INTRODUCTION TO LATIN

LUPOLD

PART I
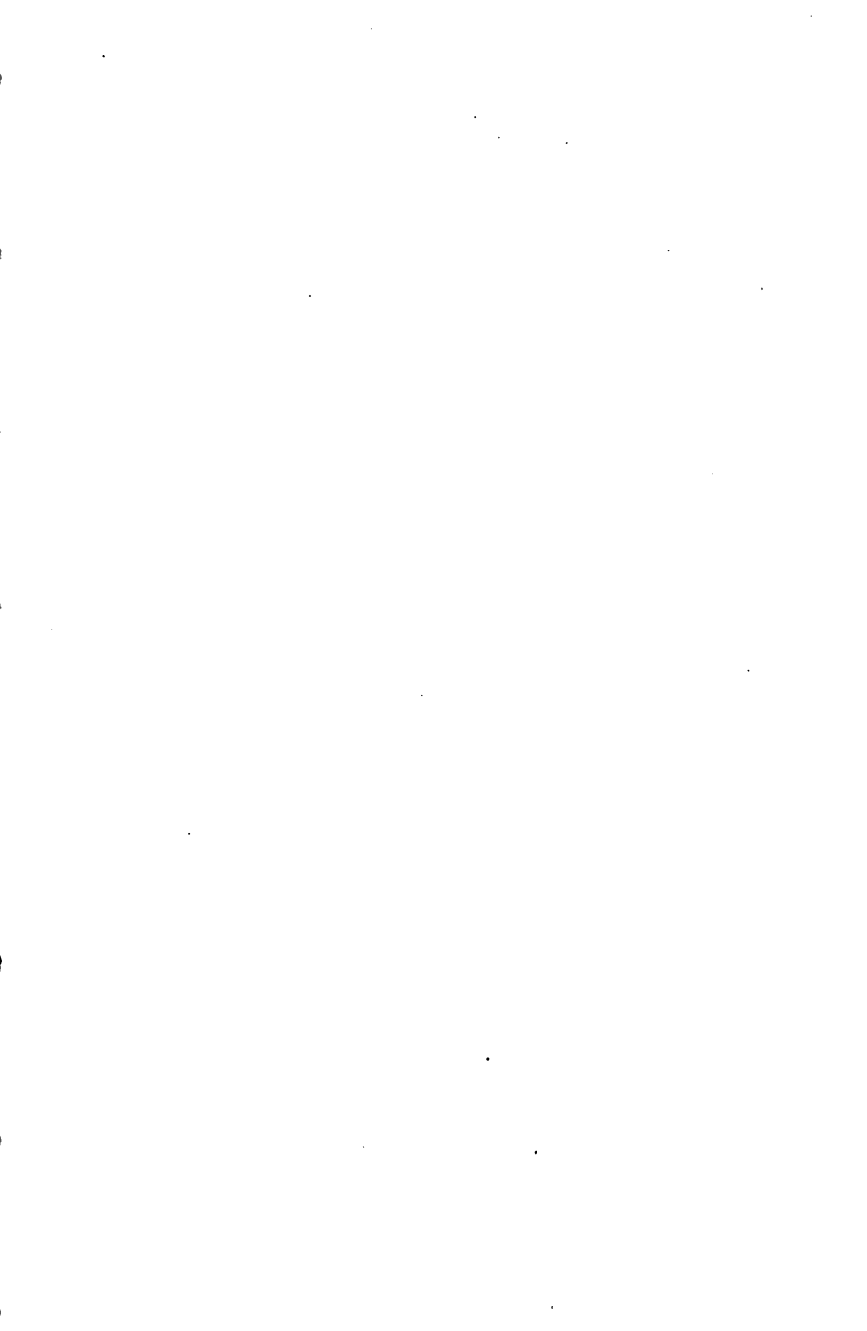
INTRODUCTION TO LATIN

BY

HENRY S. LUPOLD

INSTRUCTOR IN LATIN,
CRESTVIEW JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL,
COLUMBUS, OHIO

Part One

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PREFACE

THE way of the beginner in Latin is too often confined to those subjects in which, aside from memory, the powers of the mind find little chance of development. This fact, with the opinion that in the American schools the study of Latin is usually undertaken so late that every lesson of the first year must be planned with a view to covering an assignment and preparing for the second year work, led me to work out for myself a simple sentence method, adapted to the ability of the average seventh grade pupil. Out of seven years of successful experience with this method has grown this small volume for seventh grade pupils.

The prime object in the preparation of this work is to achieve the utmost simplicity of treatment of subject matter, so as to render it easy to the pupil, thus sparing him the perplexities attendant upon the use of a regular first year Latin text until he is better able to cope with them. Instead of spending long hours from the beginning in endless drill on the rules of grammar, on declensions and conjugations, and on the perplexities of syntax, the pupil is, in his first lesson, introduced to the simple sentence, "Agricola aquam portat," as shown in the model lesson. The development of the translation of this sentence by English derivatives creates in every child an interest and desire to see the very close relation between Latin words and those of the English language, as well

as an interest in finding the translation of the sentence. By careful questioning we are always pleasantly surprised at the number of English derivatives that the small seventh grade pupil can name. We also find that he shows much interest in the three possible English translations of the sentence, in the Latin word order, in the omission of the article in Latin, etc.

After a thorough discussion of the above Latin sentence and the use of the most common English derivatives in sentences, the terms, subject and nominative case, are discussed in Lesson I. The use and the terminations in the singular and plural of the nominative case are given. Other sentences are used to show that the endings are "*a*" in the singular and "*ae*" in the plural.

In like manner the most common use and the terminations of the accusative, genitive, dative, and ablative cases are studied and learned, new words, mostly Cæsarean, being introduced in each new sentence, up to Lesson IX, when the pupil is able to form for himself the paradigm for first declension nouns. Further application of the first declension forms is then made by exercises from Latin into English and *vice versa*.

Nouns of the second declension, masculine and neuter, adjectives of the first and second declensions, first conjugation verbs, active and passive, second conjugation verbs, active, and the simplest and most common constructions of the various cases are very similarly treated. The book affords much drill for the application of all new phases of the work as they are presented.

Review lessons are frequent. They embrace vocabularies, derivatives, and constructions. Many of these

lessons contain Latin sentences using the different constructions studied during a certain period of time.

Short reading lessons and conversational exercises occur frequently in the latter part of the text to arouse interest and to prepare the pupil for his later connected reading of the language.

Following the eighty-six lessons there are a few pages of abbreviations from the Latin, Latin phrases common in English, easy fables, poems, etc., to be used at the teacher's discretion during the year.

Thus the pupil thoroughly familiarizes himself with a working vocabulary of about 175 words and with the use of approximately 700 English derivatives — which makes the work alive and interesting to him. He also lays for himself a sure foundation of a limited number of forms and fundamental constructions.

HENRY S. LUPOLD.

COLUMBUS, OHIO.

SUGGESTIONS TO TEACHERS

In the belief that pronunciation is best learned directly from the teacher, the use of the material on that subject at the beginning of the text is left to the discretion of the teacher.

In connection with the earlier lessons on the development of the cases, etc., it is desirable that much time be spent in oral work and in the correlation of English and Latin grammar.

Throughout the entire course it is very desirable and profitable to develop the meaning of the new Latin words by English derivatives, to obtain as many common derivatives as possible from each new word, to understand their meaning, and to use all the most common ones in good English sentences. Such work serves to relate the study of Latin more closely to the pupil's study of English, and so makes clear the great importance of the Latin element in the English language.

It is profitable and quite necessary that particular attention be given to the review lessons as they occur in the book.

Instead of the usual arrangement of lessons which must be divided into two or three assignments, this text provides short lessons which can usually be covered in a single assignment. The rate of progress through the book must, of course, be determined by the ability and aptitude of the class. It is found that with pupils

of the seventh grade much supervised study is very advantageous, and also insures economy of time.

In conclusion, to those who are for the first time teaching Latin to the young beginners of the seventh grade, permit me to say that it is very easy for the adult to overestimate the ability of these young pupils and to underestimate the difficulties under which they struggle. Assume that they know no English grammar, present the work very slowly at first, repeat many times, and be patient with their crude mistakes.

THE VALUE OF LATIN

LATIN, the language of the ancient Romans, derived its name from the Latini, who first spoke it. Later it was the chief language of the vast Roman Empire.

The Latin language, however, extends much further than the Roman Empire. Physicians, lawyers, clergymen, scientists, and scholars in general continue to study it, for many Latin terms are used in medicine, law, and the sciences.

The study of Latin is valuable in business life. Since the majority of the words of the English language are of Latin origin, either directly or indirectly through the French language, it gives one a larger English vocabulary. Furthermore, accuracy and training in the careful choice of words are gained through the experience of translation.

The study of Latin is of further importance to us, since the greatest works of English literature have been written by men who knew Latin. These works cannot easily be understood without a knowledge of that language, as they contain many famous Latin quotations, phrases, and even passages of great length.

Another important reason for the study of Latin is that the Romance languages — Italian, French, Spanish, and Portuguese — are modern forms of it. If one knows Latin, he has the foundation of all these other languages and can easily learn any one of them. This is of direct concern to us, since these languages are spoken in most

parts of South America and Mexico, and in some parts of Canada and the United States.

In these and other ways Latin is of great practical value in English and is closely connected with everyday life, so that anyone who wishes to become in the best sense efficient and intelligent cannot disregard the study of this language.

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION TO LATIN

ALPHABET

1. Latin has no *w* or *j*.

2. The vowels are the letters *a e i o u* and sometimes *y*. All other letters are consonants.

3. *I* is used both as a vowel and as a consonant. It is a consonant when it stands before a vowel in the same syllable.

SOUNDS OF THE LETTERS

Vowels

(Long)	(Short)
ā as in *father*	**a** like the first *a* in *aha*
ē as in *prey*	**e** as in *step*
ī as in *machine*	**i** as in *pin*
ō as in *old*	**o** as in *obey*
ū as *oo* in *moon*	**u** as *oo* in *foot*

Diphthongs

Diphthongs are combinations of two vowels that are pronounced as one sound.

ae like *ai* in *aisle*
oe like *oi* in *coin*
au like *ou* in *house*
ui is almost like *we*
eu as in *feud*
ei as in *eight*

Consonants

Consonants have the same value as in English except that *c* and *g* are always hard, as in *come* and *give*.

i consonant is like *y* in *yes*.

t is always like *t* in *time*.

v is like English *w* as in *wood*.

s is always like *s* in *sun*.

u followed by a vowel and after *q, g,* and sometimes *s,* is pronounced like Latin *v*.

x is like *ks* or the *x* in *extra*.

bs and **bt** are pronounced as *ps* and *pt*.

In **ch, ph,** and **th** the *h* is silent.

SYLLABLES

1. Every Latin word has as many syllables as it has vowels and diphthongs ; thus **ae-di'-fi-cō** has four syllables, **ca'-sa,** two.

2. When a word is divided into syllables, a single consonant is joined with the vowel following : **a-mī'-cus.**

3. If two or more consonants occur between vowels or diphthongs, the first consonant is put with the preceding vowel : **lau-dan'-tur.** But a consonant followed by *l* or *r* usually goes with the *l* or *r* : **a-grī'-co-la, pū'-bli-cus.**

4. Doubled consonants are separated : **pu-el'-la.**

5. The last syllable of a word is called the *ultima.* The next to the last, the *penult;* the one before the penult, the *antepenult.*

QUANTITY

1. Vowels are *long* (‾) or *short* (˘). The long vowels are marked in this book; unmarked vowels must be considered short. Diphthongs are long and not marked.

2. A vowel is short before another vowel or *h*: fĭ'-lĭ-a; nĭ'-hĭl.

3. A vowel is short before a final *m* or *t*, before *nd* or *nt*, and before final *l* or *r* in words of more than one syllable: lau-dā'-băm, pa-rā'-băt, a-măn'-dus, por-tăn'-tur, a'-ni-măl.

4. Vowels are long before *nf*, *ns*, *nx*, and *nct*: īn-fīr'-mus, īn'-su-la, sān'-xī, fūnc'-tus.

5. Syllables as well as vowels are either long or short.

6. A long syllable is one which contains a long vowel or diphthong, or one whose vowel is followed by two or more consonants (except when one consonant is followed by *l* or *r*): nā-tū'-ra, nau'-ta, vo-can'-tur.

7. A syllable is short, if it ends in a short vowel: dŏ'-mĭ-na. But in the final syllable of a word the short vowel may be followed by a final consonant: dŏ'-mĭ-năm.

ACCENT

1. Words of two syllables accent the first, or penult: fā'-ma, tu'-ba.

2. Words of more than two syllables accent the penult when it is long, otherwise the antepenult: ha-bi-tā'-re, do'-mi-na.

3. The syllables **que**, *and*; **-ve**, *or*; and **-ne**, the sign of a question, called enclitics, are attached to the ends of words. The syllable before an enclitic is always accented: năr-rat'-que, vo-cant'-ve, pro-pe-rat'-ne.

MODEL LESSON

DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSLATION BY DERIVATIVES

Agricola aquam portat

1. What English words does **agricola** suggest? Can you give an English word containing the **agric** of **agricola**? AGRICULTURE, AGRICULTURIST, etc. Who is an agriculturist? What is the word used more commonly than agriculturist? FARMER. **Agricola** means *farmer, the farmer*, or *a farmer*.

2. What English words does **aquam** suggest? Can you give an English word containing the **aqua** of **aquam**? AQUARIUM. What is an "aquarium"? It was named "aquarium" from the Latin word **aqua**, which means *water*.

3. Can you give English words from **portat**? Words with **port** in them? EXPORT, IMPORT, TRANSPORT, etc. What is the meaning of "export"? To carry out of. **Ex** is the Latin meaning *out of* or *from*. **Port** means *carry*.

4. What is the translation of the sentence into English? *The* (or *a*) *farmer carries water*. In what other ways may we translate the sentence? *The* (or *a*) *farmer is carrying water. The* (or *a*) *farmer does carry water.* Do all these translations denote the same time? They do. **Portat** means *carries, is carrying*, or *does carry*. Every Latin verb in present time has the three translations.

5. How many words are there in the Latin sentence? How many in the English translation? What is omitted

in the Latin? There is no article in Latin. **Agricola** may mean *farmer*, *the farmer*, or *a farmer*.

6. What part of the sentence is **agricola** or *farmer?* The *subject.*

7. **Aquam** or *water?* The receiver of the action of the verb is called the *direct object.* Notice the ending of the subject; of the direct object.

8. What are the English derivatives from **agricola**? Agriculture, agriculturist, agricultural.

From **aquam**? Aquarium, aquatic, aqueduct, aqueous, terraqueous, subaqueous, etc.

From **portat**? Port, portable, portableness, portly, portal, porter, portage, portcullis, port-folio, portico, portmanteau, export', ex'port, exportable, exportation, exported, exporting, exporter, import', im'port, importable, importation, importer, imported, importing, important, importantly, importance, deport, deported, deportation, deporter, deportment, deportable, comport', com'port, comportable, comportment, report', reporter, reported, reporting, reportable, support', supportable, supported, supporter, supportless, transport', trans'port, transported, transportable, transporter, transportation, unportable, unimportant, unsupportable, unsupported, unexportable, unimportable, unreportable, untransportable, unreported, unexported, unimported, untransported, pur'port, purporting, purported, re-export, re-exported, re-exportation, re-import, re-importation, re-imported, misreport, misreported, misreporting, insupportable, etc., etc.

