

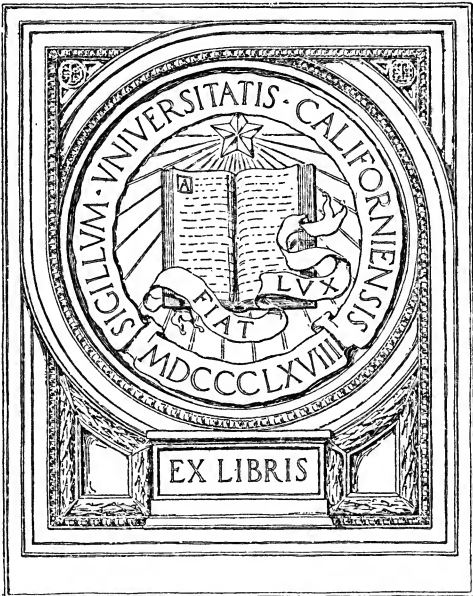
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SECOND PART



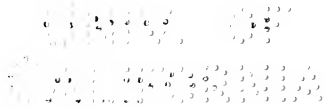
MACMILLAN'S
LATIN COURSE

SECOND PART

BY

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CONTENTS.

SECT. EXERCISES	PAGE
1. [1 - 4.] IRREGULAR VERBS : First Conjugation . . .	1
2. [5, 6.] IRREGULAR VERBS : Second Conjugation . . .	4
TRANSLATION I. Carneades	6
II. Diogenes	6
III. Xenocrates	6
3. [7, 8.] FORMATION OF VERBS OF THE THIRD CONJUGA- TION	7
4. [9, 10.] Do. do.	9
TRANSLATION IV. Philip	11
V. Alexander	12
VI. Alexander	12
5. [11, 12.] IRREGULAR VERBS : Fourth Conjugation . . .	12
6. [13-20.] RECAPITULATORY EXERCISES ON THE FORMA- TION OF VERBS	14
TRANSLATION VII. Themistocles	19
VIII. Iphicrates	19
IX. Pyrrhus	20
X. The Philosopher and his son	20
XI. The Barber and his Customer	20
7. [21, 22.] IRREGULAR VERBS : <i>Possum, Volo, Nolo, Malo</i> . .	21
8. [23-26.] Do. do. <i>Fero, Fio, Eo</i>	23
TRANSLATION XII. A few words with an Invalid	26
9. [27-30.] DEPONENT VERBS	27

SECT. EXERCISES	PAGE
10. [31-36.] RECAPITULATORY EXERCISES	30
TRANSLATION XIII. Asking for a Holiday	34
11. [37-40.] PARTICIPLES : the Present Active and Past Passive	36
12. [41-44.] PARTICIPLES : Past Participle Deponent and Passive	39
TRANSLATION XIV. Papyrus	43
XV. The Crocodile	43
13. [45-48.] THE ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE	44
14. [49, 50.] Do. do.	48
15. [51-56.] RECAPITULATORY EXERCISES ON THE ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE AND PARTICIPLES	50
TRANSLATION XVI. Fables about India	54
16. [57, 58.] THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD— <i>Ut</i> , FINAL : First and Second Conjugations	55
17. [59, 60.] <i>Ut</i> , FINAL : Third Conjugation	58
TRANSLATION XVII. A True Dream	59
18. [61, 62.] <i>Ut</i> , FINAL : Third Conjugation (<i>continued</i>)	60
19. [63, 64.] <i>Ut</i> , FINAL : Fourth Conjugation	63
TRANSLATION XVIII. A Murder at an Inn	65
20. [65, 66.] The Accusative with the Infinitive	66
21. [67, 68.] Defective Verbs	69
22. [69, 70.] Impersonal Verbs	71
TRANSLATION XIX. Alexander addresses his Soldiers	72
23. [71, 72.] <i>Ut</i> , expressing a result	74
24. [73-78.] RECAPITULATORY EXERCISES	77
TRANSLATION XX. The Death of Alexander	81
25. [79-82.] The Indirect Question	81
26. [83, 84.] The Supines	85
TRANSLATION XXI. Proverbial Sayings	87
27. [85, 86.] The Gerund	89
28. [87, 88.] The Gerundive for the Gerund	91
29. [89, 90.] The Gerundive	93
30. [91, 92.] Do.	96

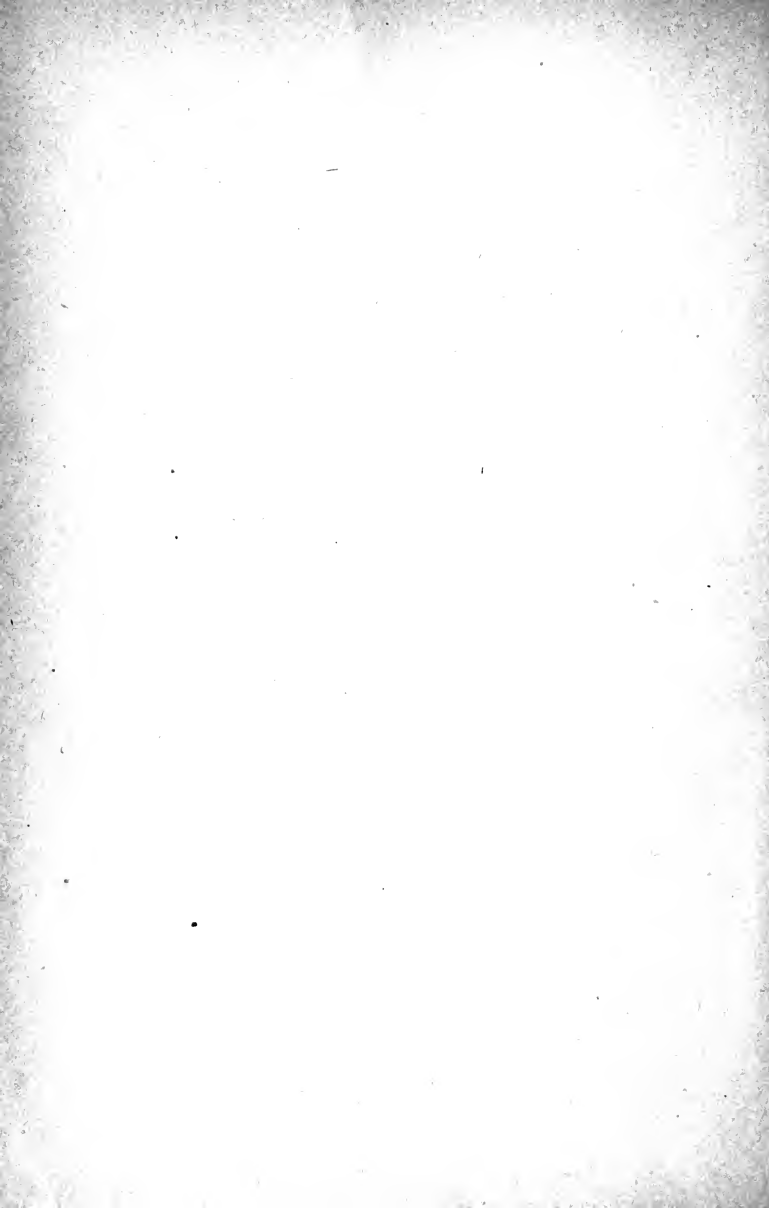
CONTENTS

vii

SECT. EXERCISES

PAGE

30. [93-100.]	RECAPITULATORY EXERCISES	98
	TRANSLATION XXII. The Story of Joseph	104
	The Conjugation of some Irregular Verbs—	
	<i>Possum</i>	123
	<i>Capio</i>	124
	<i>Fero</i>	126
	<i>Volo</i>	128
	<i>Nolo</i>	129
	<i>Malo</i>	130
	<i>Fio</i>	131
	<i>Eo</i>	132
	Notes on the Pieces for Translation	134
	Latin-English Dictionary	137
	English-Latin Dictionary	167



LATIN COURSE

SECOND PART

SECTION 1.

IRREGULAR VERBS : FIRST CONJUGATION.

Of the irregular verbs of this conjugation the commonest are *sto*, "I stand," perfect, *stēti*, supine, *statum*; and *do*, "I give," perfect, *dēdi*, supine, *datum*.

Both verbs have many compounds. Among the compounds of *sto* are *praesto*, "I stand before," i.e. "I am superior to," and *circumstare*, "to surround." Among the compounds of *do*, all of which, however, belong to the third conjugation, are :—

1. *dēdo*, I give up, surrender; perf. *dedīdi*; perf. part. pass. *dedītus*.
reddo, I give back, return; perf. *reddīdi*; perf. part. pass. *reddītus*.
2. *condo*, I put together; perf. *condīdi*; perf. part. pass. *condītus*.
perdo, I make away with, I destroy; perf. *perdīdi*; perf. part. pass. *perdītus*.

(1.)

1. Nautae navem solverunt ; amici in litore steterunt.
2. Mercator regi ingentem pecuniam dederat.
3. Pecunia servo, corona domino a rege data est.
4. Qui circumstabant milites nuntium audiverunt.
5. Praestat laudari a magistro quam puniri.
6. Ille vir ceteris in omnibus rebus praestitit.
7. Romani classem Carthaginensibus dediderunt.
8. Redde mihi libros quos tibi heri dedi.
9. Romulus, primus illius gentis rex, urbem Romam condidit.
10. Hi pessimi homines civitatem perdiderunt.
11. Multos homines hae epistulae Ciceronis delectaverunt.
12. Milites trium legionum pro castris instructi sunt.

(2.)

1. The sailors stood on the shore.
2. The king had given rewards to the soldiers.
3. The boy amuses the master.
4. To which of the (two) brothers have you given the book ?
5. It is better to praise than to blame.
6. The enemy gave themselves up to Caesar.
7. Where is your book ?—I gave it to my friend yesterday ; he has not returned it.
8. The Carthaginians surrendered their fleet and sailors to the Romans.
9. Those bad men have ruined the state.
10. The boy has composed a long poem.

(3.)

1. Caesar militibus, qui fortissime pugnauerant, praemia dedit.
2. Amicus meus huic soli negotio die ac nocte deditus esse videtur.
3. Hic et pecuniam et tempus et vitam perdidit.
4. Hic homo omnium pessimus et perditissimus vino deditus est.
5. Nostri maiores virtute ceteris gentibus longe praestiterunt.
6. Hae aves totam noctem in uno pede steterunt.
7. Hic puer poema Latinum ducentorum versuum condiderat.
8. Pater meus totam orationem Latine reddiderat.
9. Fratres mihi quam debent pecuniam non reddiderant.
10. Circumstabant milites cum telis; duces fortissimum interficiunt.
11. Difficile est haec omnia Latine reddere.
12. Tu, omnium hominum perditissime, tu me, virum fortem, culpabis?

(4.)

1. I give you this to-day: give it back to-morrow.
2. The poem is being turned into Latin by the boy.
3. Your brother is devoted to this business.
4. This man has wasted his time.
5. To whom did you give the book?—I gave it to my brother.
6. Caesar was superior to all leaders in diligence.

7. Will you not give me back my horse ?
8. The Gauls surrendered themselves and all their belongings to the Romans.
9. This abandoned man has given himself up to wine.
10. You will waste your time ; give me the book ; you will never understand it.

SECTION 2.

IRREGULAR VERBS : SECOND CONJUGATION.

It will be remembered that the regular verbs of this conjugation form the perfect and perfect participle passive thus :—

moneo	monui	monitus
-------	-------	---------

Among the irregular verbs are :—

doceo	docui	doctus
iubeo	iussi	iussus
maneo	mansi	(supine, mansum)
mōveo	mōvi	motus
vīdeo	vīdi	visus

(5.)

1. Magister puerum, novem annos natum, Graecas literas docuit.
2. Illi pueri, quod optime a magistro docti erant, ceteris longe praestiterunt.
3. Nonne milites nuntium circumstare vidisti ?

4. Milites se hostibus dedere visi sunt: nuntius
Caesarem de hac re certiolem fecit.
5. Ego et tu semper in eadem sententia mansimus.
6. Oratio regis animos civium moverat; omnes tacue-
runt.
7. Ille vir omnium Romanorum doctissimus esse
habitus est.
8. Milites, quod nullam spem salutis viderunt, se
hostibus dediderunt.
9. Pueri a magistro hos versus Latine reddere iussi
sunt.
10. Hostes septimae milites legionis loco movere non
potuerunt.
11. Frustra, magister, illos pueros docuisti; tempus
perdidisti!
12. Nonne milites ducem circumstare et clamores
tollere vidisti?

(6.)

1. The master told the boy to turn the verses into
Latin.
2. A large sum of money was owed me by that person.
3. The soldiers of the ninth legion were ordered by
Caesar to move their camp.
4. The tenth legion did not hold its ground, but
surrendered to the enemy.
5. That learned man far surpassed all the rest.
6. Those boys have been often warned both by their
father and their master.
7. The hearts of the citizens were moved by the
king's speech.

8. Your father has not, has he, always maintained that opinion ?
 9. The soldiers did not move from the spot, because they had been ordered to remain.
 10. That boy has given the books to his sister ; did you not tell him to give them to his mother ?
 11. Caesar ordered the soldiers to build a large number of ships of war.
 12. Romulus, who founded the city of Rome, was the first king of the Romans.
-

I.

Carneādes usque ad extremam senectam nunquam cessavit a philosophiae studio. Saepe ei accidit, ut, cum cibi capiendi causa accubisset, cogitationibus inhaerens, manum ad cibos appositos porrigere oblivisceretur.

II.

Diogēnes, philosophus, Myndum profectus, cum videret magnificas portas et urbem exiguan, Myndios monuit ut portas clauderent, ne urbs egrederetur.

III.

Xenocrātes, philosophus, cum maledicorum quorundam sermoni interesset, neque quidquam ipse loqueretur, interrogatus cur solus taceret, respondit: Quia dixisse me aliquando paenituit, tacuisse nunquam.

SECTION 3.

FORMATION OF VERBS OF THE THIRD CONJUGATION.

These verbs form their parts in many ways. Here, for instance, are specimens :—

<i>Present Indicative.</i>	<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Past Part. Passive.</i>
dico	dixi	dictus
facio	feci	factus
fallo	fefelli	falsus
gero	gessi	gestus
mitto	misi	missus
nosco	novi	notus
peto	petii (and petivi)	petitus
pono	posui	positus
scribo	scripsi	scriptus
solvo	solvi	solutus
verto	verti	versus

(7.)

1. Caesar omnes res quae in Hispania gestae sunt cognovit.
2. Romani victi sunt, neque me mea opinio fefellit.
3. Haedui equitatum omnem auxilio Caesari miserant.
4. Quis tecum heri in horto fuit? non novi hominem.
5. Mores Germanorum omnibus hominibus noti sunt.
6. Fratrem tuum bene novi, te vero nunquam antea vidi.
7. Urbs Roma, ut supra scripsimus, a Romulo condita est.

8. Hostes se verterunt et fuga salutem petierunt.
9. Non fefellit Caesarem hostes fuga salutem petiisse.
10. Ii se suaque omnia sine mora dediderunt.
11. Belgae, ut supra scriptum est, virtute omnibus Gallis praestiterunt.
12. Ii qui proximi steterant Caesarem de his rebus docuerunt.
13. His rebus gestis ipse cum quinque legionibus ad solis occasum naves solvit.
14. Duces Romani, ut ante dictum est, post mediam noctem naves solverunt.
15. Caesar Crassum cum una legione ad Venetos, populum Galliae maritimum, misit.
16. Melodūnum, ut ante diximus, est oppidum in insula fluminis Sequanae positum.

(8.)

1. Caesar carried on war with all the tribes of Gaul.
2. The soldiers of the fifth legion have been sent to the Parisii.
3. Caesar fixed his camp three miles (accus.) from their camp.
4. The Romans knew all the harbours of those parts.
5. The barbarians, as has been said above, asked for alliance from Caesar.
6. The Romans carried on war in the territory of the Germans.
7. The soldiers who stood nearest (adj.) informed Caesar.
8. The barbarians set sail a little after midnight.

9. The soldiers of that legion turned and sought safety in flight.
10. Who wrote the eighth book of the Gallic War?
11. The Roman leader restored all their hostages to the Haedui.
12. Money is now being paid; peace has at last been given to the world.

SECTION 4.

FORMATION OF VERBS OF THE THIRD CONJUGATION (Continued).

Obs.—Here all the verbs of this conjugation previously in use are introduced.

(9.)

1. Omnes naves quae mane solverant vespere terram ceperunt.
2. Militum alii gravia vulnera acceperunt, alii interfecti sunt.
3. Cur tu³ Caesarem de his rebus certio³rem fecisti?
4. Nostri, vulneribus confecti, fuga salutem petere non possunt.
5. Labienus castra ad eam partem oppidi posuerat.
6. Pecunia semper ab hoc iudice iustitiae anteposita est.
7. Duae legiones in naves onerarias impositae erant.
8. Legi tuas epistulas, neque tamen omnia plane intellexi.
9. Capuae primum hostes se collegerunt.

10. Fortissimi milites e legionibus electi sunt.
11. Barbari undique in murum magnos lapides iecerunt.
12. Decima legio per tribunos militum ei gratias egit.
13. Caesar quattuor secum legiones in hostium fines duxit.
14. Eae nationes quae trans Rhenum incoluerunt legatos miserunt.
15. Dux hostium cum equitatu agmen Caesaris carpsit.
16. Hi homines, quod vino somnoque dediti sunt, nihil conficere possunt.
17. Obsides omnes hostibus a Caesare redditi sunt.
18. Quis Carthaginem condidit? Nonne hunc librum legisti?
19. Hi senes memoriam perdiderunt.
20. Multae nationes populo Romano vectigalia pendiderunt.
21. [Ceterae civitates superiore bello cum Sertorio steterant.]
22. Caesar se post mediam noctem cum Antonio coniunxit.
23. Barbari nostrorum paucitatem contempserunt.
24. Hi homines lacte atque pecore diu vixerunt.
25. Gravis pestilentia in urbem inciderat.
26. Vergilius cecinit pascua rura duces.
27. Homines mortui illis temporibus in urbe usti sunt.
28. Nequidquam lacrimas fuderunt, nequidquam a Caesare auxilium petierunt.
29. Nonne dixi Caesarem se cum Antonio coniunxisse? num me fefellit opinio mea?
30. Num omnes Ciceronis orationes legisti. — [Legi neque tamen plane intellexi.]

(10.)

1. You have not, have you, read all Cicero's letters ?
2. I did not understand what you wrote about these matters.
3. Where did the enemy first rally ?
4. Two hundred soldiers were chosen from the tenth legion.
5. Did not the enemy's general receive a serious wound ?
6. He had often informed Caius of these affairs.
7. Did you not return thanks to that man ?
8. His father sent Balbus and his brother to Rome.
9. How often I have read that book !
10. Caesar had already united himself with Labienus.
11. He had sent his slave to the city ; he himself remained at home.
12. He restored the enemy all their hostages which they had given.
13. I have read three books of Virgil to-day.
14. He had read all the letters, but many he had not understood.
15. Only one state had stood on Caesar's side in the previous war.

IV.

Mulier quaedam, a Philippo, cum a convivio temulentus recederet, damnata, "A Philippo," inquit, "temulento ad Philippum sobrium provoco."

V.

Alexander, Macedo, Philippi filius, cum puer a praeceptore suo audivisset innumerabiles mundos esse, "Heu! me miserum!" inquit, "qui non uno quidem adhuc potitus sum."

VI.

Cum Alexander Graecis populis imperasset ut divinos ipsi honores decernerent, Lacedaemonii his verbis utebantur: "Quoniam Alexander deus esse voluit, esto deus," Laconica brevitate regis notantes vecordiam.

SECTION 5.

IRREGULAR VERBS OF THE FOURTH CONJUGATION.

The regular formation is:—

audio	audivi	auditus
-------	--------	---------

The following are therefore irregular:—

aperio	aperui	apertus
vincio	vinxi	vinctus
sentio	sensi	(sup. sensum)
reperio	repperi	repertus
vēnio	vēni	(sup. ventum)

Obs. 1. To this conjugation may also be attached *eo*, which makes *ivi*, *itum*, though other parts of the verb are also irregular. These will be introduced later (p. 23).

2. Notice the difference between *vinco*, I conquer ; perf. *vici*, part. *victus*, and *vincio* above, I bind.
3. Notice that *vēnit* means "he comes" ; *vēnit*, "he has come," "he came." If the quantity is not marked, it is only the sense that will show which tense is meant.

(11.)

1. Hic homo caecus non est ; varios rerum colores bene sentit.
2. Vestem non habui ; frigus sensi.
3. Ille senex moriens non sensit.
4. Fores aperiri sensi, sed neminem vidi.
5. Ne vos quidem qui circumstetistis rem sensistis.
6. Repperi esse vera quae mihi servus dixit.
7. Neque frumentum neque pecus in agris repperimus.
8. Captivos vinxit et ad Caesarem duxit.
9. Rex hostium vinctus ad Caesarem ductus est.
10. Hannibal magis ratione et consilio quam virtute vicit.
11. Neque virtute neque in acie vicerunt Romani.
12. Nota est illa vox Caesaris : Veni, vidi, vici.
13. Ivit foras capite aperto, neque imbrem sensit.
14. Sulmonenses, simul atque signa nostra viderunt, portas aperuerunt.
15. Eorum qui Romam venerunt repertus est numerus milium C et X.
16. Romam venimus ; forum Romanum vidimus ; mane Neapolim imus.

(12.)

1. Neither my brother nor my sister felt the cold :
they were at home.
2. He was not, was he, aware of the matter ? Was
he not in the city ?
3. We found sweet water in the wood.
4. A great quantity of cattle were found by us there.
5. The barbarians, as soon as they saw the Romans,
opened the gates.
6. They were brought bound to Caesar and all put to
death.
7. The barbarians conquered not by their bravery but
by their strategy.
8. Who is this who comes to me with his head
uncovered ? I do not know the man.
9. We all came to you as soon as we heard.
10. He has gone to Rome ; his father told him to go.
11. We have discovered nothing about that tribe.
12. You have come, seen, and conquered.

SECTION 6.

RECAPITULATORY EXERCISES ON THE FORMATION OF
VERBS.

(13.)

1. Diu te exspectavi, tandem venisti.
2. Captivi ab iis qui proximi steterant interfecti sunt.

3. Quis te aere alieno liberaverat? — Pater me liberavit.
4. Librum tibi, quod optimus puer fuisti, dedi.
5. Romani hostes, ut supra docuimus, fugaverunt.
6. Haec legio ceteris in bellis omnibus praestitit.
7. Pompeius, simul atque venit, castra hostium occupavit.
8. Belgae se, simul atque exercitus Caesaris venit, populo Romano dediderunt.
9. Milites qui in opere occupati sunt fugā salutem petiverunt.
10. Reddidi librum, qui mihi a fratre tuo datus erat.
11. Ceteri interfecti sunt, ipse fuga mortem vitaverat.
12. Ille vir multas urbes condidit, multas idem perdidit.

(14.)

1. To-day you have all come; yesterday no one came.
2. No one surpassed me in these matters.
3. Some surrendered themselves to Caesar, others to Pompeius.
4. Who gave you all the books which I saw in your house?
5. My brother came home at midnight.
6. Did you not stand next to him in the battle?
7. Some returned, others remained at Rome.
8. Did I not return you the twelve books yesterday?
9. As soon as the third legion came, Caesar moved his camp.
10. In vain did the soldiers seek safety in flight; the enemy stood round on every side.

(15.)

1. Quis te istos mores docuit? pessimi sunt, mi puer!
2. Filius, a patre monitus, domum statim rediit.
3. Ille homo neque beneficiis neque amicitiae memoria motus est.
4. Milites periculo mortis non sunt territi.
5. Ceteri qui domi manserunt optime valuerunt.
6. Non memoria tenuerant quae heri dixeram.
7. Pater iterum atque iterum puerum fenestram aperire iussit.
8. Cicero consulatum optime gessit.
9. Fratrem sororemque heri vidi, patrem cras videbo.
10. Genus hoc erat pugnae quo se Germani exercuerunt.
11. Non modo hoc, sed multa alia etiam, tibi iam dixeram.
12. Hic multa de omnibus rebus dixit, ille tacuit.

(16.)

1. My sisters were taught by our mother.
2. Why did you not return home? Everybody was expecting you.
3. Some were moved by the orator's words, others by his tears.
4. Who told you to uncover your head?
5. You have not remembered what I have already told you.
6. Many wars were waged by the Romans.

7. He has seen me to-day ; he will see my brother to-morrow.
8. Why did you stay at home ? Did your father tell you to ?
9. The Germans practised themselves in this kind of battle.
10. Were you not well in the country ? You did not take exercise.

(17.)

1. Puerorum alterum Romam, alterum Neapolim misit.
2. Caesar castra posuit longe a Nicopoli circiter milia passuum VII.
3. Omnes milites decimae legionis in naves impositi sunt.
4. Alexander ego sum ! non nosti nomen meum ?
5. Pompeius maioribus itineribus Apolloniam petivit.
6. Nihil debet a iudicibus iustitiae anteponi.
7. Non fefelli opinionem tuam, barbaros vici.
8. Idem cotidie fecit ; mane epistulas scripsit, vesperi corpus exercuit.
9. Republicam summa sapientia triginta iam annos rexerat.
10. Legiones, ut supra docuimus, se coniunxerunt.
11. Veni ad me cum omnibus libris tuis !
12. Ad tempus non veni ; amicus iam ad urbem ierat.

(18.)

1. The soldiers pitched their camp far from the city.
2. Your hope deceives you ; no one has come.

3. He sent the sister home, the brother into the woods.
4. Only a few soldiers were embarked on the ships.
5. It was yesterday I went to the city—you know the rest.
6. We did the same thing every day: we read books.
7. I have already lived twenty years in this city.
8. (As) judges, we preferred nothing to justice.
9. We have conquered; many of the enemy we have slain, many we bring bound.
10. I sought the consulship in vain; I was not known to the people.

(19.)

1. I cito, Caesarem de hac re fac certiozem.
2. Hostes, ab equitibus fugati, statim terga verterunt.
3. Quid! nonne debitam pecuniam solvisti?
4. Quid! capite aperto es? nonne solem times?
5. Puer tandem in conclavi meo repertus est.
6. Omnes captivos vinxit, et ad imperatorem duxit.
7. Vicistisne, milites?—Vicimus, sed dux interfectus est.
8. Legi tuam epistulam; sensi te non valere.
9. Legistine librum? Intellexistine quae legisti?
10. Alii legerunt, alii scripserunt, alii corpus exercuerunt.
11. Quid fecisti?—Lapides in aquam ieci.
12. Nostri, simul atque vicerunt, firmissimum foedus cum hostibus fecerunt.

(20.)

1. Some were found in the wood, others in the garden.
 2. Why do you stand bare-headed? Who told you (to)?
 3. Why have you opened the window? Do you not feel the cold?
 4. The barbarians threw themselves into the sea.
 5. I have read your letter, but I did not understand it all.
 6. The one was slain, the other found safety in flight.
 7. We shall not fear the enemy, whom we have often conquered.
 8. What shall I do? He has not paid the money.
 9. The tribunes of the soldiers informed Caesar of these matters.
 10. You, soldiers, why have you turned your backs? What do you fear? Have you not often conquered?
-

VII.

Themistocles interroganti utrum Achilles esse mallet an Homerus respondit: "Tu vero mallesne te in Olympiaco certamine victorem renuntiari, an praeco esse qui victorum nomina proclamat?"

VIII.

Iphicrates, dux Atheniensium, cum praesidio teneret Corinthum et sub adventu hostium ipse vigilas

circumiret, vigilem quemdam dormientem invenerat. Hasta transfixit. Quod factum quibusdam ut saevum exprobrantibus, "Qualem inveni," inquit, "talem reliqui."

IX.

Pyrrhus rex Epiri, cum in Italia esset, audivit Tarentinos quosdam iuvenes in convivio parum honorifice de se locutos esse. Eos igitur ad se arcessitos percunctatus est num dixissent ea quae ad aures suas pervenissent. Tum unus ex his "Nisi" inquit "vinum nobis defecisset multo etiam plura et graviora in te locuturi eramus." Haec criminis excusatio iram regis in risum convertit.

X.

Philosophus quidam tantum studio deditus est ut cetera omnia prorsus ignoraret. Viso puero quodam, dum in via ambulat, quaesivisse dicitur: "Tu, parve puer, quod tibi nomen?" Respondit puer: "At, mi pater, filius tuus ego sum, nomine Octavus."

XI.

Iam barbam cuiusdam raserat tonsor quaesiveratque num quid eorum quae in tonstrina essent desideraret; unguentorum enim atque optimorum quidem copiam esse maximam. Negavit tamen ille sibi iquidquam opus esse, rogavitque: "Quantum tibi me dare oportet?" "Da modo, domine," inquit, "quidquid soles ei qui barbam totonderit." "Quid! tibi vulnus in utraque gena vis?" Scilicet suam ipse barbam tondere solitus est, neque novaculā scienter utebatur.

SECTION 7.

IRREGULAR VERBS—(*Continued*).

Possum Volo Nolo Malo

Some of the irregularities of *possum* will be explained by the fact that *possum* is a contraction for *potis-sum*. (*Potissum* is used in the oldest Latin.)

Parts of the present tense of the other three verbs—

volo	vis	vult	volumus	vultis	volunt
nolo	nonvis	nonvult	nolumus	nonvultis	nolunt
malo	mavis	mavult	malumus	mavultis	malunt

show that they are related to one another. *Nolo* is shortened for *ne-volo* (*ne* = *non*), and *malo* for *mage-volo*.

(21.)

1. Num potes, inquit, omnia quae te magister docuit memoria tenere ?
2. Romam quam celerrime potui veni ; Balbum videre volui.
3. Caesar quam proxime poterat hostium castris castra ponebat.
4. Neque in silva neque in horto illum florem reperire potuerant.
5. [Quaesivit ex me "Gaiumne vidisti?" — Quid respondisti?—"Gaium non novi," respondi.]

6. Visne mecum ad summum collem ire?—Claudus altero pede sum; non possum, Quinte.
7. [Pater illum alterum filium qui mortuus est secum omni tempore volebat esse.]
8. "Faciám quod vultis, ut potero," respondit Marcus.
9. Non patriae solum sed tua ipsius causa hoc velle debes.
10. Ille puer legere quam corpus exercere mavult.
11. Noli divitias sapientiae anteponere. Quid divitiis incertius esse potest?
12. Nolet mane venire, patrem expectat.
13. Malent cum pauperibus quam cum divitibus vivere.
14. Tibi adesse, inquit, neque potero neque volam.
15. Verum audire volumus, inquit; legistine librum et intellexisti?

(22.)

1. Can you not, boys, remember the things which your father told you?
2. "We cannot come to Rome very quickly," he answered.
3. He was putting the flowers as near as he could to the tree.
4. They could not open the window.
5. Do you wish to come with us to the city?—I wish, but I am not able.
6. "We will do," he said, "what you wish, as far as we shall be able."
7. He will be unwilling to seek aid from Caesar.

8. Do not despise the poor: we ought to prefer wisdom to riches.
9. He will choose rather to go to the city than to remain at home.
10. He will neither be able nor willing to understand this book.
11. He inquired of me: "You have not seen Gaius?" "I have not seen him," I answered.
12. Do not, friends, blame the slave; he has been sufficiently punished already.

SECTION 8.

IRREGULAR VERBS—(Continued).

Fero

Fio

Eo

The words which act as perfect and supine of *ferro* belong really to another verb.

