Sc. ea*, "it." * L. 101, Rem. 3. = "Was wont" or "used," L. 47, N. 2. * L. 117, N. 1. * L. 95, N. 4.

* The preposition usually precedes the adjective, but particular 58. phrases are excepted. * L. 81, 13; what is the subject represented by *it* before *prædictum fuit*? * L. 95, 4. * L. 123, II., 1. * L. 117, 1. / L. 135, 2. * L. 111—*dormienti*, L. 122, 2. * L. 132, 2 and Rem.—*Cirim*, L. G. II., 2. * L. 96, 2. / L. 131, (d). *Raptum sc. piscem*, "having seized it," L. 120, N. 3. * L. 119, N. 3. *Venantes*, L. 122, 2. * What is to be supplied? = L. 117, 4.

* A dissyllable. * The genitive plural of other participles in 59. *rus* is seldom used, but *venturorum* is found in Ovid, *Met.* 15, 835. * Repeated past action, L. 47, N. 2. * L. 111. * Pronounced *Har-py'gas* * *Ab ore ei*, i. e., *ab ore ejus*, "from his mouth," L. 109, R. 2, and L. 111, N. 2. / L. 96, 3. * L. 135, 2. * L. 127, III. and IV. * L. 127, I. / L. 117, 4. *Habuisse*, L. 127, N. 2. *Strophædas*, L. I, Acc. Plur. 2.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

* L. 96, Rem. 1, and L. 124, 3. In the active voice it would 60. be (*Aliquis*) *Thalen* (Greek acc.) *interrogavit*, *an facta etc.*, and the accusative of the person is changed to the nominative in the passive, L. 124, 2. * *Latet* takes an accusative of the person from whom any thing is concealed. * L. 129, 1 and 2. * *Ne cogitatis quidem*, "not even their thoughts." * From *neminem* to the end the words are in the *oratio obliqua*. See L. 127. * * L. 127, II. *Pythagōra*, L. 8, 5. / L. 134, 3.—*Aulem*, see N. (°), p. 32. * L. 133, 1 and 2. * "That he had said (so)." Hence our phrase, "a mere *ipse dixit*." * L. 103, N. 2.—*Priēnen*, L. 8, 5.—*Expugnatum et eversam*, L. 122, 3 and 6. * L. 133, 1 and 2, and N.

* L. 120, N. 3. * *Vacuis* is construed with the *gen.*, or the *abl.* 61. with or without *ab*. In construction, with *vacuum* supply *hominem*; in translating, nothing is to be supplied; "than, free

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- from every care, to devote," &c. • *Dare* is connected by *quidam* to *esse*. • *Scientia augenda* depends on *causa*, L. 100, "for the purpose of enlarging (his) knowledge," L. 123, 4. • L. 131, 1. / L. 42, N. 2. † L. 81, 8. • L. 111. † L. 135, 2. † The imperfect denoting customary action, L. 47, N. 2. / L. 133, N. 1. † *Nihil* in the accusative without a preposition, used for *non*, "nothing changed," or, "in no respect changed," L. 97, 5. † L. 119, N. 3.
62. • L. 133, 4. † L. 119, 1. • L. 133, 1 and 2. • L. 123, 3; and L. 100. • L. 117, 1.—*Videtur*, L. 128, II., 2. / L. 79, N. • See N. (°), p. 32. † L. 129, 1 and 2. † L. 128, II., 1. / L. 108, 2, and Rem. † L. 108, 1, and Rem. / L. 111. = L. 88, 2. = • L. 107, 2 and Rem.—*Representat*, see N. (†), p. 61. • L. 117, N. 1.
63. • L. 109. † L. 117, 5. • See N. (°), p. 34. • L. 129, 1 and 2. • L. 134, 4. / L. 116, 3, and N. • L. 103, 1. † Infinitives and oblique cases of nouns generally stand before the words on which they depend. † L. 128, II., 1. / What is the verb of saying on which this subject accusative depends? † L. 98. † L. 91; 9. = L. 118, 1.—*Vendem*, L. 96, N. 5. = L. 92, 1
64. • L. 111. † L. 44, N. • L. 133, 2 and Rem. • L. 103, 1. • Present participles with *homo*, *homines*, or the like understood, sometimes supply the place of a noun ending in *tor*, and denoting the *agent*, "the (persons) sacrificing," i. e., "the sacrificers." / A Greek accusative, L. 24, 2; and L. G, II., 3. • L. 116, 5.—*Thebas*, L. J, 9. † L. 110, 1. † L. 133, 1 and 2. / L. 132, 2 and Rem. † L. 117, 5. / L. 81, 12.
65. • L. 131, 1. † L. 103, 2. • L. 91, 5. • L. 96, 3, and N. 6. • L. 111, N. 2. / L. 133, 1. • L. 110, 1. † L. 108, 1. † L. 130, and 129, 1.—*Appellandus sis*, L. 121, 6, (b). / L. 92, 1. † "To one who inquired," L. 122, 3. † *Te victorem renuntidri*, L. 92, Rem. 2.
66. • Sc. *esse*, L. 121, 6 (b). † L. 95, 5. • L. 111. • L. 129, 1 and 2. • L. 120. / L. 101, Rem. 3. † L. 99, 4. † *Ne* precedes and *quidem* follows the emphatic word. / "Of one about to plunder," L. 91, 4. † L. 133, 1.
67. • L. 126, 2. † See note on *quantum—tantum*, p. 55. • L. 133, 1.—*Monentibus eum quibusdam*, "when certain persons cautioned him." L. 122, 5. • L. 133, 1 and 2. • *Attendus* is usually followed by the *abl.* with a preposition, but here takes a dative. / L. 128, II., 1. • See N. (Δ), p. 44. † L. 131, 1 and (α).—*Pythiam vocatum*, "having called Pythias," L. 120, N. 3.—*Acceptis*