9. Discuss meanings of the more common derivatives and have the pupils use them in good English sentences.

10. Teach the prefixes used in the above words; **as,**

comport, *to carry together;* (com-port)
deport, *to carry down* or *from;* (de-port)
export, *to carry out;* (ex-port)
import, *to carry in;* (im-port)
report, *to carry back;* (re-port)
transport, *to carry across;* (trans-port)
support, *to carry under, to carry up under;* (sub-port)
unportable, *not portable, not capable of being carried;* (un-portable)
re-export, *to carry out again;* (re-ex-port)
misreport, *to report wrong;* (mis-re-port)

11. Teach new prefixes as they are used in the work.
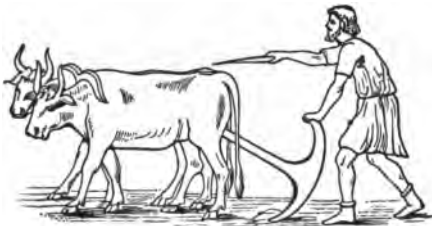
AGRICOLA ARAT

LESSON I

NOMINATIVE CASE

Agricola *aquam portat.*

   The farmer carries water.
   The farmer is carrying water.
   The farmer does carry water.
   A farmer carries water, etc.

Agricolae *aquam portant.*

   The farmers carry water.
   The farmers are carrying water.
   The farmers do carry water.

Nauta *tubam portat.*	The sailor carries a trumpet, etc.
Nautae *tubam portant.*	The sailors carry a trumpet, etc.
Nauta *lūnam spectat.*	The sailor looks at the moon.
Nautae *lūnam spectant.*	The sailors look at the moon.

RULES

The subject of the finite verb is in the **nominative case.**

When the nominative singular ends in **a,** *the nominative plural is formed by changing the* **a** *to* **ae** (pronounced like *ai* in *aisle*).

DERIVATIVES

Develop as many as possible common English derivatives from each new Latin word. Discuss their meanings and have the most common ones used in sentences.

From **spectat**: expect, expectation, expectant, expecter, expected, expecting, expectancy, inspect, inspection, inspector, perspective, respect, respectable, respectability, respectful, suspect, circumspect, retrospect, aspect, unexpectedly, spectator, speculation, spectacle, specimen, etc.
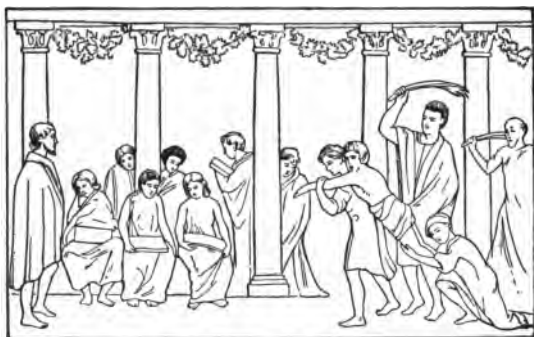
SCHOLA ROMANA

LESSON II

AGREEMENT OF VERB

Agricola aquam portat.	The (or a) farmer carries water, etc.
Agricolae aquam portant.	The farmers carry water, etc.
Nauta lūnam spectat.	The sailor looks at the moon.
Nautae lūnam spectant.	The sailors look at the moon.
Nauta victōriam reportat.	The sailor reports the victory.
Nautae victōriam reportant.	The sailors report the victory.

RULES

A verb agrees with its subject in person and number. The ending **t** *in the third person singular becomes* **nt** *in the third person plural.*
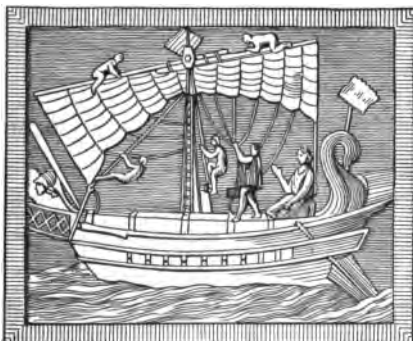
NAVIS ET NAUTAE

LESSON III

ACCUSATIVE CASE

Agricola **aquam** *portat.*	
Agricola **fābulam** *nārrat.*	The farmer tells the story, etc.
Agricolae **fābulās** *nārrant.*	The farmers tell stories, etc.
Rēgīna **patriam** *amat.*	The queen loves her fatherland.
Rēgīnae **patriās** *amant.*	Queens love their fatherlands.
Domina **fīliam** *vocat.*	The lady calls her daughter.
Dominae **fīliās** *vocant.*	The ladies call their daughters.
Fīlia **pictūram** *laudat.*	Her daughter praises the picture.
Fīliae **pictūrās** *laudant.*	Her daughters praise the pictures.
Sagitta **agricolam** *vulnerat.*	The arrow wounds the farmer.
Sagittae **agricolās** *vulnerant.*	The arrows wound the farmers.

RULES

The direct object in Latin is in the **accusative case.**

When the accusative singular ends in **am,** *the accusative plural is formed by changing the* **am** *to* **ās.**

NOTES. — The normal Latin word order is *subject, direct object, verb.*

Notice that the possessive adjectives, *her,* etc., may be put into the English, when they improve the translation.

LESSON IV

GENITIVE CASE

Fīlia **agricolae** *aquam portat.*	The farmer's daughter carries water.
	The daughter of the farmer carries water, etc.
Fīliae **agricolārum** *fābulās nārrant.*	The farmers' daughters tell stories.
	The daughters of the farmers tell stories.

Incolae **insulae** *servās vocant.*
Fīlia **dominae** *pictūrās laudat.*
Agricolae nātūram **terrae** *laudant.*
Domina amīcitiam **puellārum** *laudat.*
Rēgīna patriam **agricolae** *amat.*
Puellae victōriam **agricolārum** *nūntiant.*
Poētae patriam **rēgīnae** *laudant.*

RULES

Possession in Latin is denoted by the **genitive case.**
When the genitive singular ends in **ae,** *the genitive plural is formed by changing the* **ae** *to* **ārum.**

Notes. — Notice that the English *'s* = **ae** and *s'* = **ārum.**
The genitive is often translated by a prepositional phrase introduced by *of.*
The *genitive* usually stands after the noun it limits.

SUGGESTION. — Change forms in sentences for variety in drill, as from singular to plural, and *vice versa*.   For example:

Puellae victōriam agricolārum nūntiant.
Puella victōriam agricolārum nūntiat.

Puella victōriās agricolārum nūntiat.
Puella victōriās agricolae nūntiat.

Puellae victōriās agricolārum nūntiant.
Puellae victōriam agricolae nūntiant.

Puella victōriam agricolae nūntiat.
Puellae victōriās agricolae nūntiant.
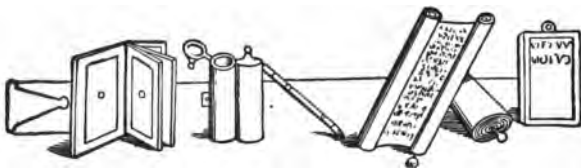
ROMAN WRITING MATERIALS

LESSON V

DATIVE CASE

Agricola **dominae** *fābulam nārrat.*	The farmer tells the lady a story.
	The farmer tells a story to the lady, etc.
Agricolae **dominīs** *fābulās nārrant.*	The farmers tell the ladies stories.
	The farmers tell stories to the ladies.

Nauta **filiae** *lūnam dēmōnstrat.*
Puellae **dominīs** *cūrās nārrant.*
Rēgīna **Belgīs** *cēnam parat.*
Filiae **agricolae** *cēnam parant.*
Dominae **puellīs** *fābulās poētae nārrant.*
Filiae poētārum **agricolīs** *cēnam parant.*

RULES

The indirect object in Latin is expressed by the **dative case.**

The indirect object states **to** *or* **for whom** *something is done.*

When the dative singular ends in **ae,** *the dative plural is formed by changing the* **ae** *to* **īs.**

NOTE. — In Latin the indirect object generally stands before the direct object.

LESSON VI

ABLATIVE CASE

Agricola in **īnsulā** *habitat.*	The farmer lives on the island, etc.
	A farmer lives on an island, etc.
Agricolae in **īnsulīs** *habitant.*	The farmers live on the islands.

Columbae in **silvā** *volant.*
Nautae in **īnsulīs** *habitant.*
Est [1] *aqua in* **īnsulā.**
Sunt columbae in **silvīs.**
Nautae in **īnsulā** *sunt.*
Tuba in agricolae **casā** *est.*
Est tuba in agricolae **casā.**
Nautae et agricolae in **terrā** *Ītaliae habitant.*

RULES

Place **in** *or* **on which** *is expressed by the Latin preposition* **in** *with the* **ablative case.**

When the ablative singular ends in **ā**, *the ablative plural is formed by changing the* **ā** *to* **īs.**

NOTES. — Notice that the *dative* and *ablative* plural have the same ending **īs.**

A vowel before **ns** is long, as the **ī** in **īnsulā.**

[1] **Est**, beginning a declarative sentence, *there is;* **sunt**, *there are.*

LESSON VII

ABLATIVE CASE (Continued)

Nauta cum **agricolā** *habitat.*	The sailor lives with a farmer.
Nautae cum **agricolīs** *habitant.*	The sailors live with the farmers.

Dominae cum **puellīs** *nautās cūrant.*
Nauta cum **agricolīs** *pūgnat.*
Domina cum **filiā** *poētae habitat.*
Rēgīna cum **puellīs** *servās vocat.*
Nautae cum **ferīs** *pūgnant.*
Agricola cum **filiā** *in* **casā** *habitat.*

RULES

Accompaniment (association with) is expressed by the **ablative** *case with the preposition* **cum** *(with).*

This is called the **ablative of accompaniment.**

TUBA

LESSON VIII

REVIEW

Review thoroughly the vocabulary, derivatives, and rules of construction taught up to this point.

EXERCISE

Dominae viās Ītaliae laudant.
Sunt ferae in prōvinciā.
Agricola Belgīs fugam nautae reportat.
Fīliae rēgīnārum cum poētā habitant.
Agricola vītam nautae nōn amat.

KALENDAE AGRICOLAE

LESSON IX

FIRST DECLENSION

From the preceding work it is seen that there are five cases in Latin: the *nominative, genitive, dative, accusative,* and *ablative.*

With these cases the following form for the declension of Latin nouns ending in **a** is made.

SINGULAR

Case	Use	Terminations
Nominative	Subject	**a**
Genitive	Possession	**ae**
Dative	Indirect Object	**ae**
Accusative	Direct Object	**am**
Ablative	Place, Accompaniment, etc.	**ā**

PLURAL

Case	Use	Terminations
Nominative	Subject	**ae**
Genitive	Possession	**ārum**
Dative	Indirect Object	**īs**
Accusative	Direct Object	**ās**
Ablative	Place, Accompaniment, etc.	**īs**

Comparison between English and Latin Cases

English Case	Latin Case
Nominative	Nominative
Possessive	Genitive
Objective with *to* or *for*	Dative
Objective — direct object	Accusative
Objective with *by, in, with, from*, etc.	Ablative

SINGULAR

Nominative	**agricola**	a or *the farmer*
Genitive	**agricolae**	*of a farmer*, or *farmer's*
Dative	**agricolae**	*to* or *for a farmer*
Accusative	**agricolam**	*a farmer*
Ablative	**agricolā**	*by* or *with a farmer*

PLURAL

Nominative	**agricolae**	*the farmers*
Genitive	**agricolārum**	*of the farmers* or *farmers'*
Dative	**agricolīs**	*to* or *for the farmers*
Accusative	**agricolās**	*the farmers*
Ablative	**agricolīs**	*by* or *with the farmers*

This is called the first or **A** Declension. Nouns of this declension are feminine, except a few which denote males; as **agricola**, *farmer;* **nauta**, *sailor.*

The base is that part of a word which remains unchanged in inflection, as **agricol** in **agricola**.

Decline like **agricola**:

1. Īnsula. 2. Domina. 3. Fābula. 4. Silva. 5. Aqua.

Give English words suggested by each of these Latin words.

Decline like **agricola**:

1. Fera. 2. Nauta. 3. Puella. 4. Poēta. 5. Rēgīna.

Give the English translation of each form in the above declensions.

EXERCISES

Pronounce, give case and number, and translate each form in all the possible ways:

1. Dominārum. 2. Īnsulae. 3. Agricolās.
4. Poētae. 5. Silvīs. 6. Fābulā. 7. Dominae.
8. Aquam. 9. Agricolīs. 10. Silvārum.

Write the Latin for the following:

1. For the farmers. 2. On the island. 3. The water (*accusative*). 4. Lady's. 5. The stories (*accusative*). 6. In the forest. 7. With the farmer. 8. Of the islands. 9. For the lady.

DENARIUS ROMANUS
A Roman coin with the head of Julius Caesar

LESSON X

ACCUSATIVE OF LIMIT

Puella aquam ad **silvam** *portat.*	The girl carries water to the forest.
Dominae pīctūrās ad **portās** *portant.*	The ladies carry pictures to the gates.
Agricola aquam in **silvam** *portat.*	The farmer carries water into the forest.
Nautae in **casās** *properant.*	The sailors hasten into the cottages.

Columbae ad **insulam** *volant.*
Nautae ad **insulam** *properant.*
Belgae in **silvās** *properant quia nautae incolās fugant.*

RULES

Place **to which** *is expressed in Latin by the preposition* **ad** *with the* **accusative case.**

Place **into which** *is expressed in Latin by the preposition* **in** *with the* **accusative case.**
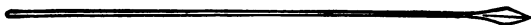
Hasta

LESSON XI

PREDICATE ADJECTIVE

Porta est **lāta.**	The gate is wide.
Porta est **alta.**	The gate is high.
Porta est **pulchra.**	The gate is beautiful.
Porta est **mägna.**	The gate is large.
Porta est **alba.**	The gate is white.
Porta est **lāta** *et* **alta.**	The gate is wide and high.
Portae sunt **pulchrae.**	The gates are beautiful.
Portae sunt **mägnae.**	The gates are large.
Portae sunt **lātae** *et* **altae.**	The gates are wide and high.
Vīta in īnsulā est **grāta.**	Life on an island is agreeable.
Silva prōvinciae est **dēnsa.**	The forest of the province is dense.

RULES

A **predicate adjective** *is an adjective that stands in the predicate and refers back to the subject.*

A **predicate adjective** *agrees with the subject in* **gender, number,** *and* **case.**

Any form of the verb **be** *takes the same case after it as before it.*

NOTE. — In English the *predicate adjective* is often called the *attribute complement.*

LESSON XII

ADJECTIVES (Continued)

Porta **alba** *est alta.*	The white gate is high.
Porta **mágna** *est pulchra.*	The large gate is beautiful.
Porta **alta** *et* **láta** *est alba.*	The high wide gate is white.
Portae **albae** *sunt pulchrae.*	The white gates are beautiful.
Portae **mágnae** *sunt albae.*	The large gates are white.
Portae **látae** *et* **altae** *sunt albae.*	The wide high gates are white.

RULE

An adjective directly modifying a noun agrees with it in **gender, number,** *and* **case.**

From the above sentences we may form the following declension.