The verb *fio* acts in some tenses as the passive of *facio*, but *facio* has a perfect passive of its own, *factus sum*.

(23.)

1. Hi homines non possunt dolorem patienter ferre.
2. Hostes ne unum quidem impetum nostrorum tulerunt.
3. Haec omnia et fert patienter et feret; vir fortis est.
4. Illi pueri in dies nobis molestiores fiunt; puniri debent.
5. Multae eruptiones ex oppido cotidie factae sunt.

6. Hic Londinium, ille Lutetiam it.
7. Dominus foras it, servus domum redit.
8. Cras ad urbem ibo : nonne tu mecum ibis ?
9. Omnia iam vidimus, inquit ; domum redeamus.
10. Ubi est frater tuus ?—Abiit—Quando redibit ?—
Nescio.
11. Non poterat omnia secum ferre.
12. Multi volunt sapientes fieri, pauci fiunt.
13. Legati Romam ad Caesarem venerunt et pacem
petierunt.
14. Quaesivit ex me : “ Librine iam reperti sunt ? ”
15. Undique uno tempore in hostes impetus factus est.

(24.)

1. We are not able to bear such great sufferings
patiently.
2. The Gauls did not endure even one charge of the
Romans.
3. These things they are bearing, and will bear
patiently.
4. That girl becomes more beautiful day by day.
5. Some go to Paris, others to London.
6. Who has been made consul ?—I do not know.
7. In the winter he will go to the city, and in the
spring he will return home.
8. Your brother will not carry everything with him.
9. In vain were many charges made on the enemy.
10. “ It is already time to go away,” he said ; “ let us go ! ”
11. Balbus is both now bearing these things patiently
and will always.

12. You did not, did you, girls, carry these burdens with you to the city?

(25.)

1. "Quid fieri debet?" quaeris; nolo respondere.
2. Omnes, ut fit, una responderunt.
3. Mi frater, eamus statim ad urbem!—Fiat, ibo tecum.
4. Omnia ab his diligenter ad diem facta sunt.
5. Quid fiet illo homine? pecuniam non reddidit.
6. Quid illo puero fiet? pater rem graviter fert.
7. I, puer, fer haec ad matrem; redi celeriter.
8. Tantum laborem diutius ferre non potero.
9. Simul atque magister venit, pueri, ut fit, tacuerunt.
10. Tantum frigus ferre non potero; quid me fiet?
11. Aulus magnos lapides in aves iacit: idem hoc fit a ceteris.
12. Cur ad diem non venisti?—Volui, sed non potui.
13. Dominus a servis per oppidum latus est.
14. Dixit Populum Romanum id factum non esse laturum.

(26.)

1. All, as usual, wished to do the same things.
2. Brother, we will go home.—By all means, let us go at once.
3. Why has not this been done on the proper day, slaves?
4. What will become of your brother? he is never silent.
5. Every one was much distressed at this matter.

6. He never goes into the country in the winter; he fears the cold.
7. This tree will become greater day by day.
8. When will she return?—She will not return to-day.
9. On the following day the whole army returned to the camp.
10. Caesar has not been informed of this matter.
11. The king was carried to the harbour by the citizens.
12. This load had been carried by two slaves.

XII.

A Few Words with an Invalid.

- A. Rectene vales ?
- B. Sic ut antehac peius nunquam.
- A. Rem mihi quam acerbam narras ! Bono sis animo oportet ; multum iuvat animus in re mala bonus. Quid morbi est ?
- B. Nescio et hoc laboro periculosius.
- A. Verum ; nam ad sanitatem gradus est novisse morbum. Nullosne consuluisti medicos ?
- B. Et quidem permultos.
- A. Quid respondent ?
- B. Ut fit, respondent. Alius negat, alius ait, alius deliberandum censet. In hoc consentiunt omnes—me miserum esse.
- A. Diu est, quod teneris isto morbo ?
- B. Mihi quidem saeculum videtur quod aegrotare coepi.

- A. Opinor febris esse speciem, quae te tenet.
 B. Verum, et ego credo.
 A. Quoto die recurrit dolor ?
 B. Quoto die ? rogas ; immo quotidie.
 A. Papae ! malum abominandum ! Unde suspicaris
 hoc esse collectum mali ?
 B. Prorsus ignoro. Iam recurrit dolor. Me miserum !

SECTION 9.

DEPONENT VERBS.

Some verbs in Latin are passive in form but active in meaning ; *sequor*, for instance, does not mean " I am followed," but " I follow."

(27.)

1. Multae res ad hoc consilium Gallos hortabantur.
2. Caesar eodem die quo profectus erat ad castra rediit.
3. Pompeius Luceria proficiscitur Canusium atque inde Brundisium.
4. Multum temporis, inquit, ab illis pueris perditum est.
5. Falsus es, nunquam ego talia locutus sum.
6. Quid tibi dixit?—Multa verba locutus est, quorum maiorem partem non intellexi.
7. Ea quae secuta est aestate Caesar et Pompeius consules facti sunt.

8. "Quis mecum ad summum collem ibit?" dixi;
pauci me sequi voluerunt.
9. Milites cladem graviter tulerunt; frustra imperator
eos hortatus est.
10. Caesar, quod hoc factum graviter tulit, legatos ad
se adire non est passus.
11. Multae civitates ea patiebantur quae passi erant
Cordubenses.
12. Caesar eodem itinere quo superiore anno usus erat
uti noluit.
13. His navibus multis annis non usi erant.
14. "Hostes victi sunt," respondit; "rex ad castra
profectus est."
15. Quid te fiet, puer? frustra te magister hortatus
est, frustra es a patre monitus.

(28.)

1. The general often encourages his soldiers.
2. He has spoken a great many words on this
matter.
3. Pompeius set out to Dyrrhachium by a difficult
route.
4. Caesar has set out to Apollonia with a part of his
forces.
5. Many citizens were following the army.
6. "A few only," he said, "followed me."
7. I shall never suffer severer (trials).
8. He did not permit his slaves to approach him.
9. I shall not use the same route to-day.
10. I have not used this sword for many years.

(29.)

1. Caesar ordered all the fleet to follow him.
2. The windows have been opened a long time.
3. I have never used a worse sword.
4. All the money has now been returned.
5. He spoke much ; nobody listened.
6. What was said to you by that person ?
7. We set out from the city at midnight.
8. That boy has not been found, has he ?
9. The slave was brought to his master.
10. You will never undergo severer trials, my friends.

(30.)

1. The boys become lazier day by day.
2. Who allowed you to remain at home ?
3. Were you not sent to the city ? Why have you not set out ?
4. Our friend went into the country yesterday ; we shall follow to-morrow.
5. A few soldiers only were unwilling to set out.
6. The boy uses his hands very well ; he does not know (how) to use his eyes.
7. Many men have suffered the things which you now suffer.
8. The ambassadors were bound and led to Caesar.
9. No one wants to set out : the king exhorts the soldiers in vain.
10. Who was talking ?—I don't know, I was silent.

SECTION 10.

RECAPITULATORY EXERCISES.

(31.)

1. Ego longum difficilemque laborem mox confecero.
2. Haec non debes graviter ferre; non possumus omnem dolorem vitare.
3. Quid de me locutus est?—Te etiam atque etiam laudavit.
4. Volucres, simul atque ver venit, in silvis canunt.
5. Germani ingenti magnitudine corporis esse dicebantur.
6. Sermo facetus illius iuvenis saepe risum movit.
7. Cotidie castra mota sunt; qua de causa nescio.
8. Vidimus Caesarem media nocte castris proficisci.
9. Cum omnibus fere nationibus bellum gestum est a Romanis.
10. Imperatorum Romanorum alter semper vicit, alter semper victus est.
11. Alios eodem loco manere, alios celeriter se sequi iussit.
12. Quis te istos mores docuit? statim fenestram aperi!
13. Castra defendamus! Quid! nonne praestat fuga salutem petere?
14. Quid de me fiet? libros meos reperire non possum.
15. Hic consul factus est; illum spes fefellit, rem graviter fert.

(32.)

1. The ships were not able to reach the land.
2. Do not ask for help; you will be able to conquer (by) yourself.
3. The enemy's general encouraged his fellow-citizens in a long speech.
4. What will become of my son? he grows more idle day by day.
5. That tribe does not know (how) to use darts.
6. Some gave themselves up, others sought safety in flight.
7. The one read a book, the other wrote a letter.
8. At daybreak the soldiers launched the ships of war.
9. The prisoners were bound and led into the prison.
10. One of the slaves put the books on the table, the other slept.
11. The boy was not able to collect his thoughts.
12. The soldiers of the fifth legion were put on board ship.

(33.)

1. Captivorum circiter viginti milia Haeduis Arvernisque reddidit.
2. Quis te, puer, docuit? neque Latine neque Graece scis.
3. Ad diem non venit; qua de causa nescio.
4. Vidimus ducem prima ~~hinc~~ cum omnibus copiis proficisci.

5. Romani cum omnibus fere nationibus bellum gesserint.
6. Simul atque Caesar venit, celeriter ad suos quisque ordines rediit.
7. Tarsus oppidum fere totius Ciliciae nobilissimum fuit.
8. Ita milites hortatus est: "Et haec et maiora etiam mala passi sumus."
9. Non me fefellit dies; hodie profectus est Caesar.
10. Adventum eius non diutius exspectabo. Cur ad diem non venit?
11. Tres noctis horas militibus ad quietem datae sunt.
12. Copias omnes, quas pro oppido collocaverat, in castra reduxit.
13. Quid! fuga salutem petetis? Nonne est fuga turpissima?
14. Nemo, ut fit, respondere voluit; omnes tacuerunt.
15. Media nocte omnes domi manere quam foras exire malumus.

(34.)

1. These men have led a very disgraceful life.
2. That boy never has anything on his head.
3. These trees are being moved by the wind.
4. The boy's bones were found by the traveller on the top of the mountain.
5. The soldiers were not able to keep their ranks.
6. A large number of young men stood around.
7. They cannot support the burden of taxes.
8. Follow the ancient manners of your ancestors!

9. I want to sleep; I am tired; I shall not be able to go with you.
10. I have conquered, you have been conquered.
11. The king of the enemy has surrounded his camp with a long and broad rampart.
12. One followed, the other remained at home.

(35.)

1. Nautae omnia litora illius maris optime noverunt.
2. Ad pontem venerunt, qui erat ab oppido milia passuum circiter III.
3. Eum omnium laborum finem fore putabant.
4. Haec graviter tuli; multorum mensium labor perditus est.
5. Helvetii angustos se fines habere putaverunt.
6. Hannibal militibus, quod fessi erant, paucorum dierum quietem dedit.
7. Ego mei, vos vestri, inquit, similes fuistis.
8. Celeris Gallorum victoria nostram opinionem fefellit.
9. Germanos ingenti magnitudine corporis esse audivimus.
10. Reliqua multitudo puerorum mulierumque fugit.
11. Diebus XXV aggerem latum pedes CCCXXX, altum pedes LXXX, fecerunt.
12. Sermo facetus illius iuvenis saepe risum movet.
13. Hae gentes frumentum sub terra condebant.
14. Puer, i statim ad oppidum.—Non novi viam—Ego te docebo.
15. Cur huc venisti? venire non iussi.—Pater me ad te misit.

(36.)

1. All the prisoners have been given back.
 2. No one has suffered greater evils than I.
 3. Only a short time was given me for rest.
 4. He prefers to start at once.
 5. Nobody spoke ; all waited.
 6. He did not know the way ; I showed him.
 7. " I know the man," I answered ; " I see him every day."
 8. He used his sword in vain.
 9. Give back the book ; I want to use it.
 10. Who inquired this of you ?
 11. What did your friend answer ?—He was silent.
 12. They have turned their back ; they have been conquered.
-

XIII.

*Asking for a Holiday.*SCENE I.—*The Schoolroom.*

- Puer I.* Iamdudum et animus et caelum et dies invitatur ad ludendum !
- Puer II.* Invitant quidem haec omnia, sed solus praceptor non invitatur.
- Puer I.* Subornandus est orator quispiam qui veniam extorqueat.
- Puer II.* Apte quidem dictum "extorqueat;" nam citius clavam extorseris e manu Herculis, quam ab hoc ludendi veniam. At olim illo nemo fuit ludendi avidior.

Puer I. Verum ; sed iam olim ille oblitus est se fuisse puerum. Ad verbera facillimus est et liberalis, hic parcissimus idemque difficillimus.

Puer II. Attamen quis ad eum legatus ire vult ?

Puer I. Eat qui vult : ego carere malo quam rogare.

Puer II. Nemo magis accommodus est ad hanc legationem quam Cocles.

Puer I. Nemo profecto : I, Cocles, ab omnibus nobis magnam initurus gratiam.

Cocles. Equidem experiar : verum si non successerit, ne conferte culpam in oratorem vestrum !

Pueri. I modo ; si te satis novimus impetrabis.

SCENE II.—*The Master's Study.*

Cocles. Salve, praeceptor !

Paedagogus (to himself). Quid sibi vult nugamentum hominis ?

Coel. Salve, praeceptor venerande !

Paed. (to himself). Insidiosa civilitas ! (To the boy). Satis iam salveo ! Dic quid velis.

Coel. Totus discipulorum tuorum grex orat ludendi veniam.

Paed. Nihil aliud quam luditis etiam absque venia.

Coel. Scit tua prudentia vigorem ingeniorum excitari moderato lusu, quemadmodum nos docuisti ex scriptore Latino.

Paed. Sane ut istud tenes quod pro te facit ! Laxamento opus est iis, qui vehementer laborant ; vobis qui segniter studetis, et acriter luditis freno magis opus est quam laxatis habenis.

Cocl. Adnitimur pro viribus ; quid adhuc cessatum est,
post diligentia sarcietur.

Paed. Scio quam non sit tutum tibi credere ; tamen hic
periculum faciam quam sis bonae fidei. Et si de-
deris verba, posthac nequidquam mecum egeris.

SCENE III.—*The Schoolroom.*

Cocl. Exoravi, quamquam aegre !

Pueri. O lepidum caput ! omnes amamus te plurimum !

SECTION 11.

PARTICIPLES.

THE PRESENT ACTIVE AND PAST PASSIVE.

Deponent verbs, being active in meaning, have a present participle of the active voice.

(37.)

1. Milites clamorem undique tollere iussit.
2. Ego, inquit, cum sola decima legione iturus sum.
3. T. Ampius pecuniam ex fano Dianae tollens " Deos non timeo " inquit.
4. Altera ex duabus legionibus ex castris Varronis signa sustulit.
5. Adventu Caesaris omnis timor sublatus est.
6. Frater, ad oppidum iens, amicum tuum redeuntem vidit.

7. Imperator, a nuntio certior factus, celeriter ad castra rediit.
8. Nauta, ancoram tollens, "Valete," dixit, "amici."
9. Magister pueros, conantes loqui, tacere iussit.
10. Milites, redire iussi, ad castra profecti sunt.
11. Viatores, a rege moniti, alio itinere progrediebantur.
12. Segesta est oppidum in Sicilia, quod ab Aenea, fugiente a Troia atque in haec loca veniente, conditum est.
13. Germanos, per vim transire conantes, adoriebantur.
14. Equites contra hostes euntes vidimus.
15. Eum frustra loqui conantem servi, a domino iussi, vinxerunt.
16. Nos, contra regem bellum gerentes, multa mala passi sumus.
17. Puer, a patre missus, media nocte ad oppidum venit.
18. Propter ea quae ferebant onera longius sequi non poterant.
19. Milites e castris proficiscentes hostes adorti sunt.
20. A flumine progredientes hostes adorti sumus.

(38.)

1. The citizens raised loud shouts.
2. (Some) money was removed by Titus Ampius from the shrine of Diana.
3. I saw the boy standing in the water.
4. We saw the slave escaping to the temple.
5. Seeking gold, we have found stones.
6. We heard the soldiers raising shouts.

7. The boy being unwilling to follow, remained at home.
8. Did you see my friend going to the city?
9. They attacked the soldiers returning to their camp.
10. The soldier returning to the camp saw nothing.

It will have been found, in translating sentence 6, for instance, of the preceding Latin exercise, No. 37, that it is better to say "As my brother was going to the town he saw your friend returning," than "My brother going to the town saw," etc. So in the following exercise such English phrases can be turned by the use of the present participle in Latin.

(39.)

1. The horseman, quickly following, came in time.
2. As my friend was going to Rome he saw you returning.
3. Segesta was founded by Aeneas as he was escaping from Troy.
4. He attacked the Gauls as they were trying to cross.
5. I saw the army as it was returning to the camp.
6. They bound him, vainly endeavouring (as he was) to answer.
7. We attacked the enemy as he was setting out from the camp.
8. While making war against the king we suffered many defeats.
9. We saw your sister as she was returning home with her mother.
10. Who can endure that man when speaking of virtue?

(40.)

1. The soldiers, having been ordered to follow, set out.
2. The travellers, having been warned by their friend, returned by another route.
3. The enemy, having been conquered, asked for peace.
4. The boy came to us, sent by his father.
5. The soldiers as they were returning from the battle raised a shout.
6. The captives were sent bound to the king.
7. Having been conquered ourselves, we now are conquering others.
8. We shall attack the enemy as he is advancing to the river.
9. The general, having been informed of the enemy's march, advanced.
10. Did you not see the soldiers advancing to the enemy's camp?

SECTION 12.

PARTICIPLES—(*Continued*).

THE PAST PARTICIPLE DEPONENT AND PASSIVE.

There is an awkward want in Latin of a past participle of the active voice. "Having loved," for example, has no direct Latin equivalent, but must be turned in some round-about way. The passive voice, however, has this participle, "having *been* loved" is *amatus*.

Some few verbs, however, have this past participle active, namely, deponent verbs. "Having followed" is *secutus*.

"Having" or "having been" will not always be the most suitable English for the past participle deponent or passive. In the first sentence below say "after delaying;" and in the following, "though ordered," "because he delayed," "if she is ordered," "without awaiting," "which had been looked for," etc.

(41.)

1. Ibi diu morati tandem proficisci constituerunt.
2. Puer, proficisci iussus, domi moratus est.
3. Gaius, diu domi moratus, tempore non venit.
4. Iussa filia ad matrem ibit.
5. Frater me non exspectans domum iit.
6. Ille libros antea frustra quaesitos reperit.
7. Amici mei domum redeuntes a praedonibus capti sunt.
8. Captivos vinxit; vinctos ad regem duxit.
9. Castra hostium ante oppidum posita vidit.
10. Ea dies quam cum legatis constituerat venit.
11. Roma profecti post paucos dies Lutetiam venimus.
12. Adventus legionum, ut fere fit, omnem timorem sustulit.
13. Pueri et senes propter aetatem arma ferre non poterant.
14. Bellum interea contra Romanos gerere constituerant.
15. Hostes, ex finibus suis progressi, nostros adoriri voluerunt.
16. Galli Romanos post tergum adoriri conati sunt.

17. Eodem itinere usi celeriter ad urbem venimus.
18. Hunc loqui non passus, illum non patiar.
19. Equites omnes ante se misit, pedites sequi iussit.
20. Romae, ut constituerat, paucos dies moratus Brundisium profectus est.

(42.)

1. Having set out in the morning, they returned home in the evening.
2. Having advanced for a long time, he came to a river.
3. Having attacked the Gauls, we went back to the camp.
4. Having encouraged his soldiers, he ordered (them) to set out.
5. Having been often deceived by that man, I cannot praise him.
6. Having been informed of the arrival of the legions, the general set out.
7. Having endured worse things, I can endure this.
8. Meanwhile, having delayed a long time at Rome, we determined to return.
9. Having tried in vain to advance, they determined to stay there.
10. The soldiers, having been put on board the ships, raised a shout.

(43.)

1. *After delaying (i.e. having delayed) a long while at Rome, they determined to return home.*

2. *Though ordered* (i.e. having been ordered) to go, they delayed there.
3. Why have you come to me?—I come *because I was sent* (i.e. having been sent) by my mother.
4. *If ordered* (i.e. having been ordered), the slave will come to you at once.
5. Having attacked the enemy in the rear, they returned to their camp.
6. He sent one of the slaves before him, the other he ordered to follow.
7. *Because he had delayed* (i.e. having delayed) there a long time, he determined to return at once.
8. Meanwhile, *after attacking* (i.e. having attacked) the cavalry, they advanced to the town.
9. *As I have been ordered* (i.e. having been ordered) to see everything, I shall delay for a few days in this city.
10. *After encouraging* (i.e. having encouraged) the soldiers, he determined to advance.

(44.)

1. After advancing three miles we came to the enemy's camp.
2. Having in vain tried to understand the book, we came back.
3. We were not able to find the book, though we tried often.
4. After being conquered we have conquered.
5. We did not see the king, though we delayed in the city for many days.
6. Ordered to return, he immediately set out.

7. After their defeat¹ the Germans gave themselves up.
 8. I did not understand though I tried.
 9. We did not come in time, because we delayed² at Tarentum.
 10. I cannot come to you because I have determined to return at once.

 XIV.

Papyrus.

In palustribus Aegypti regionibus papyrus nascitur. Radicibus incolae pro ligno utuntur; ex ipso autem papyro navigia texunt, e libro vela tegetes vestem ac funes. Succi causa etiam mandunt, modo crudum, modo decoctum. Praeparantur ex eo etiam chartae. Chartae ex papyro usus post Alexandri demum victorias repertus est. Primo enim scriptum in palmarum foliis; deinde in libris quarundam arborum; postea publica monumenta plumbeis tabulis confici aut marmoribus mandari coepti sunt. Tandem aemulatio regum Ptolemaei et Eumēnis in bibliothecis condendis occasionem dedit membranas Pergami inveniendi. Ab eo tempore libri modo in charta ex papyro facta, modo in membranis scripti sunt.

XV.

The Crocodile.

Nilus crocodilum alit beluam quadrupedem, in terra non minus quam in flumine hominibus infestam.

¹ *I.e.* having been conquered.

² Here the past participle; but in the next sentence *because* must be *quod*. Why?

Unum hoc animal terrestre linguae usu caret; dentium plures habet ordines; maxilla inferior est immobilis. Magnitudine excedit plerumque duodeviginti cubita. Parit ova anserinis non maiora. Unguibus etiam armatus est et cute contra omnes ictus invicta. Dies in terra agit, noctes in aqua. Cum satur est et in litore somnum capit, ore hiante, trochilus, parva avis, dentes ei faucesque purgat. Sed hiantem conspicatus ichneumon per easdem fauces ut telum aliquod immisus erodit alvum. Hebetes oculos dicitur habere in aqua, extra aquam acerrimos.

SECTION 13.

THE ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.

The construction called "the Ablative Absolute" serves, to some extent, to make up for the want of a past participle of the active voice. The English, "Caesar, having settled this matter, returned to the camp," cannot go straight into Latin, because *constitutus*, the past participle of *constituo*, is passive, and means "having been settled." But it can be turned into Latin in this way, *Caesar hac re constituta ad castra rediit*—that is, "Caesar, this matter having been settled, returned to the camp."

(45.)

1. Romam venit: ibi de caede fratris cognoscit.
2. Pater, his rebus constitutis, non diutius moratus est.

3. His rebus cognitis hostes post tergum adorti sunt.
4. Haec res Caesari non minorem voluptatem quam ipsa victoria affert.
5. Amicus, hoc nuntio adlato, morari noluit et domum rediit.
6. Barbari sua omnia ex agris in oppida conferebant.
7. Consul, hac oratione habita, domum se contulit.
8. Hoc nuntio audito barbari castra in campo posuerunt.
9. Barbari, nostros frustra adorti, ad castra se contulerunt.
10. His rebus adductus imperator Romanus copias suas in campum deducit.
11. Mater, lecta filii epistula, rem graviter tulit.
12. Servi, opere confecto, domum redire constituerunt.
13. Gaius, servis sequi iussis, rus est profectus.
14. Postero die Romani, castris motis, hostes saepius adorti sunt.
15. Nostri sublatis ancoris naves hostium celeriter secuti sunt.
16. Ea spe adducti barbari se in proximos colles contulerunt.
17. Illi, pecunia non reddita, in conspectum mercatoris venire timuerunt.
18. Quibus rebus cognitis in conspectum hostium celerius opinione eorum exercitum adduxit.

(46.)

1. This message having been brought, they moved their camp.

2. This matter having been settled, we were unwilling to set out.
3. Having learnt these facts, we did not delay (any) longer.
4. Having delivered this speech, Caesar returned home.
5. The father, having read his son's letter, did not delay.
6. Balbus, having ordered his slaves to follow, went away to the country.
7. The friends, having finished the task, wrote many letters.
8. The sailors having lifted their anchors, went away.
9. Not having given back the money, they did not want to come back.
10. Having ordered his slaves to stay, he set out with his sons.
11. Having moved their camp, they attacked the enemy.
12. Having done these things, I determined to return the money.
13. The soldiers, having raised a shout, departed.
14. Having put the soldiers on board ship, he could not attack the enemy.
15. Having bound all the prisoners, he ordered the soldiers to set out.

(47.)

1. Pueri, his rebus confectis, cursu se exercebant.
2. Barbari, urbe capta, ad proximos colles cucurrerunt.
3. Caesar, hoc nuntio adlato, naves omnes in unum locum cogit.

4. Frater meus, bello confecto, domum rediit.
5. Nostri, terga vertere coacti, ad castra se contulerunt.
6. Commisso praelio diutius nostrorum impetum hostes ferre non potuerunt.
7. Caesar salutem suam Gallorum equitatus committere non audebat.
8. Eodem die legati, ab hostibus missi, ad Caesarem de pace venerunt.
9. Suevi, more suo concilio habito, nuntios in omnes partes dimiserunt.
10. Imperator, dimissis Haeduorum copiis, proelium commisit.
11. Milites navi egredi et se barbaris committere non audebant.
12. Barbari, paene omnibus copiis amissis, in suos fines redire coacti sunt.

(48.)

1. When the war is finished we shall all return home.
2. Our men, after vainly attacking the enemy, ran to the ships.
3. When I have written the letter, I will go with you to the city.
4. The general, after encouraging his soldiers, ordered them to attack the enemy.
5. The barbarians, having held a council, determined to give battle.
6. The enemy, having been conquered in the battle did not dare to return.

7. As we know these facts, let us weigh anchor and go.
8. The barbarians, after having yesterday in vain tried to follow, will remain in their camp to-day.
9. As we have determined on war, why do we delay any longer?
10. Having advanced to the river, they attacked our men.
11. After sending messengers in all directions, they were advancing to the city.
12. After dismissing two legions, he gave battle with the rest.

SECTION 14.

THE ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE—(*Continued*).

The construction of the Ablative Absolute is used also with other participles, with adjectives, and with a few nouns. For instance: *illo absente* means "He being absent," *i.e.* "in his absence," "while he was away;" *patre vivo*, "my father being alive," "in my father's lifetime," "while my father was alive;" *te iudice*, "you being judge," "in your judgment."

(49.)

1. His rebus cognitis Caesar exercitum dimittere coactus est.
2. Te duce hostem non timebimus; omnia facere poterimus.

3. Me iudice illi pueri bene responderunt.
4. Amicum e conspectu amisi meo: num tu eum vidisti?
5. Me invito non poteris fenestram aperire.
6. Pueris nobis boni mores in honore erant.
7. His consulibus Romani ab Hannibale victi sunt.
8. Patre vivo Romae viximus.
9. Et me et te invitissimo hoc fiet.
10. Quem tecum adduxisti?—Gaio absente Balbum adduxi.
11. Milites, absente Caesare, castra in campo posuerunt.
12. Fratre absente constitui tamen ad te venire.
13. Matre invita Romae diutius manere non potui.
14. Invitus te fefelli. Nemo me de hac re certiore[m] fecit.
15. Isti clamores mihi dolorem capitis attulerunt. Cur semper, magistro absente, clamatis?

(50.)

1. Under your leadership we have both conquered and been conquered.
2. In my judgment the slave answered very well.
3. If your father is unwilling you will not be able to go to the city.
4. The queen died when we were boys.
5. In our father's lifetime we were rich; we are now poor.
6. In the absence of their master the boys were never silent.

7. As our mother is unwilling we cannot come to-day.
8. As your brother is away, will you not come with us ?
9. When these men were consuls Carthage was taken by the Romans.
10. In his judgment your sister bore her pain patiently.
11. This thing was done in our absence.
12. As both father and mother are away I cannot answer ; I will write to-morrow.

SECTION 15.

RECAPITULATORY EXERCISES ON THE ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE AND PARTICIPLES.

(51.)

1. Agris hostium vastatis ad castra rediimus.
2. Obsidibus inter se datis pacem fecerunt.
3. Die constituto omnes in unum locum convenimus.
4. Frustra conatus te sequi invitus redii.
5. Castris munitis Caesar nuntios in omnes partes misit.
6. Omnia uno tempore facere coacti sumus.
7. Duce graviter vulnerato milites terga verterunt.
8. Duo milia passuum progressi ad flumen venimus.
9. Te absente proficisci non possum ; redi statim.
10. Custodibus interfectis portas urbis aperuimus.
11. Te duce saepe vicimus, nunquam victi sumus.
12. Patre tuo vivo pecunia semper ad diem solvebatur.

13. Paucos dies Brundisii moratus Romam me contuli.
14. Primis captis ceteri terga verterunt.
15. Hos Conon adortus magno praelio fundit fugatque.

(52.)

1. After wasting the lands they returned home.
2. On the appointed day we all went to the city.
3. After trying in vain to see you, we unwillingly came back.
4. In my absence you will not, will you, pay the money?
5. When their leader was taken the soldiers surrendered themselves.
6. Have we not always been conquered under your leadership?
7. After advancing a mile they came to the enemy's camp.
8. The money was paid in our presence.
9. If you are unwilling we will not go to-day.
10. After delaying a few days at Rome they came back home.

(53.)

1. Barbari, hoc nuntio adlato, se Caesari dederunt.
2. Quid! nobis non sentientibus, te loco movisti?
3. Puer ad me venit, a patre missus.
4. His rebus cognitis, alii manent, alii proficiscuntur.
5. Viis obsessis progredi non potuimus.
6. Porta frustra quaesita ibi manere coacti sumus.
7. Hi pueri, maiorem fratrem secuti, nunquam tempore veniebant.

8. Optimum est tacere ; secundum pauca loqui.
9. Iis petentibus obsides omnes redditi sunt.
10. Omnibus qui aderant sequentibus rex ex urbe profectus est.
11. Pecunia non soluta, quid de nobis fiet ?
12. Oculis usus haec reperire poteris.
13. Simul atque me viderunt, servum portam aperire iusserunt.
14. Ceteros abire passus, duces in carcerem duxit.
15. Faciam quod vultis : his litteris scriptis in hortum ibo.

(54.)

1. He opened the window without our noticing it.
2. The slave came to us, sent by his master.
3. The roads being blocked, we returned to the camp.
4. If the money is not paid, we shall not be able to set out.
5. The soldiers, following their leader, attacked the enemy.
6. Knowing this and you being absent, we did nothing.
7. I have come to you because I was sent by my master.
8. We will do what you wish ; while you are away we will open the window.
9. I gave him back his book, as he was asking for it.
10. The leader advanced, with all the soldiers following him.

(55.)