difficilis, "when he had learned the embarrassment," &c. L. 122, 5 and 6. † L. 117, 2. † L. 119, 1. † L. 95, N. 5. = L. 95, N. 4. = A predicate adjective, L. 92, 2. ° L. 117, 1. † L. 105, 3. † L. 109.—*Verbis*, L. 117, 1. ° "For which," L. 97, 5.—*Contigit*, what is its subject? † *Fore* is used impersonally, its subject being the remaining words in the period, L. 81, 8 and 9.—*Dignus*, L. 92, 2. = L. 116, 2.

Puer, "while a boy," L. 89, R. ° L. 115. † L. 116, 4. ° L. 69. 109. † L. 134, 3. † L. 110, 1. † *Asia debellatâ*, "after his conquest of Asia," L. 120, N. 2. † L. 97, 1. † L. 117, 2. † L. 88, 2.—*Quo audito*, "when Alexander heard this," L. 120, N. 2, or N. 3. † L. 133, 1 and 2. † L. 126, 1. † L. 104. = L. 126, 2. = L. 106, Rem. 4. ° L. 106, Rem. 2. † L. 108, R. 1.

° L. 117, 2.—*Ab ejus nomine*, "after his name."—*Propositis*, L. 69. 120, N. 3. † L. 134, 3.—*Totus*. L. 2, Exc.—*Senex* "when old." † L. 117, 4. † L. 108, 1. ° L. 96, 3.—*Factum est*, impersonal: what is its subject? *Pompeio*, pronounced, *Pom-pé'yo*. † L. 133, 1 and 2. † L. 103, 1. † L. 116, 2.—*Arcessitos*, L. 120, N. 3, or L. 122, 8. † L. 134, 3. † L. 103, N. 2.—*Defecisset*, L. 131, 1 and (a). † L. 119, 3. † L. 121, 4, (b).

° L. 117, 3. † L. 89, 3. ° *Per medios ignes*, "through the midst of the fires," L. 91, 8.—*Cum pericûlo*, "at the risk." † L. 128, II., 1. ° L. 111. † L. 95, 4. ° "That it afforded him," &c. L. 114, and N. 1: *esse* being used impersonally, its subject is the clause *quod patria*, &c., L. 81, 8. † "His," L. 127, IV. † "Than he," L. 119, 1.—What is the object of *didicêrat*? L. 96, Rem. 2. † L. 103, 1. † L. 117, 2.—*Inspectante populo*, "in view of the people," L. 120, N. 2. † L. 132, 1. = L. 121, 6, (b).

° L. 111. † *Instandum esse* is used impersonally; supply *nobis*, 71. &c., "that we ought to pursue," L. 112, 2, and Rems. (a) and (c), and L. 121, 6, (b). ° *Cedo* takes the ablative of a place with *de*, *ex*, or without a preposition, L. 106, R. 2. † L. 131, 1 and (a).—*Corintho captâ*, "by the capture of Corinth," L. 120, N. 2. † L. 117, 2. † L. 103, N. 2.—*Eo defuncto*, "after his death," L. 120, N. 2.—*Non esset unde*, "there was no property from which." † L. 134, 4. † L. 128, 2. † L. 95, N. 4. † L. 99, Rem. 4. † L. 81, N. 2.—*Acceptis—recuperato*, L. 120, N. 3.—*Ad suos*, L. 91, N. 4. † L. 109.—*Jussas*, "ordered five cohorts," &c., *misit*, "and sent them," L. 122, 8. † L. 123, 5.—*Receptum iri*, "should be taken back," L. 95, N. 3: the future inf. passive, consists of the former supine and *iri*, the present inf. pass. of *eo*, to go, L. 74, N. 2.

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72. *L. 89, (k). *L. 105, 4.—*Cases*, “after they had been beaten,” L. 123, 5 and 6: or, “to be beaten,” L. 123, 8. *L. G. I., 3, and L. H, 3. *L. 101. / What is the subject of *accidit*? L. 81, 8 and 9. / L. 103, R. 2. *L. 117; 2. *The accusative is the usual construction, according to L. 96, Rem. 4: the ablative here appears to depend on the preposition *is* understood. *L. 117, 2.
73. *L. 96, Rem. 3. *L. 38, 8.—*Carpetanorum*, L. 103, 1. *L. 109. *L. 133, 1 and 2. *L. 128, I. / L. 97, 4.