	Singular		Plural
Nom.	porta láta	*Nom.*	portae látae
Gen.	portae látae	*Gen.*	portárum látárum
Dat.	portae látae	*Dat.*	portís látís
Acc.	portam látam	*Acc.*	portás látás
Abl.	portá látá	*Abl.*	portís látís

EXERCISE

Decline:

1. Silva mágna. 2. Aqua alta. 3. Īnsula láta.

LESSON XIII

VOCABULARY

longa,	*long*	**āla, ālae,**	*wing*
labŏrat,	*he labors, works*	**saepe,**	*often*
timida,	*timid*	**fugat,**	*he drives away, puts to*
multa,	*much*		*flight*
multae,	*many*		

READING LESSON

ĪTALIA

Ītalia est terra pulchra. Viae Ītaliae sunt longae et lātae. In agrīs (*fields*) Ītaliae labōrant agricolae. Sunt silvae māgnae in Ītaliā. In silvīs sunt ferae multae et columbae timidae. Columbae ālās pulchrās habent (*have*). Ferae columbās saepe fugant.
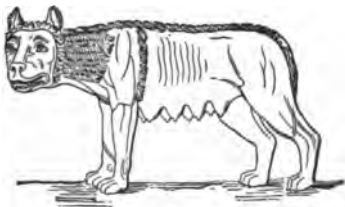
LUPA

LESSON XIV

ENGLISH DERIVATIVES

What Latin words are suggested by the following English words?

latitude	portable	preparatory
inhabitant	fabulous	density
agriculturist	demonstration	gratitude
ferocious	altitude	laborious
albino	narrative	vocative

Give other English derivatives from the Latin words suggested.

Give English derivatives from the following Latin words:

cūra	multa	spectat
p..gnant	amat	timida
longa	fīlia	terra
prōvincia	lūna	patria
pīctūra	vulnerat	laudat
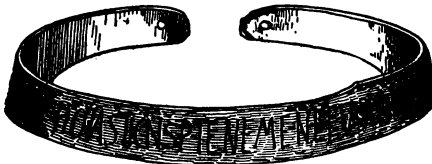
A ROMAN SLAVE'S COLLAR

LESSON XV

VERBS

In Latin the person of a verb is shown by its ending, which is called the *personal ending*.

The following are the regular personal endings of the active voice:

SINGULAR		PLURAL
First person	-ŏ or **m**, *I*	**-mus**, *we*
Second person	**-s**, *thou, you*	**-tis**, *you, ye*
Third person	**-t**, *he, she, it*	**-nt**, *they*

To form the present indicative add the *personal endings* to the *present stem* of the verb.

NOTES. — In the first person singular the ă of the stem is dropped before ŏ. In the third persons the a becomes short before -t and -nt. A vowel is always short before nt or final t.

To find the *present stem* of a verb drop the **re** from the present active infinitive. **Portāre** is the present active infinitive, *to carry*. **Portă** is the *present* stem.

If the present infinitive ends in **-āre**, the verb is of the *first conjugation*.

Present Active Indicative

SINGULAR

1. **por′tŏ**, *I carry, am carrying, do carry.*
2. **por′tăs**, *you carry, are carrying, do carry.*
3. **por′tat**, *he, she,* or *it carries, is carrying, does carry.*

PLURAL

1. **portā′mus,** *we carry, are carrying, do carry.*
2. **portā′tis,** *you carry, are carrying, do carry.*
3. **por′tant,** *they carry, are carrying, do carry.*

LESSON XVI

VOCABULARY

nārrāre, *to tell.*		**amāre,**	*to love, to like.*
habitāre, *to live, to dwell.*		**vocāre,**	*to call.*
parāre, *to prepare, make ready.*		**fugāre,**	*to drive away, to put to flight.*
labōrāre, *to labor, to work.*		**p gnāre,**	*to fight.*

Find the present stem of each of the above verbs.

Write all the forms in the present active indicative, singular and plural, and give all the English translations of each form.

Review the English derivatives from these verbs.

DENARIUS

LESSON XVII

EXERCISE

Translate, give the person and number of each verb, and the construction of each noun in the following. For the construction of a noun give its case and the rule for the case.

1. Domina fīliam amat.
2. Parāmus.
3. Labōrō.
4. Pīctūrās portās.
5. Nautīs fābulās nārrātis.
6. Cum agricolā habitō.
7. Nautam vocant.
8. Fīliās nautārum amāmus.
9. In īnsulīs habitātis.
10. Dominās vocat.

CORONA

LESSON XVIII

EXERCISE

Translate into Latin:

1. She is carrying pictures.
2. We do tell stories.
3. You (*sing.*) love the forest.
4. The ladies do like water.
5. I am living on an island.
6. You (*plural*) do work.
7. He prepares.
8. We are calling the sailors.
9. You (*sing.*) are telling the farmers stories.
10. They carry pictures to the cottage.

LESSON XIX

REVIEW

Review thoroughly the vocabularies from Lesson VIII.
Give much attention to English derivatives.

Decline in Latin:

1. Long road.
2. White wing.
3. Faithful (*fīda*) girl.
4. Small (*parva*) dove.
5. Beautiful rose (*rosa*).

LESSON XX

VOCABULARY

ADJECTIVES	ADVERBS
bona, *good*	**ubi,** *where*
mala, *bad*	**cūr,** *why*
fīda, *faithful*	**nōn,** *not*
parva, *small*	

EXERCISES

Translate into English:

1. Ubi sunt silvae m gnae?
2. Rosae albae sunt parvae.
3. Puellae parvae rosās pulchrās portant.
4. Cūr columbās nōn amātis?
5. Viās prōvinciae amō.

Translate into Latin:

1. We praise good girls.
2. The white wings of the dove are beautiful.
3. You (*sing.*) love.
4. She praises the large gates.
5. I do praise a wide street.

LESSON XXI

VERBS (Continued)

The sign of the imperfect indicative is **-bā**.

The imperfect indicative is formed by the *present stem* plus the *tense sign*, **bā**, plus the *personal endings*.

> **portā ba m** •
> *carrying was I.*

Imperfect Active Indicative

SINGULAR

1. **portā′bam,**   *I was carrying, carried, did carry.*
2. **portā′bās,**   *you were carrying, etc.*
3. **portā′bat,**   *he, she,* or *it was carrying, etc.*

PLURAL

1. **portābā′mus,**   *we were carrying, carried, did carry.*
2. **portābā′tis,**   *you were carrying, etc.*
3. **portā′bănt,**   *they were carrying, etc.*

NOTES. — The imperfect indicative represents an act as going on or progressing in past time, or as repeated in past time.

A vowel before final **m, t,** and **nt** is short, as **portā′băm.**

EXERCISES

Conjugate in the imperfect active indicative:

1. Necāre. 2. Labōrāre. 3. Pūgnāre. 4. Nārrāre. 5. Parāre.

Translate into English:

1. Cēnam parābāmus.
2. Dominīs fābulās nārrābant.
3. In īnsulā m gnā habitābās.
4. Cūr pūgnābātis?
5. Puellās ad cēnam vocābam.

Translate into Latin:

1. I was driving away the wild beasts.
2. We were calling the girls.
3. They were praising the sailor.
4. You (*sing.*) were telling a story.
5. She was working.

GALEAE

LESSON XXII

VERBS (Continued)

The sign of the future indicative is -bi.

The future indicative is formed by the *present stem* plus the tense sign, -bi, plus the personal endings.

The i of the tense sign is dropped before the personal ending ō in the first person singular, and becomes u before the ending nt in the third person plural.

Future Active Indicative

SINGULAR

1. **portā'bō,**   *I shall carry.*
2. **portā'bis,**   *you will carry.*
3. **portā'bit,**   *he, she,* or *it will carry.*

PLURAL

1. **portā'bimus,** *we shall carry.*
2. **portā'bitis,** *you will carry.*
3. **portā'bunt,** *they will carry.*

EXERCISES

Conjugate in the future indicative:

1. Laudāre. 2. Culpāre. 3. Fugāre. 4. Amāre. 5. Līberāre.

Translate into English:

1. Columbae silvam amābunt.
2. In casā parvā habitābō.

3. Fugam puellae laudābitis.
4. Nautās līberābimus.
5. Cūr ad īnsulam properābis?

Translate into Latin:

1. I shall praise a good dinner.
2. They will work in the forests.
3. You (*sing.*) will love.
4. We shall fight.
5. She will prepare dinner for [*her*] daughter.
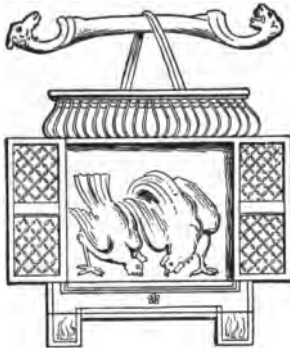
COOP WITH SACRED CHICKENS

LESSON XXIII

VOCABULARY

culpāre, *to blame*
necāre, *to kill*

EXERCISE

Translate, giving the person, number, and tense of each verb:

1. Vocābunt.
2. Parāmus.
3. Laudābam.
4. Pūgnābātis.
5. Amābis.
6. Culpō.
7. Fugāre.
8. Necābāmus.
9. Habitābitis.
10. Laudābit.
11. Servās līberābant.
12. Puellīs fābulam nārrābō.
13. Columbās fugābātis.
14. Cum nautīs bonīs nōn pūgnābit.
15. Servam malam culpāmus.

LESSON XXIV

EXERCISE

Translate into Latin :

1. I was calling.
2. They will kill.
3. You (*sing.*) were fighting.
4. We shall praise.
5. You (*plu.*) do love.
6. I shall prepare.
7. She was telling.
8. We work.
9. You (*sing.*) will call.
10. They were living.
11. We shall praise the good girl.
12. Why were you (*sing.*) blaming the farmer?
13. I shall kill the large wild beast.
14. They were driving the doves away.
15. The farmer praises [*his*] daughter.

LESSON XXV

SECOND DECLENSION

Dominus *agricolam laudat.*	The master praises the farmer.
Fīlia **dominī** *agricolam laudat.*	The master's daughter praises the farmer.
Puella **dominō** *fābulam nārrat.*	The girl tells her master a story.
Agricola **dominum** *laudat.*	The farmer praises his master.
Servus cum **dominō** *habitat.*	The slave lives with his master.

SINGULAR

		Terminations
Nom.	**dominus**	us
Gen.	**dominī**	ī
Dat.	**dominō**	ō
Acc.	**dominum**	um
Abl.	**dominō**	ō
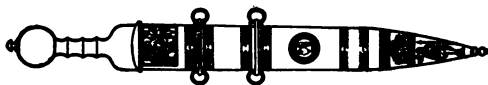
GLADIUS

LESSON XXVI

SECOND DECLENSION (Continued)

Dominī *agricolās laudant.*	The masters praise the farmers.
Fīliae **dominōrum** *agricolās laudant.*	The masters' daughters praise the farmers.
Puellae **dominīs** *fābulās nārrant.*	The girls tell the masters stories.
Agricolae **dominōs** *vocant.*	The farmers call their masters.
Servī cum **dominīs** *habitant.*	The slaves live with their masters.

PLURAL

		Terminations
Nom.	**dominī**	ī
Gen.	**dominōrum**	ōrum
Dat.	**dominīs**	īs
Acc.	**dominōs**	ōs
Abl.	**dominīs**	īs

NOTES. — Nouns of the second declension end in ī in the genitive singular. By dropping this ī we find the *base* of the noun; as **domin**, the *base* of **dominī**.

Nouns in **us** are *masculine.*

The final ī and ō in this declension are always *long.*

The *dative* and *ablative* plural have the same endings as the nouns of the first declension.

LESSON XXVII

VOCABULARY

amīcus, -ī, m., *friend.*
lēgātus, -ī, m., *lieutenant,*
    ambassador.
mūrus, -ī, m., *wall.*

equus, -ī, m., *horse.*
cibus, -ī, m., *food.*
numerus, -ī, m., *number.*

EXERCISE

1. Decline the nouns in the above vocabulary.
2. Give English derivatives from each of the Latin words in the vocabulary.

LESSON XXVIII

EXERCISE

Translate into English:

1. Cum servō.
2. Numerum.
3. Ad mūrōs.
4. Amīcōrum.
5. In equō.
6. Servus patriam amat.
7. Cūr lēgātum nōn laudās?
8. Servī cibum parant.
9. Numerum puellārum laudāmus.
10. Dominus servum līberat.

LESSON XXIX

EXERCISE

Translate into Latin:

1. The wild beast kills the horses.
2. Why does the master not free [*his*] slaves?
3. We are driving the horses away.
4. You (*sing.*) blame the girls.
5. The farmers are fighting with the sailors.
6. You (*plural*) praise a faithful daughter.
7. The fight is long.
8. I praise a good fight.
9. We carry food to the wall.
10. I am telling my friends a number of long stories.

CLIPEUS

LESSON XXX

ADJECTIVES IN *US*

The masculine form of every adjective (except **pulchra**) so far given may be found by changing the ending **a to us.** The masculine form is declined like **dominus.**

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
Nom.	**dominus bonus**	**dominī bonī**
Gen.	**dominī bonī**	**dominōrum bonōrum**
Dat.	**dominō bonō**	**dominīs bonīs**
Acc.	**dominum bonum**	**dominōs bonōs**
Abl.	**dominō bonō**	**dominīs bonīs**

EXERCISE

Decline in Latin:

1. Wicked slave.
2. Pleasing friend.
3. Good girl.
4. Faithful lieutenant.
5. Small horse.
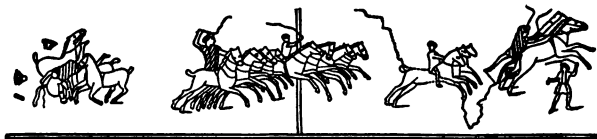
CIRCUS ROMANUS

LESSON XXXI

SECOND DECLENSION (Continued)

Nouns of the second declension which end in **-um** in the nominative singular are *neuter*.

Neuter nouns of *all* declensions have the *nominative* and *accusative cases alike*, and in the plural *these* cases always end in **-a**.

The neuter forms of every adjective (except **pulchra**) so far given may be found by changing the ending **-a** to **-um**, as, **longa, longum**. This neuter form is declined like **oppidum**.

Notice that the *dative* and *ablative* plural of the first and second declension nouns end in **-īs**.

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
		Terminations		*Terminations*
Nom.	oppidum	um	oppida	a
Gen.	oppidī	ī	oppidōrum	ōrum
Dat.	oppidō	ō	oppidīs	īs
Acc.	oppidum	um	oppida	a
Abl.	oppidō	ō	oppidīs	īs

NOTE. — Compare very carefully the terminations of feminine, masculine, and neuter nouns.

LITUUS

LESSON XXXII

VOCABULARY

NOUNS	VERBS	PRONOUNS
bellum, -ī, n., *war*.	**occupāre**, *to seize*.	**quis**, *who*.
dōnum, -ī, n., *gift*.	**dōnāre**, *to give*.	**quem**, *whom*.
frūmentum, -ī, n., *grain*.		**quid**, *what*.
templum, -ī, n., *temple*.		
perīculum, -ī, n., *danger*.		

EXERCISE

Decline:

1. Great danger.   2. Small town.   3. White rose.
4. Wicked slave.   5. Long war.

TEMPLUM

LESSON XXXIII

ADJECTIVES (Continued)

Latin adjectives are declined like nouns and, in order to agree with their nouns in gender, they have a masculine, a feminine, and a neuter form.