1. Tempus perdis ; me invito non poteris fenestram aperire.
2. Non possum, ut te saepe per litteras docui, fratre absente Romam ire.
3. Eae naves, quas heri in portu vidimus, iam sublatis ancoris domum redierunt.
4. Haec urbs, in altissimo monte posita, capi non poterat.
5. Meum ipsius librum reperire frustra conatus, tuo utar.
6. Ephesum ad consulem paucos post dies obsides ab rege adducti sunt.
7. Legati, nihil ad ea respondententes, templo egredi iussi sunt.
8. Anno urbis conditae CCCXLV reges expulsi sunt.
9. Quindecim milia talentorum dabitis ; quingenta praesentia, cetera per duodecim menses.
10. Territis omnibus ipse imperator solus non timuit.
11. Spes me fefellit ; me vivo haec res non fiet.
12. Barbari, commoti quod castra capta sunt, domum redierunt.
13. Contemptis iam victis hostibus impetum fecerunt.
14. Tertio libro lecto, quartum etiam legere conabimur.
15. His litteris acceptis non sumus morati ; statim ad te venimus.

(56.)

1. After vainly trying to speak, the orator departed.
2. What ! will you take my books against my will ?
You cannot.

3. As we have been told to read this book, shall we not read it?
 4. After saying these words, he ordered the prisoners to be brought to him.
 5. After hearing these things, we were not able to answer.
 6. The ships, which were in the harbour yesterday, have now weighed anchor and gone.
 7. You will not be able to find your friends, ordered (as they have been) to depart.
 8. Do not go while my father is away! He will soon return.
 9. These matters being settled, we ran to the river.
 10. After advancing three miles we came to the mountain.
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XVI.

Fables about India.

Incolarum habitus moresque diversi. Quidam parentes et propinquos, priusquam annis et macie conficiantur, velut hostias caedunt eorumque visceribus epulantur. Ii qui sapientiam profitentur ab ortu solis ad occasum stare solent solem immobilibus oculis intuentes; ferventibus arenis toto die alternis pedibus insistent.

Maximos India elephantos gignit. Hoc animal cetera omnia docilitate superat. Discunt arma iacere, gladiatorum more congregari, saltare et per funes incedere. Narrat scriptor quidam Romae unum segnioris ingeni saepe castigatum esse verberibus, quia tardius accipiebat quae tradebantur; eundem repertum esse

noctu eadem meditantem. Elephanti gregatim semper ingrediuntur. Ducit agmen maximus natu, cogit is, qui aetate ei est proximus. Annem transituri minimos praemittunt. Capiuntur foveis. In has ubi elephas deciderit, ceteri ramos congerunt, aggeres construunt omnique vi conantur extrahere.

In India quoque serpentes perpetuum bellum cum elephantis gerunt. Ex arboribus se in praetereuntes praecipitant gressusque ligant nodis. Hos nodos elephanti manu resolvunt. At dracones in ipsas elephantorum nares caput condunt spiritumque praeccludunt. Plerumque in illa dimicatione utrique commoriuntur; victus enim elephas corruens serpentem pondere suo elidit.

SECTION 16.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD: UT.

THE FIRST AND SECOND CONJUGATIONS: ACTIVE AND PASSIVE.

Do ut des, *I give that you may give.*

Dedi ut dares, *I gave that you might give.*

That, when it means "in order that," or, in other words, when it expresses a purpose, is translated by the conjunction *ut*, and the following verb is put in the subjunctive mood.

Ut may also be translated by "to." "I came that I might help you" and "I came to help you" mean the same thing, and may be translated by *Veni ut te adiuves*.

But in turning into Latin this "to" of the purpose, care must be taken as to the tense of the following verb in the subjunctive. "He sent the boys to see the city," that is, in other words, "that they *might* see;" so "Pueros misit, ut urbem *viderent*."

(57.)

1. Venite statim, ut me in hac re adiuvetis.
2. Haec, non dixi, cives, ut animos vestros ad bellum incitarem.
3. Ut valeret, corpus cotidie exercebat.
4. Nos ad urbem inus, ut vos domi maneatis.
5. Cur tibi hoc dixi? nonne ut memoria semper teneres?
6. Navibus incensis, hostes a tergo adorti sumus.
7. Nostri crebras eruptiones faciunt, ut ordines hostium turbent.
8. Impedimentis in oppido relictis, in campum profecti sumus.
9. Nostri, incitatis equis, hostes impeditos adoriebantur.
10. Haec dixi, ut meis verbis pueri ad maiorem diligentiam incitarentur.
11. Omnia feci, ut frater aere alieno liberaretur.
12. Multa loquitur, ut tibi sapiens videatur.
13. Ego domi maneo, ut tu et tuus amicus in urbe moremini.
14. Haec oratio utilissima reipublicae semper habita est.
15. Castra cotidie moventur, ut milites in omni genere laborum exerceantur.

(58a.)

1. Come, my brother, that you may help me!
2. I said this that I might incite the boy to greater diligence.
3. I came that I might set my friend free from debt.
4. I went to the camp that I might see my friends.
5. They are going out from the camp that they may seize the hill.
6. I came to you that you might help me in this matter.
7. What! did you come that you might incite the minds of the citizens to war?
8. That you may be well, take exercise every day.
9. I am going to the city that you may remain at home.
10. I told you this often that you might always retain it in your memory.
11. When we had set fire to the town we advanced, that we might lay waste the enemy's lands.
12. Having left the baggage in the camp, we set out, that we might take possession of the hill.

(58b.)

1. He sent two legions in order that the city might be at once besieged.
2. He said this that he might be considered wise.
3. I said this to encourage the soldiers.
4. He has left a large part of the baggage in the camp.
5. He sent the slaves to tell their master.

6. We are advancing to the wood to attack the enemy from the rear.
7. He sent the cavalry that the city might be set free from its peril.
8. He burnt the ships that the enemy might be alarmed.
9. Having done these things, we set out to see the city.
10. While you were away we went to the city to give the book to Caius.
11. He did this that he might seem useful to the state.
12. He often moves his camp in order to exercise his soldiers in every kind of labour.

SECTION 17.

UT, FINAL—(*Continued*).

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD : THIRD CONJUGATION.

(59.)

1. Ad te scribo, ut omnem timorem tollam.
2. Veni ad te, ut pecuniam debitam solverem.
3. Haec ad te scripsi, ut omnes has res statim constitueres.
4. Quid venisti? ut a me auxilium peteres?
5. Quo ibis, mea soror?—Ibo ad hortum ut flores carpam.
6. Floribus carptis, ibo ad urbem, ut fratrem videam.
7. Ad litus iverunt, ut naves hostium incenderent.

8. His rebus cognitis statim redii, ut tecum loquerer.
9. Hodie tibi pecuniam dabo, ut prima luce progrediaris.
10. Nautae ancoras tollunt, ut naves solvantur.
11. Naves mox solventur, ut nautae hostes sequantur.
12. Impedimentis in proximum collem deductis, ipse ad flumen progressus est, ut pontem solveret.

(60.)

1. I am gathering flowers to send to my mother.
2. I came to give you back your book.
3. They are going to the harbour to set fire to all the enemies' ships.
4. The ships having been set fire to, they will return to burn the town.
5. I will give you the book to-day, that you may read it to-morrow.
6. They went to the shore to see the sailors and the ships.
7. What did you come to see?—I came to see you.
8. I wrote these words that you might understand the speech.
9. They went to the river to follow the others.
10. I did this that my words might be read by all.

XVII.

A True Dream!

Duo quidam familiares iter una faciebant; et, cum Megara venissent, alter ad cauponem, ad hospitem

alter, devertit. Qui ut cenati quiescerent, nocte media visum est in somno ei qui erat in hospitio illum alterum orare, ut subveniret, quod sibi a caupone interitus pararetur. Primo perterritus somnio surrexit; dein, cum se collegisset idque visum pro nihilo habendum esse duxisset, recubuit. Tum ei dormienti eundem illum visum est rogare his verbis: "Quoniam mihi vivo non subvenisti, mortem meam ne inultam esse passus sis. Interfectus in plaustrum a caupone sum coniectus, et supra stercus iniectum; mane ad portam ades, priusquam ex oppido exeat." Hoc vero somnio commotus, mane bubulco praesto ad portam fuit: quaesivit ex eo quid esset in plastro; ille perterritus fugit; mortuus erutus est; caupo, re patefacta, poenas dedit.

SECTION 18.

UT, FINAL—(*Continued*).

THIRD CONJUGATION—(*Continued*).

Certain verbs ending in *-io* form the infinitive present in *-ere* and imperfect subjunctive in *-erem*. *Facio* is one of these. "To make" is *facere*; I might make, *facerem*. Others of these verbs are, the compounds of *facio*; *interficio*, *conficio*, *reficio*, etc.; *cipio*, and its compounds, *accipio*, *decipio*, *incipio*, *recipio*; and *iacio*. The deponents *morior*, *patior*, *progredior*, in the same way form these tenses according to the third conjugation: *mori*, *morerer*; *pati*, *paterer*; *progredi*, *progrederer*. See p. 124.

(61.)

1. Nuntios miserunt, ut Caesarem de his rebus certio-rem facerent.
2. His rebus factis ad portum ibo, ut navem reficiam.
3. Non est verum ; hoc solum dixit, ut te deciperet.
4. Galli ad Caesarem iverunt, ut obsides reciperent.
5. Quid fugietis, milites? Mori melius est quam turpiter vivere.
6. Impedimenta in castris reliquit, ut ad oppidum celeriter progredierentur.
7. Quid! num oratorem culpas? nonne populus vult decipi?
8. Paucos milites in colle posuit, ut lapides in hostes iacerent.
9. Vive honeste, ut aequo animo moriaris.
10. Domi unum solum mensem moratus, ad urbem rediit, ut opus inceptum conficeret.
11. Non sum miles; malo domi morari quam bellum gerere.
12. Vir bonus mavult pro patria mori quam victa patria turpiter vivere.

(62a.)

1. We will send a messenger to inform the general of these matters.
2. The war having been finished, we will return home to see our friends.
3. Did you say that to deceive me and others?
4. We will go to Caesar, to get back our hostages.

5. To die is better than to live.—You are not well.
6. A few soldiers were posted on the hills to throw stones on the enemy.
7. The good live virtuously, that they may die with resignation.
8. Some came to see the king, others to see the orator.
9. Why did you not come to mend the table?
10. I came to give you this little book.

(62*b*.)

1. They went into the wood to make a fire.
2. I write to you in order that I may receive a letter from you.
3. We remained at home the whole day to finish the work.
4. He spoke these words to deceive the soldiers.
5. The sailors are going to the harbour to mend their ships.
6. They set sail in the morning in order that they might reach land before night.
7. When we have finished the task we will go to the town to see the soldiers.
8. The ambassadors said this to deceive Caesar.
9. My brother, who came yesterday, will go tomorrow to Rome to see you.
10. Having heard the speech, they advanced to take the town.

SECTION 19.

UT, FINAL—(Continued).

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD : FOURTH CONJUGATION.

Do not use *ut non*, but instead *ne*. So *Abiit ne videretur*, "He went away that he might not be seen;" or, "not to be seen;" or, "lest he should be seen."

(63.)

1. Ad urbem omnes venimus, ut oratorem audiremus.
2. Nocte e castris progressi sumus, ne hostes clamore sublato convenirent.
3. Legiones pro castris constituit, ne hostes subito adorirentur.
4. Fessus sum, amice; domum redibo, ut dormiam.
5. Captivos omnes interfici iussit, ne in itinere impedirentur.
6. Pauci, relictis equis, fossam transire conati sunt, ut ceteros adiuverent.
7. Milites illius itineris laborem vix pati potuerunt.
8. Haec ad te scripsi, ne res urbanas nescires.
9. In hortum eo, ut librum reperiam.—Non reperies.
10. His cognitis milites ex urbe eduxit, ne omnes interficerentur.
11. Nuntios mitte, ut consul de his rebus certior fiat.
12. Rem non debes graviter ferre, ne omnibus decipi videaris.

(64a.)

1. We will all go into the woods to hear the birds.
2. We will not sleep, lest the enemy attack us.
3. They give back the captives, that they may not be impeded on the march.
4. They advanced to help the cavalry when they heard this.
5. I will write to you often, that you may not be in ignorance of the doings of the town.
6. I will go into the garden to find your friend.
7. They were reading books, that they might not seem to be doing nothing.
8. The soldiers returned to their camp, that they might not be taken by the enemy.
9. Having left their baggage in the camp, they set out to follow the cavalry.
10. They raised a shout, that they might be heard by the enemy.

(64b.)

1. If you are unwilling, I will not go to see the soldiers.
2. We followed the soldiers in order that we might be able to see the battle.
3. They were raising shouts in order that the words of the orator might not be heard.
4. I went to the city to inform the consul of the whole affair.
5. We will go ourselves to the camp, lest we be deceived.

6. They will leave their baggage in the camp, lest they be impeded on the march.
7. He went into the woods, that he might not be sent into the city.
8. They sent the slave to pay the money at once.
9. We will not go into the camp, lest the soldiers throw their darts at us.
10. I will follow the slave, whom I sent into the city, lest he deceive me.

XVIII.

A Murder at an Inn.

In itinere quidam proficiscentem ad mercatum quendam et secum aliquantum nummorum ferentem est consecutus. Cum hoc, ut fere fit, in via sermonem contulit: ex quo factum est, ut illud iter familiarius facere vellent. Qua re, cum in eandem tabernam divertissent, simul cenare et in eodem loco somnum capere voluerunt. Cenati discubuerunt ibidem; neque tamen uterque vivus surrexit. Quomodo perierit dicitur post inventum esse, cum in alio maleficio deprehensus esset caupo. Is enim noctu, postquam illos arctius iam, ut fit, ex lassitudine dormire sensit, accessit, et alterius eorum qui sine nummis erat gladium propter appositum e vagina eduxit, et illum alterum occidit; nummos abstulit, gladium cruentum in vaginam recondidit, ipse se in suum lectum recepit. Ille autem, cuius gladio occisio erat facta, multo ante lucem surrexit; comitem illum suum inclamavit semel et saepius.

Illum somno impeditum non respondere existimavit: ipse gladium et cetera quae secum attulerat sustulit; solus profectus est. Caupo non multo post conclamat hominem esse occisum, et cum quibusdam deversoribus illum qui ante exierat consequitur in itinere. Hominem comprehendit; gladium eius e vagina educit; reperit cruentum. Homo in urbem ab illis deducitur ac reus fit.

SECTION 20.

THE ACCUSATIVE WITH INFINITIVE.

It has been seen that the word *that* is translated into Latin by *ut*, when the *that* means *in order that*. In such a sentence as "He said that his mother was not well," it is plain that *that* does not mean *in order that*; and it is differently turned in Latin. The "that" has no Latin word, the following noun is put into the accusative case, and the following verb into the infinitive mood. The Latin, then, will be *Dixit matrem non valere*. In the following sentence both kinds of "that" occur. "He said that he was not well, that he might not be sent into the city," *that he* will be *se*, *that . . . not* will be *ne*.

(65.)

1. Scio eum navem suam iam refecisse.
2. Dixit patrem suum et matrem mortuos esse.

3. Nego te a me deceptum esse : spes tua te fefellit.
4. Promittit se tempore rediturum esse.
5. Negat se me invito epistulam scripturum.
6. Constat Romulum primum populi Romani regem fuisse.
7. Alii dicunt, alii negant, nostros vicisse.
8. Spero te patre invito non venturum.
9. Dixit se non valere, ne ad urbem mitteretur.
10. Scio te inimico in me animo esse.
11. Cur simulas te inimicos amare?
12. Audivi te dolorem aequo animo pati.
13. Scio illum hominem inimicum omnium bonorum esse.
14. Certiorem me fecerunt nostros ab hostibus victos esse.
15. Spero eum reperturum esse quae amisit.
16. His quaerentibus respondi me nihil repperisse.
17. Promittit se me non sentiente dentem extracturum esse.
18. Respondit se nolle hodie pecuniam solvere.
19. Graviter fero te a me non auxiliū petiisse.
20. Scio illum hominem domi manere, ne mihi in conspectum veniat.

(66a.)

1. I know that he is writing a letter.
2. They said that they had already answered.
3. He promises that he will give back the book.
4. I hope that you will set out to-morrow.
5. He pretends that he is teaching his brother.

6. He said that he had often heard the orator.
7. It is well known that the queen is dead.
8. He denied that he had received your letter.
9. It is not true that I give nothing to the poor.
10. I was ignorant that Caius was an enemy of yours.
11. They deny that they have seen the soldiers.
12. They pretend that they are unwilling.

The English sentence "He said that he saw the house" may mean two things. It may mean that he said "I see the house" or "I saw the house" some time in the past. If it means "I see," the Latin should be *videre*; if "I saw," *vidisse*.

(66b.)

1. He pretended that he was often in Rome.
2. He said that he wrote five letters yesterday.
3. He said that he put everything on the table.
4. They denied that they had been deceived.
5. He pretended that he was following the army.
6. He said that he had deceived his enemy.
7. The general pretended that he had conquered the enemy.
8. They said that they saw your brother yesterday.
9. We all hope that you will come to us.
10. He said that he knew everything.
11. He said that he conquered the enemy in Gaul.
12. Do you promise that you will inform me of everything?

SECTION 21.

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Some verbs have lost their present tense and tenses formed from it, and have only the perfect and tenses formed from the perfect. *E.g. coepi*, I began; *odi*, I hate; *memini*, I remember.

Notice also that the two latter verbs have present meanings with the perfect form.

(67.)

1. Memini me promisisse; ad diem veniam.
2. Interea, ceteris tacentibus, Gaius dicere coepit.
3. Quis tecum Londinium ibit? non novi viam.
4. Quis tecum loquebatur?—Non novi nomen eius.
5. Scio Gallos saepe a Romanis victos esse.
6. Pater meus negavit se illam rem meminisse.
7. Dixit se neque hunc hominem neque illum odisse.
8. Ille puer dixit se iam Latine scire.
9. Novi hominem et scio eum pessimum civem semper fuisse.
10. Tui nunquam obliviscar; semper meminero te me in illa re adiuvasse.
11. Num tu mei oblitus es? Cur nunquam ad meas epistulas respondes?
12. Illi nautae coeperunt reficere naves, ut domum redirent.
13. Ne inimicos tui quidem odisse debes, sed omnes homines amare.

14. Hanc totam orationem Latine redde; reddita ad me veni.
15. Spero te invito me, qui tibi saepe adfui, non haec conatum iri.

(68a.)

1. Then his brother began to say that he was unwilling.
2. I remember that he died on that day.
3. I do not know your friend. What is his name?
4. I shall never forget that day; we were all conquered.
5. Do you not remember that I hate that man?
6. I say that he does not know Latin.
7. I promise that I will remain there all day.
8. He pretends that he has already answered.
9. Do you not hope that the Romans have already conquered?
10. He does not know that we made the same requests.

(68b.)

1. When you have done this, remember that I shall be in the garden.
2. He said that he had forgotten. Do you think that he spoke the truth?
3. I have often turned that passage into Latin.
4. I said this that he should not think me unwilling.
5. That boy, when ordered to turn this into Latin, said that he did not know Latin.
6. He began to write in order that having finished the work he might go into the woods.

7. I was aware that you were pretending in his presence.
8. Knowing this, I said that I should not be absent.
9. Why did you pretend that you were not well?
You did not hope that you would deceive me?

SECTION 22.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Many verbs are used only in the third person singular (and in the infinitive and gerund). *Pluit*, it rains; *licet mihi ire*, it is permitted me to go, *i.e.* I may go; *oportet me ire*, it behoves me to go, *i.e.* I ought to go.

(69.)

1. Pluit, Balbe; neque hodie ad urbem ire poterimus.
2. Ubi est frater meus?—Te oportet hoc scire.
3. Sanguinem pluisse Romae creditum est.
4. Opere facto licebit tibi in hortum ire.
5. Credo te fratrem meum novisse?—Et novi et amo tuum fratrem.
6. Neque possum tecum ire, neque (mihi crede) me oportet.
7. Nonne mihi licet inimicos odisse?
8. Ne inimicos quidem (mihi crede) odisse debemus.
9. Nonne nos oportet patrem de his rebus certiore facere?
10. Nonne mihi licet in hortum ire, ut flores carpam?

11. Promisisti te me adiuturum : nonne te oportet promissa praestare ?
12. Ille puer coepit omnibus molestus esse : semper de se et de suis rebus loquebatur.

(70.)

1. Why does it always rain ? I shall not be able to go into the garden to-day.
2. You ought to remember this : I was not present.
3. We ought to inform Caesar of all matters.
4. You may go to Rome : return to-morrow.
5. Why may I not see this house ?
6. He will return, I believe, that he may receive the money.
7. I believe that he knows Latin.
8. We ought to remember these matters.
9. May I not tell my father these things ?
10. Neither the elder nor the younger brother (believe me) knows Latin.
11. He said that he did not know all the citizens.
12. You may not go, lest you fall into the water.

XIX.

Alexander's Speech to his Soldiers

(in which he vainly endeavours to urge them to follow him into India).

Alexander, cum ad Hypasin fluvium processisset, non modo transire voluit, sed ad Gangen, maximum totius Indiae flumen, pergere ; postremo totius orbis imperium appetere. Sed, veritus ut longius progredi vellent, vocatis militibus, ad hunc modum disseruit : " Non

ignoro, milites, multa quae terrere vos possent ab incolis Indiae per hos dies de industria esse iactata. Sed omnia fama tradit maiora vero, neque nos fabulae detertere possunt. Quamdiu vobiscum in acie stabo, nec mei nec hostium exercitus numero. Vos modo animos mihi plenos alacritatis ac fiduciae adhibete. Non in limine operum laborumque nostrorum, sed in exitu, stamus. Pervenimus ad solis ortum et Oceanum; inde victores perdomito fine terrarum revertemur in patriam. Maiora sunt periculis praemia; dives eadem et inbellis regio est. Itaque non tam ad gloriam vos duco quam ad praedam. Per vos gloriamque vestram oro quaesoque, ne humanarum rerum terminos adeuntem alumnum commilitonemque vestrum, ne dicam regem, deseratis. Date hoc precibus meis et tandem obstinatum silentium rumpite. Ubi est ille clamor, alacritatis vestrae index? ubi ille meorum Macedonum vultus? Non adgnosco vos, milites; nec adgnosci videor a vobis. Surdas iamdudum aures pulso; aversos animos et infractos excitare conor." Cumque illi in terram demissis capitibus tacere perseverarent, "Nescio quid" inquit "in vos imprudens deliqui, quod me ne intueri quidem vultis. In solitudine mihi videor esse desertus; destitutus sum; hostibus deditus. Sed solus quoque ire perseverabo. Scythae Bactrianique erunt mecum, hostes paulo ante nunc milites nostri. Mori praestat quam precario imperatorem esse. Ite reduces domos; ite deserto rege ovantes!"

Ne sic quidem ulli militum vox exprimi potuit. Stabant oribus in terram defixis lacrimisque manantibus. Rex tandem, victus a militibus, redire constituit.

SECTION 23.

UT, EXPRESSING A RESULT.

Besides translating "that" when it expresses a purpose, *ut* will also translate it when it expresses a *result*. In other words, *ut* means not only "in order that," but also "so that."

When a "not" followed *ut* meaning "in order that," *ut non* was not to be put, but *ne*. But when *ut* means "so that," *ne* is not used, but *ut non*.

Observe therefore that the English word "that," according to its different meanings, will want different Latin. Of course when "that" is a pronoun, *ille* is the Latin; *ille puer* is "that boy." But besides this the conjunction "that" may in different senses either require the accusative with infinitive, or *ut*, or *ne*.

Dixit se Caium vidisse, He said that he saw Caius (*i.e.* he said, "I saw Caius.")

Abiit ne Caium videret, He went away that he might not see Caius.

Abiit tam mane ut Caium non videret, He went away so early in the morning that he did not see Caius.

(71.)

1. Tanta fuit eius diligentia, ut totum opus brevi tempore confecerit.
2. Non sum tam ignarus, ut nesciam Romam a Romulo conditam esse.

3. Dixit se tot tamque pulchros flores nunquam antea vidisse.
4. Tantus fuit hostium timor, ut tantis copiis tam exiguam manum adoriri non auderent.
5. Casu accidit ut nominis tui interdum obliviscar
6. Ita factum est, ut non possem tale consilium capere.
7. Qui fit ut totum opus nondum confectum sit.
8. Tantus est numerus librorum vitaque tam brevis est, ut paucos solum legere possimus.
9. Tali consilio capto, cum duabus legionibus statim est profectus.
10. Non te oportet Gaium odisse; tibi enim tot in rebus adfuit.
11. Tecum ibimus ut tantum oratorem audiamus.
12. Romam ivit ut libros manu scriptos videret. Ita fit ut domi non sit.

(72a.)

1. I am going that I may see the soldiers and sailors.
2. That is how it comes about that I see neither soldiers nor sailors.
3. He said that he had never seen so many soldiers before.
4. No one is so ignorant that he does not know that the Germans have conquered.
5. The number of the enemy is so great that we cannot conquer.
6. You ought to go that you may not be blamed.
7. It happens by chance that I have not the book.
8. The plan is of such a kind that I cannot praise it.

9. How does it come about that your father is not present?
10. So great is the pain of the wound that he cannot speak.
11. They are reading the book with such diligence that they cannot hear us.
12. They are reading the book with such diligence that they may be praised.

(72b.)

1. So great was his pain that he could not speak.
2. That is how it happened that I determined to return.
3. No one is so ignorant that he believes you.
4. How does it happen that I am not allowed to return home?
5. The life of man is so short that they cannot finish many things.
6. I set out in the morning that I might return in the evening.
7. That is how it happened that you came in my absence.
8. So great was the fear of all that no one dared to speak.
9. These books are of such a kind that I cannot understand them.
10. So great was the number of the boys that the master could not teach all.
11. Nobody is so foolish that he can understand nothing.
12. It happened by chance that nobody opened the windows while you were present.

SECTION 24.

RECAPITULATORY EXERCISES.

(73.)

1. Constat iudicem in ea re deceptum esse.
2. Ego te non novi neque novisse volo.
3. Nonne promisisti te omnia facturum ut tempore venires?
4. Tantus fuit navium numerus, ut adoriri non auderemus.
5. Ne me moneatis; novi ego officium meum.
6. Semper sensi filio meo te esse amicum et illum intellexi tibi.
7. Nonne te ire oportuit, ut amicum in hac re adiuveres?
8. Quid ego ex te audio?—Hoc quod res est.
9. Malus bonum malum esse vult, ut sit sui similis.
10. Hominem hominis similiorem nunquam vidi ego alterum.

(74.)

1. It is well known that the judges were deceived.
2. You ought to go at once, that you may come in time.
3. I saw so many boys that I forget their names.
4. I believe that you know your duty.
5. I have always been aware that you were a friend to me.

6. He pretended to understand the book, that he might not be thought foolish
7. That is how it happened that I did not see your friend.
8. I wish you to be good, that you may be like your father.
9. Why do you pretend that you are foolish? I see that you understand very well.
10. Why did you go to London?—I went to receive the money.

(75.)

1. Ita a pueritia vixi, ut boni me laudarent, culparent mali.
2. Pluit; non tibi hodie licebit in silvas ire; domi manere oportet.
3. Noli patre invito longius progredi.
4. Gravius tuum erit unum verbum' quam centum mea.
5. His rebus factis Romam proficiscar ut pecuniam accipiam.
6. Hoc frustra saepe conatus, tam sum fessus ut longius progredi non possim.
7. Me consule vicistis Gallos, cives; illis consulibus victi estis!
8. Dixit puerum non plus sapientiae habere quam lapidem.
9. Quod tuum est meum est, omne meum autem tuum est.
10. Cur negasti te promisisse? non sum tam stultus ut tibi credam.

(76.)

1. When you have done your work, you will be allowed to go into the garden.
2. Where are you going?—I am going to the city to pay the money.
3. They were running to the woods to pick flowers.
4. It is well known that the consul has not conquered.
5. I will bring the boy to you that you may see him.
6. After saying these words he went away to find the book.
7. Some affirm, others deny, that the judge is dead.
8. There are so many boys that the master does not know the names of all.
9. I am not so stupid as to go away in your absence.
10. When I heard this I ran to the harbour to see the ships.

(77.)

1. I remember that you paid all the money.
2. The sailors came back to the harbour to refit their ships.
3. That is how it came about that the soldiers were dismissed.
4. I forgot that you were a boy in my father's lifetime.
5. Having encouraged his soldiers, he ordered them to advance to the mountain.

6. There were so many ships in the harbour that I could not see them all.
7. What will become of me? he has come to bring me bound to Caesar.
8. I was not so foolish as to tell him everything.
9. Why did you pretend that you were not well?—That I might not be punished.
10. What did he say?—He answered that he didn't wish.

(78.)

1. Am I not allowed to send the slave to Rome?
2. I sent the slaves to inform the consul of this matter.
3. You are not allowed to go into the garden with nothing on your head.
4. Ought I not to send the slave to follow the boy?
5. He promised that he would send all the books at once.
6. I will go at once, that I may finish the work.
7. When this news was brought, I ran at once to the camp to tell the soldiers.
8. When does your brother go?—He has determined, I believe, to go to-morrow.
9. After following them for three miles, I came back to the camp.
10. Let us go to his house, lest we may seem to be pretending.

XX.

The Death of Alexander.

Milites, sollicitudine desiderioque eius anxii, quamquam obtestantibus ducibus ne valetudinem regis onerarent, expresserunt ut in conspectum eius admitterentur. Admissi lectum circumstabant fundebantque lacrimas. Rex, cubito innixus et se ad amicos vertens: "Invenietis," inquit, "cum excessero dignum talibus viris regem?" Exercitu dimisso, velut omni vitae debito liberatus, fatigata membra reiecit. Propius adire iussis amicis—nam et vox deficere iam coeperat—detractum anulum digito Perdiccae tradidit, adiectis mandatis ut corpus suum ad Hammonem ferri iuberent. Quaerentibusque his cui relinqueret regnum respondit ei qui esset optimus. Rursus, Perdicca interrogante quando caelestes honores haberi sibi vellet, dixit tum velle cum ipsi felices essent. Suprema haec vox fuit regis et paulo post extinguitur.

SECTION 25.

THE INDIRECT QUESTION.

1. Quid est? *What is it?*

Dic quid sit, *Tell me what it is.*

Rogavit quid esset, *He asked what it was.*

Notice that the effect of putting the *dic* and *rogavit* before the question, is to turn the *est* into the subjunctive mood.

2. Num fessus es, *You are not tired, are you?*

Rogavit num fessus essem, *He asked me whether I was tired.*

Notice here that in the second sentence, which is called an indirect question, *num* merely means "whether," and does not, as in real questions, suggest the answer "No."

3. Rogat num heri fessus fuerim, *He asks me whether I was tired yesterday.*

Fuerim, not *essem*, because *rogat* is present. This is the rule.

(79.)

1. Dic, puer, quot sitis.—Septem sumus.
2. Heus tu, quid agis?—Rogasne quid agam? Nihil ago.
3. Quid! nonne statim abire iussi? satis est verborum, abi.
4. Rogavit me quot flores emissem, quot vendidissem.
5. Haec epistula ita scripta est, ut legere non possem.
6. Ex eo quaesivi quanti haec vendidisset; respondere noluit.
7. Quis tibi hoc dixit?—Ille servus quem ad me misisti.
8. Rogo te quid fuerit officium meum me facere.
9. Quae neque fuerunt neque sunt, illi sciunt.
10. Nescio quid fiat illo puero, nunquam tempore venit.
11. Nonne promisisti te amicum adiuturum?—Promisi, sed nulla mihi occasio data est.
12. Ex eo quaero quoties hoc idem promiserit.