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74. *L. 91, 9. *L. 96, 3.—*Sub hac rege*, “in his reign.”—*Hinc*, i. e., *ex Troja*. *L. 117, N. 2. *L. 110.—*Ei benignè recepto*, “received him kindly (and).” L. 122, 8. *L. 96, 2.
75. *Lit. “until Rome founded,” i. e., “until the founding of Rome.” L. 121, 5, (b). *L. 108, 1. *L. 119, 1. * “Used to say.” L. 47, N. 2. *Sc. est. / L. 89, 3. *L. 103, 1. * *Minor natu*, lit., “less or inferior in respect of birth,” i. e., “born later, younger,” L. 117, 5. / L. 129, 1 and 2. / L. 128, I.—*Rheam Silviam—Vestalem virginem*, L. 96, 2. *L. 110, 1.—*Geminos filios, Romulum et Remum*, L. 89, 3. / L. 91, 5, and L. 94, N. 2. *L. 121, 6, (a).
76. *L. 129, 1 and 2. *L. 97, 4. *L. 109. *In construction *venissent* follows *rapuerunt*, L. 135, 2. * / L. 133, 1 and 2. *The reflexive referring, as usual, to the leading subject. *L. 123, II., 1. *L. 97, 2 and 3, *et ea*, “these also.” / L. 91, 8, *rapta*, see § 9.
77. *See Dict. under *cum*. *L. 121, 9. * *Ortam*, “which had arisen,” L. 122, 3. *L. 111.—*Quo elapso*, “after this had passed,” or, “at the expiration of this,” L. 94, 5; and L. 120, N. 2. *L. 108, 1. / *Quidem* following the emphatic word. *Repeated past action. *L. 96, N. 4. / L. 117, N. 2. / L. 117, 5. *L. 109.
78. *L. 111, N. 2. *L. 104. *L. 111. * *Gentium* limits *senatores* understood. * *A* or *ab* denotes the *doer*, (L. 99, N.) *per* signifies “by means of,” “at the instigation of,” L. 97, N. / L. 116, 3. *L. 110, 1.
79. *L. 97, 4. *L. 132.—*Sed bene*, &c. The adversative *sed* (L. 82, (3.)) is opposed to the fraudulent manner of obtaining the

crowns implied in the preceding *sic*.—*Cum his*, "including those." PAGE
 * L. 111. * L. 108, 2, and Rem.—*Prima salutavit*, "first saluted,"
i. e., "was the first to salute," L. 91, 9. * "As king," L. 96, 2.
 † L. 103, 1. * "Herself." † *In*, "for." † L. 110, 1.—*Ei* "against
 him."

* L. 108, 1. † *Regnum est*, "the kingdom continued," or, "the 80.
 regal government lasted," L. 81, 12. * L. 131, 1. * "After the
 banishment of the kings," *i. e.*, of Tarquin and his sons, L. 120,
 N. 2. * L. 111, N. 2. † L. 133, 1 and 2.—*Qui quum*, "and when
 he," L. 94, 5. * L. 132, 1. † L. 101, and Rem. 2.

* L. 117, 1.—*Terreret*, "was trying to terrify." The imperfect 81.
 tense not unfrequently denotes an attempt to perform an action,
 L. 47, N. 2. * Supply *suam*, L. 91, 6. * L. 111. * L. 132, 1. † L.
 49, Rem. 2. * "After the banishment of the kings," L. 121, 5,
 (b). † L. 108, 1. † L. 128, II., 1.—*Eam*, "them," referring to
plebem, a collective noun, L. 5, 4. L. 133, 1 and 2.—*Hic* refers to
plebem, but instead of agreeing with it, like the preceding *eam*,
 is put in the plural referring to the individuals which the noun
 denotes. See L. 91, 3.—*Alia*, L. 91, 5. † L. 133, 1. † L. 121, 9,
 and L. 92, 1 and (b). † L. 89, 1. * L. 99, Rem. 4.—*Ad quintum
 miliarium urbis*, lit., "to the fifth milestone from the city."

* *Quo facto*, lit., "this having been done," L. 94, 5; or, "having 82.
 done this," L. 120, N. 3; it may also be translated, "because he
 had done this," L. 122, 5 and 6; *i. e.*, "for doing this," or finally,
 "for this." * L. 88, 2. † "Under the command of Fabius," L.
 120, Rem., and N. 2. * L. 116, 4. * L. 122, 3. * *Ille*, "the cele-
 brated Q. Fabius Maximus, who," &c., L. 42, N. 2. † See *alter*
 in Dict.—*Ab urbe condita*, see N. (c), p. 81. * L. 133, 1 and 2.
 † L. 111, N. 2.—*Manibus post tergum vincitis*, "after tying his
 hands," &c., L. 120, N. 2 and 3.

* L. 108, 2. † L. 122, 6, (a). * L. 133, 1 and 2.—*Urbem*, *sc. suam*. 83.
 † L. 114. * L. 128, II., 1. † Supply *est* from below. * L. 49,
 Rem. 2. † *In eo*, see *is* in Dict. † *Prasidium* which is used as a
 collective noun takes in its own clause a verb in the singular,
 but in the following clauses the verbs are in the plural, L. 90, 4.
 † L. 38, 3. † L. 108, R. 2. † L. 101. * L. 117, 4. * L. 117, 2.