Adjectives of the first-and-second declension have their feminine forms like nouns of the first declension, and their masculine and neuter forms like masculine and neuter nouns of the second declension.

longus, *long.*   Base, **long.**

SINGULAR

	Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
Nom.	longus	longa	longum
Gen.	longī	longae	longī
Dat.	longō	longae	longō
Acc.	longum	longam	longum
Abl.	longō	longā	longō

PLURAL

	Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
Nom.	longī	longae	longa
Gen.	longōrum	longārum	longōrum
Dat.	longīs	longīs	longīs
Acc.	longōs	longās	longa
Abl.	longīs	longīs	longīs

VOCABULARY

ADJECTIVES

novus, nova, novum, *new.*
clārus, clāra, clārum, *clear, bright; famous.*
multus, multa, multum, *much;* plural, *many.*

NOTE. — Adjectives like these are always declined in the three genders.

EXERCISE

Decline in the three genders:

1. Altus.   2. Bonus.   3. Lātus.   4. Māgnus.
5. Malus.

SIGNA ROMANA
1. Aquila   2. Signum   3. Vexillum

LESSON XXXIV

EXERCISE

Translate into English, giving the reason for the ending of each adjective:

1. Frūmentum multum portāmus.
2. Oppida sunt māgna.
3. Via est longa.
4. Servī sunt malī.
5. Servōs bonōs laudābō.
6. Oppidum est clārum.
7. Rosae sunt albae.
8. Cui fābulam bonam nārrās?
9. Equus bonus est parvus.
10. Quem laudābātis.

TEMPLUM JOVIS CAPITOLINI

LESSON XXXV

READING LESSON

GERMĀNIA

Germānia patria Germānōrum est.   In silvīs lātīs
Germāniae sunt ferae multae.   Multī Germānī in
oppidīs māgnīs et in vīcīs (*villages*) parvīs habitant.
Multī sunt agricolae.   Bella Germānōrum sunt
māgna.   Germānī bellum amant et saepe pūgnant.

GAIUS JULIUS CÆSAR
Who twice invaded Germany

LESSON XXXVI

DATIVE WITH ADJECTIVES

VOCABULARY

NOUNS

oculus, -ī, m., *eye*

locus, -ī, m., *place, spot.* **Locus** is neuter in the plural and is declined **loca, locōrum,** etc.

Mārcus, -ī, m., *Mārcus, Mark*

forma, -ae, f., *beauty, form*

ADJECTIVES

idōneus, -a, -um, *fit, suitable* (for)

amīcus, -a, -um, *friendly* (to)

inimīcus, a, -um, *unfriendly* (to), *hostile* (to)

grātus, -a, -um, *pleasing* (to), *agreeable* (to)

cārus, -a, -um, *dear* (to)

fīdus, -a, -um, *faithful* (to)

dīgnus, -a, -um, *worthy, dignified*

meus, -a, -um, *my, mine*

barbarus, -a, -um, *strange, barbarous.* As a noun, **barbarī, -ōrum,** m. plural, *savages, barbarians.*

RULE

The dative is used with the adjectives **idōneus, amīcus, inimīcus, grātus, cārus, fīdus,** *to denote the object toward which the given quality is directed.*

EXERCISE

Translate.

1. Locus est idōneus casae parvae.
2. Dōnum meum erat [1] grātum Mārcō.
3. Cūr erant barbarī inimīcī lēgātō clārō?
4. Domina est amīca puellīs.
5. Forma rēgīnae dīgnae erat grāta oculīs dominārum.
6. Serva erat fīda rēgīnae pulchrae.
7. Mea fīlia est cāra puellae parvae.
8. Patria est cāra nautīs et agricolīs.
9. Rēgīna erat amīca servīs.
10. Servī erant fīdī dominō.

---

[1] **Erat,** *was;* **erant,** *were.*

SCUTUM

LESSON XXXVII

VOCABULARY

NOUNS

cŏpia, -ae, f., *abundance, plenty*
animus, -ī, m., *mind, soul, heart*
annus, -ī, m., *year*
frūmenta, n. pl., *standing grain*
lūdus, -ī, m., *school, play*
pīlum, -ī, n., *spear*
scūtum, -ī, n., *shield*
verbum, -ī, n., *word*

VERBS

cēlāre, *to hide, conceal*
exclāmāre, *to cry out, exclaim*
mūtāre, *to change*

ADJECTIVES

antīquus, -a, -um, *old, ancient*
certus, -a, -um, *certain, fixed*
mātūrus, -a, -um, *ripe, mature*
centum, indeclinable, *hundred*

Discuss English derivatives from the Latin words in the vocabulary.

LESSON XXXVIII

REVIEW OF SECOND DECLENSION

Translate into English:

1. Frūmenta sunt nōn mātūra in agrīs.

2. Incolae cibum et aquam in silvās dēnsās portant.

3. Est in agrīs cōpia frūmentī.

4. Ubi scūta et pīla cēlābātis? Scūta et pīla in oppidō cēlābāmus.

5. Lēgātus cum amīcīs Belgīs dōna parābit.

6. Annus est longus.

7. Verba dominī animōs servōrum mūtābunt.

8. Servī in īnsulā exclāmābant.

9. In lūdō erant centum puellae.

10. Scūtum lēgātī est longum.

11. Pīla ad oppidum portābitis.

12. In oppidīs antīquīs erant multī barbarī.

CARRUS

LESSON XXXIX

CONJUGATION OF *SUM*, BE

Principal parts: **sum, esse, fuī.**
The *present stem* is **-es**; the *perfect*, **fu.**

Present Indicative

SINGULAR	PLURAL
1. **sum,** *I am*	**sumus,** *we are*
2. **es,** *you are*	**estis,** *you are*
3. **est,** *he, she,* or *it is, there is*	**sunt,** *they are, there are*

Imperfect Indicative

SINGULAR	PLURAL
1. **eram,** *I was*	**erā'mus,** *we were*
2. **erās,** *you were*	**erā'tis,** *you were*
3. **erat,** *he, she,* or *it was, there was*	**erant,** *they were, there were*

Future Indicative

SINGULAR	PLURAL
1. **erō,** *I shall be*	**e'rimus,** *we shall be*
2. **eris,** *you will be*	**e'ritis,** *you will be*
3. **erit,** *he, she,* or *it will be*	**erunt,** *they will be*

ARCUS

LESSON XL

EXERCISE

Translate into English:

1. In oppidō erāmus.
2. Oppidum est māgnum.
3. Ubi eritis?   In oppidō?
4. In silvā erimus.
5. Erās bonus.
6. Erātis malī.
7. Nōn malī sumus.
8. Cūr nōn bonus es?
9. Bellum erat longum.
10. In īnsulīs parvīs erunt.

ROMAN WEARING TOGA

LESSON XLI

EXERCISE

Translate into Latin:

1. They are in the small town.
2. You (*plural*) were bad.
3. We shall be slaves.
4. I am faithful.
5. He was in the forest.
6. You (*sing.*) will be with (*your*) master.
7. They will be good.
8. You (*plural*) are faithful.
9. We were with the ladies.
10. She will be with the little girl.

LESSON XLII

READING LESSON

MĀRCUS ET EQUUS

Mārcus in Ītaliā habitābat. Amīcus bonus Mārcō equum māgnum et pulchrum dōnābat. Mārcus equum amābāt; equō aquam et frūmentum saepe dōnābat. Ōlim (*once upon a time*) equus in silvam dēnsam errābat (*wandered*). In silvā erant ferae multae et māgnae. Equus timidus māgnō in perīculō erat, sed Mārcus equum līberābat.

LESSON XLIII

PASSIVE VOICE

The rules for forming the present, imperfect, and future indicative in the passive voice are the same as in the active voice, the passive personal endings taking the place of the active ones.

The personal endings in the passive voice are:

Singular		Plural
First person	**-r**	**-mur**
Second person	**-ris (re)**	**-minī**
Third person	**-tur**	**-ntur**

Present Indicative

Singular

1. **por'tor**, *I am carried*
2. **portār'is** or **portā're**, *you are carried*
3. **portā'tur**, *he, she,* or *it is carried*

Plural

1. **portā'mur**, *we are carried*
2. **portā'minī**, *you are carried*
3. **portan'tur**, *they are carried*

Imperfect Indicative

Singular

1. **portā'bar**, *I was carried*
2. **portābā'ris (re)**, *you were carried*
3. **portābā'tur**, *he, she,* or *it was carried*

<center>PLURAL</center>

1. **portābā'mur,** *we were carried*
2. **portābā'minī,** *you were carried*
3. **portāban'tur,** *they were carried*

Future Indicative

<center>SINGULAR</center>

1. **portā'bor,** *I shall be carried*
2. **portā'beris (re),** *you will be carried*
3. **portā'bitur,** *he, she,* or *it will be carried*

<center>PLURAL</center>

1. **portā'bimur,** *we shall be carried*
2. **portābi'minī,** *you will be carried*
3. **portābun'tur,** *they will be carried*

NOTES. — Note the change in the vowel of the tense sign in the first and second persons in the singular, and in the third person in the plural of the future passive.

A vowel before the final -r in words of more than one syllable is short, as in **portābor.**

Compare very carefully the English translation of the active and passive in each tense.
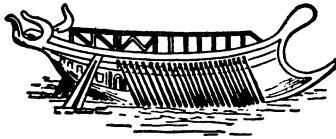
<center>NAVIS</center>

LESSON XLIV

REVIEW OF ACTIVE AND PASSIVE FORMS OF VERBS

EXERCISE

Conjugate in the present, imperfect, and future indicative in the passive voice:

Laudāre, amāre, necāre, vocāre, and nārrāre.

LESSON XLV

EXERCISE

Translate; giving the tense, voice, person, and number of each verb:

1. Pūgnābunt.	9. Culpābāmus.
2. Amāmur.	10. Amābitur.
3. Laudābantur.	11. Laudor.
4. Necābat.	12. Nārrābuntur.
5. Necāris.	13. Nārrābās.
6. Vocābimus.	14. Necātis.
7. Vocābāmini.	15. Laudāberis.
8. Fugō.	16. Pūgnābam.

IUMENTUM

LESSON XLVI

EXERCISE

Translate into Latin:

1. You (*sing.*) will be called.
2. You (*pl.*) were telling.
3. She does blame.
4. I am praised.
5. They were praised.
6. We shall be loved.
7. You (*sing.*) were carried.
8. I was called.
9. We were living.
10. They will put to flight.
11. I shall free.
12. We shall be freed.
13. They are loved.
14. He will be killed.
15. It was killed.
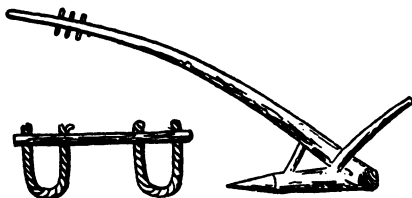
IUGUM ET ARATRUM

LESSON XLVII

ABLATIVE OF PERSONAL AGENT

RULE

The personal agent with a passive verb is expressed by the ablative with **ā** *or* **ab**.

Notes. — In this construction the English translation of **ā, ab** is *by*. This ablative is used with passive verbs to indicate the person by whom an act is performed.

Ā is used only before words beginning with a consonant; **ab** is used before either vowels or consonants.

EXERCISE

Translate into English:

1. Equus ab servō vulnerātur.
2. Fābula pulchra ab amīco meō nārrābātur.
3. Rēgnum ā populō servābātur.
4. Prōvincia ā Belgīs occupātur.
5. Oppidum ā Gallīs occupābitur.
6. Nautae ā servīs vulnerābuntur.
7. Cēna ā fīliā agricolae parābātur.
8. Populus oppidī ā nautīs servābitur.

PILUM

LESSON XLVIII

CONVERSATION EXERCISE

Quis columbam amat?

    Puella columbam amat.

Cūr puella columbam amat?

    Puella columbam amat quia (*because*) columba
       pulchra est.

Ubi columba habitat?

    Columba in silvā habitat.

Quem laudātis?

    Agricolās laudāmus quia agricolae labōrant.

Quem laudās?

    Mārcum laudō quia equum amat.

Quid portātis?

    Rosās portāmus.

Cuius rosās portātis?

    Rosās puellārum portāmus.

Quis servum laudat?

    Dominus bonus servum laudat.

Cūr in īnsulīs habitātis?

    Quia īnsulās amāmus.

Cūr īnsulās amātis?

    Quia sunt māgnae et pulchrae.

Cuius columbās līberābās?

    Columbās puellae līberābam.

Cui fābulam nārrābis?

    Puellīs bonīs fābulam nārrābō.

LESSON XLIX

PRINCIPAL PARTS OF VERBS

The principal parts of a Latin verb are:

The first person singular of the present active indicative.
The present active infinitive.
The first person singular of the perfect active indicative,
and *the perfect passive participle.*

These are called the principal parts because when they are known all forms of the verb may readily be found.

Pres. Ind.	*Pres. Inf.*	*Perf. Ind.*	*Perf. Part.*
portō	portāre	portāvī	portātus

The fixed parts of a verb, to which the different endings are added, are called stems. Every regular verb has three stems: *present, perfect,* and *participial,* corresponding to its principal parts.

To find the present stem of a verb drop -re from the present active infinitive: **portāre**; stem, **portā-**.

To find the perfect stem, drop -ī from the perfect indicative active: **portāvī**; stem, **portāv-**.

To find the participial stem drop -us from the perfect passive participle: **portātus**; stem, **portāt-**.

Verbs whose present stems end in ā are said to be of the first conjugation. In the first conjugation the first person of the perfect indicative active (the third part of the verb) is regularly formed by adding -vī to the present stem.

The perfect passive participle (the fourth part of the

verb) is regularly formed by adding **-tus** to the present stem.

EXERCISES

Give the principal parts of :

Nārrō, laudō, amō, occupō, and pūgnō.

Write the *three* stems of each of the above verbs.

A VESTAL VIRGIN

LESSON L

PERFECT TENSES

To find the perfect stem, drop -ī from the perfect indicative active.

The perfect (the English past and present perfect), the pluperfect (the English past perfect), and the future perfect indicative active are formed from the perfect stem.

The perfect indicative active has its own characteristic personal endings.

	SINGULAR		PLURAL
First person	-ī		-imus
Second person	-istī		-istis
Third person	-it		-ērunt (-ēre)

The perfect tense is formed from the perfect stem plus the perfect personal endings.

The perfect indicative represents an action as completed at the present time, or it may simply represent something that happened in the past.

Perfect Indicative Active

SINGULAR

1. **portā′vī,** *I carried, I have carried, I did carry*
2. **portāvis′tī,** *you carried, have carried, did carry*
3. **portā′vit,** *he, she,* or *it carried*
   he, she, or *it has carried*
   he, she, or *it did carry*

PLURAL

1. **portā'vimus,** *we carried*
                  we have carried
                  we did carry
2. **portāvis'tis,** *you carried*
                  you have carried
                  you did carry
3. **portāvē'runt,** *they carried*
       or   *they have carried*
   portāvē're   *they did carry*

EXERCISE

Translate into English:

1. Pūgnāvistis.
2. Nārrāvērunt.
3. Habitāvimus.
4. Vocāvī.
5. Laudāvērunt.
6. Fugāvistī.
7. Habitāvī.
8. Pūgnāvit.
9. Vocāvimus.
10. Laudāvēre.

YOUTH READING A PAPYRUS ROLL

LESSON LI

EXERCISE

Translate into Latin:

1. She has called.
2. You (*pl.*) have fought.
3. I have hastened.
4. They have told.
5. We have praised.
6. They will call.
7. I was praising.
8. You (*sing.*) have loved.
9. They have blamed.
10. He freed.
11. We did call.
12. They loved.
13. You (*pl.*) do hasten.
14. I praised.
15. She will praise.

ANULUS

LESSON LII

PLUPERFECT INDICATIVE ACTIVE

The pluperfect tense is formed from the perfect stem plus tense sign -era plus regular personal endings.