13. Cupit scire num sui oblitus sim; dixit enim me neque scribere neque ipsum venire.
14. Non possum respondere ad ea quae tu a me quaesivisti.
15. Quid tibi dixit?—Rogavit me, “Tunc heri Romae fuisti?”
16. Non possum tibi dicere quae ipse nescio.
17. Titus, quem heri vidisti, me rogavit [num tibi frater maior esset.]
18. Hi dicunt quod illi negant; neque possum tibi scribere quid in illa re factum sit.

(80.)

1. How many are you? You cannot all go with me.
2. For how much did you buy these things?—I would rather not say.
3. Tell me how often you have gone to Rome?
4. I ask you whether you sold my property in my absence.
5. He often asked me whether you were well.
6. What did you answer?—That you were very well.
7. What is it, Titus?—I ask you where you have put my book.
8. I desire to know whether you have finished the task.
9. [I do not know what is to be done with you;] it is not enough to warn you.
10. He asked me whether I had sold all my books.
11. I ask you whether the task has been finished.
12. Tell me how many letters you wrote yesterday.

(81.)

1. In your absence I don't know what I ought to do.
2. Nobody knows for how much I bought these things.
3. You who were present can say whether he is well.
4. I do not know whether I may sell these things.
5. My brother, who will soon come, will tell you how many there were.
6. Inquire of the general himself whether he has conquered the enemy.
7. He makes the same inquiries as you.
8. Did he not ask whether I were well?
9. You did not answer, did you, that I was well?
10. You surely have not written the letter so that you cannot read it?
11. I asked the boy whether he had ever before seen so big a tree.
12. Then the judge asked, "What is your name?"

(82.)

1. He inquired of me why I had delayed there.
2. He said that he would not come if I were unwilling.
3. I ask you whether you were distressed at this matter.
4. I answered that I had already given everything back.

5. You surely went away when this news was brought?
6. They asked me what leader I followed.
7. Those boys whom I was following have fled into the woods.
8. The judge asked who I was, where I had come from, and what I had seen.
9. What I have seen I will tell you; what happened in my absence I cannot tell you.
10. Tell me what has happened.
11. He inquired of me why I wrote so many letters.
12. I cannot read all the letters which you wrote to me.

SECTION 26.

THE SUPINES.

The two supines in *-um* and *-u* are really verbal nouns of the fourth declension.

1. The supine in *-um* is used after verbs of motion, *eo, venio, mitto, etc.*, to express purpose, *e.g. cubitum eo, I go to lie down.*

This supine is so far a verb that, like a verb, it can govern a case: *Eo auxilium oratum, I go to ask help.*

2. The supine in *-u* is used after certain adjectives only; *res foeda visu, a thing shocking to see.*

(83.)

1. Alii dormitum eunt, alii opus conficiunt.
2. Optimum factu putant dormitum ire.
3. Quinque cohortes frumentatum in proximas segetes mittit.
4. Duces hostium ad Caesarem gratulatum venerunt.
5. Mercator dicit omne argentum mihi redditum iri.
6. Num facillimum factu credis milites Romanos vincere ?
7. Ex eo quaesivi num facillimum factu crederet Romanos vincere.
8. Rogavit cur ad eum questum venissent.
9. Haec res non modo visu sed etiam auditu foeda est.
10. Servi veniunt oratum ut liceret sibi dormitum ire.
11. Optimum factu putavi legatos ad Caesarem mittere auxilium rogatum.
12. Maiores natu ad Caesarem legatos miserunt oratum ne se in hostium numero duceret.
13. Spero barbaros a Romanis victum iri.
14. Omnes nescivimus quid optimum factu esset.
15. Alii dicunt, alii negant, Caesarem a Gallis victum iri.

(84.)

1. I shall go to sleep soon.
2. They ask what is best to be done.
3. He sends one legion to get corn.
4. The boys are coming to offer their congratulations.
5. I hope that the money will be given back.

6. I do not think it a very easy thing to do to conquer the enemy.
7. Why have you come to me to complain?
8. The battle was shocking both to hear of and to see.
9. Ambassadors come to me to ask for help.
10. I ask you whether you have come to complain.
11. I did not know what was the best thing to do.
12. They come to Caesar to beg that he will send help.

XXI.

Proverbial Sayings.

1. Audentes fortuna iuvat. 2. Noli equi dentes inspicere donati. 3. Flamma fumo est proxima. 4. Dum vivis sperare licet. 5. Qualis dominus, talis est servus. 6. Nimia familiaritas parit contemptum. 7. Faber est quisque fortunae suae. 8. Pares cum paribus facillime congregantur. 9. Male parta male dilabuntur. 10. Summum ius summa iniuria. 11. Nemo scit praeter me ubi me soccus premat. 12. Formosa facies muta commendatio est. 13. Ubicunque dulce est et acidum invenies. 14. Ego spem pretio non emo. 15. Ne supra crepidam sutor iudicet. 16. Tunica propior pallio est. 17. Suus rex reginae placet. 18. Turbari sine ventis non solet aequor. 19. Altissima quaeque flumina minimo sono labuntur. 20. Non convalescit planta quae saepe transfertur. 21. Qui edere vult nucleam frangat nucem. 22. Non terrae ferre omnes omnia possunt. 23. Navem per foras in qua ipse navigas.

24. Labor omnia vincit. 25. Si vis amari ama.
26. Discipulus est prioris posterior dies. 27. Nullus
agenti dies longus est. 28. Quod in iuventute non
discitur in matura aetate nescitur. 29. Amicus certus
in re incerta cernitur. 30. Deligere oportet quem
velis diligere. 31. Proba merx facile emptorem
reperit. 32. Quod non opus est asse carum est. 33.
Quod tibi deerit a te ipse mutuare. 34. Pluris est
oculatus testis unus quam auriti decem.

35. Stultum facit fortuna quem vult perdere. 36.
Quem di diligunt adulescens moritur. 37. Ignis
aurum probat, miseria fortes viros. 38. Ingenium
mala saepe movent. 39. Insperata accidunt magis
saepe quam quae speres. 40. Semper bonus homo
tiro est.

41. Quantum habes tantus eris; habes, habebis.
42. Nulli nisi ex alterius damno quaestus est. 43.
Dives aut iniquus aut iniqui heres. 44. Vestis virum
reddit. 45. Plus oportet servum scire quam loqui.
46. Magister erat artis venter. 47. Pecuniam in loco
negligere maximum interdum est lucrum. 48. Fis-
tula dulce canit volucrum dum decipit auceps. 49.
Ubi amici ibidem sunt opes. 50. Obsequium amicos,
veritas odium, parit. 51. Ita amicum habeas, posse ut
facile fieri hunc inimicum putes. 52. Di nos quasi
pilas homines habent.

SECTION 27.

THE GERUND.

Gen. Amandi, *of loving*.

Dat. and Abl. Amando, *for, or, by loving*.

Acc. Amandum, *loving*.

The gerund, like the supine, is a verbal noun; that is to say, is partly a noun, partly a verb. As noun it depends on another noun: *Ars scribendi, the art of writing*; as verb it governs a case: *Ars scribendi epistulam, the art of writing a letter*.

The nominative of this noun is supplied by the infinitive: *Scribere est difficile, writing is difficult*. The dative is used after certain adjectives mainly; the accusative is used only with prepositions, chiefly *ad*.

(85.)

1. Milites frumentandi causa in fines hostium missi sunt.
2. Frustra hostibus pugnandi potestatem fecit.
3. Quaesivit num legatos mittendi potestatem fecisset.
4. Non oratum sed querendi causa venimus.
5. Dic mihi num tempestas ad navigandum sit idonea.
6. Nulla hostibus arma capiendi occasio data est.
7. Alii gratulatum, alii questum, venerunt.
8. Duae legiones Rhenum transierunt ut in his locis hiemarent.

9. Unam legionem in his locis hiemandi causa collocavit.
10. Haec atque alia talia locutus finem orandi fecit.
11. Quaero num finem orandi facturi sint.
12. Naves ad navigandum tam inutiles sunt ut transire non possimus.
13. Barbari Rhenum transierunt. Causa transeundi fuit quod ab hostibus premebantur.
14. Reperiebat in quaerendo initium fugae a militibus tertiae legionis factam esse.
15. Loco castris idoneo capto, milites duarum legionum frumentandi causa in fines hostium mittit.

(86a.)

1. The soldiers went for the sake of getting corn.
2. I have often offered the enemy battle.
3. The weather was not suitable for sailing.
4. We have come to complain, and not for the purpose of making a request.
5. I will give them permission to send ambassadors.
6. The ships were unfit for sailing.
7. I will ask them whether they have come for the purpose of passing the winter.
8. He asked what was the cause of the sending.
9. Is no opportunity given of taking arms?
10. Of the ships, some are ready, others are useless for sailing.

(86b.)

1. Caesar had made a beginning of dismissing the soldiers.

2. Did you not go to Rome for the sake of paying the money ?
3. When will you make an end of waging war, soldiers ?
4. They say that the weather is suitable for sailing.
5. Ask whether they have come to complain.
6. No opportunity was given me of finishing the work.
7. When will you make an end of talking ?
8. The third legion started the rout.
9. They have gone to the plain for the sake of wintering there.
10. We did not give the enemy a chance of taking arms.

SECTION 28.

THE GERUNDIVE FOR THE GERUND.

Instead of writing—

Labor opus conficiendi, *the toil of finishing the work*, it is more usual to write—

Labor operis conficiendi, with the same meaning ; that is to say, the adjective, called the gerundive, is used in the place of the noun, called the gerund, when the verb governs the accusative.

(87.)

1. Consilium urbem capiendi inibimus.
2. His rebus factis consilium urbis capiendae ineunt.
3. Te duce parati sumus ad arma capienda.

4. Hoc consilio inito nihil spatii hostibus ad arma capienda dedimus.
5. Ille dies flumini transeundo dictus est.
6. Non inutilem ad opus conficiendum hanc tempestatem puto.
7. Neque consilii habendi neque arma capiendi spatium datum est.
8. Nullum spatium ad se colligendos armandosque Romanis dabatur.
9. Ventus idoneus est; optima navigandi occasio datur.
10. Neque lignandi neque aquandi neque naves ad terram religandi potestas fiebat.
11. Initio belli gerendi facto non nos oportet legatos pacis orandae causa mittere.
12. Gratulatum venimus.—Gratias ago, sed non novi qui sitis.

(88a.)

1. Will you adopt a resolution of taking the city?
2. I will give you an opportunity of finishing the work.
3. The ship is ready for sailing and the wind is suitable.
4. We gave the enemy no time for taking arms.
5. Who told you that a bridge had been made?
6. Having adopted this resolution, they crossed the river.
7. No time was given us for sending ambassadors.
8. That day has been appointed for going.
9. They will have made a beginning of pitching a camp.
10. I will ask them whether they have come for the purpose of making a bridge.

(88b.)

1. We are ready for reading the book.
2. They promise that they will be ready for taking up arms.
3. They have formed the resolution of taking the city.
4. The sailors have come to the harbour for the sake of refitting their ships.
5. Having left their baggage, they advanced for the sake of taking the camp.
6. I had forgotten that you came for the sake of seeing the city.
7. At last they make an end of asking for peace.
8. I came to London for the sake of buying books.
9. How many books have you bought?—I have bought two to give my brother.
10. They have formed the plan of crossing the river in order to attack the enemy in the rear.

SECTION 29

THE GERUNDIVE.

Besides doing duty for the gerund, the gerundive has another use. It is passive, and expresses that something *should* or *must* be done.

Pecunia reddenda est, *The money must be returned.*

Notice that with the gerundive the dative is used

generally instead of the ablative, with *ab*, to express the agent: *Hoc mihi faciendum est, This must be done by me; I must do this.* (The dative should be avoided if its use would make the meaning doubtful. In "*pecunia mihi reddenda est,*" does the *mihi* mean *to me* or *by me*? If the latter say rather *a me.*)

(89.)

1. Nonne saepe iam dixi haec cras reddenda esse?
2. Pueri saepe ad maiorem diligentiam incitandi sunt.
3. Dumnorix summam in spem venerat regni obtinendi.
4. Dumnorix putavit regnum sibi obtinendum esse.
5. Nihil est homini tam timendum quam invidia.
6. Quot epistulae mihi scribendae sint nescio.
7. Intellegimus naves nobis reficiendas esse.
8. Accidit ut omnes naves nobis reficiendae essent.
9. Domus mihi relinquenda est quam ipse tanta cura tanto sumptu aedificavi.
10. Magnam in spem venerat naves sine sumptu reficiendi.
11. Hostes vobis neque sine causa timendi neque sine causa contemnendi sunt.
12. Quid tibi a me dicendum sit nescio.
13. Bellum ita gerendum est ut hostes intellegant se victos esse.
14. Tantam eorum multitudinem nostri interfecerunt quantum fuit diei spatium.
15. Naves reficiendas curat ut sine periculo navigent.

(90*a.*)

1. The money must be given back to-day.
2. The house must be built at small cost.
3. The books should be put on the table.
4. I must write this letter at once.
5. You must repair your ship with very great care.
6. I have great hopes of seeing you soon.
7. The prisoners must be bound and sent to Caesar.
8. You must move nothing against my will.
9. Justice ought to be preferred by everybody to money.
10. The soldiers must be put on board ship.

(90*b.*)

1. You must return the book to-morrow.
2. We must buy some books to give the slaves.
3. We must leave our house and sell everything.
4. Why did you form the resolve of selling your house ?
5. We must conquer the enemy in one battle.
6. Pain must be borne patiently by us all.
7. You must find the book which you have lost.
8. Shouts should be raised. We have conquered !
9. May I not go into the garden for the sake of seeing the flowers ?
10. The weather is suitable for sailing. The ships must be brought down to the shore.

SECTION 30.

THE GERUNDIVE—(*Continued*).

Verbs which govern a dative only are used impersonally in the passive—

Credo tibi, *I believe you.*

Tibi a me creditur, *You are believed by me.*

This of course also applies to the gerundive—

Tibi non est credendum, *One must not believe you.*

(91.)

1. Cur ei credidisti? talibus hominibus non est credendum.
2. Milites non poterant adduci ut hostibus parcerent.
3. Quis nescit hostibus parcendum esse?
4. Respondetur mihi ne infantibus quidem parcendum esse.
5. Quid ei rescripsisti?—Me ei semper fauturum esse.
6. Dixit orator rebus Caesaris ab omnibus bonis favendum esse.
7. Ad urbem eundum est, ut hos libros emamus, illos vendamus.
8. Adeundae Syriae consilium deposuimus.
9. Pontem in Rheno faciendum curavit ut omnis exercitus transiret.
10. Omnia militibus in castris relinquenda sunt ne in itinere impediuntur.
11. Alii Pompeio, Caesari alii, favendum esse dicunt.

12. Ducentas naves aedificandas veteresque reficiendas curaverat.
13. Dixit hoc facile factu esse : ei non est credendum.
14. Hostibus parcendum est, ne ab omnibus bonis culpemur.
15. Neque mihi neque tibi a iudicibus favendum est.
16. Tanto itinere paucis diebus confecto fessi sumus.
17. Non modo mulieribus sed ne infantibus quidem a vobis, milites, parcendum est.
18. Rogavit num omnes copiae in campum deducendae essent.

(92.)

1. One must not believe everybody.
2. One must spare the soldiers.
3. Cicero favoured the cause of Pompeius.
4. We must go to the harbour to see the ships.
5. Have you given up the idea of going to Italy ?
6. Judges should favour nobody.
7. Everybody says that the baggage ought to be left in the camp.
8. Do you ask whether Caesar ought to be believed ?
9. You must go to Rome to see the books.
10. Neither Caesar nor Pompeius should be believed.
11. I must favour neither you nor your friends.
12. The general said that we must spare neither old men nor young children.

RECAPITULATORY EXERCISES.

(93.)

1. Non tibi licet patre invito diutius in urbe morari.
2. Non me fefellit opinio mea; Caesar Pompeium vicit.
3. Ex servo quaeram num domi sit mater tua.
4. Fenestra aperta, hos libros in mensam impone.
5. Hunc tibi librum do ut mei semper memineris.
6. Ego illud nomen ante hunc diem nunquam audivi.
7. Duos pontes in flumine faciendos curaverat.
8. Non possumus hodie ad te venire, nam pluit: cras veniemus.
9. Tantam navem ego hodie in portu vidi quantum antea nunquam videram.
10. His dictis ex me quaesivit num opus confectum esset.
11. Librorum legendorum causa te in hortum ire iussi.
12. Quaerenti mihi num pater rediisset respondit eum cras venturum esse.
13. Quis crederet eum aurum odisse?—Num ita dicit?
14. Omnes, ut fit, negaverunt se victos esse.
15. Quid me fiet? Tantum dolorem non possum ferre.

(94.)

1. They went to London in the morning and returned in the evening.
2. I do not know how many books there are on the table.
3. When you have done this, you ought to help your friend.

4. He promises that he will come every day.
5. It so came about that the enemy did not attack us.
6. He went away to inform the consuls of these matters.
7. Did you not promise?—You ask whether I promised; I promised nothing.
8. Do you not remember that I often warned you?—I had forgotten.
9. An opportunity having been given them, they set out for the country.
10. The rest complained that no opportunity was given them.
11. The weather is such that the ships cannot put out.
12. You are not allowed to go to the city in the absence of your father.

(95.)

1. Quanti domum vendidisti?—Non tanti quanti emi.
2. Germanico bello confecto multis de causis Caesar statuit sibi Rhenum esse transeundum.
3. Intellexerunt Germani et posse et audere populi Romani exercitum Rhenum transire.
4. His rebus cognitis a captivis Caesar praemisso equitatu legiones sequi iussit.
5. Non novi viam.—Docebo, tribus horis poteris Londinium venire.
6. Ad vastandos hostium fines profectus intellegit iam vastatos esse.
7. Me iudice non est idonea ad navigandum tempestas.

8. Die constituto omnes venerunt, ne se absentibus concilium haberetur.
9. Nulla nobis proficiscendi occasio data est.
10. Consulum alter ab hostibus interfectus est, alter captus est.
11. Unam legionem ad Rhenum misit, ne se invito Germani transire conarentur.
12. Tantus fuit timor omnium ut non auderent longius progredi.
13. Quaerentibus nobis num Galli victi essent respondit eos neque vicisse neque victos esse.
14. Ita factum est ut nobis non sentientibus hostes transirent.
15. Abeuntibus pueris pecuniam dedit pater, ut libros emerent.

(96.)

1. For how much will you sell that book?—For as much as I bought it.
2. I determined for many reasons that I must cross the river.
3. When I heard these facts from you, I started for London at once.
4. The ships, I believe, are not ready for sailing.
5. Why do you ask me whether all things are ready?
6. If you are unwilling I will not go to-day.
7. That is how it happened that I forgot.
8. So great was his fear that he did not dare to answer.
9. When the war was finished all the soldiers were dismissed.

10. They said that the labour of making the bridge was very great.
11. Who asked you whether I were well?—All your friends asked me.
12. The river must be crossed at once, lest the enemy attack us.

(97.)

1. Satis verborum est : cura quae iussi atque abi.
2. Habe modo bonum animum ; mater mox redibit.
3. Moneo saepius te ut memineris : semper oblivisceris.
4. Veni huc, nam sunt quae ego ex te solo quaerere volo.
5. Est Deus qui quae nos gerimus auditque et videt.
6. Optimum atque aequissimum oras, optimusque hominum es homo.
7. Pater(scio)faciet quae illum facere oportet omnia.
8. Iste eum sese ait qui non est et esse qui vero est negat.
9. Ego tam sum servus quam tu, etsi ego domi liber fui.
10. Memini te id nolle fieri.—Te meminisse id gratum est mihi.
11. Iube ingentem ignem fieri.—Ut vis fiat.
12. Sed dic, oro te, pater meus tune es?—Ego sum, nate mi.
13. Illum puerum e conspectu abducite. Faciam ut huius diei locique meique semper meminerit.
14. Captivus avis ferae similis est ; semel fugiendi si data est occasio satis est.
15. Tum denique homines nostra intellegimus bona, cum quae in potestate habuimus ea amisimus.

(98.)

1. Have you seen my brother? He promised that he would come to-day.
2. He inquired of me whether I had seen his brother. I answered that I had not seen him.
3. Let us now return home, lest our friends come in our absence.
4. The queen went away so quickly that we could not see her.
5. Having left our baggage at Rome, we came to Naples.
6. The Germans, after attacking our men, returned to the camp.
7. May I open the window, father?
8. Will the boy do all the things he ought to?
9. These matters are not to be entrusted to boys.
10. Do you not remember that you promised this yesterday?
11. In my judgment this money ought to be paid to-day.
12. Not by Caesar only, but by Pompeius also should their armies be dismissed.

(99.)

1. "Shut your gates," said Diogenes to the Myndians, "lest your city go out of them."
2. When asked why I alone was silent, I answered that I was absorbed in my thoughts.
3. When I had been shaved I asked the barber how much I ought to give him.

4. He asked me whether I would rather be an orator or a poet.
5. Have you forgotten that you were once a boy?
6. Alarmed by the dream I got up. I saw nothing.
7. I asked him what he had in the waggon.
8. On the way, as generally happens, they got into conversation.
9. The landlord called out that a man had been murdered.
10. I do not recognise you, my soldiers; nor do I seem to be recognised by you.
11. They asked to whom he left the kingdom.
12. After dismissing the army he bade his friends come nearer.

(100.)

1. Alas! miserable man that I am, I cannot pay.
2. You do nothing but play all day.
3. He asked me whether I was in good health. I answered, "While there is life there is hope."
4. He said that labour conquers everything.
5. And so it happened that I was not present.
6. Not all lands can bear everything.
7. When I asked when he wished to return he replied, "Never."
8. A slave ought to know more than he says.
9. A man was murdered in an inn by the landlord.
10. Having murdered the man, the landlord accused another.
11. Necessity is the mother of invention.
12. There is no rose without a thorn.

XXII.

The Story of Joseph.

[Joseph is hated of his brethren. His two dreams.]

Israel diligebat Joseph¹ plus omnibus filiis eo quod in senectute eum genuerat. Videntes autem eum fratres a patre plus cunctis filiis amari oderunt, nec poterant ei quidquam pacifice loqui. Accidit quoque ut visum somnium referret fratribus; quae res maioris odii causa fuit. Dixit enim: "Audite somnium meum quod vidi: putabam nos ligare manipulos² in agro, et quasi consurgere manipulum meum et stare, vestrosque manipulos circumstantes adorare manipulum meum." Responderunt fratres: "Numquid rex noster eris? aut subiciemur ditioni tuae?" Haec verba igitur invidiae et odii fomitem ministraverunt. Aliud quoque vidit somnium, quod fratribus narravit: "Vidi per somnium," inquit, "quasi solem et lunam et stellas undecim adorare me." Quod cum patri et fratribus retulisset, increpavit eum pater, et dixit: "Quid sibi vult hoc somnium quod vidisti? num ego et mater tua et fratres tui te adorabimus?" Invidebant ei igitur fratres; pater vero rem tacitus considerabat.

¹ Notice that the Hebrew names have no terminations to show their case. "Joseph" is here of course accusative.

² Sheaves.

[Jacob sendeth Joseph to visit his brethren. His brethren conspire his death. Reuben saveth him. They sell him to the Ishmaelites. His father, deceived by the bloody coat, mourneth for him.]

Cumque fratres in pascendis gregibus patris morarentur in Sichimis, dixit ei Israel: "Fratres tui pascunt oves in Sichimis: veni, mittam te ad eos." Quo respondente: "Praesto sum," "Vade," inquit, "et vide num fratres valeant et pecora, et renuntia mihi quid agatur." Fratres autem, cum vidissent eum procul antequam accederet ad eos, cogitaverunt illum occidere, et inter se loquebantur: "Ecce somniator venit! Venite, occidamus eum, et mittamus in cisternam¹ veterem, dicemusque: Fera pessima devoravit eum, et tunc apparebit quid illi prosint somnia sua." His tamen verbis auditis Reuben nitebatur liberare eum de manibus eorum, et dicebat: "Ne interficiatis eum, neve effundatis sanguinem; sed proicite eum in cisternam hanc quae est in solitudine, manusque servate innoxias." Hoc autem dicebat volens erigere eum de manibus eorum et reddere patri. Fratres igitur, cum primum pervenit, nudaverunt eum tunica, miseruntque in cisternam veterem, quae non habebat aquam. Et sedentes ut comederent panem viderunt Ismaelitas viatores venire et camelos eorum portantes aromata² et resinam³ et stacten⁴ in Aegyptum. Dixit ergo Judah fratribus: "Quid nobis prodest si occiderimus fratrem et celaverimus sanguinem? Nonne praestat venundare Ismaelitis, ne manus nostrae polluantur?"

¹ Cistern, reservoir.

² Spices.

³ Balm.

⁴ Myrrh.

Frater enim et caro nostra est." Acquieveruntque fratres. Extraxerunt igitur e cisterna et vendiderunt eum viginti argenteis¹ Ismaelitis, qui duxerunt eum in Aegyptum. Tulerunt autem tunicam eius et in sanguine haedi quem occiderant tinxerunt, miseruntque qui ferrent ad patrem et dicerent: "Hanc invenimus; vide utrum tunica filii tui sit an non." Quam cum agnovisset pater, ait: "Tunica filii mei est, fera pessima comedit eum; bestia devoravit Joseph." Scissisque vestibus indutus est cilicio² et diu filium luxit. Congregatis autem cunctis liberis, ut lenirent dolorem patris, noluit consolationem accipere, sed ait: "Descendam ad filium meum lugens in infernum."

[He is sold to Potiphar in Egypt, and is advanced in Potiphar's house. He is falsely accused and is cast in prison.]

Igitur Joseph ductus est in Aegyptum, emitque eum Potiphar, princeps exercitus, vir Aegyptius, de manu Ismaelitarum, a quibus perductus erat. Fuitque Dominus cum eo et cuncta prospere egit. Invenitque Joseph gratiam coram domino suo et ministrabat ei; a quo praepositus omnibus gubernabat creditam sibi domum et universa quae ei tradita erant: benedixitque Dominus domui Aegyptii propter Joseph, et multiplicavit tam in aedibus quam in agris cunctam eius substantiam, nec quidquam aliud noverat nisi panem quo vescebatur. Post multos autem dies Joseph, falso ab uxore Aegyptii accusatus, in carcerem iniectus est. Fuit tamen Dominus cum Joseph, et miseritus illius

¹ Pieces of silver.

² Rough cloth, sackcloth.

dedit ei gratiam in conspectu principis carceris; qui tradidit in manu illius omnes qui in custodia vincti tenebantur, et quidquid fiebat sub ipso erat. Dominus enim erat cum illo, et omnia opera eius dirigebat.

[The butler and baker of Pharaoh in prison. Joseph hath charge of them. He interpreteth their dreams. They come to pass according to his interpretation. The ingratitude of the butler.]

Accidit autem ut peccarent duo eunuchi, pincerna¹ regis Aegypti et pistor.² Iratusque Pharaon (nam alter pincernis praeerat, alter pistoribus) misit eos in carcerem, in quo vinctus est Joseph. At custos carceris tradidit eos Joseph. Nocte una viderunt ambo somnium; mane autem, cum ad eos introisset Joseph et vidisset tristes, sciscitatus est: "Cur tristior est hodie solito facies vestra?" Responderunt: "Somnium vidimus, et non est qui interpretetur nobis." / Dixitque Joseph: "Nonne est Dei interpretatio? Referte mihi quid videritis." Narravit prior praepositus pincernarum somnium suum: "Videbam vitem, in qua erant tres propagines, crescere paulatim in gemmas, et post flores uvas maturescere; calixque Pharaonis in manu mea erat; tuli ergo uvas, et expressi in calicem quem tenebam et tradidi poculum Pharaoni." Respondit Joseph: "Haec est interpretatio somnii. Tres propagines tres adhuc dies sunt, post quos recordabitur Pharaon ministerii tui, et restituet te in gradum pristinum; dabisque ei calicem secundum officium tuum, sicut ante facere consuevas. Tantum memento mei cum

¹ Butler, cupbearer.

² Baker.

bene tibi fuerit, et mei miseritus, suade Pharaoni ut educat me de hoc carcere, quia furto sublatus sum de terra Hebraeorum, et innocens huc missus sum." Videns pistorum magister prudenter eum somnium pincernae interpretatum esse; "Et ego," ait, "vidi somnium: tria canistra¹ farinae² in capite habebam, et in uno canistro quod erat excelsius portabam omnes cibos qui fiunt arte pistoria, avesque ex eo comedebant." Respondit Joseph: "Haec est interpretatio somnii. Tria canistra tres adhuc dies sunt, post quos auferet Pharaon caput tuum ac suspendet te in cruce, et lacerabunt volucres carnem tuam." Exinde dies tertius natalitius Pharaonis erat, qui, grandi convivio pueris³ suis facto, recordatus est inter epulas magistri pincernarum et pistorum principis, restituitque alterum in locum suum ut porrigeret ei poculum; alterum suspendit in patibulo,⁴ ut coniectoris⁵ veritas probaretur. Magister tamen pincernarum, quamquam res prospere evenerant, oblitus est interpretis sui.

[Pharaoh's two dreams.]

Post duos annos vidit Pharaon somnium. Pavore perterritus misit ad omnes coniectores Aegypti cunctosque sapientes; et accersitis narravit somnium, nec erat qui interpretaretur. Tum locutus est pincernarum magister: "Iratu rex servis suis me et magistrum pistorum retrudi iussit in carcerem, ubi una nocte uterque vidimus somnium, praesagum futurorum. Erat ibi

¹ Basket.

² Flour.

³ Servants.

⁴ Gibbet.

⁵ Diviner of dreams.

puer¹ Hebraeus, ducis militum famulus, cui cum somnia narravisset audivimus quidquid postea probavit eventus; ego enim redditus sum officio meo, et ille suspensus est in cruce." Protinus ad regis imperium eductum e carcere Joseph totonderunt, ac veste mutata obtulerunt ei. Cui ille ait: "Vidi somnia, nec est qui edisserat; te audivi somnia sapientissime conicere." Respondit Joseph: "Non ego possum, Deus autem respondebit prospera Pharaoni." Narravit ergo Pharaon quod viderat: "Putabam me stare in ripa fluminis, et septem boves ab amne conscendere pulcherrimas et obesitas carnibus, quae in pastu paludis virecta² carpebant. Et ecce has sequebantur aliae septem boves in tantum deformes et macilentae, ut nunquam tales in terra Aegypto viderim; quae, devoratis et consumptis prioribus nullum saturitatis dedere vestigium sed simili macie et squalore torpebant. Evigilavi rursus tamen sopore depressus, vidique somnium: septem spicae pullulabant in culmo uno, plenae atque pulcherrimae. Aliae quoque septem tenues et percussae uredine³ oriebantur e stipula; quae priorum pulchritudinem devoraverunt. Narravi coniectoris somnium, et nemo est qui edisserat.

[Joseph interpreteth the dreams. He giveth Pharaoh counsel.]

Respondit Joseph: "Somnium regis unum est: quae facturus est Deus ostendit Pharaoni. Septem boves pulchrae et septem spicae plenae septem ubertatis anni sunt. Septem quoque boves tenues atque maci-

¹ A young man; Joseph was now thirty. ² Reed-grass. ³ Blight.

lentae quae ascenderunt post eas et septem spicae tenues et vento urente percussae septem anni venturae sunt famis, qui hoc ordine complebuntur; ecce septem anni venient fertilitatis magnae in universa terra Aegypto, quos sequentur septem alii tantae sterilitatis ut oblivioni tradatur cuncta priorum annorum abundantia; consumptura est enim fames omnem terram, et ubertatis magnitudinem perditura est inopiae magnitudo. Quod autem vidisti duo ad eandem rem pertinentia somnia firmitatis indicium est, ut fiat sermo Dei, et velocius impleatur. Nunc ergo provideat rex virum sapientem et industrium, et praeficiat eum terrae Aegypto: is constituat praepositos per cunctas regiones et quintam partem fructuum per septem annos fertilitatis, qui iam nunc futuri sunt, congreget in horrea; et omne frumentum sub Pharaonis potestate condatur serveturque in urbibus. Et praeparetur futurae septem annorum fami, quae oppressura est Aegyptum, et non consumetur terra inopia."