* L. 117, 5. † Depending on *sedit*, L. 109, but to be translated 84.
 as if it were *ejus*, L. 109, R. 2. * L. 117, 1. * This verb with its
 clause is the subject of *factum est*. * L. 109. † L. 110. * L. 117,
 N. 1. † L. 105, 4. † L. 95, 3. † Supply *esse*; for the translation
 see L. 121; 6, (b). † L. 129, 1 and 2. * L. 121, 6, (b).

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85. • L. 111.—*Fecissent*, L. 128, II., 1 and N. 2. • L. 96, 3. • L. 128, I. • L. 38, 8. • A conditional sentence, in which the condition is implied in *ego cum talibus viris*, "if I had such men;" and the conclusion, "I could with them," &c., is fully expressed, L. 131, 1, and (a). / L. 123, 4.
86. • L. 131, 1. • L. 117, 1. • L. 127, I. • See *alter* in Dict. • Supply *esse*.
87. • L. 120, R. and N. 2. • L. H, 1. • L. 103, 1.—*Perditis*, "having lost," or "after losing," L. 120, N. 3; L. 122, 6; *i. e.*, "with the loss." • L. 96, 3, and N. 6. • L. 110. / L. 118. • L. 127, II. • L. 133, 1 and 2. • L. 127, N. 1. / L. 106, 1 and R. 1.
88. • L. 103. • L. 99, R. 4. • As a verb, *perditis* *fuisset* has, for its logical subject, *millis* with its connected words; as a noun, the same verb with its clause is the subject of the impersonal *traditum est*, L. 95, 2, 3 and 4. • L. 118, 2. • L. 81, 10, 11 and 12.
89. • *Per*, "by means of." • L. 96. • The infinitive and oblique cases usually stand before the words on which they depend. • L. 133, 1 and 2. • *Mendo* in the active voice takes the acc. and the dat.; hence in the passive it retains the dative, L. 124, 4; *mandatur* is used impersonally, and in English the subject is the dative *Hannibali*, L. 81, N. 2.—*Fratre relicto*, "leaving his brother," L. 120, N. 3. • L. 111, N. 1.—*Commisso—accepto*, L. 120, N. 3.—*Superat*, the historical present, used instead of the historical perfect. So *vincitur*, above.
90. • See N. (°), p. 88. • L. 104. • L. 92. • The antecedent of *quod* is the clause *servi manumissi*, &c., "which thing was never done before," L. 94, N. 2. • L. 110. / L. 96, R. 2.—*A sendis*, L. 81, 12.—*Potuisent*, L. 128, I. • L. 133, 1 and 2. • L. 133, and 7.
91. • L. 103, 1.—*Recepta*, L. 120, N. 3. • L. A, 11. • L. A, Exc. 2. • "When a boy." So *juvenis* below, L. 89, R. • Partitive adjectives commonly agree in gender with the individuals, of which the genitive plural depending on them consists, and in respect to their case, they are to be parsed like nouns: hence *multos* is in the masculine gender, agreeing in this respect with *juvenum*, and in the accusative after *deterruit*. • L. 95, 5, and N. 5.—*Aurum sc. suum*. • "Their."
92. • Used like *plusquam*. • L. 118, R. 2. • What is to be supplied? • L. 117, 1. • L. 133, 1 and 2. •
93. • "As a hostage," L. 89, R. • L. 89, 1. • *Sc. est*. • L. 103, 1.

- ſ* *Cum* is often used with the ablative of manner, when accompanied by an adjective.
- L. 101. • L. 108, R. 2. • *Alter* for *secundus*. • “From the building of the city,” L. 121, 5, (b). *ſ* “Though defended,” L. 122, 2. 94.
 - L. 89, 1. • L. 91, N. 4. † L. 81, 3. 95.
 - Coss.*, L. 120, R. and N. 2. • L. 128, II., 1. • L. 110, 1. • L. 198, 1. • L. 133, 4. • L. 92, 1. 96.
 - L. 81, 10, 11 and 12. • L. 112, N. 2. • See *cum* in Dict. 97.
 - L. 117, N. 2. • *Id quod*, “the thing which:” *id* stands for the idea contained in the clause *ſus civilitatis*, &c. *ſ* L. 133, 1 and 2.—*Relicta*, L. 120, N. 3.
 - L. 103, N. 2.—*Everſa*, L. 120, N. 3. • L. 117, 2. • L. 121, 5, (b). • L. 120, N. 2. *ſ* L. 96, 2. • L. 120, N. 3. • L. 108, 2. 98.
 - L. 111.—*Ipsa*, *ſc.* *Lucullus*.—*Eum*, *ſc.* *Mithridatem*.—*Conſumptum* can be translated passively, as agreeing with *Mithridatem*, the object of the verb, or actively with *Lucullus*, its subject. • L. 102, 2. • L. 118, 2. • “Under the command of,” L. 120, R. and N. 2. • L. 108, 1. *ſ* L. 119, 2. • L. 100, R. 2. • L. 109, R. 1. • L. 134, 1 and 3. • L. 108, R. 2. • L. 101. 100.
 - L. 98. *ſ* “He, the former,” L. 42, 1 and 2. • L. 46, R. 2. • “To him,” *ſc.*, to Pompey. *ſ* L. 105, 4. • L. 117, 2. • L. 128, II., 1.
 - L. 99, R. 4. • L. 117, 1, and L. 123, 3. • L. 118, 2. 101.
 - Quem*, *ſc.* *conſulatum*. • The imperfect, denoting that which was proposed, or on the point of being done, L. 47, N. 2. • “It was opposed,” L. 81, 9. • L. 101. • L. 81, 10, 11 and 12.
 - Inſolentiſſus*, L. 119, N. 3. • L. 81, 10, 11 and 12.—*Interfecto* *Cæsare*, L. 122, 6. • L. 110, 1. • L. 109, R. 1. • L. 121, 4. • L. 101. 103.
 - L. 91, N. 3, and L. 122, 8. • *Ipsa*, in such sentences, may agree either with the subject or the case depending on the verb, according as either is intended to be emphatic. 104.