The pluperfect indicative represents an action as completed before some past time.

SINGULAR

1. **portā'veram**, *I had carried*
2. **portā'verās**, *you had carried*
3. **portā'verat**, *he, she,* or *it had carried*

PLURAL

1. **portāverā'mus**, *we had carried*
2. **portāverā'tis**, *you had carried*
3. **portā'verant**, *they had carried*

EXERCISE

Translate into English:

1. Pūgnāverāmus.
2. Nārrat.
3. Laudābunt.
4. Fugāverās.
5. Amāverant.
6. Nārrāvistī.
7. Culpāveram.
8. Habitāverātis.
9. Habitāvit.
10. Līberāverat.

LESSON LIII

EXERCISE

Translate into Latin :

1. You (*pl.*) had hastened.
2. He had loved.
3. I had told.
4. They have praised.
5. They had praised.
6. You (*sing.*) had fought.
7. She was calling.
8. I shall seize.
9. You (*sing.*) carry.
10. We had freed.
11. She has called.
12. They had hastened.
13. I did prepare.
14. You (*pl.*) worked.
15. We had told.
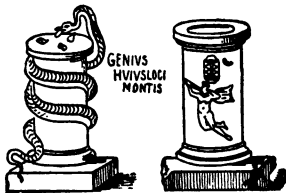
ARAE

LESSON LIV

FUTURE PERFECT INDICATIVE ACTIVE

The future perfect tense is formed from the perfect stem plus tense sign **-eri** plus regular personal endings.

The future perfect indicative represents an action as having taken place before some definite time in the future.

<div align="center">SINGULAR</div>

1. **portā′verō**, *I shall have carried*
2. **portā′veris**, *you will have carried*
3. **portā′verit**, *he, she,* or *it will have carried*

<div align="center">PLURAL</div>

1. **portāve′rimus**, *we shall have carried*
2. **portāve′ritis**, *you will have carried*
3. **portā′verint**, *they will have carried*

EXERCISE

Translate into English:

1. Necāverint.	6. Nārrābit.
2. Dōnāverō.	7. Laudāveris.
3. Occupāverātis.	8. Parāverimus.
4. Necāvistī.	9. Properābās.
5. Dōnāveritis.	10. Properāverit.

LESSON LV

EXERCISE

Translate into Latin:

1. We shall have prepared.
2. You (*sing.*) will have fought.
3. They will have called.
4. You (*pl.*) have praised.
5. I had hastened.
6. He will have killed.
7. You (*pl.*) will have told.
8. She will hasten.
9. We have blamed.
10. I shall have set free.
11. I was calling.
12. You (*sing.*) did prepare.
13. He does announce.
14. We shall have worked.
15. They had blamed.
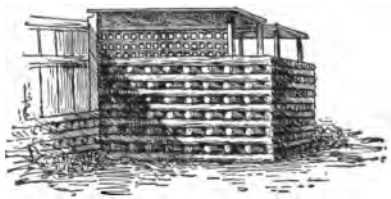
AGGER

LESSON LVI

EXERCISE

Translate into English :

1. Puella columbās pulchrās amāvit.
2. Dominī servōs malōs culpāverint.
3. Cūr equum nōn līberāvistī?
4. Feram māgnam necāverāmus.
5. Servī fīdī ad mūrōs altōs properāverant.
6. Mārcus equīs frūmentum dōnāverit.
7. Amīcī Mārcum laudāvērunt.
8. Servī in agrīs labōrāverant.
9. Properāvistis.
10. Ad oppidum properāveris.

GALLI

LESSON LVII

EXERCISE

Translate into Latin :

1. Where had the girls worked?
2. We shall have told the story.
3. I was praising [*my*] master.
4. You (*sing.*) have driven away the doves.
5. You (*pl.*) live on the island.
6. He will fight with the sailor.
7. You (*sing.*) had seized the grain.
8. They will have blamed [*their*] slaves.
9. She has hastened into the town.
10. I had worked in the forest.

VEXILLUM

LESSON LVIII

ABLATIVE OF THE PLACE FROM WHICH

The place from which is expressed by the ablative with the prepositions ā or **ab**, **dē**, **ē** or **ex**.

> ā or **ab**, *from, away from.*
> **dē**, *from, down from.*
> **ē** or **ex**, *from, out from, out of.*

EXERCISE

Translate into English:

1. Mōnstrum māgnum ex aquā ad terram properat.
2. Servus malus ex castrīs arma portābit.
3. Nautae ā silvā ad īnsulam properāvērunt.
4. Columbae albae dē templō volābant.
5. Multī amīcī ex templō properant.
6. Nautae cibum ab oppidō ad īnsulam portābunt.
7. Lēgātus ex oppidō māgnō in vīcum parvum properābat.
8. Columbae dē templō ad terram volant.
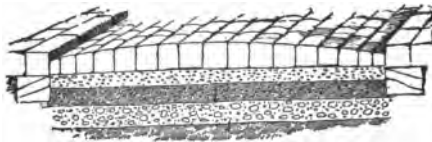
CROSS SECTION OF A ROMAN ROAD

LESSON LIX

READING LESSON

MĀRCUS

Mārcus in casā in īnsulā māgnā habitāvit. Ōlim errāvit in silvam dēnsam, ubi erant multae ferae. Ferae malae Mārcum vulnerāvērunt, sed Mārcus exclāmāvit. Agricolae ex agrīs in silvam dēnsam properāvērunt, ferās fugāvērunt et Mārcum servāvērunt.

TESTUDO

LESSON LX

REVIEW

Translate into English, giving special attention to form of verbs and construction of nouns:

1. Gallī multōs agrōs in prōvinciā vāstāvērunt.
2. Agrī multī ā Gallīs vāstantur.
3. Mārcus populō Ītaliae victōriam nūntiābit.
4. Servī dominōrum ex oppidīs in prōvinciam frūmentum portābǎnt.
5. Puella bona ā fēminā malā culpābātur.
6. Domina cum amīcō habitāverat.
7. Dominī servōs fīdōs līberāverint.
8. Cēnæ bonæ ā nautīs laudābuntur.
9. Nauta in īnsulā māgnā habitat.
10. Cūr erant dominae servō inimīcae?
11. Fīlia agricolae ad vīcum properāvit.
12. Silva māgna est dēnsa.

CASTELLUM

LESSON LXI

PERFECT PASSIVE SYSTEM

The perfect passive system is built on the participial stem, which is found by dropping the -us from the perfect passive participle (the last one of the principal parts). The perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect tenses in the passive voice are made by combining the participial stem, plus the endings seen in **bonus, bona, bonum,** to agree with the subject, with **sum** for the perfect, **eram** for the pluperfect, and **erō** for the future perfect tense.

THIRD PERSON SINGULAR

portā'tus est,	*he has been carried*
	he was carried
portā'ta est,	*she has been carried*
	she was carried
portā'tum est,	*it has been carried*
	it was carried

THIRD PERSON PLURAL

portā'tī sunt,	*they* (mas.) *have been carried*
	they were carried
portā'tae sunt,	*they* (fem.) *have been carried*
	they were carried
portā'ta sunt,	*they* (neu.) *have been carried*
	they were carried

Perfect Tense

1. **portā'tus sum,** *I have been carried*
   I was carried
2. **portā'tus es,** *you have been carried*
   you were carried
3. **portā'tus est,** *he has been carried*
   he was carried

1. **portā'tī sumus,** *we have been carried*
   we were carried
2. **portā'tī estis,** *you have been carried*
   you were carried
3. **portā'tī sunt,** *they have been carried*
   they were carried

VINEA

LESSON LXII

EXERCISE

Translate into English:

1. Oppida ā servīs occupāta sunt.
2. Laudātī sumus.
3. Equus necātus est.
4. Fābula ā puellā nārrāta est.
5. Fābulae nārrātae sunt.
6. Ā nautīs vulnerātī estis.
7. Vulnerāta es.
8. Servātus sum.
9. Servī ā dominīs servātī sunt.
10. Laudāta sum.
11. Amātae sumus.
12. Mōnstrum necātum est.

EQUES

LESSON LXIII

EXERCISE

Translate into Latin:

1. We have been wounded by the slave.
2. You (*sing.*) have been praised.
3. Food has been prepared.
4. The wild beasts have been killed by the sailors.
5. You (*pl.*) have been excited.
6. She has been wounded.
7. The town has been seized by the wicked farmers.
8. The land has been laid waste.
9. The victories have been announced by a faithful slave.
10. I have been freed.
11. The slaves have been called.
12. The grain has been given.
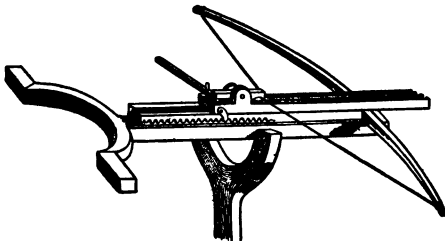
SCORPIO

LESSON LXIV

PLUPERFECT TENSE

SINGULAR

1. **portā'tus eram,** *I had been carried*
2. **portā'tus erās,** *you had been carried*
3. **portā'tus erat,** *he had been carried*

PLURAL

1. **portā'tī erā'mus,** *we had been carried*
2. **portā'tī erā'tis,** *you had been carried*
3. **portā'tī erant,** *they had been carried*

EXERCISE

Translate into English:

1. Victōria ab agricolīs reportāta erat.
2. Puella bona creāta erat.
3. Vīcī multī occupātī erant.
4. Citātī erāmus.
5. Amātus erās.
6. Ā dominā laudātus erat.
7. Cūrātī erātis.
8. Ā barbarīs vulnerātī erāmus.
9. Frūmentum dōnātum erat.
10. Servātus eram.
11. Laudātae erāmus.
12. Oppida occupāta erant.

LESSON LXV

EXERCISE

Translate into Latin:

1. The story had been told by the little girl.
2. Many roads had been pointed out.
3. I had been freed by the sailor.
4. You (*pl.*) had been praised.
5. The good horse had been killed by the wild beast.
6. You (*sing.*) had been freed.
7. We had been cared for.
8. Beautiful gifts had been carried out of the town.
9. Arms had been given to the good sailors.
10. I had been blamed.
11. You (*pl.*) had been called by the slaves.

MILITES ROMANI LEGIONARII

LESSON LXVI

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

SINGULAR

1. **portā′tus erō,** *I shall have been carried*
2. **portā′tus eris,** *you will have been carried*
3. **portā′tus erit,** *he will have been carried*

PLURAL

1. **portā′tī e′rimus,** *we shall have been carried*
2. **portā′tī e′ritis,** *you will have been carried*
3. **portā′tī erunt,** *they will have been carried*

Translate into English:

1. Superātī erunt.
2. Ā dominō meō laudātus erō.
3. Cibus ā servō fīdō parātus erit.
4. Oppida occupāta erunt.
5. Cūrātus eris.
6. Creātī erimus.
7. Ītalia vāstāta erit.
8. Servātī eritis.
9. Cūrātus erō.
10. Superātī erimus.
11. Laudātae erunt.
12. Līberāta erō.

LESSON LXVII

EXERCISE

Translate into Latin:

1. I shall have been called to the town.
2. The victory will have been announced.
3. The slaves will have been conquered.
4. He will have been praised by the sailors.
5. You (*sing.*) will have been killed.
6. The battles will have been reported by the barbarians.
7. She will have been saved.
8. You (*pl.*) will have been saved.
9. I shall have been called.
10. They will have been freed.
11. The large monster will have been killed.
12. Grain will have been given by the good farmers.

A ROMAN LITTER

LESSON LXVIII

EXERCISE

Translate into English:

1. Servī ā dominīs vocātī erant.
2. Fābula ab amīcō meō nārrāta erit.
3. Oppidum ā populō servātum erat.
4. Vulnerātī sumus.
5. Laudātus erās.
6. Prōvinciae occupātae sunt.
7. Prōvincia vāstāta erit.
8. Ab incolīs cūrātī estis.
9. Servātī eritis.
10. Vocātus erō.
11. Frūmentum in oppidum portātum est
12. Victōriae nūntiātae erunt.
13. Cibus parātus erat.
14. Aqua ab īnsulā portāta est.
15. Culpātī erātis.

COIN OF PYRRHUS

LESSON LXIX

EXERCISE

Translate into Latin:

1. The pictures had been carried to the town.
2. Many horses had been killed.
3. We shall have been called.
4. You (*sing.*) will have been overcome.
5. I shall have been wounded.
6. A good road had been pointed out.
7. A great battle had been reported.
8. You (*pl.*) had been saved.
9. A long story had been told by the little girl.
10. A famous victory will have been announced.
11. A beautiful rose has been given.
12. We have been blamed by the slaves.
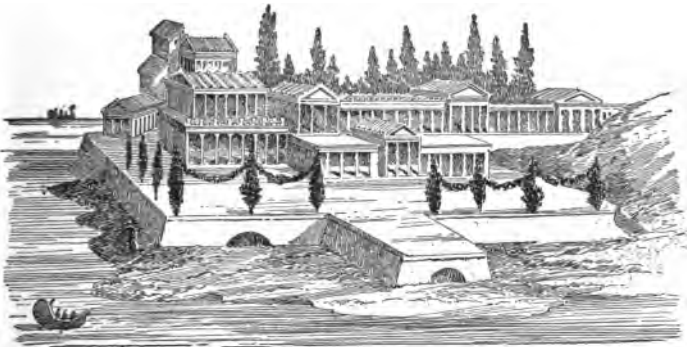
A ROMAN VILLA

LESSON LXX

READING LESSON

RŌMĀNĪ ET SABĪNĪ [1]

Rōmulus Rōmam, pulchrum Ītaliae oppidum, aedificāvit. Rōmānī in oppidō habitāvērunt. Validī [2] erant Rōmānī et patriam amāvērunt. Saepe cum Sabīnīs pūgnāvērunt et saepe eōs (*them*) superāvērunt. Ōlim erat victōria diū dubia. Nam Sabīnī arma bona habuērunt [3] et mãgnā cum audāciā pūgnāvērunt. Sed Rōmānī Sabīnōs fugāvērunt. Cāra Rōmānīs erat illa (*that*) victōria.

[1] **Sabīnī** = the Sabines, a tribe in Italy.   [2] **Validī** = strong.
[3] **Habuērunt** = they had.

LESSON LXXI

MASCULINE NOUNS OF THE FIRST DECLENSION

Agricola bonus *aquam portat.*
Fīlia **agricolae bonī** *fābulās nārrat.*
Nauta **agricolae bonō** *pecūniam dōnat.*
Puellae **agricolam bonum** *vocant.*
Servī ab **agricolā bonō** *laudantur.*

	SINGULAR
Nom.	agricola bonus
Gen.	agricolae bonī
Dat.	agricolae bonō
Acc.	agricolam bonum
Abl.	agricolā bonō

Agricolae bonī *patriam amant.*
Dōna agricolārum bonōrum *māgna sunt.*
Puellae agricolīs bonīs *fābulās nārrant.*
Poēta agricolās bonōs *laudat.*
Pīrātae cum agricolīs bonīs *nōn habitant.*

PLURAL

Nom.	agricolae bonī
Gen.	agricolārum bonōrum
Dat.	agricolīs bonīs
Acc.	agricolās bonōs
Abl.	agricolīs bonīs

When an adjective is used with a noun, it must show by its ending the same gender, number, and case. A masculine noun of the first declension takes a masculine adjective, which has the endings of the second declension.