[Joseph is advanced. The famine beginneth.]

Placuit Pharaoni consilium et cunctis ministris eius, locutusque est coram eis: "Num invenire poterimus talem virum, qui spiritus Dei plenus sit?" Dixit ergo Joseph: "Quia ostendit tibi Deus omnia quae locutus es, numquid sapientiore et consimilem tui invenire potero? Tu reges domum meam, et ad tui oris imperium cunctus populus obediet; uno tantum regni solio te praecedam." Dixitque rursus Pharaon Joseph: "Ecce tibi imperium universa terra Aegypto dedi." Tulitque annulum de manu sua, et dedit Joseph; ves-

tivique eum stola¹ byssina,² et collo torquem auream circumposuit; curruque suo secundo vehi iussit, clamante praecone, ut omnes coram eo genu flecterent et praepositum esse scirent universae terrae Aegypto. Dixitque quoque rex Joseph: "Ego sum Pharaon; absque tuo imperio non movebit quisquam manum aut pedem in omni terra Aegypto." Vertitque nomen eius, et vocavit eum lingua Aegyptiaca Salvatorem mundi. Joseph autem circumivit omnes regiones Aegypti; venitque fertilitas septem annorum, et in manipulos reductae segetes congregatae sunt in horrea Aegypti. Omnis autem frugum abundantia in singulis urbibus condita est. Tantaque fuit abundantia tritici ut arenae maris coaequaretur, et copia mensuram excederet. Igitur, transactis septem ubertatis annis qui fuerant in Aegypto, coeperunt venire septem anni inopiae, quos praedixerat Joseph, et in universo orbe fames praevaluit; in cuncta tamen terra Aegypto panis erat. Populus autem esuriens ad Pharaonem conveniebat, alimenta petens. Quibus ille respondit: "Ite ad Joseph; et quidquid ipse vobis dixerit, facite." Crescebat autem cotidie fames in omni terra, aperuitque Joseph universa horrea et vendebat Aegyptiis, nam et illos oppruserat fames. Exterae quoque gentes veniebant in Aegyptum, ut emerent escas et malum inopiae moderarentur.

[Jacob sendeth his ten sons to buy corn in Egypt.
They are imprisoned by Joseph for spies.]

Audiens autem Jacob pater alimenta vendi in

¹ Robe.

² Of fine linen.

Aegypto dixit filiis suis: "Quare negligitis? Audivi triticum venundari in Aegypto: descendite et emite nobis necessaria, ut possimus vivere et non consumamur inopia." Descenderunt igitur fratres Joseph decem, ut emerent frumenta in Aegypto; Benjamin tamen pater domi retinuit, "Ne forte," inquit, "in itinere quidquid patiatur mali." Ingressi sunt terram Aegyptum cum aliis qui pergebant ad emendum. Erat autem fames in terra Chanaan et Joseph erat princeps in Aegypto, atque ad eius nutum frumenta populis vendebantur. Cumque adorassent eum fratres, et ille agnovisset eos, quasi alienos durius compellans interrogavit: "Unde venistis?" Responderunt: "De terra Chanaan, ut emamus victui necessaria," et tamen quamquam ipse cognovit, non est cognitus ab eis. Recordatusque somniorum quae aliquando viderat, "Exploratores," inquit, "estis; ut videatis infirmiora terrae venistis." Dixerunt: "Non est ita, domine; sed servi tui venerunt ut emerent cibos. Omnes filii unius viri sumus; pacifici venimus, nec quidquam famuli tui machinantur mali." Quibus ille respondit: "Aliter est; ut immunita terrae huius videretis venistis." At illi: "Duodecim, inquit, servi tui fratres sumus, filii viri unius in terra Chanaan; minimus cum patre nostro est, alter decessit." "Hoc est," ait, "quod locutus sum. Exploratores estis. Iam nunc vos experiar: per salutem Pharaonis non egrediemini hinc donec venerit frater vester minimus. Mittite ex vobis unum et adducat eum: vos autem eritis in vinculis, donec probata sint quae dixistis, utrum vera an falsa sint: alioquin per salutem Pharaonis exploratores estis."

[The brothers are set at liberty, on condition to bring Benjamin. They have remorse for Joseph. Simeon is kept for a pledge.]

Tradidit ergo illos custodiae tribus diebus. Die autem tertio eductis de carcere: "Facite," inquit, "quae dixi et vivetis; Deum enim timeo. Si pacifici estis, frater vester unus ligetur in carcere; vos autem abite et ferte frumenta quae emistis in domos vestras; et fratrem vestrum minimum ad me adducite, ut possim vestros probare sermones et non moriamini." Fecerunt ut dixerat, et inter se locuti sunt: "Merito haec patimur, quia peccavimus in fratrem, videntes eum animo angere dum deprecatur nos, et non audivimus; idcirco venit haec tribulatio." E quibus unus, Reuben, "Nonne," inquit, "dixi vobis: nolite peccare in puerum; et non audistis me? en sanguis eius exquiritur." Nesciebant autem Joseph intellegere, eo quod per interpretem loquebatur. Avertit Joseph se parumper et flevit, et reversus alia locutus est. Simeon autem ligavit, ministrosque implere iussit eorum saccos tritico et pecunias singulorum in sacculis suis reponere, datis supra cibariis in viam; ministri fecerunt ita.

[The brothers return with corn and their money. Their relation to Jacob. Jacob refuseth to send Benjamin.]

At illi, portantes frumenta in asinis suis, profecti sunt. Apertoque unus sacco ut daret iumento pabulum in deversorio, contemplatus pecuniam in ore sacci, dixit fratribus: "Reddita est mihi pecunia; en ha-

beo eam in sacco!" et obstupefacti turbatique inter se dixerunt: "Quidnam est hoc quod fecit nobis Deus?" Veneruntque ad Jacob patrem suum in terram Chanaan, et narraverunt ei omnia quae accidissent sibi dicentes: Locutus est dominus terrae dure, et putavit nos exploratores esse provinciae; cui respondimus: "Pacifici sumus, nec ullas molimur insidias. Duodecim fratres uno patre geniti sumus: unus decessit, minimus cum patre nostro est in terra Chanaan." "Sic probabo," inquit, "num pacifici sitis: fratrem vestrum meum dimittite apud me, et cibaria domibus vestris necessaria sumite et abite, fratremque vestrum minimum adducite ad me, ut sciam vós non esse exploratores; tum istum qui tenetur in vinculis recipere poteritis, ac deinceps quae vultis emendi habebitis licentiam." His dictis, cum frumenta effunderent, singuli reppererunt in ore saccorum ligatas pecunias; exterritisque simul omnibus, dixit pater Jacob: "Absque liberis me esse fecistis: Joseph decessit, Simeon tenetur in vinculis, et Benjamin auferetis; in me haec omnia mala reciderunt." Cui respondit Reuben: "Duos filios meos interfice, si non reduxero illum tibi; trade illum in manum meam, et ego eum tibi restituum." At ille: "Non descendet," inquit, "filius meus vobiscum; frater eius mortuus est, et ipse solus remansit; si quid ei adversi acciderit in terra ad quam pergitis, deducetis canos meos cum dolore ad inferos."

[Jacob is hardly persuaded to send Benjamin.]

Interim fames omnem terram vehementer premebat; consumptisque cibis quos ex Aegypto detulerant dixit Jacob filiis: "Revertite, et emite nobis paucillum

escarum.” Respondit Judah: “Denuntiavit nobis vir ille iuravitque dicens: Non videbitis faciem meam, nisi fratrem vestrum minimum adduxeritis vobiscum. Si ergo vis eum mittere nobiscum, pergemus, et ememus tibi necessaria; sin autem non vis, non ibimus; vir enim, ut saepe diximus, denuntiavit nobis, dicens: Non videbitis faciem meam nisi fratrem vestrum minimum adduxeritis.” Dixit eis Israel: “In meam hoc fecistis miseriam, cum indicastis ei et alium habere vos fratrem.” At illi responderunt: “Interrogavit nos homo per ordinem nostram progeniem; num pater viveret, num alium haberemus fratrem; et nos respondimus; numquid scire poteramus eum dicturum esse: Adducite fratrem vestrum vobiscum?” Judah quoque dixit patri: “Mitte puerum mecum ut proficiscamur, et possimus vivere, ne moriamur nos et parvuli nostri. Ego suscipio puerum; de manu mea require illum. Nisi reduxero et reddidero eum tibi, ero peccati reus in te omni tempore. Si non intercessisset dilatio, iam domum redivissemus.” Igitur Israel, pater eorum, dixit: “Si sic necesse est, facite quod vultis; sumite de optimis terrae fructibus in vasis vestris, et deferte viro munera, pauxillum resinae, et mellis, et storacis, stactes, et terebinthi, et amygdalarum.¹ Pecuniam quoque duplicem ferte vobiscum; et illam, quam invenistis in saccis reportate, ne forte errore factum sit; sed et fratrem vestrum tollite, et ite ad virum. Deus autem meus omnipotens faciat vobis eum placibilem, et remittat vobiscum fratrem vestrum quem tenet, et hunc Benjamin; ego autem quasi orbatus, absque liberis ero.”

¹ Almonds.

[Joseph entertaineth his brethren. He maketh them
a feast.]

Tulerunt ergo viri munera, et pecuniam duplicem et Benjamin; descenderuntque in Aegyptum, et steterunt coram Joseph. Quos cum vidisset et Benjamin simul, praecepit dispensatori domus suae, dicens: "Introduc viros domum, et occide pecudes, et instrue convivium, quoniam mecum sunt comesturi meridie." Fecit ille quod sibi imperatum erat, et introduxit viros domum. Ibiq̄ue exterriti, inter se dixerunt: "Propter pecuniam, quam rettulimus prius in saccis nostris introducti sumus, ut devolvat in nos calumniam,¹ et violenter subiciat servituti et nos et asinos nostros." Quamobrem in ipsis foribus accedentes ad dispensatorem domus, locuti sunt: "Oramus, domine, ut audias nos. Iam ante descendimus, ut emeremus escas; quibus emptis, cum venissemus ad deversorium, aperuimus saccos nostros, et invenimus pecuniam in ore saccorum; quam nunc eodem pondere reportavimus. Sed et aliud attulimus argentum, ut emamus quae nobis necessaria sunt; ipsi nescimus quis posuerit pecuniam in marsupiiis² nostris." At ille respondit: "Pax vobiscum! nolite timere. Deus vester et Deus patris dedit vobis thesauros in saccis vestris; nam pecuniam quam dedistis mihi, ipse probavi." Eduxitque ad eos Simeon, et introductis domum attulit aquam, et laverunt pedes; deditque pabulum asinis. Illi vero parabant munera, donec ingrederetur Joseph meridie; audierant enim se ibi

¹ Roll (*i.e.* hurl), a false charge against us.

² Purses.

panem comesturos esse. Igitur ingressus est Joseph domum suam, obtuleruntque ei munera, tenentes in manibus; et adoraverunt proni in terram. At ille clementer resalutatis¹ eis, interrogavit eos dicens: "Salvusne est pater vester, senex de quo dixeratis mihi? Adhuc vivit?" Responderunt: "Sospes est servus tuus, pater noster; adhuc vivit." Et incurvati, adoraverunt eum. Attollens autem Joseph oculos, vidit Benjamin, fratrem suum uterinum,² et ait: "Iste est frater vester parvulus, de quo dixeratis mihi?" Et rursus: "Deus," inquit, "misereatur tui, fili mi." Festinavitque, quia commotus est amore fratris, et erumpebant lacrimae: introiit cubiculum et flevit. Rursusque lota facie egressus continuit se et ait: "Ponite cibum." Seorsum Joseph cena parabatur et seorsum fratribus, Aegyptiis quoque qui vesebantur simul, seorsum (illicitum est enim Aegyptiis comedere cum Hebraeis et profanum putant huiusmodi convivium). Sederunt igitur fratres coram eo, partesque acceperunt ab eo; maiorque pars venit Benjamin, ita ut quinque partibus excederet.

[Joseph's plan to stay his brethren.]

Praecepit autem Joseph dispensatori domus suae dicens: Imple saccos eorum frumento, quantum possunt capere, et pone pecuniam singulorum summis in saccis; scyphum³ autem meum argenteum et pretium quod dedit tritici pone in ore sacci iunioris. Factumque est ita. Et orto mane, dimissi sunt cum asinis suis.

¹ Having returned their salute.

² *Uterinus*, born of the same mother.

³ Cup.

Iamque urbe exierunt, et processerant paululum; tunc Joseph accersito dispensatore domus: "Surge," inquit, "et persequere viros et apprehensis dicito: Quare reddidistis malum pro bono? Scyphus, quem furati estis, ille est ex quo bibit dominus meus, et quo augurari solet; pessimam rem fecistis." Fecit ille ut iusserat. Et apprehensis per ordinem locutus est. Responderunt: "Quare sic loquitur dominus noster? servi tui nullum flagitium commiserunt. Pecuniam, quam invenimus in summis saccis reportavimus ad te de terra Chanaan; neque hoc tempore furati sumus de domo domini tui aurum vel argentum. Apud quemcunque fuerit inventum servorum tuorum quod quaeris moriatur, et nos erimus servi domini nostri." Dixit eis: "Fiat secundum vestram sententiam; apud quemcunque fuerit inventum, ipse sit servus meus, vos autem eritis innoxii." Itaque statim, depositis in terram saccis, aperuerunt singuli. Quos scrutatus, incipiens a maiore usque ad minimum, invenit scyphum in sacco Benjamin. At illi, scissis vestibibus, oneratisque rursus asinis, redierunt in oppidum. Primusque Judah cum fratribus ingressus est ad Joseph (necdum enim de loco abierat); omnesque ante eum pariter in terram corruerunt. Quibus ille: "Cur sic agere voluistis?" inquit, "An ignoratis non esse similem mei in augurandi scientia?" Cui Judah: "Quid respondebimus," inquit, "domino meo? vel quid loquemur, aut iuste poterimus obtendere? Deus invenit iniquitatem servorum tuorum; en omnes servi sumus domini mei, et nos, et apud quem inventus est scyphus." Respondit Joseph: "Minime vero; non sic agam! qui furatus est scyphum,

is sit servus meus; vos autem abite liberi ad patrem vestrum."

[Judah's humble supplication to Joseph.]

Accedens autem propius Judah, confidenter dixit: "Oro, domine mi, loquatur servus tuus verbum in auribus tuis et ne irascaris famulo tuo; tu es enim post Pharaonem dominus meus. Interrogasti prius servos tuos: Habetis patrem aut fratrem? Et nos respondimus tibi, domino meo: Est nobis pater senex, et puer parvulus, qui in senectute illius natus est; cuius uterinus frater mortuus est; et ipsum solum habet mater sua, pater autem tenere diligit eum. Dixistisque servis tuis: Adducite eum ad me, ut oculos in eum coniciam. Diximus domino meo: Non potest puer relinquere patrem; si enim illum dimiserit, morietur. Et dixisti servis tuis: Nisi venerit frater vester minimus vobiscum, non videbitis amplius faciem meam. Cum ergo ascendissemus ad famulum tuum patrem nostrum, narravimus ei omnia quae locutus est dominus meus. Et dixit pater noster: Revertite, et emite nobis pauxillum tritici. Sed nos diximus: Ire non possumus; si frater noster minimus descenderit nobiscum, proficiscemur statim; alioquin, illo absente, non audemus videre faciem viri. Respondit ille: Vos scitis duos genuisse mihi uxorem meam. Egressus est unus, et dixistis: 'Bestia devoravit eum,' et hucusque non comparet. Si tuleritis et illum, et aliquid ei in via acciderit, deducetis canos meos cum maerore ad inferos. Igitur si intravero ad servum tuum patrem nostrum, et puer defuerit (cum anima

illius ex huius anima pendeat), videritque eum non esse nobiscum, morietur, et deducent famuli tui canos eius cum dolore ad inferos. Ego iure servus tuus sim, qui in meam hunc recepi fidem, et sponondi dicens: Nisi reduxero eum peccati reus ero in patrem meum omni tempore. Manebo itaque servus tuus pro puero in ministerio domini mei, et puer ascendat cum fratribus suis. Non enim possumus redire ad patrem meum, absente puero, ne calamitatis, quae oppressura est patrem meum, testis assistam."

[Joseph maketh himself known to his brethren.]

Non se poterat ultra cohibere Joseph; multis coram astantibus praecepit ut egrederentur cuncti foras, ne quis interesset alienus agnitioni mutuae. Elevavitque vocem cum fletu, quam audierunt Aegyptii, omnisque domus Pharaonis. Et dixit fratribus: "Ego sum Joseph; adhuc pater meus vivit?" Non poterant respondere fratres, nimio terrore perterriti. At ille clementer: "Accedite," inquit, "ad me." Et cum accessissent prope: "Ego sum," ait, "Joseph, frater vester, quem vendidistis in Aegyptum. Nolite pavere, neque vobis irasci quod vendidistis me in his regionibus; pro salute enim vestra misit me Deus ante vos in Aegyptum. Biennium est enim quod coepit fames esse in terra; et adhuc quinque anni restant, quibus nec arari poterit, nec meti. Praemisitque me Deus ut reservemini in terra, et escas ad vivendum habere possitis. Non vestro consilio sed Dei voluntate huc missus sum, qui fecit me quasi patrem Pharaonis, et dominum universae domus eius, ac principem in omni

terra Aegypto. Festinate, et ascendite ad patrem meum, et dicetis ei: Haec mandat filius tuus Joseph: Deus fecit me dominum universae terrae Aegypti; descende ad me; ne moreris; et habitabis in terra Gessen, erisque iuxta me tu, et filii tui, et filii filiorum tuorum, oves tuae, et armenta tua, et omnia quae possides. En oculi vestri et oculi fratris mei Benjamin vident linguam meam vobis loqui. Nuntiate patri meo omnem gloriam meam, et cuncta quae vidistis in Aegypto. Festinate, et adducite eum ad me." Cumque amplexatus recidisset in collum Benjamin fratris sui, flevit, qui ipse quoque super collo eius flevit. Osculatusque est Joseph omnes fratres suos, et ploravit super singulis; post quae ausi sunt ei loqui.

Auditumque est, et celebri sermone vulgatum in aula regis: "Venerunt fratres Joseph; et gavisus est Pharaon, atque omnis familia eius."

[The brothers return home to bring Jacob.]

Dimisit ergo fratres et proficiscentibus dixit "Nerixemini in via." Itaque ascenderunt ex Aegypto, et, cum in terram Chanaan venissent ad patrem suum Jacob, nuntiaverunt ei dicentes: "Joseph filius tuus vivit, et ipse dominatur in omni terra Aegypto." Quibus auditis Jacob, quasi e gravi somno evigilans, tamen non credebat eis. Illi tamen referebant omnem ordinem rei. Cumque vidisset plaustra, et universa quae Joseph miserat, revixit spiritus eius, et dixit: "Sufficit mihi si adhuc Joseph filius meus vivit; vadam, et videbo illum, antequam moriar."

[Joseph meeteth Jacob.]

Profectusque Israel cum omnibus quae habebat venit in terram Aegyptum. Misit autem Judah ante se ad Joseph, ut nuntiaret ei et occurreret in Gessen. Quo cum pervenisset, iuncto Joseph curru suo, ascendit obviam patri suo ad eundem locum; vidensque eum irruit super collum eius, et inter amplexus flevit. Dixitque pater Joseph: "Iam laetus moriar, quia vidi faciem tuam, et superstitem te relinquo."

THE CONJUGATION OF SOME IRREGULAR VERBS

Possum, I am able, I can.

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
<i>Present.</i>	<i>S.</i> possum potes potest <i>P.</i> possumus potestis possunt	<i>S.</i> possim possis possit <i>P.</i> possimus possitis possint
<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>S.</i> poteram poteras poterat <i>P.</i> poteramus poteratis poterant	<i>S.</i> possem posses posset <i>P.</i> possemus possetis possent
<i>Future.</i>	potero, etc.	
<i>Perfect.</i>	potui, etc.	potuerim, etc.
<i>Pluperfect.</i>	potueram, etc.	potuissem, etc.
<i>Future Perfect.</i>	potuero, etc.	

INFINITIVE.

Present, posse.

Perfect, potuisse.

Present Participle, potens (adj.)

Capio, I take (see p. 60).

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
<i>Present.</i>	S. capio capis capit P. capimus capitis capiunt	capiam capias, etc.
<i>Imperfect.</i>	capiebam, etc.	S. capĕrem capĕres caperet P. caperemus caperetis caperent
<i>Future.</i>	capiam capies, etc.	
<i>Perfect.</i>	cĕpi, etc.	ceperim, etc.
<i>Pluperfect.</i>	ceperam, etc.	cepissem, etc.
<i>Future Perfect.</i>	cepero, etc.	

IMPERATIVE.

Pres. S. **cāpe**¹ } take! Fut. S. 2. **capĭto, you shall take.**
P. **capĭte** } 3. **capito, he shall take.**
P. 2. **capitote, you shall take.**
3. **capiunto, they shall take.**

INFINITIVE.

Present, capĕre. Perfect, cepisse.

Future, capturus esse.

Present Participle, capiens. Future Participle, capturus.

Gerund, capiendi, -do, -dum. Supines, captum, captu.

¹ Facio makes fac.

Capior, I am taken.

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
<i>Present.</i>	S. capior capēris capitur P. capimur capimini capiuntur	capiar, etc.
<i>Imperfect.</i>	capiebar, etc.	S. capērer capereris caperetur P. caperemur caperemini caperentur
<i>Future.</i>	capiar capieris, etc.	
<i>Perfect.</i>	captus sum, etc.	captus sim, etc.
<i>Pluperfect.</i>	captus eram, etc.	captus essem, etc.
<i>Future Perfect.</i>	captus ero, etc.	

IMPERATIVE

Pres. S. 2. capēre } be taken! Fut. S. 2. capitor, you } shall
P. 2. capimini } P. 2. capimini, you } be
3. capiuntor, they } taken.

INFINITIVE.

Present, capi. Perfect, captus esse.
Future, captum iri.
Present Participle, captus. Gerundive, capiendus.

Fero, I bring.

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
<i>Present.</i>	<i>S.</i> fero fers fert <i>P.</i> ferimus fertis ferunt	feram feras, etc.
<i>Imperfect.</i>	ferēbam, etc.	<i>S.</i> ferrem ferres ferret <i>P.</i> ferremus ferretis ferrent
<i>Future.</i>	feram feres, etc.	
<i>Perfect.</i>	tuli, etc.	tulerim, etc.
<i>Pluperfect.</i>	tuleram, etc.	tulisse, etc.
<i>Future Perfect.</i>	tulero, etc.	

IMPERATIVE.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>S.</i> fer <i>P.</i> ferte } bring.	<i>S.</i> 2. ferto, you shall bring.
		<i>Fut.</i> 3. ferto, he shall bring.
		<i>P.</i> 2. fertote, you shall bring.
		3. ferunto, they shall bring.

INFINITIVE.

Present, ferre. *Perfect*, tulisse.
Future, laturus esse.

Present Participle, ferens. *Future Participle*, laturus.
Gerund, ferendi, -do, -dum. *Supines*, latum, latu.

Obs. 1. Like fero, are declined its compounds affero, confero, etc.

Obs. 2. You observe that there are here really three distinct verbs. The one that goes to make the supine appears again in sub-latum, the supine of tollo.

Feror, I am brought.

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
<i>Present.</i>	<i>S.</i> feror ferris fertur <i>P.</i> ferimur ferimini feruntur	ferar feraris, etc.
<i>Imperfect.</i>	ferebar, etc.	<i>S.</i> ferrer ferrēris ferretur <i>P.</i> ferremur ferremini ferrentur
<i>Future.</i>	ferar fereris, etc.	
<i>Perfect.</i>	latus sum, etc.	latus sim, etc.
<i>Pluperfect.</i>	latus eram, etc.	latus essem, etc.
<i>Future Perfect.</i>	latus ero, etc.	

IMPERATIVE.

Present, *S.* ferre.
P. ferimini.

Future, *S.* 2. fertor.
3. fertor.
P. 3. feruntor.

INFINITIVE.

Present, ferri.
Perfect, latus esse.
Future, latum iri.
Past Participle, latus. *Gerundive,* ferendus.

Volo, I am willing, I wish.

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
<i>Present.</i>	<i>S. volo</i> <i>vis</i> <i>vult</i> <i>P. volūmus</i> <i>vultis</i> <i>volunt</i>	<i>S. velim</i> <i>velis</i> <i>velit</i> <i>P. velimus</i> <i>velitis</i> <i>velint</i>
<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>S. volebam</i> <i>volebas</i> <i>volebat</i> <i>P. volebamus</i> <i>volebatis</i> <i>volebant</i>	<i>S. vellem</i> <i>velles</i> <i>vellet</i> <i>P. vellemus</i> <i>velletis</i> <i>vellent</i>
<i>Future.</i>	<i>S. volam</i> <i>voles</i> <i>volet</i> <i>P. volemus</i> <i>voletis</i> <i>volent</i>	
<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>S. volui</i> <i>voluisti</i> <i>voluit</i> <i>P. voluimus</i> <i>voluistis [voluere</i> <i>voluerunt and</i>	<i>S. voluerim</i> <i>volueris</i> <i>voluerit</i> <i>P. voluerimus</i> <i>volueritis</i> <i>voluerint</i>
<i>Pluperfect.</i>	<i>volueram, etc.</i>	<i>voluissem, etc.</i>
<i>Future Perfect.</i>	<i>S. voluero</i> <i>volueris</i> <i>voluerit</i> <i>P. voluerimus</i> <i>volueritis</i> <i>voluerint</i>	

INFINITIVE.

Present, velle.

Perfect, voluisse.

Present Participle, volens.

Nolo, I am unwilling.

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
<i>Present.</i>	<i>S. nolo nonvis nonvult P. nolūmus nonvultis nolunt</i>	<i>S. nolim nolis nolit P. nolīmus nolītis nolint</i>
<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>nolebam, etc.</i>	<i>S. nollem nolles nollet P. nollemus nollētis nollent</i>
<i>Future.</i>	<i>nolam noles, etc.</i>	
<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>nolui, etc.</i>	<i>noluerim, etc.</i>
<i>Pluperfect.</i>	<i>nolueram, etc.</i>	<i>noluissem, etc.</i>
<i>Future Perfect.</i>	<i>noluoero, etc.</i>	

IMPERATIVE.

Pres. S. noli
P. nolite } *do not.*

Fut. S. 2. nolito, you shall not.
3. nolito, he shall not.
P. 2. nolitōte,
3. nolunto.

INFINITIVE.

Present, nolle. *Perfect, noluisse.*
Present Participle, nolens.

Note.—*Nolo* used to be *ne-volo*.

Malo, I had rather, I prefer.

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
<i>Present.</i>	<i>S. mālō</i> <i>mavis</i> <i>mavult</i> <i>P. malūmus</i> <i>mavultis</i> <i>malunt</i>	<i>S. malim</i> <i>malis</i> <i>malit</i> <i>P. malīmus</i> <i>malītis</i> <i>malint</i>
<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>malebam, etc.</i>	<i>S. mallem</i> <i>malles</i> <i>mallet</i> <i>P. mallemus</i> <i>mallētis</i> <i>mallent</i>
<i>Future.</i>	<i>malam</i> <i>males, etc.</i>	
<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>malui, etc.</i>	<i>maluerim, etc.</i>
<i>Pluperfect.</i>	<i>malueram, etc.</i>	<i>maluissem, etc.</i>
<i>Future Perfect.</i>	<i>maluero, etc.</i>	

INFINITIVE.

Present, malle.

Perfect, maluisse.

Fio, *I am made, I become.*

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
<i>Present.</i>	S. fi fis fit P. fimus fītis fiunt	fiam fias , etc.
<i>Imperfect.</i>	fiēbam , etc.	S. fiērem fieres fieret P. fieremus fieretis fierent
<i>Future.</i>	fiam fies , etc.	
<i>Perfect.</i>	factus sum , etc.	factus sim , etc.
<i>Pluperfect.</i>	factus eram , etc.	factus essem , etc.
<i>Future Perfect.</i>	factus ero , etc.	

IMPERATIVE.

	S. 2. fito.
	3. fito.
<i>Present</i> , S. fi.	<i>Future</i> , P. 2. fitōte.
P. fite.	3. fiunto.

INFINITIVE.

Present, **fiēri.**
Perfect, **factus esse.**
Future, **factum iri.**
Past Participle, **factus.** *Gerundive*, **faciendus.**

Eo, I go.

	INDICATIVE	SUBJUNCTIVE
<i>Present.</i>	S. eo is it P. imus itis eunt	S. eam eas eat P. eamus eatis eant
<i>Imperfect.</i>	S. ibam ibas ibat P. ibamus ibatis ibant	S. irem ires iret P. iremus iretis irent
<i>Future.</i>	S. ibo ibis ibit P. ibimus ibitis ibunt	
<i>Perfect.</i>	S. ii isti iit P. iimus istis ierunt and iere	S. ierim ieris ierit P. ierimus ieritis ierint
<i>Pluperfect.</i>	S. ieram ieras ierat P. ieramus ieratis ierant	S. issem isses isset P. issemus issetis issent
<i>Future Perfect.</i>	S. iero ieris ierit	P. ierimus ieritis ierint

IMPERATIVE.

Present, <i>S. i</i> <i>P. ite</i> } <i>go!</i>	<i>Future,</i>	<i>S. 2. ito.</i>
		<i>3. ito.</i>
		<i>P. 2. itōte.</i> <i>3. eunto.</i>

INFINITIVE.

<i>Present, ire.</i>	
<i>Perfect, isse.</i>	
<i>Future, iturus esse.</i>	
<i>Pres. Part. iens (Gen. euntis).</i>	<i>Fut. Part. iturus.</i>
<i>Gerundive, eundi, -do, -dum.</i>	<i>Supines, itum, itu.</i>

Some of these compounds of *eo*, e.g. *adeo*, to approach, and *ineo*, to enter, are used in the passive.

INDICATIVE.—*Present, adeor, adīris, adītur, adīmur, adimini, adeuntur. Imperfect, adibar. Future, adibor. Perfect, aditus sum. Pluperfect, aditus eram. Future Perfect, aditus ero.*

SUBJUNCTIVE.—*Present, adear. Imperfect, adīrer. Perfect, aditus sim. Pluperfect, aditus essem.*

INFINITIVE.—*Present, adiri. Perfect, aditum esse. Past Participle, aditus. Gerundive, adeundus.*

NOTES ON THE PIECES FOR TRANSLATION.

I. p. 6.

Carneādes, the name of a Greek philosopher.

senectam; *senecta* is another word of the same meaning as *senectus* (*senectūtis*).

accubuisset; the subjunctive is due to the *cum*; in English the indicative is used. The ancient Romans and Greeks lay down at meals.

cogitationibus inhaerens; *cogitationibus* is dative. Notice that the two words go with what follows, and that they give the reason for his forgetfulness.

II. p. 6.

Myndum; *Myndus* is a coast-town in Caria, in Asia Minor.