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105. ° L. 89, 3. ° "As boundaries," L. 96, N. 4. ° A Greek accusative.
106. ° L. 132, 2. ° L. H, 2. ° L. 117, 3 and 5. ° L. 111. / "You would believe," or, "one would think." ° L. 104. ° L. 116, 5.
107. *Qui, quæ se, &c., i. e., ea, quæ.* ° L. 109, R. 5. ° *Quanto—tanto,* L. 119, 3. ° L. 109, R. 4. ° L. 91, 4. ° Supply the preposition *a.* / L. 111. ° L. 109, and L. 123, 3 and 4. ° L. H, 1. ° L. 98. / L. 97, 4.
108. ° L. 117, 1, and L. 123, 3. ° L. 100, and L. 123, 3. ° L. 109, R. 5. ° *Morâri* is the subject of *esse* understood, L. 95, 4; and *periculôsum* agrees with *morâri*, L. 91, 7. ° L. 109. / L. 110, 1. ° L. 103, N. 2. ° L. 98.
109. *Probabile est.* The two preceding infinitive clauses are the subject of this predicate, L. 95, 4, and L. 91, 7. ° "The reign of Claudius," L. 120, N. 2. ° L. 117, 5. ° L. 119, 1. ° L. 116, 5. ° L. 117, 2. / L. 119, 3. ° In such expressions the comparative is to be translated by the positive degree, "than it is wide," *i. e.*, "its length far exceeds its breadth." ° L. 109. / "And there is clearly no other," &c.
110. ° L. 134, 4. ° "Of that kind." *Genus* with *id, hoc, quod, &c.*, is put in the accusative without a preposition. ° L. 111. ° L. 90, N. 3. ° L. 117, 3. / L. 132, 2.
111. ° L. 117, 5.—What is the logical subject of *verisimile est?* ° L. 111, N. 2. ° L. 109.—*Jactum fuerit*, L. 127, II.
112. ° L. 129, 1 and 2.—What is the logical subject of *apparet?* ° L. 106, R. 2. ° L. 110, 1. ° L. 90, N. 3. / L. 103, 2. ° L. 117, 5. ° L. 104. ° L. 43, 1. / L. 111, N. 2.
113. ° *Significasse* depends on *fama est*, which is equivalent to a verb of saying, L. 95, 1. ° Like the old English expression, "at what time," for, "at the time when," or, "in which." ° L. 106, 1. ° L. 134, 3. ° L. 117, 5. / "By means of which." ° See note.(°), page 104.
114. ° What is the subject? L. 32, 1. ° L. 109.—*Videretur*, L. 134, 3. ° L. 90, N. 3. ° L. 81, 10, 11 and 12. / L. 117, 5. ° L. 129, 1 and 2. ° L. 108, 2.
115. *Cohæret, sc. ea, i. e., Peloponnæsus.* ° L. 91, 8. ° L. 11, 2 and 3. ° "Which they call;" both the subject of *appellanti* and

its object are to be supplied. *Opibus—copiis*, L. 117, 5. • “As colonists,” L. 96, N. 4. *Ebore*, L. 92, R. 4 and (d). *Facta*, sc. est, L. 90, N. 3. • L. 123, 4 and 5. • L. 81, 10, 11 and 12. *Res gestas suas numerat*, “their memorable occurrences,” which they reckoned by Olympiads, or periods of four years, the time which intervened between the celebration of the Olympic games. / L. 90, 3 and R. 2. • L. 117, 5. *Pluresque*; the English idiom requires that *que* should here be translated “or.”
 ▲ The comparative and superlative of *prope*, viz., *propius* and *proximè*, are followed by either the accusative or the dative.
 † “They say.”

• L. 103, 1. • L. 111. • L. 95, 4, and L. 81, 8. • L. 134, 4. 116. •
Aristotèlem, L. 127, I. • L. 127, II. / L. 126, 2.

Vino, L. 117, 5. *Nominibus—moribus*; why in the ablative? 117.
 • L. 109, R. 5. *Contendo*, with the *acc. id.*, signifies, “to strive eagerly for this.” *Mercède datâ*, L. 121, 5, (b). • *Cùm—tum*, see *cùm* in Dict. *Rerum—copiâ*; the genitive separated by a relative clause from the noun which it limits. • L. 117, 5. *Herûs*, L. C, o. *Post Trojam dirütam*, L. 121, 5, (b). *Zona*, sc., *nomen habet*.