VOCABULARY

Galba, -ae, m., *Galba.*
pīrāta, -ae, m., *pirate.*
poēta, -ae, m., *poet.*

Decline:

1. Pīrāta malus.   2. Poēta clārus.

Write the Latin for the following:

1. Faithful sailor's.
2. With the wicked sailor.
3. Worthy poets (*accusative*).
4. Of the good farmers.
5. For the unfriendly pirate.

LESSON LXXII

NOUNS IN *-IUS* AND *-IUM*. VOCATIVE CASE

Nouns of the second declension in -ius and -ium end in -ī in the genitive singular, not in -iī: **filius**, gen., **filī**; **praesidium**, gen., **praesi′dī**. These shortened genitive forms are accented on the syllable before the last, even if short. Adjectives are not thus contracted.

Filius, m., *son.*	Praesidium, n., *garrison.*
Base, fili-.	Base, praesidi-.

SINGULAR

Nom.	filius	praesidium
Gen.	filī	praesidī
Dat.	filiō	praesidiō
Acc.	filium	praesidium
Abl.	filiō	praesidiō

The plural is regular. Note that the -i of the base is lost only in the genitive singular.

VOCABULARY

aedificium, aedifi′cī, n., *building, edifice.*
filius, filī, m., *son.*
nūntius, nūntī, m., *messenger.*
praesidium, praesi′dī, n., *garrison, guard.*
proelium, proelī, n., *battle.*

Decline:

1. Nūntius fīdus.   2. Proelium longum.

The vocative is the case of direct address. In Latin it is regularly like the nominative. The following are the exceptions:

1. Nouns of the second declension ending in **-us** like **dominus** have the vocative singular in **-e**, as **domine**, *O Master !*

2. Proper nouns ending in -ius and also the common noun **fīlius** form the vocative singular in the same manner as the genitive singular; hence, **Vergi'lī** and **fīlī** may be either genitive singular or vocative singular.

EXERCISE

Translate into English:

1. Male serve.
2. Male fīlī.
3. Malī fīlī.
4. Malī fīliī.
5. Clāre domine.
6. Multōrum proeliōrum.
7. Bellī longī.
8. Ad proelia dūra.

LESSON LXIII

SECOND DECLENSION NOUNS IN *-ER* AND *-IR*

Puer, m., *boy.* Base, **puer-**   **Ager**, m., *field.* Base, **agr-**

	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Nom.	puer	puerī	ager	agrī
Gen.	puerī	puerōrum	agrī	agrōrum
Dat.	puerō	puerīs	agrō	agrīs
Acc.	puerum	puerōs	agrum	agrōs
Abl.	puerō	puerīs	agrō	agrīs

In some words with bases ending in **-r**, the **-e** is inserted in the nominative singular only, for pronunciation. The genitive printed after a word in the vocabulary will show whether or not the **e** of the nominative appears in the other cases.

VOCABULARY

liber, librī, m., *book.*
magister, magistrī, m., *master, teacher.*
signifer, signi'ferī, m., *standard-bearer.*
vir, virī, m., *man.*

EXERCISE

Decline in Latin:

1. Strong standard-bearer.
2. New book.
3. Good messenger.
4. Large building.

LESSON LXXIV

EXERCISE

Translate into English:

1. Nautae puerīs bonīs sagittās dōnant.
2. Ubi sunt librī puellae?
3. Lēgātus virum fīdum laudāvit.
4. Signifer sīgnum māgnum portāverat.
5. Pīrātae malī in īnsulā habitābant.

Translate into Latin:

1. The small boys wandered into the large forest.
2. The man's son is proud.
3. The good slaves will work in (their) [1] masters' fields.
4. The teacher was praising the small boy.
5. Food had been prepared by the slave.

LESSON LXXV

SECOND DECLENSION ADJECTIVES IN *-ER*

Adjectives of the first and second declensions with bases ending in **-er** have lost the termination **-us** in the nominative masculine singular.

līber, lībera, līberum, *free,* base, **līber-**
pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum, *beautiful,* base, **pulchr-**

SINGULAR

	Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
Nom.	**līber**	**lībera**	**līberum**
Gen.	**līberī**	**līberae**	**līberī**
Dat.	**līberō**	**līberae**	**līberō**
Acc.	**līberum**	**līberam**	**līberum**
Abl.	**līberō**	**līberā**	**līberō**

[1] Words in parenthesis are not to be translated.

PLURAL

	Masc.	*Fem.*	*Neut.*
Nom.	līberī	līberae	lībera
Gen.	līberōrum	līberārum	līberōrum
Dat.	līberīs	līberīs	līberīs
Acc.	līberōs	līberās	lībera
Abl.	līberīs	līberīs	līberīs

SINGULAR

Nom.	pulcher	pulchra	pulchrum
Gen.	pulchrī	pulchrae	pulchrī
Dat.	pulchrō	pulchrae	pulchrō
Acc.	pulchrum	pulchram	pulchrum
Abl.	pulchrō	pulchrā	pulchrō

PLURAL

Nom.	pulchrī	pulchrae	pulchra
Gen.	pulchrōrum	pulchrārum	pulchrōrum
Dat.	pulchrīs	pulchrīs	pulchrīs
Acc.	pulchrōs	pulchrās	pulchra
Abl.	pulchrīs	pulchrīs	pulchrīs

NOTE. — The nominatives, feminine and neuter, show whether -er adjectives are declined like **līber** or **pulcher**.

VOCABULARY

asper, aspera, asperum, *rough, harsh.*

miser, misera, miserum, *wretched, unfortunate*

niger, nigra, nigrum, *black.*

piger, pigra, pigrum, *lazy.*

līberī, līberōrum, m., *children* (lit., the *freeborn* or *free members of a household*).

EXERCISE

Translate into English:

1. Sumus līberī virī.

2. Fēmina misera est quia puerī pigrī sunt.

3. Via longa et aspera erat.

4. Multī puerī equōs nigrōs amant.

5. Agricolae bonī fīliābus[1] rosās pulchrās dōnā-
vērunt.

Translate into Latin:

1. The woman has given (her) son a new book.

2. The master of the slaves was harsh.

3. We had often praised the good sailor.

4. The slave is wretched because he is not free.

5. The farmer will have worked with the lazy
slave.

LESSON LXXVI

ABLATIVE OF MEANS OR INSTRUMENT

Means or instrument is expressed by the ablative with-
out a preposition.   This answers the question " By means
of what? "   " With what? "

> *Vir feram* **pīlō** *necāvit.*
> The man killed the wild beast **with a javelin.**
>
> *Servī* **gladiīs** *pūgnābunt.*
> The slaves will fight **with swords.**

[1] The dative and ablative plural of the first declension nouns,
fīlia, *daughter*, and **dea**, *goddess*, end in -ābus instead of -īs.

VOCABULARY

arō, arāre, arāvī, arātus, *plow.*
dō, dare, dedī, datus, *give.*
gladius, gladī, m., *sword.*

Note the irregularities in the principal parts of **dō**. The stems are found in the regular way.

EXERCISE

Translate :

1. Agricola validus agrum equīs arābat.
2. Tubā sīgnum dabimus.
3. Rēgīna ad poētam clārum dōna portāverat.
4. Pīrātae malī nautās fīdōs gladiīs longīs necāvērunt.
5. Galba columbam sagittā vulnerāvit.

Translate into Latin :

1. The strong sailors will put the lazy pirates to flight with spears.
2. Famous poets will praise the beautiful queen.
3. The bad master fights with a javelin.
4. Galba had wounded the wild beast in the forest with an arrow.
5. The farmers were carrying grain on large wagons.

LESSON LXXVII

REVIEW OF SECOND DECLENSION

Review constructions, declension of nouns and adjectives, and verb forms in the following exercise.

Translate into English:

1. Magister puerum bonum laudāvit.
2. Fīlius poētae timidus est.
3. Ubi est liber novus?
4. Nūntium fīdum semper (*always*) cūrābimus.
5. Virī in vīcō frūmentum cēlābant.
6. Sīgnifer ad bellum properābit.
7. Erant equī albī in agrō.
8. Cum servō miserō labōrābam.
9. Scūtum fīlī validum erat.
10. In templum pīctūrās pulchrās portāverimus.
11. Nauta līber fīliābus fīdīs pecūniam dedit.
12. Locum idōneum castrīs parvīs dēmōnstrāverat.
13. Forma rēgīnae pulchrae erat grāta oculīs dominārum.
14. Cūr pīlīs nōn pūgnāvistis?
15. Quem puer superbus culpat?

LESSON LXXVIII

VERBS — SECOND CONJUGATION

The same rules as to stem, tense sign, and personal endings are followed for forming the different indicative tenses in the second conjugation as in the first.

Note that in the first person singular of the present tense **e** of the stem is retained but shortened before the personal ending **-ō**: **moneō**, *I advise, I warn.*

Verbs of the second conjugation end in **-ēre** in the present infinitive.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.	Perf. Part.
moneō	**monēre**	**monuī**	**monitus**

The present stem is **monē-**; the perfect stem, **monu-**; the participial stem, **monit-**.

Present Active Indicative

SINGULAR

1. **mo'neō**, *I advise, am advising, do advise.*
2. **mo'nēs**, *you advise, are advising, do advise.*
3. **mo'net**, *he, she,* or *it advises, is advising, does advise.*

PLURAL

1. **monē'mus**, *we advise, are advising, do advise.*
2. **monē'tis**, *you advise, are advising, do advise.*
3. **mo'nent**, *they advise, are advising, do advise.*

Imperfect Active Indicative

SINGULAR

1. **monē'bam**, *I was advising, advised, did advise.*
2. **monē'bās**, *you were advising, etc.*
3. **monē'bat**, *he, she,* or *it was advising, etc.*

PLURAL

1. **monēbā'mus**, *we were advising, advised, did advise*
2. **monēbā'tis**, *you were advising, etc.*
3. **monē'bant**, *they were advising, etc.*

Future Active Indicative

SINGULAR

1. **monē'bō**, *I shall advise.*
2. **monē'bis**, *you will advise.*
3. **monē'bit**, *he, she,* or *it will advise.*

Plural

1. monē'bimus, *we shall advise.*
2. monē'bitis, *you will advise.*
3. monē'bunt, *they will advise.*

VOCABULARY

dēleō, dēlēre, dēlēvī, dēlētus, *destroy.*

habeō, habēre, habuī, habitus, *have, hold ; consider.*

moveō, movēre, mōvī, mōtus, *move.* castra movēre, *to break up camp.*

praebeō, praebēre, praebuī, praebitus, *furnish, supply, offer* (prae, *forth,* and habeō, *hold*).

videō, vidēre, vīdī, vīsus, *see.*

NOTE. — Nearly all regular verbs ending in -eō belong to the second conjugation.

Find the stems of each of the above verbs.

Conjugate in the present, imperfect, and future active indicative and give all the English translations of each form :

1. Vidēre.   2. Habēre.   3. Dēlēre.

LESSON LXXIX

EXERCISE

Translate, giving the person and number of each verb :

1. Patriam cāram nōn vidēbimus.
2. Castra movet.
3. Amīcōs bonōs habētis.
4. Frūmentum mātūrum et aquam pūram praebēbō.

5. Aedificium dēlēbant.
6. Mārcum vidēbitis.
7. Cūr puerōs monēbās?
8. Virī frūmentum pūblicum dēlēbunt.
9. Quis pecūniam praebēbit?
10. Mōnstrum māgnum vident.

Translate into Latin:

1. We often warn (our) small friends.
2. The farmers will furnish food to the sailors.
3. You [*pl.*] will consider.
4. She will see the girl.
5. You [*sing.*] were destroying the camp.
6. I see the danger.
7. They were breaking up camp.
8. He has a number of weapons.
9. We were building a wall.
10. The free man will give many arms.

LESSON LXXX

CAROLUS ET PŌMA

Carolus, agricolae fīlius, puer bonus erat sed amīcōs malōs amāvit. Agricola igitur puerō calathum pōmōrum plēnum dedit. Bona erant multa pōma sed pauca erant mala. Puer dōnum dīligenter cūrat, sed pōma mala maculant bona, et mox mala erant cūncta. Tum agricola fīlium ita monuit: " Pōma mala maculant bona, certē malī amīcī maculābunt puerum bonum."

VOCABULARY

calathus, -ī, m., *basket*.

pōmum, -ī, n., *apple*.

plēnus, -a, -um, *full, filled*.
  (Followed by the genitive case.)

maculō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *spoil, spot*.

certē, *surely*.

dīligenter, *carefully*.

cūnctus, -a, -um, *all*.

paucī, -ae, -a, *few*.

igitur, *therefore*.

ita, *therefore, so, thus*.

tum, *then*.

LESSON LXXXI

VOCABULARY REVIEW

aedificium, aedificī, n.

fīlius, fīlī, m.

gladius, gladī, m.

liber, librī, m.

magister, magistrī, m.

nūntius, nūntī, m.

pecūnia, -ae, f.

pīrāta, -ae, m.

poēta, -ae, m.

praesidium, praesidī, n.

proelium, proelī, n.

puer, puerī, m.

sīgnifer, sīgniferī, m.

Vergilius, Vergilī, m.

vir, virī, m.

asper, aspera, asperum.

līber, lībera, līberum.

miser, misera, miserum.

niger, nigra, nigrum.

piger, pigra, pigrum.

pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum.

arō, arāre.

dēleō, dēlēre.

dō, dare.

habeō, habēre.

moneō, monēre.

moveō, movēre.

praebeō, praebēre.

videō, vidēre.

semper.

What Latin words are suggested by the following English words?

library	puerile	admonish
liberty	equine	oculist
mural	dative	nautical
peril	pecuniary	visualize
filial	gladiator	laborious
movement	miserable	evident

Give other English derivatives from the Latin words suggested.

LESSON LXXXII

SECOND CONJUGATION. PERFECT TENSES

The perfect tenses of second conjugation verbs are formed from the third principal part like the perfect tenses of first conjugation verbs.

Perfect Indicative Active

SINGULAR

1. **mo'nuī**, *I advised, have advised, did advise.*
2. **monuis'tī**, *you advised, have advised, did advise.*
3. **mo'nuit**, *he, she,* or *it advised, has advised, did advise.*

PLURAL

1. **monu'imus**, *we advised, have advised, did advise.*
2. **monuis'tis**, *you advised, have advised, did advise.*
3. **monuē'runt** or **monuē're**, *they advised, have advised, did advise.*

Pluperfect Indicative Active

SINGULAR

1. **monu'eram**, *I had advised.*
2. **monu'erās**, *you had advised.*
3. **monu'erat**, *he, she,* or *it had advised.*

PLURAL

1. **monuerā'mus**, *we had advised.*
2. **monuerā'tis**, *you had advised.*
3. **monu'erant**, *they had advised.*

Future Perfect Indicative Active

SINGULAR

1. **monu'erō**, *I shall have advised.*
2. **monu'eris**, *you will have advised.*
3. **monu'erit**, *he, she,* or *it will have advised.*

PLURAL

1. **monue'rimus**, *we shall have advised.*
2. **monue'ritis**, *you will have advised.*
3. **monu'erint**, *they will have advised.*

VOCABULARY

compleō, complēre, complēvī, complētus, *fill up.*
dēbeō, dēbēre, dēbuī, dēbitus, *owe, ought.*
maneō, manēre, mānsī, mānsūrus, *remain.*
teneō, tenēre, tenuī, *hold, keep.*
timeō, timēre, timuī, *fear, be afraid of.*

EXERCISE

Conjugate in all tenses of the active indicative, and give all the English translations of each form.