III. p. 6.

sermoni interesset; *intersum* takes the dative. Verbs in which a preposition forms the first part generally do so. Compare *cogitationibus inhaerens* above.

neque quidquam, etc., "without himself talking at all."
aliquando, "before now."

IV. p. 11.

Mulier is the subject of *inquit*; a *Philippo* goes with *damnata*. This will have happened the day after the banquet.

V. p. 12.

puer, "as a boy."

Me miserum! "Wretched boy that I am!"

uno, that is *myndo*; the ablative because *potior* takes that case. *Potior* is one of the verbs, called "deponent," which have an active meaning, though they are passive in form.

VI. p. 12.

ipsi, dat. sing., "to him," Alexander.

utebantur; *utor* is like *potior* above; it takes the abl. and is deponent.

VII. p. 19.

Themistocles interroganti . . . respondit, "Themistocles answered to one asking him, *i.e.* "when somebody asked Themistocles he answered."

tu vero, "what about yourself?" "what do you say?" The question is answered by a question, for the poet Homer is, as it were, the herald who proclaims Achilles victorious.

VIII. p. 19.

p. 19. *cum*; the conjunction, not the preposition.

20. *quibusdam ut sacrum exprobrantibus*, "when certain persons found fault with this proceeding as being cruel."

IX. p. 20.

percunctatus est; from *percunctor*, which is a deponent verb, and takes an object—*eos*.

num dixissent, "whether they had said."

X. p. 20.

dum . . . ambulat; we should say, "while he (the philosopher) was walking."

XI. p. 20.

num quid eorum quae in tonstrina essent, "whether he . . . any of the things which were" (the reason why *essent* is in the subjunctive is explained farther on, p. 81).

unquentorum, etc., "for he said that he had."

atque optimorum, "and very good ones too."

negavit, "he said that he did not . . ."

XII. p. 26.

p. 26. *Sic ut antehac*, etc., *i. e. sic valeo*, "My health is such that I have never before been worse," "I never felt so bad as I do now."

Bono sis animo oportet, "You ought to be of good courage," *i. e.* "to keep up your spirits."

Quid morbi, "What illness is it?"

Nescio et hoc, etc.; *hoc*, "on this account;" *periculosius* is an adverb.

Et quidem, etc., "Yes, and a great many too."

ut fit, "as usual."

Alius negat, One doctor says "no," another says "yes," another that he must think about it. One doctor gives a name to the malady, but another says that it is not that, while a third must take time to consider whether it is or is not.

Diu est quod; *quod*, "that," "since;" *teneris* is present, but in English we would use the perfect.

27. *hoc mali*, like *quid morbi* above, "this of evil," "this evil."

XIII. p. 34.

p. 34. *quidem*, "to be sure."

qui extorqueat, "to wrench."

35. *hic*; adverb, in this point of giving holidays.

idemque, "and . . . too."

oratorem, "ambassador."

Satis iam salveo, "That's enough salutation!"

Nihil aliud quam luditis, "You do nothing but play."

- p. 35. *Scit tua prudentia*, "Your wisdom knows;" "you, in your wisdom, know."
Sane ut istud tenes, "It is strange how you remember what makes for you (what suits your purpose)."
 36. *si dederis verba; dare verba*, to give words (instead of things), means "to cheat, deceive."
O lepidum caput! an endearing expression — "You splendid fellow!" or the like.

XIV. p. 43.

radicibus; utor takes the ablative.
vela tegetes vestem ac funes, sails and mats, clothing and ropes.
scriptum, i.e. scriptum est, "it was written," "men wrote."

XV. p. 43.

44. *usu; careo* takes the ablative.
Hebetes oculos, etc., "It is said to have eyes, which are," etc.

XVI. p. 54.

54. *Incolarum*, etc., supply *sunt*.
quae tradebuntur, "its lessons."

XVII. p. 59.

60. *qui ut*, "and when they."
quod . . . pararetur; the subjunctive shows that this was the reason given for the request by the friend at the inn, "because he said," etc.

XVIII. p. 65.

66. *illum somno impeditum*, etc., "He thought his friend did not answer because he was," etc.

XIX. p. 72.

- veritus ut*, means "fearing that they would *not*."
 73. *dives eadem*, etc., "the country is *both* rich and," etc.

XXI. p. 87.

2. because from a horse's teeth you can tell its age.
 8. we say: Birds of a feather, etc.
 13. we say: There is no rose, etc.
 14. something like: A bird in the hand, etc.
 17. *i.e.* whatever others may think, we value what is our own.
 26. *i.e.* we live and learn.
 38. the Latin for: Necessity is the mother of invention.
 40. and is cheated and deceived.
 41. *habes, habebis*; if you have much or little, you will be thought much or little of.
 52. *habent*, "treat."

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

TO THE

EXERCISES AND TRANSLATION.

Obs. 1. *Words that occur in the Exercises are printed in **thicker** type. (Many of these occur also in the Translation.)*

Obs. 2. *A figure after a word denotes the declension or conjugation to which it belongs.*

A, ab, *by* or *from* (with abl.); it is not used for *by* before things.

abdūco, abduxi, abductus (3), *to lead away, take away.*

abeo, abivi and abii, abitum, abire, *to go away, depart.*

abiit, from abeo.

abominandus, *terrible.*

absens, (absentis), adj., *absent.*

absque, prep. with abl., *without.*

abstūlit, from aufero.

abundantia (1), *abundance.*

accēdo, accessi (3), *to approach.*

accersitus, *see* accerso.

accerso, accersivi, accersitus, accersere, *to summon, fetch.*

accidit, *it happened.*

accido, accidī (3), *to happen.*

accipio, accēpi, acceptum (3), *to receive, take in.*

accommodus, adj., *suited.*

accubisset, pluperf. subj. of accumbo, *had lain down, reclined.*

The Greeks and Romans lay, instead of sitting, down to meals.

accūso (1), *to accuse.*

acer, acris, acre, adj. (comp. acrior, sup. acerrimus), *keen.*

acerbus, a, um, adj. *bitter, melancholy.*

acridus, a, um, adj., *bitter.*

acies (5), *line of battle.*

acquiesco, acquiēvi, acquiētum (3), *to give assent to, acquiesce.*

acriter, adv., *keenly, energetically.*

ad, prep. with acc., *to* (of motion to), *according to, at.* Ad solis occasum, *at sunset*; ad tempus, *up to time, in time*; ad diem, *on the right day*; ad hunc modum, *after this fashion, thus.*

addūco, adduxi, adductus (3), *to lead to, bring to.* Adductus, *influenced by, i.e. in consequence of.*

adeo, adivi and -ii, aditum, adire, *to come to, approach.*

adhibeo (2), *to give, furnish, supply.*

adhuc, adv., *at present, as yet, up to this time.* Tres adhuc dies sunt, *there are still three days, i.e. after three days.*

adictis, from adicio.

- adicio, adieci, adiectus, adicere, to *add*.
- adiuturum**, from *adiuvo*.
- adiuvo**, -iūvi, -iutus (1), to *help*.
- admitto, admisi, admissus (3), to *admit*.
- adnitor, adnisus, and adnixus, dep. (3), to *strive, work*.
- adorior**, adortus, dep., to *attack*.
- adōro (1), to *worship, adore, to bow down before*.
- adsum**, to be present; *adsum tibi, I help you (I am present for you)*.
- adulescens (adulescentis), *young, a young man*.
- adventus** (4), *arrival, approach, coming*.
- adversus, prep. with acc., *against, over against, opposite*.
- adverto, adverti (3), to *turn towards*; *animum adverto (to turn the mind towards), to notice*.
- aedes (aedium), plur., *a house*.
- aedifico** (1), to *build*.
- aegre, adv., *with difficulty*.
- aegrōto (1), to be *ill*.
- Aegyptiacus, adj., *Egyptian*.
- Aegyptus (2), fem., *Egypt*.
- aemulatio (-ōnis), *emulation, rivalry*.
- aequor (aequōris), *water*.
- aequus**, adj., *even, equal*; *aequo animo, with resignation*.
- aes (aeris), neut., *brass, money*;
- aes alienum (other people's money), *debt*.
- aestas** (aestātis), *summer*.
- aetas** (aetātis), *age*.
- affero**, adtūli, adlātus, afferre, to *bring (to)*.
- ager** (agri), *a field, land, territory*.
- agger** (aggēris), *a mound, rampart*.
- agmen** (agmīnis), *column (of an army)*.
- agnitio (agnitiōnis), *recognition, making oneself known*.
- agnosco, agnōvi, agnitus (3), to *recognise*.
- ago**, egi, actus (3), to *do, to be active or busy*. In XIII. *nequidquam mecum egeris, you will have treated (pleaded) with me in vain*.
- aiō, *I say, affirm, say "yes."*
- alacritas (alacritātis), *ardour, eagerness, alacrity*.
- aliēnus, adj., *belonging to another*; subst., *a stranger*.
- alimenta (2), plur., *food, sustenance*.
- alioquin, adv., *otherwise, on other terms*.
- aliquando, adv., *sometimes, before now, once upon a time*.
- aliquantus, adj., *some, considerable*;
- aliquantum nummorum, *a considerable sum of money*.
- aliter, adv., *otherwise*.
- alius, adj. (gen. alius), *other*. Alii . . . alii, *some . . . others*.
- alo, alui, alitus and altus (3), to *produce*.
- alter (gen. alterius), *a second, the other*; alter . . . alter, *the one . . . the other*.
- alternus, adj., *alternate*; alternis pedibus, *first on one foot and then on the other*.
- altus, adj., *deep*; altissima quaeque flumina, *all the deepest rivers, very deep rivers*.
- alumnus (2), *foster-son*.
- alvus (2), fem., *stomach, belly*.
- ambo, ambae, ambo, *both*.
- ambulo (1), to *walk*.
- amicitia** (1), *friendship*.
- amicus** (2), *a friend*.
- amitto**, amisi, amissum (3), to *lose*.
- amnis (amnis), masc., *stream, river*.
- amplexor, amplexatus, dep., to *embrace*.
- amplexus (4), *an embrace*; inter amplexus, *in the midst of embraces, while embracing him*.
- amplius, adv. comp., *further, again*.

amygdāla (1), *almond*.
 an, or (in a question).
 ancōra (1), *anchor*.
 ango, anxi (3), *to suffer pain or anguish*.
 angustus, adj., *narrow*.
 anima (1), *life*.
 animal (animālis), *an animal*.
 animus (2), *mind, heart, feelings*; bono animo esse, *to keep up one's spirits*.
 annon, or not.
 annūlus (2), *a ring*.
 annus (2), *year*.
 anserinus, adj., *belonging to the goose (anser)*; ovum anserinum, *a goose's egg*.
 ante, adv., *before*; prep. with accus. *before*.
 antea, adv., *before*.
 antehac, adv., *before this, before now*.
 antequam, conj., *before that*.
 antepono, -posui, -positus (3), *to prefer*.
 anxius, adj., *anxious, troubled*.
 aperio, aperui, apertus (4), *to open*.
 apertus, partic. of aperio; aperto capite, *with uncovered head, with nothing on the head*.
 aperuerunt, from aperio.
 appareo (2), *to appear*.
 appeto, appetivi, appetitus (3), *to try for, strive after*.
 appositus (part. of appono), *placed before, placed near, laid near*.
 apprehendo, -di, -sus (3), *to stop, arrest*.
 apprehensis, from apprehendo.
 apte, adv., *fitly, rightly*.
 apud, prep. with acc., *with*.
 aqua (1), *water*.
 aquo (1), *to get water*.
 arbor (arbōris), fem., *tree*.
 arcessitus, past part. of arcesso (perf. arcessivi), *to send for, summon*.
 arēna (1), *sand*.

argenteus (2), *a silver coin, a piece of silver*; adj., *made of silver*.
 argentum, *silver, money*.
 arma (2) plur., *arms, weapons*.
 armātus, partic. of armo, *armed, equipped*.
 armentum, *a herd*.
 armo (1), *to arm*.
 aro (1), *to plough*.
 aromāta, plur. of aroma, *spices*.
 ars (artis), *art, science*.
 artius, adv. (comp. of arte), *very soundly*.
 as (assis), *an as (a small Roman coin)*; asse carum est, *is dear at a farthing*.
 ascendo, ascendi, ascensum (3), *to go up*.
 asinus (2), *an ass*.
 assisto, astiti (3), *to stand by*.
 astantibus, from asto.
 asto (i. e. adsto) adstiti (1), *to stand by*.
 Atheniensis, *an Athenian*.
 at, *but, why?*
 atque, *and*; atque optima quidem (in XI.), *and excellent ones too*.
 attamen, adv., *but*.
 attollo (3), *to lift up*.
 attulimus, from affero.
 auceps (aucūpis), *a bird-catcher*.
 audenter, adv., *boldly*.
 audeo (2), *the perfect is deponent, ausus sum, to dare*.
 audio (4), *I hear*.
 aufero, abstūli, ablātus, auferre, *to take away*.
 auguror (1), dep., *to predict, divine*.
 aula (1), *hall, palace*.
 aureus, adj. (of aurum), *golden*.
 auris (auris), fem., *an ear*.
 auritus, adj., *having ears*; auritus testis, *an ear-witness*.
 aurum (2), *gold*.
 ausus, from audeo.
 autem, adv., *but, however*.
 auxilium, *help*; auxilio mittere, *to send for a help, i. e. as a help*.

aversus, part. of *averto*, turned away, averse, unfriendly, unsympathetic.

averto, *averti*, *aversus* (3), to turn away.

avidus, adj., eager, greedy.

avis (*avis*), fem., a bird.

Barba (1), a beard.

barbāri (2), the barbarians, foreigners.

Belgae, the *Belgae* (a people of Gaul).

bellua (1), an animal, beast.

bellum, war.

bene, adv., well.

benedico, -*dixi*, -*dictus* (3), to bless; it takes the dative.

beneficium, a benefit.

bestia (1), a wild beast.

bibliothēca (1), a library.

bibo, *bibi* (3), to drink.

biennium, a period of two years; *biennium est quod*, it is two years since.

bos (*bōvis*), an ox, a cow.

brēvis, adj., short.

brevitas (*brevitātis*), brevity.

bōves, from *bos*.

bubulcus (2), a ploughman, farm-labourer.

byssinus, adj. (of *byssus*), made of linen.

Caecus, adj., blind.

caedes (*caedis*), murder.

caedo, *cecidi*, *caesus* (3), to kill.

caelestis, *caeleste*, adj., heavenly, divine.

caelum, the sky.

calamitas (*calamitātis*), calamity.

calix (*calicis*), masc., a cup.

calumnia (1), a false charge.

camēlus (2), a camel.

campus (2), a plain.

canistrum, a basket.

cano, *cecini*, *cantum* (3), to sing, sound.

cānus, adj., white; *cani*, white, gray hairs.

capiendi, *cibi capiendi causa*, for the sake of taking food (*capiendi* is gerundive of *capio*).

capio, *cepi*, *captus*, *capere*, to take; to contain, hold; *terram capere*, to make (reach) land.

captivus (2), a prisoner, captive.

Capua, *Capua* (a city in Campania, in Italy).

caput (*capitis*), a head; sometimes used for the person himself, as in XIII.

carcer (*carceris*), masc., prison.

careo, *carui*, to want, to go without something, to be without.

Carnēades, *Carneades* (a Greek philosopher).

caro (*carnis*), fem., flesh.

carpo, *carpsi*, *carptus* (3), to pick, pluck, crop, feed on, graze on; *carpere agmen*, to attack a column (of an army).

Carthaginiensis, a Carthaginian.

carus, adj., dear.

castigo (1), to chastise, punish.

castra (neut. plur.), a camp.

casus (4), chance, accident.

caupo, (*caupōnis*), an innkeeper.

causa (1), a cause, reason; *causā*, abl., for the sake of, because of.

cecinit, from *cano*.

celeber, -*bris*, -*bre*, adj., frequent, continual.

celer, *celēris*, *celere*, adj., quick, rapid.

celeriter, adv., quickly.

celo (1), to conceal, hide.

cena (1), dinner.

cenātus, partic. (with deponent sense), having dined or supped, after their supper.

ceno (1), to dine.

censeo, to be of opinion, to express an opinion.

centum, hundred.

cepi, from *capio*.

cerno, crevi, cretum (3), *to see, discern, prove.*

certāmen (certaminis), *a contest.*

certus, a um, *certain, sure, trustworthy*; Caesarem certiozem facio, *I inform Caesar.*

cessatus, from cesso. In XIII. si quid cessatum est, *if there has been any idling.*

cesso (1), *I cease, rest, am idle.*

ceteri, *the rest, the other.*

charta (1), *a leaf of paper.*

cibaria (2), neut. plur., *provisions.*

cibus (2), *food*; cibi, *food of different kinds, the dishes on the table.*

Cicero (Ciceronis), *Cicero* (a great Roman writer and statesman).

cilicium, *rough cloth, sackcloth.*

circiter, adv., *about.*

circueo, -ivi and -ii, -itum, -ire, *to go around.*

circumpono, -posui, -positus (3), *to put around.*

circumsto, circumstāti (1), inf. circumstare, *to stand around, surround.*

cisterna (1), *cistern, reservoir.*

cito, adv., *quickly.*

civitas (civilitatis), *civility.*

civis (civis), *a citizen.*

civitas (civitatis), *a state.*

clades (cladis), *a defeat.*

clamo (1), *to call out.*

clamor, (clamōris), *shout, shouting.*

clarus, adj., *celebrated, distinguished.*

classis (classis), *a fleet.*

claudio, clausi, clausus (3), *to shut.*

claudus, adj., *lame.*

clava (1), *a club.*

clementer, adv., *gently, in a kindly way.*

coactus, see cogo.

coaequo (1), *to make equal.*

coepi, *I have made a beginning, I began.*

coeptis, past partic. of coepi.

cogitatio, (-ōnis), *thought, reflection.*

cogito (1), *to think, plot.*

cognitus, from cognosco.

cognosco, cognōvi, cognitus (3), *to learn, hear.*

cognōvi, from cognosco.

cogo, coēgi, coactus (3), *to drive, compel, force*; cogit agmen, *he brings up the rear, comes last.*

cohibeo, cohibui, cohibitus, *to restrain.*

cohors (cohortis), *a company of soldiers, a cohort.*

collectus, partic. of colligo.

colligo, collēgi, collectus (3), *to collect*; se colligunt, *they collect themselves, rally*, or, *they collect their thoughts*; hoc esse collectum mali, *that this indisposition was contracted, that you caught this illness.*

collis (collis), masc., *hill.*

collōco (1), *to post, place, station.*

collum, *the neck.*

color (colōris), *colour.*

comēdo, -ēdi, -esum (3), *to eat.*

comes (comitis), *companion.*

comesturus, from comedo.

comitem, from comes.

commendatio (-onis), *recommendation.*

commilito (commilitonis), *fellow-soldier.*

commiserunt, from committo.

committo, commisi, commissus (3), *to join together, combine*; committere praelium, *to join battle*: to commit, entrust, commit (an offence).

commorior, commortuus (3), dep., *to die together.*

commōtus, led, moved, *deeply affected.*

commōveo, commōvi, commotus, *to move, influence, affect.*

compareo (2), *to appear.*

- compello (1), *to address, speak to somebody.*
- compleo, complēvi, complētus (2), *to fulfil.*
- comprehendo, comprehendi, comprehensus (3), *to arrest.*
- concilium**, *a meeting, assembly.*
- conclamo (1), *to cry out, raise a cry.*
- conclāve** (conclavis), *a room.*
- condo**, condīdi, condītus (3), *to put together, compose, found, store, bury.*
- confectus**, part. of conficio, *exhausted.*
- confero**, contuli, collatus, conferre, *to carry together; se conferre, to betake oneself; sermonem cum aliquo conferre, to fall into conversation; ne conferte culpam, do not throw the blame.*
- conficio**, confeci, confectus, conficere, *to finish; in XIV. confici, to be drawn up; in XVI. confectus, worn out, exhausted.*
- confidenter, adv., *boldly.*
- congero, congressi, congestus (3), *to bring together.*
- congrēgo (1), *to herd or flock together, gather together, to collect.*
- congređior, congressus, inf. congređi, *to fight, engage.*
- conicio, conieci, coniectus, conicere, *to throw, cast; to divine, interpret.*
- coniector (coniectōris), *a diviner of dreams.*
- coniectus, from conicio.
- coniungo**, coniunxi, coniunctus (3), *to join, unite.*
- conor**, conatus, dep., *to try, endeavour.*
- conscendo, conscendi, conscensum (3), *to go up, mount up.*
- consecutus, from consequor.
- consentio, consensi, consensum (3), *to agree.*
- consequor, consecūtus (3), dep., *to follow close, overtake.*
- considēro (1), *to consider, ponder.*
- consilium**, *strategy, plan, measure, idea, proposal.*
- consimilis, -e, adj., *quite like, like.*
- consolatio, (-ōnis), *consolation, comfort.*
- conspectus** (4), *sight, presence.*
- conspicatus, partic. of conspicor, *having seen, when it sees.*
- constat**, *it is well known, it is acknowledged.*
- constituo**, constitui, constitūtus (3), *to determine, arrange, settle, appoint.*
- construo, construxi, constructus (3), *to pile up, construct.*
- consueras, from consuesco, contracted for consueveras.
- consuesco, consuevi, consuetus (3), *to be accustomed.*
- consul**, consūlis, *a consul (a Roman official).*
- consulātus** (4), *the consulship.*
- consūlo, consului, consultum (3), *to consult.*
- consūmo, consumpsi, consumptus (3), *to consume, eat up, waste.*
- consumpturus, fut. part. of consumo.
- consumptus, partic. of consumo.
- consurgo, consurrexi, consurrectus (3), *to rise up.*
- contemno**, contempsi, contemptus (3), *to despise.*
- contemplatus, part. of contemplor (1), dep., *having observed, noticed.*
- contemptus (4), *contempt.*
- contineo, continui, contentus (2), *to restrain.*
- contra**, prep. with accus., *against.*
- contulit, from confero.
- convalesco, convalui (3), *to grow strong.*
- convēnio**, convēni, conventum, *to come together, assemble, meet.*
- convertio, converti, conversus (3), *to turn.*

convivium, *feast, banquet.*

copia, *supply, stock*; copiae, *forces* (in a military sense).

coram, prep. with ablat., *in the presence of.*

Cordubenses, the people of Corduba (now Cordova).

Corinthus (2), fem., *Corinth* (a city in Greece).

corōna (1), *a crown.*

corpus (corpōris), *body.*

corruo, corruī (3), *to tumble, fall to the ground.*

cotīdie, adv., *every day, daily.*

cras, adv., *to-morrow.*

creber, crebra, crebrum, *frequent, continual.*

creditus, partic. of credo, *entrusted.*

credo, credīdi, creditum (3), *to believe, trust*; *I believe you, credo tibi.*

crepīda (1), *a sole, sandal.*

cresco, crevi, cretum (3), *to grow, increase, develop.*

crimen (crimīnis), *charge, offence.*

crocodilus (2), *a crocodile.*

cruce, from crux.

crudus, adj., *rav.*

cruentus, adj., *bloodstained.*

crux (crucis), *a cross.*

cubiculum, *a chamber.*

cubitum, *the elbow*; *a cubit.*

culmus (2), *a stalk.*

culpa (1), *a fault.*

culpo (1), *to blame, find fault with.*

cum, conjunction, *when, as*; often with subjunctive mood: cum primum, *as soon as ever.*

cum, prep. with ablat., *with, along with, in company with.*

cunctus, adj., *all.*

cupio, *to desire, wish.*

cur, *why?*

cura (1), *care.*

curo (1), *to attend to, to have something done.*

curro, cucurri, cursum (3), *to run.*

currus (4), *a chariot.*

cursus (4), *running.*

custodia (1), *custody, arrest.*

custos, custōdis, *keeper, guardian.*

cutis (cutis), *skin.*

Damnatus, a, um (past part. of damnare), *having been condemned, found guilty.*

damnum (2), *loss.*

dare, inf. of do.

de, prep. with ablat., *of, concerning, about, from*; qua de causa, *for what reason.*

debeo, *I owe, I ought.*

debitum, *debt, obligation, duty.*

decedo, decessi, decessum (3), *to go away, depart*; alter decessit, *the other is gone, is no more, is dead.*

decem, *ten.*

decerno, decrevi, decrētus (3), *to decree.*

decessit, from decedo.

decīdo, decīdi (3), *to fall down.*

decīmus, adj., *the tenth.*

decipio, decēpi, deceptus, decipere; *to deceive.*

decoctus, from decoquo, *boiled down.*

dedo, dedīdi, dedītus (3), *to give up, surrender*; deditus, *given up to, devoted to.*

deduco, deduxi, deductus (3), *to lead down.*

deerit, from desum.

defecisset, see deficio.

defendo, defendi, defensum (3), *to defend.*

defero, detuli, delatus, deferre, *to carry down.*

deficio, defeci, defectum, deficere (3), *to be wanting, fail, run short.*

defixus, part. of defigo, *fixed on*; *turned down.*

deformis, e, adj., *misshapen.*

defuerit, from desum.
 dein, adv., *then, afterwards.*
 deinceps, adv., *afterwards, from that time.*
 deinde, adv., *then.*
delecto (1), *to amuse, delight.*
 deliberandum, *that the question must be considered.*
 delīgo, delēgi, delectus (3), *choose, select.*
 delinquo, deliqui, delictus (3), *to offend.*
 deliqui, from delinquo.
 demissus, from demitto, *bent down, in XIX.*
 demum, adv., *at last; post Alexandri demum victorias, not till after, etc.*
denique, adv., *at last.*
dens (dentis), masc., *a tooth.*
 denuntio (1), *to charge, announce.*
depono, deposui, depositus (3), *to lay aside, give up.*
 depositus, from depono.
 deprēcor (1), dep., *to beg off, intercede.*
 deprehendo, deprehendi, deprehensus (3), *to catch, detect.*
 deprehensus, from deprehendo.
 depressus, part. of deprīmo, *depressed, weighed down.*
 descendo, descendi, descensum (3), *to go down, descend.*
 desēro, deserui, desertus (3), *to desert.*
 desertum, *a desert, a solitary place.*
 desertus, part. of desero, *deserted.*
 desiderium (2), *grief, regret; desiderium eius, grief for him.*
 desidēro (1), *to require, desire.*
 destituo, destitui, destitūtus (3), *to forsake, abandon.*
 desum (de and sum), *to be wanting.*
 deterreo (2), *to deter, frighten away.*
 detractus, from detraho.
 detraho, detraxi, detractus (3), *to draw off.*

detulerant, from defero.
 Deus (2), nom. plur. di, *God.*
 deversor (deversōris), *a lodger, guest.*
 deversorium, *an inn.*
 devertō, deverti, deversus (3), *to turn aside from my journey, to put up, lodge.*
 devolvo, devolvi, devolūtus (3), *to roll down, hurl.*
 devōro (1), *to devour.*
 di, see Deus.
Diana, *Diana* (a goddess).
dico, dixi, dictus (3), *to say, tell, appoint; ne dicam, not to say, I will not say.*
dictus, from dico.
dies (5), masc. or fem. in the singular, masc. only in plural, *a day; ad diem, on the proper day.*
difficilis, adj., comp. *difficilior*, sup. *difficillimus, difficult; in XIII. difficillimus means, very difficult to get at or persuade, churlish.*
 digitus (2), *finger.*
 dilabor, dilapsus (3), dep., *to scatter, fall to pieces.*
 dilatio (-ōnis), *a putting off, postponement.*
diligenter, adv., *diligently, industriously.*
diligentia (1), *diligence, industry.*
 dilīgo, dilexi, dilectus (3), *to love.*
 dimicatio (-ōnis), fem., *struggle.*
 dimissus, from dimitto.
dimitto, dimisi, dimissus (3), *to dismiss, leave.*
 dirīgo, direxi, directus (3), *to direct.*
 discipūlus (2), *a pupil.*
 disco didici (3), *to learn.*
 discubuerunt, from discumbo.
 discumbo, discubui, discubītum (3), *to go to bed.*
 dispensator (-oris), *steward.*
 dissēro, disserui, dissertus (3), *to speak, discourse.*

ditio (ditiōnis), *rule*.

diu, adv., *for long, for a long time*;

diu est quod? *is it long that?*

diversus, adj., *different*.

dives (divitis), *rich*.

divinus, adj., *divine, godlike*.

divitiae, *riches, wealth*.

do, dēdi, dātus (1), *to give, grant, yield*. [The person to whom one gives something must always be put in the dative: *I give you money, do tibi pecuniam*.] Dare verba, means *to cheat, deceive* (to give words instead of things); poenas dare, *to pay the penalty, to suffer punishment*.

doceo, docui, doctus, *to teach*.

docilitas (docilitātis), *docility, teachableness*.

doctus, a, um, *learned*.

dolor (doloris), *pain*.

domi, *at home*.

domīnor (1), dep., *to be master*.

domīnus (2), *master, owner*; Domine, *Sir!* Dominus, *the Lord*.

domum, *home*; i.e. *to go home, domum ire*.

donatus, partic. of dono, *given*; donatus equus, *a gift-horse*.

donec, conj., *till, until*.

dormio, *to go to sleep, to sleep*.

draco (dracōnis), *a snake*.

ducenti, ae, a, *two hundred*.

duces, from dux, or fut. of duco.

duco, duxi, ductus (3), *to lead, to take, to consider*; ducit agmen, *he leads the line or column, i.e. he goes first*.

dulce, adv., *sweetly*.

dulcis, dulce, adj., *sweet*.

dum, conj., *while*.

duodecim, *twelve*.

duodeviginti, *eighteen*.

duplex (duplīcis), *double*.

duplicem, from duplex.

dure, adv., *harshly*; durius, *rather harshly*.

duro (1), *to endure, last*.

dux (ducis), *leader*.

E, also ex, prep. with abl., *from, out of, from among*.

eadem, from idem.

eat, from eo.

ecce, *behold!*

edissero, edisserui, edissertum (3), *to explain*.

edo, edi, esum (3), *to eat*.

educo, eduxi, eductus (3), *to lead out, draw out, deliver*.

effundo, effudi, effusus (3), *to pour out, shed, empty, unload*.

egi, from ago.

ego, *I*.

egredior, egressus, egrēdi (3), dep., *to go out, depart, leave*.

egressus, from egrēdi.

ei, dative of is.

elēgo, elēgi, electus (3), *to pick out, choose*.

elephantus (2), *an elephant*.

elephas (elephantis), *an elephant*.

elēvo (1), *to lift up*.

elīdo, elisi, elisus (3), *to crush*.

emo, emi, emptus (3), *to buy*.

emptor (emptoris), *a buyer, customer*.

emptus, from emo.

en, *see!*

enim, adv., *for*.

eo, ivi and ii, itum, ire, *to go*, see p. 132; eo, adv. of is, *on this account*; eo quod, *on this account that, i.e. because*.

Epīrus (2), *Epirus, a country in N. Greece*.

epistūla (1), *a letter*.

epūlae, *a banquet*; inter epulas, *in the course of the banquet*.

epūlor (1), dep., *to feast*.

equēs (equitis), *a horseman*.

equidem experiar, *I will try at all events*.

equitatus (4), *cavalry*.

ergo, adv., *therefore*.