• L. 91, 8. • L. 117, 2. • L. 134, 4. • L. 119, 3. • *Quis* 118.
 after the particles, *si*, *ne*, *neu*, *ubi*, *nisi*, *num*, *quo*, *quanto* and *quum*, signifies “some one,” or, “any one.” / L. 116, 5. • L. 119, 1. ▲ L. 91, N. 4. *Maxima fluminum*, L. 103, 1; the adjective on which a partitive genitive depends, commonly, as here, agrees in gender with the following genitive, rather than with the noun or nouns which it limits, unless it follows the latter. † “We have spoken,” L. 81, 11 and 12.

• L. 123, 9. • L. 24, 2. • See N. (*), p. 115. • L. 117, 3. 119.
 • L. 118, 2. *Sine*, “free from, exempt from.” • / L. 107, 2 and N. *Beatissimum*, L. 96, 2, and N. 5. *Locis*, L. 117, 4. *Eòus*, sc. *Oceànus*. *Asia nomine*, &c. In English the relative clause often separates the principal subject from its predicate. • L. 97, N. *Stadia*, L. 98.

• L. 109. • L. 101. • *Homines* is often to be supplied with 120.
 verbs of *saying*, &c., and to be translated “people, men,” &c., or simply, “they.” • L. 131, (d). *Asia propria dicta*, i. e., of Asia Minor. • “Clearly, unquestionably.” / A noun is often annexed to a relative for the purpose of explaining its antecedent. • L. 111. ▲ L. 101, R. 1. *Numéro*, L. 117, 5. *Altitudine*, L. 101; a genitive (*sexaginta pedum*) supplies the

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- place of the adjective in limiting *altitudine*: see Andrews and Stoddard's Lat. Gr. § 271, R. 6, (1).
121. *L. 90, N. 3. *L. 109. *L. 104. *L. 116, 4. *Issic*, sc. *sinus*, "the Issic gulf." *L. 101. / Sc. sc, L. 96, N. 3. *L. 133, 1. *L. 81, 10 and 11. *Those who are entering, L. 91, 4.
122. *L. 91, 4; and 122, 3. *L. 90, N. 3. *L. 45, R. 2. *Cum terra conjuncta*, "joined to the mainland." *L. 81, 10 and 11. *L. 133, 1, and L. 134, 1 and N. 1. / L. 116, 5. *Primus e Romanis*, L. 103, N. 2. *Bactrianae*, sc. *cameli*. In this passage from the 8th book of Pliny, *camelus* is feminine, but in the best authors it is always masculine. *Tubera*, L. B, cr. *L. 117, 3. *L. G, I., 2.
123. *Bibant*, L. 132, 1. *L. 98: so above, *quadriduo*. * "A hundred each," L. 38, 4. *L. 117, 2. *L. 119, 3. *L. 97, 4. / This genitive limits *ambitu*. * See note on *altitudine*, p. 120. *L. 89, 1. *L. 103, 1. / L. 95, 4. *L. 119, 1. *L. 91, 7.
124. *L. 99, R. 4. *L. 117, 2. *L. 91, 3. *L. 90, 4. *Nefas*, sc. *esse*, the predicate of the two preceding infinitive clauses taken as subjects. *L. 116, 5. *Arēnis*, L. 111. / L. 119, N. 3. *Natu*, L. 117, 5.
125. *Transitūri*, L. 122, 2; and L. 121, 4, (a). *L. 103, N. 2. *L. 103, 1. *L. 81, 4. *Crura*, L. F, Exc. in Decl. us. *L. 113: so above, *dentibus*. * "They cover." / *Navigāre* is sometimes used actively, in the sense of *sailing over*, when it is followed by *oceanum*, *aquor*, &c.; the expression here used by Pliny, *insillas navigāre*, appears to be peculiar, and to signify, to sail or carry on navigation among the islands. * *Id* stands for the idea in the preceding clause and hence is neuter, L. 91, 7.
126. *Centēna*. Why is the distributive number used? *Omnium*, L. 103, 1. *Sibi similes*, "like each other." *L. 111. *L. 95, 4. *Uniones*, L. D, io. *Arābas*, L. I, acc. plur. 2. *L. 104, and R. 3. *L. I, gen. plur. 6. * "This thing, this fact," i. e., its fertility, L. 91, 7.
127. *Usu*, L. 117, 3. *L. 110, 4. *L. 101. *The place of the adjective with the limiting noun is supplied by a genitive, see note on *altitudine*, p. 120. *L. 118, 2. *Memphim*, L. G, I., 1.
128. *Pedum quindēcim milium*. This is wholly erroneous. The slant height of the largest pyramid is variously estimated, from 600 to 800 feet. * *Centum duos*, supply *et*. *Pedum centum*, etc.,

L. 101, R. 1. † L. 117, 2, see N. (c), p. 129. * L. 90, N. 3. † L. 123, 5. * L. 81, 10 and 11. * L. 123, 2. *Pergāmi*. Parchment was sometimes called *charta Pergamēna*, because invented at Pergāmus; in this sentence, *Pergāmi* does not depend on *membrānas*, but is the genitive of place, L. 108, 1.