1. Timēre.	3. Tenēre.
2. Manēre.	4. Dare.

LESSON LXXXIII

EXERCISE

Translate into English:

1. Timuerint.
2. Mānsistis.
3. Vīdit.
4. Tenuerās.
5. Habuērunt.
6. Dēlēverāmus.
7. Mōveritis.
8. Dēbueram.
9. Complēvit.
10. Monuerimus.

Translate into Latin:

1. He will have destroyed.
2. You [*pl.*] have feared.
3. I had considered.
4. They have held.
5. You [*sing.*] will have remained.
6. We had owed.
7. She has warned.
8. I shall have moved.
9. You [*pl.*] had remained.
10. We have destroyed.

LESSON LXXXIV

EXERCISE

Translate, giving the person, number, and tense of each verb:

1. Proelium cum barbarīs vīdimus.
2. Ventus oppidum dēlēverat.

3. Amīcīs pecūniam dēbuit.
4. Fāmae perīculī oppidum complēverint.
5. Cūr in vīcō mānsistī?
6. Quid timuerātis?
7. Mōnstrum in īnsulā vīderint.
8. Servī malī in agrīs manēbunt.
9. Virī validī perīculum nōn timent.
10. Ōrnāmentum pulchrum tenēbam.

LESSON LXXXV

EXERCISE

Translate into Latin:

1. I had seen the messenger's danger.
2. We shall have remained in the old town.
3. The men have destroyed the beautiful forest.
4. The boy did not owe (his) friend money.
5. You [pl.] feared the teacher's words.
6. Who had seen the lieutenant?
7. The woman will remain in (her) daughter's cottage.
8. Why were you [sing.] warning the wicked pirates?
9. We are breaking up camp.
10. The free men will have held the town.
11. They will remain.
12. We have considered.

LESSON LXXXVI

REVIEW SENTENCES

Translate into English:

1. Virī māgnā cum audāciā pūgnāverant.
2. In oppidō parvō manēbō.
3. Liber ā fīliō meō datus est.
4. Magister puerīs bonīs fābulam nārrābat.
5. Gladium nūntī vīdimus.
6. Quid tenēbās?
7. Feram sagittīs vulnerāvistis.
8. Cūr poētae bonō pecūniam nōn praebent?
9. Proelium cum barbarīs timuerāmus.
10. Līberōs dominī monuerō.
11. Cūr servus miser ex agrō in oppidum properā-
bat?
12. Quis vīcum pulchrum dēlēvit?
13. Pīrātae pigrī necātī erant.
14. Ā magistrō laudāmur.
15. Ex templō vocāberis.

ABBREVIATIONS FROM LATIN

A.D.	*annō Dominī,*	in the year of our Lord.
A.M.	*ante merīdiem,*	before noon.
etc.	*et cētera,*	and the rest.
i.e.	*id est,*	that is.
N.B.	*notā bene,*	note well, take notice.
P.M.	*post merīdiem,*	after noon.
P.S.	*post scrīptum,*	written after, postscript.
vs.	*versus,*	against.
ult.	*ultimō mēnse,*	last month.
prox	*proximō mēnse,*	next month.
inst.	*īnstantī mēnse,*	the present month.
M.	*merīdiēs,*	noon.
pro et con.	*prō et contrā,*	for and against.

LATIN WORDS AND PHRASES COMMON IN ENGLISH

Alias,	*Otherwise.*
Alibi,	*Elsewhere.*
Equilibrium,	*Equal balance.*
Exit,	*Departure.*
Ex tempore,	*At the time.*
Extemporaneous,	*At the time.*
Finis,	*The end.*
Gratis,	*For nothing.*
Impromptu,	*Off hand.*
Maximum,	*The greatest.*
Minimum,	*The least.*
Omnibus,	*For all.*
Simile,	*A comparison.*
Vacuum,	*Empty space.*
Vale,	*Farewell.*
Verbatim,	*Word for word.*
Veto,	*I forbid.*
Via,	*By the way of.*
Ante bellum,	*Before the war.*
Post bellum,	*After the war.*
Multum in parvo,	*Much in little.*
Pater noster,	*Our Father.*

Habeas corpus,	*Have the body.*
Ad valorem,	*According to value.*
Alma Mater,	*Gentle Mother.*
Bona fide,	*In good faith.*
Deo volente,	*God willing.*
Ex officio,	*By virtue of the office.*
Ex post facto,	*After the deed.*
Fac simile,	*An exact copy.*
Magna Charta,	*The Great Charter.*
Mirabile dictu,	*Strange to tell.*
Pro et con,	*For and against.*
Post mortem,	*After death.*
Pro tempore (pro tem),	*For the time.*
Subpoena,	*Under fear of penalty.*
Tempus fugit,	*Time flies.*
Una voce,	*With one voice.*
Veni, vidi, vici,	*I came, saw, conquered.*
Vice versa,	*The order being reversed.*
Viva voce,	*With the living voice.*
E pluribus unum,	*One out of many.*
In pace,	*In peace.*
In memoriam,	*In memory.*
Labor omnia vincit,	*Labor conquers all.*
Pax vobiscum,	*Peace with you.*
Per annum,	*By the year.*
Per capita,	*By the person (head).*
Per diem,	*By the day.*
Terra firma,	*Solid land.*
Mens sana in corpore sano,	*A sound mind in a sound body.*

FABLES

THE KID AND THE WOLF

Haedus [1] stāns [2] in tectō [3] domūs lupō [4] praeter-
euntī [5] maledīxit. [6] Cui lupus, " Non tū," [7] inquit,
" sed tectum mihi [8] maledīcit." Saepe locus et tem-
pus hominēs timidōs audācēs [9] reddit. [10]

[1] kid
[2] standing
[3] tectum, -i, roof
[4] lupus, -i, wolf
[5] passing by

[6] maledicio, speak ill of, abuse
[7] you
[8] me
[9] bold, daring
[10] makes

THE FOX AND THE GRAPES

Vulpēs [1] ad ūvam [2] subsiliēbat [3] sed eam [4] attin-
gere [5] nōn poterat [6] tandem, dēfatīgāta [7] inānī [8] la-
bōre, exclāmāvit; " At nunc etiam [9] acerbae sunt,
et eās edere nōlō." [10] Haec [11] fābula docet multōs ea
contemnere, [12] quae [13] assequī [14] nōn possint. [15]

[1] fox
[2] bunch of grapes
[3] leaped up
[4] it
[5] to reach
[6] could, was able
[7] exhausted
[8] vain

[9] nunc etiam, after all
[10] I do not wish
[11] this
[12] despise
[13] what
[14] obtain
[15] they can, are able

THE GOAT AND THE WOLF

Lupus capram[1] in altā rūpe[2] stantem[3] cōnspicā-
tus,[4] " Cūr nōn," inquit, " relinquis[5] nūda illa[6] et
sterilia[7] loca, et hūc[8] descendis[9] in herbidōs cam-
pōs,[10] quī[11] tibi[12] laetum pābulum[13] offerunt? "[14]
Cui respondit capra: " Mihi nōn est in animō dulcia
tūtīs praepōnere."[15]

[1] goat	[9] you descend
[2] cliff, rock	[10] fields, plains
[3] standing	[11] which
[4] having seen	[12] you
[5] you leave	[13] food
[6] those	[14] offer
[7] unfruitful	[15] I do not intend to prefer sweet
[8] hither	things to safe ones

THE DOG IN THE MANGER

Canis iacēbat[1] in praesēpe,[2] et bovēs latrandō[3] ā
pābulō arcēbat.[4] Cui unūs boum dīxit; " Quanta[5]
ista invidia[6] est! Nōn pateris[7] aliōs cibum edere,
quem[8] tū ipse[9] edere nōn potes! "[10]

[1] was lying	[6] that jealousy (of yours)
[2] manger	[7] you allow
[3] by barking	[8] which
[4] was keeping away	[9] you yourself
[5] how great	[10] can

THE WOMAN AND THE HEN

Mulier quaedam[1] habēbat[2] gallīnam,[3] quae[4] eī[5]
cotīdiē ovum[6] pariēbat[7] aureum. Mulier ita exīsti-

[1] a certain	[2] had	[3] gallina. -ae, hen	[4] which
[5] her, for her	[6] egg	[7] laid	

mābat: " Mea gallīna sine dubiō massam [8] aurī intus [9] cēlat; sī gallīnam occīdam [10] omne [11] aurum statim [12] possidēbō." [13] Itaque [14] eam occidit. Sed nihil [15] in eā repperit [16] nisi quod [17] in aliīs galīnīs reperītur. Māiōribus [18] dīvitiīs [19] inhiābat [20]; minōrēs [21] etiam perdidit.[22]

[8] quantity
[9] inside
[10] occido, kill
[11] all
[12] immediately
[13] I shall have possession of
[14] and so
[15] nothing
[16] reperio, find
[17] nisi quod, except that
[18] greater
[19] wealth
[20] longed for
[21] smaller
[22] lost

A ROMAN FREIGHT SHIP

POEMS

MICĀ, MICĀ, PARVA STELLA!

Micā, micā, parva stella!
Miror quaenam sīs, tam bella!
Splendēns ēminus in illō,
Alba velut gemma, caelō.

Quandō fervēns Sōl discessit,
Nec calōre prāta pāscit,
Mox ostendis lūmen pūrum,
Micāns, micāns per obscūrum.

Tibi, noctū quī vagātur,
Ob scintillulam grātātur;
Nī micārēs tū, nōn scīret
Quās per viās errāns īret.

Meum saepe thalamum lūce
Speculāris cūriōsā;
Neque carpseris sopōrem
Dōnec vēnit Sōl per auram.

TWINKLE, TWINKLE, LITTLE STAR

Twinkle, twinkle, little star;
How I wonder what you are!
Up above the world so high,
Like a diamond in the sky.

When the blazing sun is gone,
When he nothing shines upon,
Then you show your little light,
Twinkle, twinkle, all the night.

Then the traveler in the dark,
Thanks you for your tiny spark;
He could not tell which way to go
If you did not twinkle so.

In the dark blue sky you keep,
And often through my curtains peep;
For you never shut your eye
Till the sun is in the sky.

AMERICA

Tē canō, Patria,
Candida lībera;
   Tē refert
Portus et exulum
Et tumulus senum
Lībera montium
   Vōx resonet.

Sit modulātiō!
Lībera nātiō
    Dulce canat!
Labra vigentia
Ora faventia
Saxa silentia
    Vōx repleat.

Tūtor es ūnicus
Ūnus avum deus
    Laudō līberīs!
Patria luceat
Lībera fulgeat
Vīs tua mūniat
    Omnipotēns.

THE SHEPHERD PSALM

Dominus regit mē, et nihil mihi deerit.
In locō pascuae ibi mē conlocāvit.
Super aquam refectiōnis ēdūcāvit mē.
Animam meam convertit.   Dēdūxit mē
Super sēmitās iūstitiae, propter nōmen suum.
Nam, et sī ambulāverō in mediō umbrae mortis,
Nōn timēbō mala, quoniam tū mēcum es.
Virga tua et baculus tuus, ipsa mē cōnsōlāta sunt.
Parāstī in cōnspectū meō mēnsam,
Adversus eōs quī tribulant mē.
Impinguāstī in oleō caput meum.

Et calīx meus inēbriāns quam praeclārus est!
Et misericordia tua subsequētur mē
Omnibus diēbus vītae měae, et ut inhabitem
In domō Dominī in longitūdinem diērum.

THE LORD'S PRAYER

Pater noster, quī es in caelīs; sānctificētur nōmen tuum.   Adveniat rēgnum tuum.   Fīat voluntās tua, sīcut in caelō et in terrā.   Panem nostrum dā nōbĭs hodiē.   Et dīmittite nōbīs dēbita nostra, sīcut et nōs dīmittimus dēbitōribus nostrīs.   Et nē nōs indūcās in tentātiōnem, sed līberā nōs ā malō; namque tua sunt rēgnum, potentia et glōria, in aeterna.   Amen!

LATIN–ENGLISH VOCABULARY

Nouns of the First Declension

agricola, -ae, m., *farmer.*
āla, -ae, f., *wing.*
amīcitia, -ae, f., *friendship.*
aqua, -ae, f., *water.*
audācia, -ae, f., *boldness, audacity.*
Belgae, -arum, m., *the Belgians.*
casa, -ae, f., *hut, cottage.*
cēna, -ae, f., *dinner.*
columba, -ae, f., *dove.*
cōpia, -ae, f., *abundance, plenty.* Plural, **cōpiae, -ārum**, *troops.*
culpa, -ae, f., *blame, fault.*
cūra, -ae, f., *care, pains.*
disciplīna, -ae, f., *instruction, training, discipline.*
domina, -ae, f., *mistress, lady.*
fābula, -ae, f., *story, tale, fable.*
fāma, -ae, f., *report, rumor, fame, reputation.*
fēmina, -ae, f., *woman.*
fera, -ae, f., *wild beast.*
fīlia, -ae, f. (dat. and abl. plur. **fīliābus**), *daughter.*
forma, -ae, f., *form, shape; appearance, beauty.*
fuga, -ae, f., *flight.*
Germānia, -ae, f., *Germany.*

Galba, -ae, m., *Galba.*
glōria, -ae, f., *glory, fame.*
hōra, -ae, f., *hour.*
incola, -ae, m. and f., *inhabitant.*
inopia, -ae, f., *want, need, lack.*
īnsula, -ae, f., *island.*
Ītalia, -ae, f., *Italy.*
lūna, -ae, f., *mood.*
nātūra, -ae, f., *nature.*
nauta, -ae, m., *sailor.*
patria, -ae, f., *fatherland, native land.*
pecūnia, -ae, f., *money.*
pīctūra, -ae, f., *picture.*
pīrāta, -ae, m., *pirate.*
poena, -ae, f., *punishment, penalty.*
poēta, -ae, m., *poet.*
porta, -ae, f., *gate, door.*
prōvincia, -ae, f., *territory, province.*
puella, -ae, f., *girl, maiden.*
pūgna, -ae, f., *fight, battle.*
rēgīna, -ae, f., *queen.*
rosa, -ae, f., *rose.*
sagitta, -ae, f., *arrow.*
serva, -ae, f., *slave.*
silva, -ae, f., *wood, forest.*
superbia, -ae, f., *pride, arrogance.*
terra, -ae, f., *earth, land, ground.*
tuba, -ae, f., *trumpet.*
via, -ae, f., *way, road, street.*
victōria, -ae, f., *victory.*
vīta, -ae, f., *life.*

Masculine Nouns of the Second Declension

ager, agrī, m., *field, farm.*
amīcus, -ī, m., *friend.*
animus, -ī, m., *mind, heart; spirit, feeling.*
annus, -ī, m., *year.*
barbarus, -ī, m., *barbarian, savage.*
calathus, -ī, m., *basket.*
carrus, -ī, m., *cart, wagon.*
cibus, -ī, m., *food, victuals.*
equus, -ī, m., *horse.*
fīlius, fīlī, m., *son.*
gladius, gladī, m., *sword.*
lēgātus, -ī, m., *ambassador, lieutenant.*
līberī, līberōrum, m., *children.*
liber, librī, m., *book.*
locus, -ī, m. (plur. **loca, -ōrum**, n.), *place, spot.*
lūdus, -ī, m., *play, school.*
magister, magistrī, m., *master, teacher.*
Mārcus, -ī, m., *Marcus, Mark.*
mūrus, -ī, m., *wall.*
numerus, -ī, m., *number.*
nūntius, nūntī, m., *messenger.*
oculus, ī, m., *eye.*
populus, -ī, m., *people.*
puer, puerī, m., *boy.*
servus, -ī, m., *slave.*
sīgnifer, sīgniferī, m., *standard-bearer*
ventus, -ī, m., *wind.*
vīcus, -ī, m., *village.*
vir, virī, m., *man.*