- erigo, erexi, erectus (3), *to lift out, draw out, save.*
- erōdo (3), *to gnaw away, eat away.*
- error (errōris), *mistake, error.*
- erumpo, erupi, eruptus (3), *to burst forth.*
- eruptio** (eruptionis), *a breaking out, sally (from a besieged town).*
- erūtus, from eruo, *was drawn out.*
- esca (1), *food.*
- esuriens, pres. part. of esurio, *being famished, hungry.*
- et**, conj., *and*; et . . . et, *both . . . and*; et ego, *I too, I also.*
- etiam**, *also, even*; etiam atque etiam, *again and again.*
- etsi, conj., *although.*
- eunuchus (2), *a eunuch.*
- evēnio, evēni, eventum, *to turn out.*
- eventus (4), *the event, the facts.*
- evigīlo (1), *to awake.*
- ex**, prep. with abl., *from out of, in consequence of.*
- excedo, excessi, excessum (3), *to go out, go beyond, exceed*; in XX. cum excessero, *when I (shall) have gone (i.e. when I am dead).*
- excelsus, adj., *high.*
- excessero, from excedo.
- excīto (1), *to arouse, excite, promote.*
- excusatio (ōnis), *excuse.*
- exeo**, exivi and exii, exitum, *to go out, go forth.*
- exerceo**, *to exercise*; corpus exercere, *to exercise the body, to take bodily or physical exercise.*
- exercitus** (4), *army.*
- exiguus**, a, um, *petty, insignificant.*
- exinde, adv., *from then, after that.*
- existīmo (1), *to think, fancy.*
- exitus (4), *going out, exit, end.*
- exoro (1), *to prevail upon or persuade some one by entreaty.*
- expello**, expūli, expulsus (3), *to expel, drive out.*
- experior, expertus (4), dep., *to try, make trial of, prove.*
- explorātor (ōris), *a spy.*
- expressi, from exprimo.
- exprimo, expressi, expressus (3), *to squeeze out, wring out, extort permission.*
- exprobro (1), *to find fault with, censure.*
- exquiro, exquisivi, exquisitus, *to require, demand.*
- expecto** (1), *to expect, await.*
- exterritus, partic. of exterreo, *being very frightened.*
- extērus, adj., *outside, foreign.*
- extinguo, extinxi, extinctus (3), in XX. *extinguitur (he), expires.*
- extorqueo, extorsi, extortus, *to wrench, wrest, extort.*
- extra, prep. with accus., *out of.*
- extraho**, extraxi, extractus (3), *to draw out, pull out.*
- extrēmus, a, um, *extreme, last.*
- Faber (fabri), *a smith, a maker.*
- fabūla (1), *a fable, story.*
- facētus**, adj., *witty.*
- facies (5), *face.*
- facilis, adj., comp. *facilior, superl. facillimus, easy, ready.*
- facio**, feci, factus, *facere, to make, do*; potestatem *facere, to give permission, a chance*; in XIII. quod pro te *facit, that which makes for you, i.e. that which serves your purpose.*
- factum**, *an act, deed.*
- fallo**, fefelli, falsus (3), *to deceive*; me mea opinio *fallit, my belief deceives me, i.e. I am wrong in my belief (or idea)*; me *fallit, it escapes me, i.e. I do not notice.*
- falso, adv., *falsely.*
- falsus**, part. of fallo; falsus sum, *I am mistaken.*
- falsus, adj., *false.*
- fama (1), *fame, report.*
- fames (famis), *hunger, famine.*
- familia (1), *household.*
- familiaris (-is), *friend, acquaintance.*

- familiaritas (-tatis), *familiarity*.
 familiaris, adv., compar. of familiariter, *on quite friendly terms, or as close friends*.
 famulus (2), *servant, attendant*.
 fanum, *shrine*.
 farina (1), *flour*.
 fatigatus, partic. of fatigo, *tired, fatigued*.
 fauces (faucium), *throat*.
 faveo, favi, fautum, *to favour, with dat.*
 febris (febris), *fever*.
 fefelli, perf. of fallo.
 felix (felicitis), *happy, fortunate*.
 fenestra (1), *window*.
 fera (1), *a wild animal*; fera pessima, *an evil beast*.
 fere, adv., *almost, generally*.
 fero, tuli, latus, ferre, *to bring, carry, take, see p. 126*.
 ferre, from fero.
 fertilitas (fertilitatis), *fertility*.
 ferus, adj., *wild, fierce*.
 fervens (ferventis), *burning*.
 fessus, adj., *tired*.
 festino (1), *to hasten, make haste*.
 fiat, subj. of fio, *let it be so!* By all means!
 fides (5), *faith, pledged word*.
 fiducia (1), *confidence*.
 fiebat, from fio.
 filia (1), *daughter*.
 filius (voc. fili), *son*.
 finis (finis), masc., *end*.
 firmitas (firmitatis), *firmness, confirmation*; p. 110, firmitatis indicium, *i.e. confirms the truth of the warning*.
 firmus, adj., *firm*.
 fistula (1), *a reed-pipe*.
 fit, from fio.
 fio, factus, *to be made, to become*; see p. 131.
 flagitium, *crime, sin*.
 flamma (1), *flame*.
 flecto, flexi, flexus (3), *to bend*.
 fleo, flēvi, fletum, *to weep*.
 fletus (4), *weeping*.
 flos (floris), *flower*.
 flumen (fluminis), *river*.
 fluvius (2), *river, stream*.
 foedus (foederis), *treaty*; adj., *shocking, shameful*.
 folium, *a leaf*.
 fomes (fomitis), *fuel*; invidiae fomes, *fuel for envy (i.e. made them the more envious)*.
 foras, adv., *out of doors*; foras eo, *I go out of doors*; foris sum, *I am out of doors*.
 fores (forum), plur. fem., *doors*.
 formosus, adj., *beautiful, handsome*.
 forte, adv., *by chance*.
 fortis, adj., *brave, strong*.
 fortuna (1), *fortune*.
 forum, *a market-place*.
 fossa (1), *a ditch*.
 fovea (1), *pit, pitfall, snare*.
 frango, fregi, fractus (3), *break*.
 frater (fratris), *brother*.
 frenum, *curb, bit*.
 frigus (frigoris), *cold*.
 fructus (4), *fruit, produce*.
 fruges (frugum), plur., *fruit, corn*.
 frumentor (1), dep., *to fetch corn, to forage*.
 frumentum, *corn*.
 frustra, adv., *in vain*.
 fuderunt, from fundo.
 fuga (1), *flight, rout*.
 fugio, fugi, fugere, *to fly, flee, escape*.
 fugo (1), *to put to flight*.
 fui, from sum.
 fumus (2), *smoke*.
 fundo, fudi; fusus (3), *to pour, shed, rout, disperse*.
 funis (funis), masc., *a rope*.
 furor, furatus (3), dep., *to steal*.
 furto, adv., *by stealth*.
 futurus, from sum, *about to be, coming*; futura, *the future*.
 Gallus, *a Gaul*.
 gaudeo, the perf. gavisus sum is dep., *to rejoice*.

gavisus, from gaudeo.
 gemma (1), *a bud.*
 gena (1), *check.*
 genitus, *begotten*; uno patre
 geniti, *sons of one father.*
 gens (gentis), *race, nation.*
 genu (4), *the knee.*
 generat, see gigno.
 genuisse, see gigno.
 genus (genēris), *kind, nation, tribe.*
 Germānus, *a German.*
 gero, gessi, gestus, *to do, to discharge duties*; bellum gerere, *to carry on war.*
 gessi, from gero.
 gestus, past part. of gero.
 gigno, genui, genitus (3), *to bear*; gignor, *to be the son of, with abl.*
 gladiator (-ōris), *gladiator.*
 gladius (2), *a sword.*
 gloria (1), *glory.*
 gradus (4), *a step, rank, position.*
 Graece, adv. of Graecus, *Graece scire, to know Greek.*
 Graecus, adj.; *Greek*; subst., *a Greek.*
 grandis, grande, adj., *grand, sumptuous.*
 gratia (1), *gratitude, favour*; gratias agere, *to return thanks.*
 gratūlor, gratulatus, dep. *to congratulate, with dat.*
 gratus, adj., *welcome.*
 gravis, grave, *heavy, severe, weighty, effectual.*
 graviter, adv., *heavily, severely, badly*; graviter ferre, *to be annoyed, to be put out about a thing, to be distressed.*
 gregātim, adv., of grex, *by troops, herds.*
 gressus (4), *a step.*
 grex (grēgis), masc., *flock, troop, number.*
 gubernō (1), *to govern.*
 Habēna (1), *rein.*
 habeo (2), *to have; to treat*;

orationem habere, to deliver a speech; habeor, *to be held, considered.* So habes habebēris means, *you have much or little, then you are much or little thought of, i.e. men are valued according to their wealth.*
 habitō (1), *to dwell, inhabit.*
 habitus (4), *habit, custom.*
 Haedui, the Haedui, *a tribe in Gaul.*
 haedus (2), *a young goat, a kid.*
 Hammon, in XX. ad Hammonem, *to Jupiter Hammon, that is to his temple in Africa.*
 hebes (hebētis), adj., *dim, dull.*
 Hercūles (Herculis), *Hercules, a god.*
 heres (herēdis), *heir.*
 heri, adv., *yesterday.*
 heu, *alas!*
 heus, holloa! Ho!
 hians, pres. part. of hio (hiantis), *open, gaping*; ore hiante, *its mouth being wide open.*
 hic, pron., *this*; adv., *here, in this matter*; in XIII. *on this occasion.*
 hiems (hiemis), *winter.*
 hiēmo (1), *to pass the winter, to winter.*
 hinc, adv., *from this place, hence.*
 Hispania (1), *Spain.*
 hodie, adv., *to-day.*
 homo (hominis), *a man.*
 honor (honōris), *honour.*
 honorifice, adv., *respectfully.*
 horrēum, *a barn, storehouse.*
 hortor (1), dep., *to encourage, urge.*
 hortus (2), *a garden.*
 hospes (hospitis), *host, a friend* (who will entertain you, whom you visit).
 hospitium; esse in hospitio, *to be in a friend's house.*
 hostia (1), *a victim.*
 hostis (hostis), *an enemy*; hostes, *the enemy (i.e. a hostile army).*
 huc, adv., *hither, to this place.*

hucusque, adv., *up to this time, to this day.*

huiuscemodi, *of this kind.*

humānus, adj., *human.*

I, imperat. of eo.

iacio, ieci, iactus, iacere, *to throw.*

iacto (1), *to throw, throw out, spread, say; multa iactata esse, that many reports have been spread.*

iam, *already.*

iamdudum, *already, for a long time, all this while.*

ibi, adv., *there.*

ibidem, adv., *in the same place or room.*

ichneumon, *the Egyptian rat or ichneumon.*

ictus (4), *a blow, stroke.*

idcirco, adv., *on that account.*

idem, eadem, idem, *the same; idem, often he too, and he; in XIII. idemque, and also.*

idoneus, adj., *suitable, fit, adapted.*

igitur, adv., *therefore.*

ignarus, adj., *ignorant, unaware.*

ignis (ignis), masc., *fire.*

ignoro (1), *I am ignorant, I am not aware; hanc rem ignoro, I am ignorant of this affair.*

ille, pron., *that.*

illicitus, adj., *forbidden, unlawful.*

imbellis, adj., *unwarlike, peaceable.*

imber (imbris), *a shower, rain.*

immissus, *flying, darting; in XV. dashing itself.*

immo, adv., *immo cotidie, why? every day to be sure.*

immobilis, -e, adj., *immovable, fixed.*

immunita, *the unfortified parts.*

impedimenta, *baggage.*

impedio, *to impede, hinder; somno impeditus, burdened with sleep, because he was so sound asleep.*

imperātor (-ōris), *general.*

imperium, *order, command; ad*

regis imperium eductus, *brought out in obedience to the king's order.*

impēro (1), *to command, with dat.*

impetro (1), *to accomplish, obtain.*

impētus (4), *charge, attack.*

impleo, implevi, impletus, *to fulfil, fill full.*

impono, imposui, impositus (3), *to put on, put on board, embark.*

imprudens, adj. (imprudentis), *unknowing, unwitting.*

in, prep. with accus., *into, on to; with abl., in, on.*

inbellis, adj., *unwarlike, peaceable.*

incēdo, incesi, incessum (3), *to walk.*

incendo, incendi, incensus (3), *to set on fire, to burn.*

incertus, adj., *uncertain, doubtful.*

incido, incidi (3), *to fall into.*

incipio, incepti, inceptus, incipere, *to begin.*

incito (1), *to urge, incite.*

inclamo (1), *to call out to.*

incōla (1), *an inhabitant.*

incolo, incolui, incultus (3), *to inhabit.*

increpo (1), increpui, increpitus, *to blame, rebuke.*

incurvatus, partic. of incurvo, *bending oneself down.*

inde, adv., *thence.*

index (indicis), *sign.*

indicium, *a sign, indication.*

indico (1), *to give information, tell.*

induo, indui, indutus (3), *to put on; induor, I clothe myself.*

industria (1), *industry; de industria, on purpose.*

industrius, adj., *energetic, diligent.*

ineo, *to enter upon; consilium*

inire, *to form a plan.*

infans (infantis), *a child.*

infernum, *the lower world.*

inferus, adj., *below, comp., inferior, lower; inferi, those below, the dead.*

- infestus**, adj., *dangerous*.
infirmus, adj., *weak*; **infirmiora**, *the weak points*.
infractus, from **infringo**, *exhausted, broken*.
ingenium, *intellect, intelligence, the wits*.
ingens (**ingentis**, abl. **ingenti**, nom. plur. neut. **ingentia**), *huge, immense*.
ingredior, **ingressus**, inf. **ingrēdi**, *to walk, advance, enter*.
ingressus, from **ingredior**.
inhaerens (pres. part. of **inhaereo**), *intent upon, absorbed in*.
inicio, **inieci**, **iniectus**, **inicēre**, *to throw upon, throw into*.
iniectus, *thrown over, thrown into*.
inimicus, subst., *an enemy*; adj., *unfriendly*.
iniquitas (**iniquitatis**), *wickedness*.
iniquus, adj., *unfair*; subst., *a cheat*.
initium, *a beginning*.
initurus, (from **ineo**), *about, or destined to win, or earn*.
iniuria (1), *a wrong, an injury, injustice*.
innixus, partic. of **innitor**, dep., *leaning upon, propping himself up*.
innocens (**innocentis**), adj., *innocent*.
innoxius, adj., *guiltless, blameless*.
innumerabilis, adj., *innumerable*.
inopia (1), *want*.
inquit, *he said, said he*.
insidiae, *stratagems*.
insidiosus, adj., *artful, insidious*.
insisto, **instīti** (3), *to stand upon*.
insperatus, *unhoped for*; **insperata**, *unexpected things, the unexpected*.
inspicio, **inspexi**, **inspectus**, **inspicere**, *to look into, inspect, examine*.
instruo, **instruxi**, **instructus** (3), *to lay, draw up*.
- insūla** (1), *an island*.
intellēgo, **intellexi**, **intellectus** (3), *to understand*.
inter, prep. with accus., *between, among*; **obsidibus inter se datis**, *hostages having been exchanged*; **inter se loquuntur**, *they speak one to another*.
intercedo, **intercessi**, **intercessum** (3), *to come between, intervene*.
interdum, adv., *sometimes*.
interea, adv., *meanwhile*.
intereset from **intersum**.
interfectus, from **interficio**.
interficio, -feci, -fectus, -ficere (3), *to kill, slay*.
interim, adv., *meanwhile*.
interitus (4), *end, death, destruction*.
interpres (**interpretis**), *an interpreter*.
interpretatio, (-onis), *interpretation*; **est Dei interpretatio**, *interpretation is God's, belongs to God*.
interpretor (1), dep., *to interpret*.
interrogatus, part. of **interrogo**, *having been asked*.
interrogo (1), *I ask, question*.
intersum, *to be present at (during)*, with dat.
intro (1), *to enter*.
introduco, -duxi, -ductus (3), *to bring in, or within, to introduce*.
introeo, -ivi, and -ii, -itum, *to go in, enter*.
introisset, from **introeo**.
introiit, from **introeo**.
intuentes, pres. part. of **intueor**, *to gaze at*.
intueor (2), dep., *to look at, behold, gaze at*.
inultus, *unavenged*.
inutilis, adj., *useless*.
invēnio, **invēni**, **inventus**, *to find out, discover*.
invictus, adj., *invincible, proof against*.

invideo, invidi, invisus, *to envy*,
with dat.

invidia (1), *envy, unpopularity.*

invito (1), *to invite.*

invītus, adj., *unwilling.*

ipse, *self.*

ira (1), *wrath, anger.*

irascor, iratus (3), dep., *I am angry*, with dat.

iratus, *angry, wroth.*

ire, from eo.

irruo, irruī (3), *to fall upon.*

is, ea, id, *this.*

iste, ista, istud, *that.*

istuc, adv., *to that place, thither.*

ita, adv., *so, thus.*

itaque, *so.*

iter (itinēris), neut., *journey, march, track.*

itērum, adv., *again.*

itinere, from iter.

iubeo, iussi, iussus, *to order, command, tell.*

iudex, (iudicis), *a judge.*

iudīco (1), *to judge.*

iumentum, *a beast of burden.*

iunctus, from iungo.

iungo, iunxi, iunctus (3), *to join, harness.*

iunior (iuniōris), comp. of iuvenis, *younger.*

iure, abl., of ius, *by right, properly.*

iuro (1), *to swear.*

ius (iuris), *right.*

iuste, adv., *properly, rightly.*

iustitia (1), *justice.*

iuvo, iuvi, iutus (1), *to help.*

iuvēnis (iuvenis), *a young man, a youth.*

iuventus, (iuventūtis), fem., *youth, the time of youth.*

iuxta, prep. with acc., *near.*

Labiēnus, *Labiēnus* (an officer under Caesar).

labor (labōris), *toil, labour.*

labor, lapsus (3), dep., *to glide, flow.*

labōro (1), *to work*; et hoc laboro periculosius, *and on this account my illness is more dangerous.*

lac (lactis), *milk.*

Lacedaemonii, *the Lacedaemonians* (a people in Greece).

lacēro (1), *to tear.*

Laeonicus, adj., *Laeonian.*

lacrima (1), *a tear.*

laetus, adj., *glad, joyful.*

lapis (lapidis), masc., *a stone.*

lassitudo (lassitudinis), *fatigue.*

Latine (adv.), *in Latin*; Latine reddo, *I turn, translate into Latin*; Latine scio, *I know Latin.*

Latinus, adj., *Latin, Roman.*

laturus, used as fut. part. of fero.

lātus (latēris), *a side.*

lātus, adj., *broad*; or past part. of fero, *carried.*

laudo (1), *to praise.*

lāvo, lāvi, lotus (1), *to wash.*

laxamentum, *relaxation.*

laxatus, part. of laxo, *loosened, loose.*

lectus (2), *bed.*

legatio (-ōnis), *embassy.*

legio (legionis), *a legion, a regiment.*

lēgo, lēgi, lectus (3), *to choose, pick out*; read.

lenio (4), *to soothe, console.*

lepīdus, adj. In XIII. O lepidum caput! *you splendid fellow!*

liber (libri), *bark*; *book.*

liber, libēra, liberum, *free*; libēri, *the free*, (and in distinction to slaves) *the children.*

liberalis, adj., *liberal, generous.*

liberatus, partic. of libero, *set free, delivered.*

liberi, see liber.

libēro (1), *to set free, deliver.*

libri, see liber.

librine, *i.e. libri-ne.*

libro (1), *to poise.*

licentia (1), *leave, permission.*

- licet**, impersonal verb, *it is allowed*; *licet mihi, it is allowed to me, it is permitted me, I may.*
- ligno** (1), *to get wood.*
- lignum**, *wood.*
- ligo** (1), *to bind*; *gressus ligare, to fetter, impede their steps, advance, motion.*
- limen** (*liminis*), *threshold.*
- lingua** (1), *tongue, language.*
- littĕra** (1), *a letter (of the alphabet)*; *litterae, also a letter (i.e. an epistle), and literature.*
- litus** (*litōris*), *shore, coast.*
- lōcus** (2), *place, post, ground, part*; *in loco, on the proper occasion.*
- locūtus**, from *loquor.*
- Londinium**, *London.*
- longe**, adv., *by far, far*; *longius, further, farther.*
- longus**, adj., *long.*
- loquor**, *locūtus* (3), dep., *to talk, say.*
- lotus**, see *lavo.*
- lucrum** (2), *gain.*
- ludendum**, from *ludo* (3), *to play, playing.*
- ludo**, *lusi, lusum* (3), *to play.* In XIII. *nihil aliud quam luditis, you do nothing but play.*
- lugeo**, *luxi, luctum*, *to mourn.*
- luna** (1), *the moon.*
- lusus** (4), *play.*
- Lutetia**, *Paris.*
- lux** (*lucis*), *light, light of day, dawn*; *prima luce, at first light, at early dawn.*
- luxit**, see *lugeo.*
- Macēdo**, *Macedōnis* (3), *a Macedonian.*
- machinor** (1), dep., *to devise, plot.*
- macies** (5), *leanness, wasting, decay.*
- macilentus**, adj., *lean.*
- maeror** (*maerōris*), *sorrow.*
- magis**, adv., *more.*
- magister** (*magistri*), *a master, a teacher.*
- magnificus**, a, um, *magnificent, splendid.*
- magnitudo** (*magnitudinis*), *size, greatness.*
- magnus**, adj., comp. *maior*, sup. *maximus*, *great, large, big*; *maior natu, greater by birth, elder.*
- maior** (*maiōris*), comp. of *magnus*, *bigger, greater, elder.*
- maledicus** (2), *an abusive or foul-mouthed person.*
- maleficium** (2), *a crime.*
- mallesne**, i.e. *malles-ne.*
- mallet**, imperf. subj. of *irregular verb malo.*
- malo**, *I prefer, would rather*, see p. 130.
- malum** (2), *an evil, affliction.*
- malus**, adj., *bad.*
- mandatum** (2), *a command, charge.*
- mando** (1), *to entrust, consign, send a message.*
- mando**, *mandi, mansus* (3), *to chew.*
- mane**, neut., indeclinable, *morning.*
- maneo**, *mansi, mansum*, *to remain, stay.*
- manipūlus** (2), *handful, bundle, sheaf.*
- mano** (1), *to stream, flow.*
- manus** (4), fem., *a hand, a handful, a band of soldiers, the trunk (of an elephant).*
- mare** (*maris*), *the sea.*
- maritimus**, adj., *maritime, having to do with the sea.*
- marmor** (*marmōris*), *marble*; *marmora, slabs of marble.*
- marsupium**, *a purse.*
- mater** (*matris*), *a mother.*
- maturesco**, -*ruī* (3), *to ripen.*
- matūrus**, adj., *mature, ripe.*
- mavult**, from *malo*, *I prefer.*
- maxilla** (1), *jaw.*
- maximus**, see *magnus.*
- me**, accus. of *ego*; *me miserum, wretched person that I am!*

medicus (2), *a doctor*.
meditans, part. of **meditor** (1),
 dep., *practising*.
medius, adj., *middle*; **media**
nocte, *at midnight*.
Megara (2), neut. plur., *Megara* (a
 town in Greece).
mel (mellis), *honey*.
membranum, *a skin*.
membrum (2), *a limb*.
memento, imperative of **memini**.
memini, a perfect with present
 meaning, *I remember*, takes gen.
mensa (1), *a table*.
mensis (mensis), masc., *a month*.
mensura (1), *counting, measure*;
mensuram excedere, *to exceed*
measure, i.e. not to be able to be
counted.
mercator (mercatoris), *a merchant*.
mercatura (1), *trade*.
mercatus (4), *market*.
meridies (5), *mid-day*.
merito, adv., *deservedly*.
merx (mercis), *goods, wares*.
meto, **messui**, **messus** (3), *to reap*.
meus, adj., *my*.
mi, voc. of **meus**.
mihi, dat. of **ego**.
miles (militis), *a soldier*.
mille, adj., *a thousand*, **mille pueri**;
milia, subst., **milia puerorum**.
minime, adv., *by no means*;
minime vero, *no, certainly not*.
minister (ministri), *servant, minister*.
ministerium, *service*.
ministro (1), *to supply, minister,*
serve.
minor (minōris), *smaller*.
minus, adv., *less*.
miser, **misera**, **miserum**, *unhappy,*
wretched.
misereror, **miseritus**, dep., *to have*
pity upon, with the genit.
miseria (1), *misfortune, unhappi-*
ness.
miseritus, from **misereror**.

misi, from **mitto**.
missus, from **mitto**.
mitto, **misi**, **missus** (3), *to send,*
to put.
moderatus, adj., *moderate*.
moderor (1), dep., *to alleviate*.
modo, *only*; **da modo**, *just give*
me! **modo . . . modo**, *sometimes*
. . . sometimes.
modus (2), *manner, way*.
molestus, a, um, *troublesome*.
molior, **molitus**, dep., *contrive,*
plot.
moneo (2), *to warn, advise*.
monitus, from **moneo**.
monumentum, *a chronicle*.
mora (1), *delay*.
morbus (2), *a disease, malady*;
quid morbi est, *what kind of*
malady is it?
more, from **mos**, *in the manner of,*
i.e. like.
mores, from **mos**.
morior, **mortuus**, inf. **mori** (3),
 dep., *to die*.
moror (1), dep., *to delay*.
mortuus, from **morior**.
mos (moris), *manner, custom*.
motus, from **moveo**.
mōveo (2), **mōvi**, **mōtus**, *to move,*
stir, rouse, influence, raise, excite,
set in motion.
mox, adv., *soon*.
mulier, **mulieris** (3), *a woman*.
multiplīco (1), *to multiply, in-*
crease.
multitudo (-dinis), *a large number*.
multo, adv., *by far, long*.
multus, adj., *much*; **multi**, *many*;
multum temporis, (*much of time*),
much time.
mundus (2), *world*.
munera, see **munus**.
munio, *to fortify*.
munus (munēris), *a gift*.
murus (2), *a wall*.
mutatus, from **muto**.
muto (1), *to change*.

mutuor, mutuatus (1), dep., to borrow.

mutus, adj., silent.

mutuus, adj., mutual.

Nares (narium), fem., the nostrils.

narro (1), to relate, tell.

nascor, natus sum (3), to be born.

In XIV. nascitur, is produced, grows.

natalitius, adj., having to do with birth; natalitius dies, a birthday,

natio (nationis), a nation, people.

natus, a, um, having been born; novem annos natus, nine years old.

nauta (1), a sailor.

navigium, a boat, ship.

navigo (1), to sail.

navis (navis), a ship.

ne; nē, lest, in order that . . . not; -nē, asks a question, without suggesting what the answer should be, e.g. Vidistine Gaium, have you seen Caius?

Neapolis (Neapolis), Naples.

nec, nor.

necum, adv., nor yet.

necessarius, adj., necessary; necessaria, necessities.

necece, adj. neut., necessary; mihi necesse est ire (or ut eam), I must go.

neglēgo, neglexi, neglectus (3), to neglect; quare neglegitis? why do you sit idle? why do you despair?

nego (1), to deny; nego me scire, I say that I do not know. In XII. alius negat alius ait, means one doctor says no, another yes, i.e. one says that one thing is the matter with me, another says that it isn't that.

negotium, business.

nemo (nemīnis, but nullius should be used instead), nobody, no one.

neque, neither; neque . . . neque, neither . . . not; sometimes neque means but not, and not, and yet.

nequidquam, adv., in vain.

nescio, not to know, to be ignorant of.

neve, nor.

Nicopolis (abl. Nicopoli), Nicopolis.

nihil, indeclinable, nothing.

nihilum (2), nothing; pro nihilo, as nothing, as of no importance.

Nilus (2), the Nile.

nīmis, too.

nimius, adj., too much, excessive.

nisi, unless, if . . . not.

nitor, nisus and nixus (3), dep., to try.

nobilis, adj., famous, renowned, noble.

noctu, adv., by night.

nodus (2), a knot, coil.

noli, imperative of nolo, be unwilling to; so, e.g. noli antepone, do not prefer.

nolo, nolui, nolle, to be unwilling, see p. 129.

nomen (nomīnis), a name.

nondum, not yet.

nonne is used in asking a question when you want to suggest the answer 'yes,' e.g. nonne venies, you will come, will you not?

noster, nostra, nostrum, our; nostri, our men, our soldiers, or army.

nosti, a contraction for novisti, see novi.

noto (1), to mark, indicate, censure.

nōtus, known,

novacula (1), a razor.

nōvem, nine.

nōvi, a perfect with present meaning, I know.

novisse, from novi.

nox, noctis, night.

nuclea (1), the kernel.

nudo (1), *to strip*.
 nugamentum, in XIII. nug. hominis, *this absurd little creature*.
 nullus, adj. (gen. nullius), *no, none*.
 num asks a question so as to suggest the answer 'no,' e.g. num librum meum amisisti? *you have not lost my book, have you?* But in indirect questions it means only *whether*; e.g. rogavit num librum amissem, *he asked me whether I had lost the book*.
 número (1), *to count*.
 numērus (2), *number, quantity*.
 nummus (2), *a coin, money*.
 numquid, = num.
 nunquam (adv.), *never*.
 nuntio (1), *to announce, inform, relate*.
 nuntius (2), *a messenger*.
 nutus (4), *nod, will, pleasure*; ad eius nutum, *according to his good pleasure, as he ordered*.
 nux (nucis), *a nut*.
 Obedio (4), *to obey*.
 obēsus, adj., *fat, stout, plump*; obesis carnibus, *full-fleshed*.
 oblitus, from obliviscor.
 oblivio (oblivionis), *forgetfulness, oblivion*.
 obliviscor, oblitus (3), dep., *to forget*; sometimes with gen.
 obsequium, *complaisance*.
 obses (obsidis), *a hostage*.
 obsessus, from obsideo.
 obsideo, obsēdi, obsessus, *to besiege, block up*.
 obsides, from obses.
 obstinatus, adj., *stubborn, obstinate*.
 obstupefactus, part. of obstupefacio, *being amazed*.
 obtendo, -di, -tus (3), *to allege, pretend, plead as an excuse*.
 obtestor (1), dep., *to entreat*.
 obtineo, obtinui, obtentus, *to hold*.

obtuli, from offero.
 obviam, adv., *to meet*.
 occasio, (occasiōnis), *opportunity, occasion*.
 occasus (4), *setting*.
 occido, occidi, occisus (3), *to kill*.
 occisio (occisiōnis), *murder*.
 occūpo (1), *to seize*.
 occurro, occurri, occursum (3), *to go to meet*.
 oceānus (2), *the ocean*.
 octāvus, adj., *eighth*; hence a name, Octavus.
 oculātus, adj., *having eyes*; oculatus testis, *an eye-witness*.
 oculus (2), *an eye*. In XV. hebetes oculos, etc., *it is said to have eyes which are, etc.*
 odi, a perfect with present meaning, *I hate*.
 odium (2), *hatred, hate*.
 offero, obtuli, oblatum, *to offer*; obtulerunt, p. 109, *they brought him before the king*.
 officium, *duty*.
 olim, adv., *once upon a time*.
 Olympiācus, adj., *Olympian*; Olympiacum certamen, *the Olympian contest*.
 omnipōtens (-entis), adj., *almighty*.
 omnis, adj., *all, every*; in XVI. omni vi, *with every kind of effort*.
 onērārius, adj. to onus, *carrying a burden*; naves onerariae, *ships carrying a freight, merchant vessels*.
 onēro (1), *to load, burden, try*.
 onus, onēris, *a burden, load*.
 opes (opium), plur., *riches, means*.
 opinio, opiniōnis, *opinion, idea, impression*.
 opīnor (1), a verb having passive form with active meaning, *to fancy*.
 oportet, an impersonal verb; me oportet, *it behoves me, I ought*; sis oportet, in XII., *you must be*.

oppidum, town.
 oppressurus, fut. part. of opprimo.
optime (adv. of optimus), *very well*.
optimus, a, um (used as superlative of bonus), *very good, best*.
opus, opēris, *work, task*; aliquid mihi opus est, *I want something*.
oratio (oratiōnis), *speech, oration*.
orātor (oratoris), *orator, ambassador*.
 orbātus, adj., *childless*.
 orbis (orbis), masc., *a circle, the world*.
ordo (ordīnis), masc., *order, rank, row*; p. 115, per ordinem, *in order*.
 ore, from os, oris.
 orior, ortus, dep., *to rise*.
 oro (1), *to ask for, beg for, pray for*.
 ortus (4), *rise, rising*; or partic. of orior.
 os (oris), neut., *mouth*; ore hiante, *its mouth being open*.
 os (ossis), neut., *a bone*.
 oscilor, osculatus, dep., *to kiss*.
 ostendo, ostendi, ostensus (3), *to show, point out*.
 ovans, part. of ovo *triumphing, in triumph*.
 ovis (ovis), fem., *a sheep*.
 ovum, *an egg*.
 Pabulum, *food, fodder*.
 pacifice, adv., *peaceably*.
 pacificus, adj., *peaceful*; pacifici venimus, *we have come on a peaceful errand*.
 paenituit, from paenitet, an impersonal verb; me paenitet, *it repents me, I regret*.
 pallium, *cloak*.
 palma (1), *the palm-tree*.
 palus (palūdis), fem., *marsh*.
 paluster, -tris, -tre, adj. (of palus, a marsh), *marshy*.
 panis (panis), masc., *bread, food*.
 Papae! *indeed!*
 papyrus (2), *papyrus*.

par (paris), adj., *like, similar*.
 pararetur, from paro.
parco, peperci, parsum (3), *to spare, takes the dat.*
 parcus, adj., *niggardly*.
 parens (parentis), *a parent*.
 pares, from par.
 pariter, adv., *alike, equally*.
 pario, pepēri, partus, parēre, *to produce, lay, breed*.
 paro (1), *to prepare, get ready, plot*.
pars (partis), *part, quarter, direction, portion (of food)*; p. 117, quinque partibus excedere, *to be five times bigger*.
 partus, partic. of pario, *produced, acquired, got*.
 parum, adv., *too little*; parum honorifice, *disrespectfully, with too little respect*.
 parumper, adv., *a while*.
 parvulus, adj., *little*; parvuli, *the little ones, children*.
 parvus, adj., *small, little*.
 pascō, pavi, pastus (3), *to feed*; in pascendis gregibus, *engaged in feeding the flocks*.
pascua (2), *pastures*.
passus (4), *a pace*; mille passus, *a thousand paces, i.e. a mile*.
 pastus (4), *feeding, pasture*.
 patefactus, part. of patefacio, *to bring to light, clear up*.
pater (patris), *a father*.
 patibulum, *a gibbet*.
patienter, adv., *patiently*.
patior, passus, pati, *to suffer, endure, allow, permit*.
patria (1), *country, native-country*.
paucitas (paucitatis), *fewness*.
pauci, adj., *a few, only a few*.
 paulatim, adv., *by degrees, gradually*.
 paulo, adv., *a little*.
 paululum, adv., *a little way*.
 pauxillum, adv., *a little*.
 paveo (2), *to fear, be afraid*.
 pavor (pavoris), *fear, terror*.