* L. 95, 4 and 1. *Mersum*, L. 122, 4, or 8. * Supply thus: 129. [*Apim*] *allērum* [*thalāmum*] *intrāsse latum est*; in *allēro* [*ille*] *dīra portendit*, "To have entered the one is, &c., [by being] in the other he," &c. *Canunt*, L. 90, 4. † L. 103, 1. * L. 117, 2; with the names of materials *of* is used rather than *with*.

Alia ejusmōdi signa maris—effusi. Two genitives depend on 130. *signa:—maris effusi*, "of the sea having extended." * L. 90, R. 2. † L. 81, 8. *Convenissent*, L. 128, I. * L. 127, II.

Potus est lac—cibus caro; which are the subject-nominatives? 131. *in specūbus*, L. 26, 4. † L. 113. * *Ipsē* in such sentences is put in the nominative or in the accusative, according as the subject or the object is emphatic. See N. (b), p. 104. * The preterite tenses of *nosco* are used like the same tenses of *odi* and *memini*, L. 81, 4. * L. 111.

* *Vicēnum* for *vicēntrum*, see L. 11, R. 4.

132.

EXERCISES.

THE following are given merely as examples of exercises in orthography and etymology, and can be varied by the teacher at his pleasure. Their object is to secure a perfect knowledge of all those parts of the grammar which relate to the forms of words and their division into syllables. These exercises can be easily imitated by the student who commences with the larger grammar.

I. 1. Write down the nominative singular of all nouns and adjectives of the first declension, found on the eleventh page of the Reader.

(a) If any of these nouns are excepted in gender or declension,

write opposite to them a reference to the passage in the First Latin Book, if such can be found, where the exception is mentioned: thus,

Eurōpa,	culpa,	terra,
peninsŭla,	tua,	rotunda,
pošta, <i>m.</i> L. 5, 1.	mora,	amicitia,
inertia,	nulla, L. 32, 1 and 2,	vera,
insania,	via,	sempiterna.
sylva,	parva,	

(b) Mark the quantity of the penult in each word, making use for this purpose of the general rules of quantity in Lesson 3, and of the dictionary, when no rule can be found.

(c) Mark the accented syllable in each word according to Lesson 2, 4 and 5.

(d) Divide each word into syllables, according to Lesson 2, 1; and Lesson A; putting a point between the syllables, and repeating from memory the rule for the division of each syllable. Thus e. g. say, "Eurōpa has three syllables, because" (here repeat Less. 2, 1) "It is thus divided, *Eu-ro'-pa*; for *p* must be joined to the last vowel, because" (here repeat Less. A, 1.); and *r* must be joined to the penult, because," (repeat Less. A, 3.)

2. Prepare a similar exercise on each of the following pages to page 30.

II. 1. Write down the nominative singular of all nouns and adjectives of the second declension found on page 11, marking the gender of each, and referring for exceptions in gender or declension to the First Latin Book, thus:

vitium, <i>n.</i>	annus, <i>m.</i>
electus, <i>m.</i> L. 91, 1.	dirum, <i>n.</i> L. 91, 1.
Quintius, <i>m.</i> L. 9, Exc. 3.	bellum, <i>n.</i>
Fabius, <i>m.</i> L. 9, Exc. 3.	

2. Finish this exercise like the preceding one according to (b), (c) and (d).

3. Prepare a similar exercise on each of the following pages to page 30.

III. Write down the nominative singular of all nouns and adjectives of the third declension found on page 11.

(a) Mark the gender of each noun and the rule or exception on which its gender or genitive depends, thus:

os, n. L. B, *os*: L. C, *os*. *irreparabile, n.* L. 91, 1: L. 35.
lapis, m. L. D, *is*: L. E, *is*. *tempus, n.* L. 18, 2, and 4.
homo, c. L. 5, N. 3: L. C, *o*. *glacialis, f.* L. 91, 1: L. 35.
ebrietas, f. L. 15, 1: L. 16, 1. *hiems, f.* L. 15, 1: L. 17, 1 and N.
dux, c. L. 5, N. 3: L. 17, 2. *brevis, f.* See *glacialis*.
fugax, m. L. 91, 1: L. 28, 2: L. 37, 2. *voluptas, f.* See *ebrietas*.
vetus, f. L. 91, 1. L. 37, 1 & 2: *abl. sing. e*, L. 37, Exc.

(b) Write the root of each of the preceding words, and from the root form the nominative singular by Lessons 22 and 23, giving the same rules for the adjectives as for the nouns, thus:

Lapid, by L. 22, 1., (which repeat) becomes *lapids*, by Remark 1, (which repeat) it becomes *lapis*.

Fugac, by L. 22, 1., becomes *fugacs*, i. e., by Remark 2, *fugax*.

(c) Mark the quantity and the accented syllable of each of these nouns and adjectives, and divide them into syllables according to the modes pointed out in the first exercise (b), (c) and (d).

2. Prepare a similar exercise on each of the following pages to p. 30.

IV. Write the nouns of the 4th and 5th declensions, found on the 11th, 12th and 13th pages, and prepare them in all respects as directed in the first and second exercises.