Neuter Nouns of the Second Declension

aedificium, aedificī, n., *building, edifice.*
arma, -ōrum, n. (plur.), *arms, weapons.*
bellum, -ī, n., *war.*
castra, -ōrum, n. (plur.), *camp.*
dōnum, -ī, n., *gift, present.*
frūmentum, -ī, n., *grain.*
mōnstrum, -ī, n., *monster.*
oppidum, -ī, n., *town.*
ōrnāmentum, -ī, n., *ornament, jewel.*
perīculum, -ī, n., *danger; trial, test.*
pīlum, -ī, n., *spear, javelin.*
pōmum, -ī, n., *apple.*
praesidium, praesidī, n., *garrison, guard.*
proelium, proelī, n., *battle.*
rēgnum, -ī, n., *kingdom; sovereignty.*
scūtum, -ī, n., *shield, buckler.*
sīgnum, -ī, n., *signal; ensign, standard.*
tēlum, -ī, n., *weapon.*
templum, -ī, n., *temple, shrine.*
verbum, -ī, n., *word.*

Verbs

aedificō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *build.*
amō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *love, like, be fond of.*
arō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *plow.*
cēlō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *conceal, hide.*
citō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *rouse, stir up; excite.*
compleō, -ēre, -ēvī, -ētus, *fill up.*
creō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *make, elect, appoint.*

culpō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *blame, censure.*

cūrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *care for, look after.*

dēbeō, -ēre, -uī, -itus, *owe, ought.*

dēleō, -ēre, -ēvī, -ētus, *destroy.*

dēmōnstro, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *point out, show.*

dēsīderō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *long for.*

dō, dare, dedī, datus, *give.*

dōnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *give.*

errō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *wander, stray about.*

exclāmō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *cry out, shout; exclaim.*

fugō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *drive away, put to flight.*

habeō, -ēre, -uī, -itus, *have, hold; consider.*

habitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *dwell, inhabit, live.*

labōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *labor, work.*

laudō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *praise.*

līberō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *free, set free, liberate.*

maculō, -āre, -avī, -ātus, *spoil, spot.*

maneō, -ēre, mānsī, mānsūrus, *remain.*

moneō, -ēre, -uī, -itus, *advise, warn.*

moveō, -ēre, mōvī, mōtus, *move ;* **castra movēre,** *to break up camp.*

mūtō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *change.*

nārro, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *tell, relate.*

necō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *kill.*

nūntiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *announce, report.*

occupō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *seize, take possession of, occupy.*

parō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *prepare, prepare for.*

portō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *carry, bear.*

praebeō, -ēre, -uī, -itus, *furnish, supply, offer. ·*

properō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *hasten, go quickly.*

pūgnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *fight.*

reportō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *carry back; win, gain, report.*
servō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *save, keep, rescue.*
spectō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *look at, witness.*
sum, esse, fuī, futūrus (irreg. verb), *be; exist.*
superō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *conquer, overcome, surpass.*
teneō, -ēre, -uī, ——, *hold, keep.*
timeō, -ēre, -uī, ——, *fear, be afraid of.*
vāstō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *lay waste, devastate.*
videō, -ēre, vīdī, vīsus, *see.*
vocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *call, summon.*
volō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *fly.*
vulnerō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *wound, hurt.*

Adjectives

albus, -a, -um, *white.*
altus, -a, -um, *high, tall, deep.*
amīcus, -a, -um, *friendly.*
antīquus, -a, -um, *former, ancient, old.*
asper, aspera, asperum, *harsh, rough.*
barbarus, -a, -um, *barbarous.*
bonus, -a, -um, *good, kind.*
cārus, -a, -um, *dear, precious.*
centum, (indecl.) numeral, *hundred.*
certus, -a, -um, *certain, fixed, sure.*
clārus, -a, -um, *clear, bright; famous.*
cūnctus, -a, -um, *all.*
dēnsus, -a, -um, *dense, thick.*
dīgnus, -a, -um, *worthy.*
dubius, -a, -um, *doubtful, dubious.*
dūrus, -a, -um, *hard, tough; harsh.*
fīdus, -a, -um, *faithful.*

firmus, -a, -um, *strong, stable, firm.*
grātus, -a, -um, *acceptable, pleasing, agreeable.*
idōneus, -a, -um, *suitable, fit.*
īnfirmus, -a, -um, *weak, infirm.*
inimīcus, -a, -um, *unfriendly, hostile.*
lātus, -a, -um, *wide, broad.*
līber, lībera, līberum, *free.*
longus, -a, -um, *long.*
māgnus, -a, -um, *large, great; loud.*
malus, -a, -um, *bad, wicked, evil.*
mātūrus, -a, -um, *ripe, mature.*
meus, -a, -um (possessive adj.), *my, mine.*
mīrus, -a, -um, *wonderful.*
miser, misera, miserum, *wretched, unfortunate.*
multus, -a, -um, *much;* plural, *many.*
niger, nigra, nigrum, *black.*
novus, -a, -um, *new.*
parvus, -a, -um, *small, little.*
paucī, -ae, -a, *few.*
piger, pigra, pigrum, *lazy.*
plēnus, -a, -um, *full, filled.*
prīmus, -a, -um, *first.*
pūblicus, -a, -um, *public, of the people.*
pulcher, -chra, -chrum, *beautiful, pretty.*
pūrus, -a, -um, *pure.*
superbus, -a, -um, *proud, haughty.*
suus, -a, -um (reflexive possessive adj.), *his, her, its, their.*
timidus, -a, -um, *timid.*
tuus, -a, -um (possessive adj.), *your, yours.*
validus, -a, -um, *strong, well, able.*
vērus, -a, -um, *true, actual.*

Adverbs

bene, *well.*
certē, *certainly.*
cūr (interrogative), *why, wherefore.*
dīligenter, *carefully.*
diū, *for a long time, long.*
ita, *therefore, so, thus.*
nōn, *not.*
ōlim, *formerly, once upon a time.*
saepe, *often, frequently.*
semper, *always, forever.*
tum, *then.*
ubi (interrogative), *where, when.*

Prepositions

ā or **ab,** prep. with abl., *from, away from, by.*
ad, prep. with acc., *to, towards, near.*
cum, prep. with abl., *with.*
dē, prep. with abl., *from, down from; for, about, concerning.*
ē or **ex,** prep. with abl., *from, out of, off.*
in, prep. with acc., *into, against, at, upon;* with abl., *in, on.*

Conjunctions

et, *and, also.*
igitur, *therefore.*
nam, *for.*
quia, *because.*
sed, *but, on the contrary.*

Interrogative Pronouns

cui, *to whom, for whom.*
cuius, *whose, of whom.*
quem, *whom.*
quid, *what.*
quis, *who.*

VOCABULARY FOR SUPPLEMEN-
TARY MATTER

Nouns

anima, -ae, f., *breath, life.*
animal, -ālis, n., *animal.*
aura, -ae, f., *air.*
aurum, -ī, n., *gold.*
avus, -ī, m., *grandfather.*
baculus, -ī, m., *staff, stick.*
bōs, bovis (gen. plur., **bovum**), m. and f., *ox, cow;* plur., *cattle.*
caelum, -ī, n., *sky, heavens.*
calīx, calicis, m., *cup, goblet.*
calor, -ōris, m., *heat, glow.*
canis, canis, m., *dog.*
caput, capitis, n., *head.*
cōnspectus, -ūs, m., *sight, appearance.*
dēbitor, -ōris, m., *debtor.*
dēbitum, -ī, n., *debt.*
deus, -ī, m., *god.*
diēs, -ēī, m., *day.*
domus, -ūs, f., *house, home.*
exsul, exsulis, m. and f., *exile, banished person.*
gemma, -ae, f., *jewel, gem.*
homō, hominis, m. and f., *man, person.*
iūstitia, -ae, f., *justice, uprightness.*

labor, -ōris, m., *labor, toil.*
labrum, -ī, n., *lip.*
longitūdō, -inis, f., *length.*
lūmen, -inis, n., *light.*
lūx, lūcis, f., *light.*
mēnsa, -ae, f., *table.*
misericordia, -ae, f., *pity, mercy, compassion.*
modulātiō, -ōnis, f., *measure, proportion.*
mōns, montis, m., *mountain.*
mors, mortis, f., *death.*
mulier, -eris, f., *woman.*
nātiō, -ōnis, f., *nation, race.*
nihil, n., indict., *nothing.*
nōmen, -inis, n., *name.*
oleum, -ī, n., *oil.*
ōs, ōris, n., *mouth, beak.*
panis, -is, m., *bread.*
pascua, -ae, f., *pasture.*
portus, -ūs, m., *harbor, port.*
potentia, -ae, f., *might, power, force.*
prātum, -ī, n., *meadow.*
refectiō, -ōnis, f., *refreshment, restoring.*
saxum, -ī, n., *rock, stone.*
scintillula, -ae, f., *sparkle, little spark.*
sēmita, -ae, f., *way, path.*
silentium, -ī, n., *silence.*
sōl, sōlis, m., *sun.*
sopor, -ōris, m., *sleep, slumber.*
stella, -ae, f., *star.*
tempus, -oris, n., *time.*
tentātiō, -ōnis, f., *temptation.*
thalamum, -ī, n., *chamber.*

tumulus, -ī, m., *heap, mound.*
tūtor, -ōris, m., *protector, defender.*
umbra, -ae, f., *shadow, shade.*
virga, -ae, f., *rod.*
vīs (vīs), f., *strength, power, might.*
voluntās, -ātis, f., *will, wish.*
vōx, vōcis, f., *voice, cry, word.*

Verbs

adveniō, -īre, -vēnī, -ventus, *come, arrive.*
ambulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *walk.*
canō, -ere, cecinī, ——, *sing.*
carpō, -ere, carpsī, carptus, *pluck, nibble, enjoy.*
con-locō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *place, station.*
cōn-sōlor, -ārī, -ātus sum (deponent), *comfort.*
con-vertō, -ere, -vertī, -versus, *turn, restore.*
dē-dūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus, *lead down, escort.*
dē-mittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missus, *send down, let down, lower.*
dē-sum, -esse, -fuī, -futūrus, *be wanting, lack.*
dīcō, -ere, dīxī, dictus, *say, speak, tell.*
dī-mittō, -ere, -mīsī, -missus, *send away, dismiss.*
dis-cēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessūrus, *depart from, withdraw, leave.*
dō, dare, dedī, datus, *give.*
doceō, -ēre, -uī, -tus, *teach, show.*
edō, -ere, ēdī, ēssus, *eat.*
ē-dūcō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *bring up, nurture.*
eō, īre, iī (īvī), itūrus, *go.*
ex-īstimō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *estimate, think, judge.*
ferro, ferre, tulī, lātus, *bear, bring forth, yield.*
ferveō, -ēre, ——, ——, *be hot, glow.*

fīō, fierī, factus sum, *be made, become, happen.*

fulgeō, -ēre, fulsī, ——, *lighten, glitter, glisten.*

fungor, fungī, fūnctus sum (deponent), *perform, do, execute, fulfil.*

grātor, -ārī, -ātus sum (deponent), *feel joy, rejoice.*

inipinguō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *make fat, anoint.*

in-dūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus, *lead into, bring into.*

in-habitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *dwell.*

inquit, *said he, said she.*

lūceō, -ēre, lūxī, ——, *be light* or *clear, shine.*

micō, -āre, -uī, ——, *quiver, flash, twinkle.*

miror, -ārī, -ātus sum (deponent), *wonder, wonder at.*

mūniō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus, *fortify, defend.*

ostendō, -ere, ostendī, ostentus, *stretch out, show, display.*

pāscō, -ere, pāvī, pāstus, *feed, tend.*

re-ferō, -ferre, rettulī, relātus, *bear back, report.*

regō, -ere, rēxī, rēctus, *govern, rule.*

re-pleō, -ēre, -ēvī, -ētus, *fill again, replenish.*

re-sonō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *resound, reëcho.*

sancio, -īre, sānxī, sānctus, *make sacred, ordain, fix, appoint.*

santificō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *sanctify; hallow.*

sciō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus, *know.*

speculor, -ārī, -ātus sum (deponent), *spy out, watch; peep.*

splendeō, -ēre, ——, ——, *shine.*

sub-sequor, -ī, -secūtus sum (deponent), *follow closely.*

timeō, -ēre, -uī, ——, *fear, be afraid of.*

tribulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus, *trouble, harass.*

vagor, -ārī, -ātus sum (deponent), *wander.*

veniō, -īre, vēnī, venturus, *come.*

vigeō, -ēre, ——, ——, *live, thrive, be robust, flourish.*

Adjectives

acerbus, -a -um, *bitter, sharp; cruel, harsh.*

adversus, -a, -um, *turned against, facing; unfavorable.*

aeternus, -a, -um, *eternal.*

alius, -a, -um (gen. -īus, dat. -ī), *another, other.*

aureus, -a, -um, *golden.*

bellus, -a, -um, *pretty.*

candidus, -a, -um, *white, fair.*

cūriōsus, -a, -um, *inquisitive, curious.*

dulcis, dulce, *sweet, pleasant.*

herbidus, -a, -um, *grassy.*

inēbriǎns, -antis, *filled full, running over.*

laetus, -a, -um, *glad, joyful.*

medius, -a, -um, *middle, in the middle.*

nūdus, -a, -um, *bare, exposed.*

obscūrus, -a, -um, *dark, obscure.*

omnipotēns, -entis, *mighty, omnipotent.*

praeclārus, -a, -um, *noble, excellent.*

senex, senis, *old.*

ūnicus, -a, -um, *single, only, alone, rare.*

ūnus, -a, -um, *one.*

Adverbs

cotīdiē, *daily.*

ēminus, *from afar, at a distance.*

ho-diē, *to-day.*

ibi, *there, in that place.*

ita, *so, thus.*

mox, *soon, presently.*

noctū, *at night, by night.*

quam, *how, than.*

sīc-ut, *just as, as if.*

tam, *so, such.*

tandem, *at length, finally.*

vel-ut, *as, like as, just.*

Prepositions

per, prep. with acc., *through, by means of*.
propter, prep. with acc., *on account of, because of*.
sine, prep. with abl., *without*.
**super**, prep. with acc. and abl., *over, above*.

Conjunctions

at, *but*.
dōnec, *until*.
nam-que, *for, inasmuch as*.
nĕ, *in order that not, lest*.
nec, *and not, nor*.
nĭ, *if not, unless*.
quandō, *when*.
quoniam, *since*.
sĭ, *if*.
ut, *that, in order that*.

Pronouns

hic, haec, hoc, demonstrative adj. and pron., *this* (of mine).
ille, illa, illud, demonstrative adj. and pron., *that* (yonder).
ipse, ipsa, ipsum, intensive, *that very; self, himself, herself, itself*.
is, ea, id, demonstrative adj. and pron., *this, that; he, she, it*.
nōs, personal, *we*.
noster, -tra, -trum, possessive adj. and pron., *our, ours*.
quī, quae, quod, relative, *who, which, what, that*.
quīnam, quaenam, quidnam, interrogative, *who, what*.
tū, personal, *thou, you*.