2. Do the same with each three of the succeeding pages to page 30.

V. 1. Write the first person singular, in the indicative mood present tense, of each verb on the 11th page, separating the four conjugations and also the irregular verbs; thus,

1. salutó,	2. —	3. elígo,	4. venío. irr. sum, L. 62.
sto,		fugio, L. 74, N. 1.	fió. L. 79.
paro.		cresco,	
		labor, dep. L. 75.	

2. Repeat from memory the *principal parts* of each, as set down in the Dictionary.

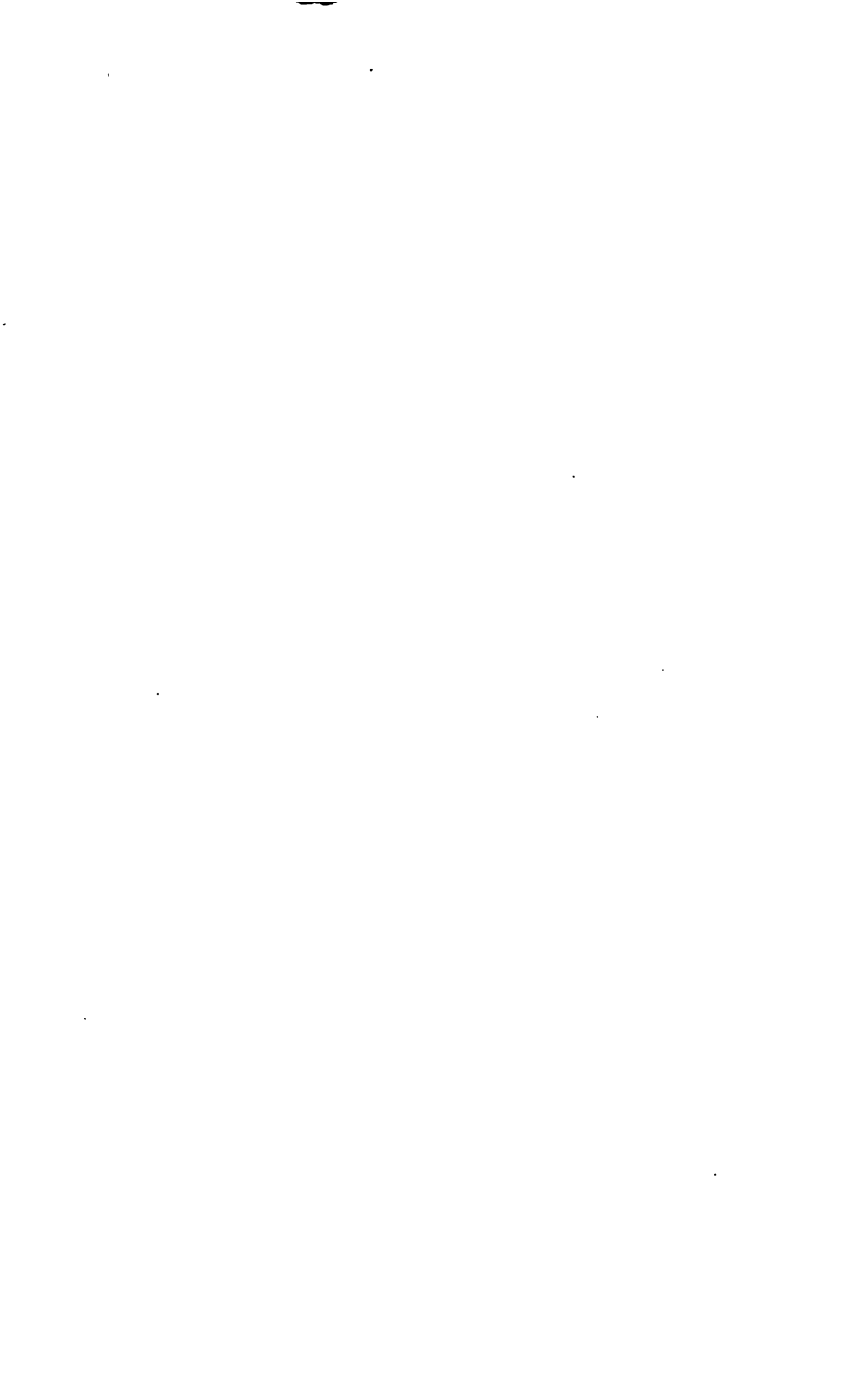
3. Repeat all the *roots* of each verb; thus, *salut, salútav salútat*:—*st, stet, stat, &c.*

4. Do the same with each of the following pages to page 30.

VI. 1. Write in separate columns, according to their kind, all the particles found on pages 12, 13 and 14.

<i>Conjunctions.</i>	<i>Adverbs.</i>	<i>Prepositions.</i>
et, L. 82, (1).	semper,	diu,
-que, L. 82, (1) & (4).	non,	quotannis,
atque, L. 82, (1).	interdum,	minime, L. 82, 3 & 4.
neque, L. 82, (1).	citiùs, L. 82, 3 & 4.	bene,
	serius, L. 82, 3 & 4.	longè,
	nunquam,	quàm,
	diligentissime, L. 82, 3 and 4.	

Do the same with each three pages following, to page 30.







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