- pax** (paxis), *peace*; pax vobiscum (sit), *peace be with you, i.e. do not be troubled.*
- peccatum** (2), *a crime.*
- pecco** (1), *to sin, offend, do wrong.*
- pecunia** (1), *money, sum of money.*
- pecus** (pecūdis), fem., *one of a flock, e.g. a sheep.*
- pecus** (pecōris), *a herd.*
- pedes**, peditis, *a foot-soldier*; or plural of pes.
- peius**, adv., *worse.*
- pendeo**, pependi, *to hang upon, depend upon.*
- pendo**, pependi, pensus (3), *to pay.*
- per**, prep. with accus., *through, by means of, along, during*; per somnium, *in a dream.*
- percunctatus sum**, perf. of percunctor—a verb with passive form but active meaning, *I inquire strictly.*
- percussus**, partic. of percutio, percussi (3), *struck, stricken, blasted.*
- Perdiccas** (Perdiccae), *Perdiccas* (one of the generals of Alexander the Great).
- perditurus**, fut. partic. of perdo.
- perditus**, see perdo.
- perdo**, perdidī, pērditus (3), *to lose, destroy, waste*; perditus, *lost, abandoned.*
- perdomitus**, from perdomo.
- perdomo**, perdomui, perdomitus, perdomare, *to thoroughly subdue.*
- perduco** (3), *to bring to a place.*
- pereo** (per and eo), *to perish, to be killed.*
- perforo** (1), *to make a hole in.*
- Pergāmus**, *Pergamus* (a city in Mysia, in Asia Minor).
- pergo**, perrexī, perrectum (3), *to go, advance, go forward.*
- periculosus**, adj., *dangerous.*
- pericūlum**, *danger, trial.*
- permulti**, adj., *very many.*
- perpetuus**, adj., *perpetual, continual.*
- persēquor**, persecutus (3), dep., *to follow after.*
- persevēro** (1), *to insist, persist, persevere.*
- perterritus**, *very alarmed*; pavore perterritus, *stricken with fear.*
- pertinens**, pres. part. of pertinere, *belonging, tending.*
- pervēnio**, pervēni, perventum, *to reach, arrive, come up.*
- pes** (pēdis), *a foot.*
- peissimus** (used as superlative of malus), *very bad, worst*; fera peissima, *an evil beast.*
- pestilentia** (1), *a pestilence, plague.*
- peto**, petivi and petii, petitus (3), *to ask.*
- philosophia** (1), *philosophy.*
- philosophus** (2), *a philosopher.*
- pila** (1), *a ball.*
- pincerna** (1), *a butler, cupbearer.*
- pistor** (pistoris), *a baker.*
- pistorius**, adj., *belonging to a baker*; ars pistoria, *the baker's art.*
- placabilis**, -e. adj., *propitious.*
- placet**, *pleases*; placet mihi, *it pleases me.*
- plane**, adv., *clearly, distinctly.*
- planta** (1), *a plant.*
- plaustrum** (2), *a waggon.*
- plenus**, adj., *full.*
- plerumque**, adv., *generally.*
- ploro** (1), *to lament.*
- pluit**, *it rains.*
- plumbeus**, adj. (of plumbum, lead), *leaden.*
- plurimum**, adv., *very much.*
- pluris**, gen. of plus, *of more value, worth more.*
- plus**, adv., *more.*
- pocūlum**, *a cup.*
- poēma**, poemātis, *a poem.*
- poena** (1), *punishment.*
- polluo**, pollui, pollūtus (3), *to stain, pollute.*
- pondus** (pondēris), *weight.*
- pono**, posui, positus (3), *to put, place, put on, serve.*

pons (pontis), masc., *a bridge*.
pöpulus (2), *a people*.
porrigo, porrexi, porrectus (3), *to stretch out, reach out, hand*.
porta (1), *a gate*.
porto (1), *to carry*.
portus (4), *a harbour*.
positus, partic. of pono.
possideo, possēdi, possessus (2), *to possess*.
possuum, potui, posse, *I am able, I can*; see p. 123.
post, adv., *afterwards*; prep. with acc., *after*.
postea, adv., *afterwards, after that*.
posterior (-oris), adj., *following, later*.
posthac, adv., *henceforth, in future*.
postquam, conj. *after that*.
postrēmo, adv., *at last, last of all, in conclusion*.
potestas (potestātis), *power, authority*; potestatem facere, *to give leave*.
potior (potitus), *to acquire, get, gain possession of*; the verb is active in meaning though passive in form.
praecēdo, praecessi, praecessum (3), *to go before, precede, have the precedence of*.
praecēpit, from praecipio.
praeceptor (praeceptoris), *master, teacher*.
praecipio, praecēpi, praeeptus, praecipere, *to order*, with dat.
praecipito (1), *to dash, dart*.
praelūdo, praeclusi, praeclusus (3), *to stop up*.
praeco (praecōnis), *a herald*.
praeda (1), *booty*.
praedico, praedixi, praedictus (3), *to tell beforehand, foretell, predict*.
praedo (praedōnis), *a pirate*.
praeficio, praefeci, praefectus, praeficere, *to set over, set in command*, with the dat.

praelium, *a battle, engagement*.
praemisit, from praemitto.
praemitto, praemisi, praemissus (3), *to send before, or first*.
praemium (2), *a reward*.
praepāro (1), *to prepare*; praeparetur, *let it be prepared, let preparations be made*.
praepositus, partic. of praepono, *set at the top, set in command*; with the dative, praepositus omnibus, *set in command of everything*; as a subst., p. 110, *an officer*.
praesāgus, adj., *prophetic*.
praesentia (1), *the present*.
praesidium, *a garrison*.
praesto, praestiti, praestitum (1), *to stand before, stand out, be superior to*; praestat, *it is better*.
praesto, adv., *ready*.
praesum, *to be in command*, with dat.
praeter, prep. with acc., *except, besides*.
praetereuntes, part. of praetereo, *the passers by*.
praevaléo (2), *to prevail*.
precario, adv., *by entreaty, by mere favour, or sufferance*.
preces, precum, plur., *prayers*.
premo, pressi, pressus (3), *to press, pinch, push hard, drive*.
pretium (2), *price, money*.
primo, adv., *at first*.
primum, adv., *first*; cum primum, *as soon as ever*.
primus, adj., *first*.
princeps (principis), *chief, a chief or principal person*.
prior (priōris), *former, preceding*; prius, adv., *before*.
pristinus, adj., *former*.
priusquam, conj., *before that*.
pro, prep. with abl., *in front of, in proportion to, instead of*; pro nihilo, *as nothing, as of no importance*.

probo (1), *to prove, test, count.*
 probus, adj., *honest.*
 procēdo, processi, processum (3),
to advance.
 processerat, from procedo.
 proclamāo (1), *to shout out, pro-*
claim.
 procul, adv., *far, afar off.*
 prodest, from prosum.
 profānus, adj., *unholy, impious.*
 profecto, adv., *certainly, to be sure.*
profectus, from proficiscor, *having*
travelled, come.
proficiscor, profectus (3), dep., *to*
set out, start.
 profiteor, professus, dep., *to profess,*
make a profession of.
 progenies (5), *family, descent.*
progredior, progressus, progrēdi,
 dep., *to advance, go forward.*
 proicō, proicēci, proiectus, proicēre,
to throw forth, cast.
promissum (2), *a promise.*
promitto, promisi, promissum (3),
to promise.
 pronus, adj., *falling down.*
 propāgo (propagānis), *a branch.*
 prope, adv., *near; prep. with acc.,*
near to.
 propinquus (2), *a relative.*
 propius, adv., comp. of prope,
nearer.
propter, prep. with accus., *on*
account of, because of; adv.,
near, close by, by his side.
 prorsus, adv., *entirely, altogether.*
 prospere, adv., *successfully, pros-*
perously.
 prospērus, adj., *favourable; re-*
spondebit prospera, shall give a
favourable answer.
 prosum, *to profit, to do good to one.*
 protinus, adv., *at once, straight-*
way.
 provideo, providi, provisuus, *to look*
out for, provide.
 provincia (1), *province, country.*
 provoco (1), *to appeal.*

proximus, super. of prope, *nearest,*
next, very near.
 prudenter, adv., *wisely.*
 prudentia (1), *wisdom.* In XIII.
 scit tua prudentia, *you in your*
wisdom know, you are so wise
that you know.
 publicus, adj., *public.*
puer (pueri), *a boy, a slave.* In V.
 puer means *when a boy.*
pueritia (1), *boyhood.*
pugna (1), *a battle.*
pugno (1), *to fight.*
pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum; pul-
 chrior, pulcherrimus; *fair, beau-*
tiful, well favoured.
 pulchritudo (-dinis), *beauty.*
 pullūlo (1), *to sprout.*
 pulso (1), *to strike, beat, batter,*
appeal to.
punio (4), *to punish.*
 purgo (1), *to clear oneself, to make*
excuses.
puto (1), *to think.*

Quadrupes (quadrupēdis), adj.,
fourfooted.
quaero, quaesivi, quaesitus (3), *to*
seek, to look for.
 quaeso (3), *I pray.*
 quaesivi, perf. of quaero.
 quaestus (4), *gain.*
 qualis, adj., *of what kind, of which*
kind; talis . . . qualis, of such a
kind as.
quam, *than; quam proxime*
poterat, as near as he could.
 quamdiu, *so long as, all the while*
that.
 quamobrem, *for which reason.*
 quamquam, *although.*
quando, *when.*
quantus, *how great? tantus . . .*
quantus, as great . . . as; quanti,
at what price? for what? for
how much?
 quare, adv., *why?*
 quasi, adv., *as it were.*

quattuor, *four*.

que, *and*.

quemadmodum, *as*.

queror, **questus** (3), *dep.*, *to complain*.

qui, *adv.*, *how?*

qui, **quae**, **quod** (*gen. cuius*), *relative pronoun, who, which, what*. In XVIII. *qua re*, *for which reason*; followed by the subjunctive *qui* may be equivalent to *ut* (*to, in order to*); *qui extorqueat, to wring*.

quia, *conj.*, *because*.

quicumque, *whoever*.

quidam, **quaedam**, **quoddam**, *a certain*.

quidem, *adv.*, *indeed*; *et quidem permultos (medicos consului), indeed I have consulted a great many doctors*.

quidquam (*neut. of quisquam*), *anything*.

quidquid (*neut. of quisquis*), *anything*.

quies (*quietis*), *fem.*, *quiet, rest*.

quiesco, **quiēvi**, **quiētus** (3), *to be at rest, to repose*.

quinque, *five*.

quintus, *adj.*, *fifth*.

quis, **quis**, **quid**, *who?* **quid**, *why?* **num quid**, *whether?* **quid morbi est**, *what malady is it?*

quisnam, *who?*

quispiam, *some or other*.

quisquam, *any one*.

quisque, *each*.

quo, *whither? where?*

quod (*adv.*), *because*. In XII. *diu est quod*, *is it a long time that*; or *since*; p. 110, *quod vidisti*, *the fact that you have seen*.

quomodo, *how?*

quoniam, *since*.

quoque, *also*.

quot, *how many?*

quoties, *how often? as often as*.

quotus, *a, um*; **quoto die**, *on what days? at what intervals?*

Radix (*radicis*), *a root*.

rado, **rasi**, **rasum** (3), *to shave*.

ramus (2), *a branch*.

raserat, *see rado*.

ratio (*rationis*), *skill*; *ratione et consilio*, *by skilful strategy*.

recēdo, **recessi**, **recessum** (3), *to withdraw, retire, go away, fall upon, devolve*.

recido, **recīdi**, **recasus** (3), *to fall, to throw oneself upon*.

recipio, **recēpi**, **receptus**, **recipere**, *to get back, receive again*; *se in lectum recipere*, *to betake himself again to bed*; *in meam hunc fidem recepi*, *I have made myself responsible for him*.

recondo, **recondīdi**, **reconditus** (3), *to put back*.

recordor (1), *dep.*, *to remember*, *governs gen.*

rectene, **recte** and **ne**, **recte**, *rightly*; **recte valeo**, *I am quite well*.

recumbo, **recubui** (3), *to lie down again*.

recurro, **recurri**, **recursum** (3), *to run back*.

redactus, *see redīgo*.

reddo, **reddīdi**, **redditus** (3), *to give back, return, render, turn into, translate*.

redīgo, **redēgi**, **redactus** (3), *to collect*.

redūces, *from redux*.

redūco, **reduxi**, **reductus** (3), *to bring back, lead back*.

redux (*redūcis*), *adj.*, *returning*.

refēro, **rettuli**, **relatus**, **referre**, *to bring back, relate, tell*, *see p. 126*.

reficio, **refeci**, **refectus**, **reficere**, *to repair, refit*.

regīna (1), *queen*.

regio (*regiōnis*), *part, region, district*.

regnum, *kingdom*.

rēgo, rexi, rectus (3), *to rule*.

reicio, reiēcī, reiectus, reicēre *to throw back*.

relīgo (1), *to tie, fasten*.

relinquo, reliquī, relictus (3), *to leave*.

reliquus, *adj., remaining*.

remaneo, remansi, *to remain, to survive*.

remansit, *from remaneo*.

remitto, remisī, remissus (3), *to send back*.

renuntio (1), *to bring back word, declare, announce*.

reperio, repperī, repertus, *to find*.

repono, reposui, repositus (3), *to put back*.

reporto (1), *to carry back, bring back*.

repperi, *from reperio*.

requiro, requisivi, requisitus (3), *to require, ask for again*.

res (5), *thing, affair, matter, event, fact, result*.

resalūto (1), *to return a salute, greeting*.

rescribo, rescripsi, rescriptus (3), *to write back*.

reservo (1), *to preserve*.

resīna (1), *balm*.

resolvo, resolvi, resolūtus (3), *to untie, unbind, loosen*.

respondeo, respondi, responsum (2), *to answer*.

restituo, restitui, restitūtus (3), *to restore*.

resto, restiti (1), *to remain*.

retineo, retinui, retentus, *to keep*.

retrudo (3), *to thrust back*.

rettulisset, *see refero*.

reus, *adj., accused, guilty; reus fit, is put on his trial*.

revertor, reversus, *dep., to return, come back*.

revivo revixi, revictum (3), *to revive*.

rex (rēgis), *a king*.

Rhenus (2), *the Rhine*.

ripa (1), *bank (of a river)*.

risus (4), *laughter*.

rixor (1), *dep., to quarrel*.

Roma (1), *Rome*.

Romānus, *adj., Roman*.

rumpo, rupi, ruptus (3), *to break, burst*.

rursus, *adv., again*.

rus (ruris), *country; rure, in the country; rus, acc., to the country; rura, the green-fields, the country*.

Saccus (2), *a sack*.

saccūlum, *a sack*.

saepe, *adv., often*.

saevus, *adj., fierce, cruel*.

salto (1), *to dance*.

salus (salūtis), *health, safety, life*.

salvator (salvatōris), *saviour, preserver*.

salve (imperative of salveo), *Hail! I hope you are well!*

salveo, *I am well; satis iam salveo, i.e. that's enough in the way of greetings*.

salvus, *adj., safe, well*.

sane, *adv. In XIII. sane ut tenes, how well you remember, to be sure!*

sanguis (sanguinis), *masc., blood*.

sanitas (sanitātis), *health*.

sapiens (sapientis), *adj., wise; sapiens, a wise man*.

sapienter, *adv., wisely; sapientissime, very wisely*.

sapientia (1), *wisdom*.

sarcio, sarsi, sartus, *to repair, make good*.

satis, *adv., enough, well*.

satur, satūra, saturum, *adj., sated, having eaten enough*.

saturitas (saturitatis), *fatness*.

scienter, *adv., skilfully, scientifically*.

scientia (1), *science*.

scilicet, *you see*.

scindo, scidi, scissus (3), *to cut, tear, rend*.

- scio**, scivi and scii, scitum, to know.
- sciscitor**, sciscitatus, dep., to inquire, ask, question.
- scissus**, from scindo.
- scribo**, scripsi, scriptus (3), to write.
- scriptor** (scriptoris), writer.
- scrutor**, scrutatus, dep., to search.
- scyphus** (2), cup, goblet.
- Scytha** (1), a Scythian.
- se**, himself, herself, itself, themselves.
- secūlum**, an age, a lifetime.
- secum**, se and cum.
- secundum**, prep. with accus., according to.
- secundus**, adj., second.
- secutus**, from sequor.
- sedeo**, sēdi, sessum, to sit.
- seges** (segētis), fem., a cornfield, a crop.
- segnior**, comp. of segnis, dull.
- segniter**, adv., sluggishly, lazily.
- semel**, adv., once; semel et saepius, once and again.
- semper**, always.
- senecta** (1), old age.
- senectus** (senectūtis), fem., old age.
- senex** (senis), an old man.
- sententia** (1), opinion, decision.
- sentio**, sensi, to feel, observe, notice, be aware of.
- seorsum**, adv., separately.
- septem**, seven.
- septimus**, adj., seventh.
- Sequāna**, the Seine.
- sequor**, secūtus, dep., to follow.
- sermo** (sermōnis), talk, conversation, the word.
- serpens** (serpentis), fem., a serpent, snake.
- Sertōrius**, Sertorius (a Roman general).
- servitus** (servitūtis), fem., slavery.
- servo** (1), to keep, preserve.
- servus** (2), a slave, servant.
- sic**, so.
- Sichimi**, the Schemmites.
- sicut**, as, just as.
- signum**, a sign; signa, military ensigns, standards.
- silentium**, silence.
- similis**, adj., like; takes dat. or gen.
- simul**, adv., together; simul atque, at the same time as, as soon as.
- simūlo** (1), to pretend.
- sine**, prep. with abl., without.
- singūlus**, adj., each, separate, different.
- sobrius**, adj., sober.
- soccus** (2), a shoe.
- sol** (solis), the sun.
- soleo**, perf. solitus sum, to be accustomed.
- solito**, from solitum, than usual.
- solitudo** (solitudinis), solitude or a solitude, a desert place.
- solium**, throne; p. 110, uno tantum solio, only on the throne alone.
- sollicitudo** (sollicitudinis), concern, anxiety, solicitude.
- solus**, a, um (gen. solius, dat. soli), only, alone.
- solvo**, solvi, solūtus (3), to loose, cut loose, put off (a ship).
- somniator** (3), a dreamer.
- somnium**, a dream.
- somnus** (2), sleep.
- sonus** (2), sound.
- sopor** (sopōris), sleep, sleepiness.
- soror** (sorōris), a sister.
- sospes** (sospitis), adj., safe and sound.
- spatium**, time.
- species** (5), a kind.
- spero** (1), to hope, expect.
- spes** (5), hope.
- spica** (1), ear (of corn).
- spiritus** (4), breath, spirit.
- spondeo**, spondo, sponsus, to pledge oneself.
- spondo**, from spondeo.
- squalor** (squalōris), wretchedness.

stacte (stactes), *myrrh.*

statim, adv., *at once.*

statuo, statui, statūtus (3), *to determine, settle.*

stella (1), *a star.*

stercus (stercōris), *dung, manure.*

sterilitas (sterilitātis), *barrenness.*

stipūla (1), *stem, blade.*

sto, stēti, stātum (1) *to stand*; cum Sertorio stare, *to stand with Sertorius, to take his part or side.*

stola (1), *robe.*

storax (storācis), *spice.*

studeo (2), *to study.*

studium (2), *study, pursuit.*

stultus, adj., *foolish.*

suadeo, suasi, suasum, *to persuade, with dat.*

sub, prep., with abl. (and acc.), *under*; sub ipso erat (p. 107), *under his control*; sub adventu, *just before the approach.*

subicio, subieci, subiectus, subicere, *to subject.*

subito, adv., *suddenly.*

sublatus, see *tollo.*

subornandus, *must be provided, instigated.*

substantia (1), *substance, property.*

subvēnio, subvēni, subventum, *to come to somebody's assistance.*

succedo, successi (3); si non successerit, *if all does not go well, i.e. if I don't succeed.*

succus (2), *sap.*

sufficio, suffeci, suffectum, sufficere, *to be sufficient, enough.*

Sulmonenses, *the people of Sulmo (a place in Italy).*

summus, adj., *highest*; in summa quercu, *on the oak where it is highest, i.e. at the top of the oak.*

sumo, sumpsi, sumptus (3), *to take.*

sumptus (4), *expense.*

superior, adj., *higher, former.*

supero (1), *to exceed, surpass.*

superstes (superstītis), adj., *surviving.*

superstitem, from *superstes.*

supra, adv., *above, over, on the top*; prep. with acc., *above, beyond.*

suprēmus, adj., *last.*

surdus, adj., *deaf.*

surgo, surrexi, surrectum (3), *to rise, get up.*

surrexi, from *surgo.*

suscipio, suscepī, susceptus, suscipere, *to undertake, take charge of, undertake the charge of.*

suspendo, suspendi, suspensus (3), *to hang, suspend.*

suspīcor (1), verb with passive form and active meaning, *to suspect.*

sustulit, see *tollo.*

sutor, (sūtōris), *shoemaker, cobbler.*

suus, adj., *his own, etc.*

T. as the initial of a name stands for *Titus.*

Taberna (1), *inn, hotel, tavern.*

tabūla (1), *a tablet.*

taceo, *to be silent.*

tacitus, adj., *silent*; tacitus considerabat, *was silently pondering.*

talentum, *a talent.*

talis, adj., *such, of such a kind.*

tam, adv., *so, so much*; tam . . . quam, *as well . . . as, both . . . and.*

tamen, *however.*

tandem, *at last.*

tantum, adv., *so, so much, only*; in tantum, *equally, proportionately.*

tantus, adj., *such, so great.*

tardus, adj., *slow*; tardius, *slower than it might, rather slowly.*

Tarentinus, adj., *inhabitant of Tarentum*; Tarentini quidam iuvenes, *some young men of Tarentum.*

tecum, te and cum.
teges (tegētis), fem., a mat.
telum, a dart, javelin.
tempestas (tempestatī), weather.
templum, a temple.
tempus (tempōris), time.
temulentus, adj., drunk, intoxicated.
teneo, tenui, tentus, to hold.
tenere, adv. of tener, tenderly, dearly.
tenuis; e, adj., thin.
terebinthus (2), pistachio nuts.
tergum, a back.
terminus (2), end.
terra (1), earth, land.
terreo, to frighten.
terrestris, terrestre, adj., from terra, belonging to the land, land.
terror (terrōris), terror.
tertius, adj., third.
testis (testis), a witness.
texo, texui, textus (3), to weave, plait, build.
Themistocles (-is), Themistocles (the great Greek statesman).
thesaurus (2), a treasure.
tibi, from tu.
timeo (2), to fear.
timor (timōris), fear.
tinguo, tinxī, tinctus (3), to dip.
tiro (tirōnis), a beginner.
tollo, sustūli, sublātus (3), to raise, lift.
tondeo, totondi, tonsus, to cut the hair, shave.
tonsor (tonsōris), hair-cutter, barber.
tonstrina (1), a hair-cutter's shop.
torpeo, to be numb, lifeless, inactive.
torques (torquis), fem., necklace, collar.
tot, so many.
totonderit, see tondeo.
totus, adj. (gen. totius), the whole.
trado, tradidi, traditus (3), to give

over, hand over, deliver, relate, recount; in XVI. quae tradebantur, the things which were being delivered to him, the lessons he was being given.
trans, prep. with acc., across.
transactis, partic. of transigo, having been spent, having gone by.
transeo, transivi and transii, transitum, to go across, to cross.
transituri, when about to cross.
transfero, trans and fero, to transfer, transplant, move, shift.
transfigo, transfixi, transfixus (3), to pierce, transfix.
transfixit, from transfigo.
transiturus, see transeo.
tres, tria, three.
tribulatio (-onis), tribulation, trouble.
tribūnus (2), tribune; tribunus militum, an officer.
triginta, thirty.
tristis, adj., sad, gloomy.
tritīcum, wheat.
trochilus (2), a wren.
tuli, see fero.
tum, then.
tunc, then.
tunica (1), a tunic, coat.
turba (1), a crowd.
turbo (1), to disturb; turbatus, alarmed.
turpis, adj., base, disgraceful.
turpiter, adv. of turpis, basely, in disgrace.
tutus, adj., safe.
Ubertas (ubertātis), plenty.
ubi, where? when?
ubicunque, wherever.
ullus, adj. (gen. ullius), any.
ultra, adv., further, any more.
una, adv., together.
unde, adv., from where? whence?
undecim, eleven.
undique, adv., on all sides.
unguentum, scent, perfume.

unguis (unguis), masc., *a nail, claw.*
 universus, adj., *universa, everything without exception, the whole.*
 unus, adj. (gen. unius), *one.*
 urbānus, adj., *having to do with the city; res urbanae, city affairs, the doings of the city.*
 urbs (urbis), *a city.*
 uredo (uredinis), *blight.*
 uro, ussi, ustus (3), *to burn.*
 usque, usque ad, *up to, down to.*
 ustus, from uro.
 usus (4), *the use.*
 ut, conj. (1), *that, in order that; (2), that, so that; (3), as; ut potero, as I shall be able, as well as I can.*
 uterīnus, adj., *born of the same mother.*
 uterque, utraque, utrumque, *each (of two).*
 utilis, e, adj. (comp. utilior, sup. utilissimus), *useful.*
 utor, usus sum (3), *to use; the verb is active in meaning though passive in form. It takes the ablative.*
 utrum, *whether.*
 uva (1), *a bunch of grapes.*
 uxor (uxōris), *wife.*
 Vado (3), *to go.*
 vagina (1), *sheath.*
 valē, imperat. of valeo, *farewell!*
 valeo, valui, valitum, *I am well.*
 valetudo (valetudinis), *health.*
 varius, adj., *different.*
 vas, vasis (pl. vasa, vasorum), *vessel, baggage.*
 vasto (1), *to lay waste, to waste.*
 recordia (1), *madness.*
 vectigal (vectigālis), *a tax.*
 vehementer, adv., *hard, eagerly.*
 veho, veki, vectus (3), *to carry; vehor, I am carried, I ride.*

velle, infin. of volo.
 velox, adj. (velōcis, comp. velocior), *quick; velocius, adv., more quickly.*
 velum, *a sail.*
 velut, conj., *as if, like; velut hostias, as if they were victims, as they do victims.*
 vendo, vendidi, venditus (3), *to sell.*
 venerandus, adj., *honoured, revered.*
 venia (1), *leave, permission.*
 vēnio, vēni, ventum, *to come.*
 venter (ventris), *stomach, belly.*
 ventus (2), *wind.*
 venundo (-dedi, -datum), *to sell.*
 ver (veris), neut., *spring (the season).*
 verber (verbēris), neut., *a blow.*
 verbum, *a word.*
 vereor, veritus, dep., *to fear; vereor ut (with subj.), to fear that . . . not.*
 veritas (veritātis), *truth.*
 veritus, from vereor.
 vero, adv., *but, however; in transl. VII. tu vero, what about yourself?*
 versus, prep. with acc., *towards; or partic. of verto.*
 verto, verti, versus (3), *turn, change; se vertere, to turn themselves, i.e. to turn their backs and flee.*
 verum, *the truth; verum, true; or adv., but.*
 verus, adj., *true.*
 vescor (3), dep., *to feed, eat; governs the abl.*
 vespere, *in the evening.*
 vestigium, *a trace.*
 vestis (vestis), *clothing, clothes.*
 vestio, *to clothe.*
 vetus (vetēris), adj., *old.*
 vi, from vis, omni vi, *with every kind of effort, with all one's might.*

via, *way, road, street.*

viator (viatōris), *traveller.*

vici, from vinco.

victor (victōris), *a conqueror.*

victus (4), *life, living*; or partic. of vinco.

videlicet, adv., *you see, of course, namely.*

video, vidi, visus, *to see*; videor, *to seem, appear.*

vigil (vigilis), adj., *awake*; subst., *a guard.*

vigiliae, *guards, a watch.*

viginti, indeclinable, *twenty.*

vigor (vigōris), *vigour.*

vincio, vinxi, vinctus, *to bind.*

vinco, vici, victus, *to conquer.*

vinctus, from vincio.

vinculum, *a chain.*

vinum, *wine.*

vinxit, from vincio.

violenter, adv., *violently, forcibly.*

vir (viri), *a man, a great man.*

virecta, plur., *reeds.*

vires, plur. of vis, *strength, powers.*

virtūs (virtūtis), fem., *virtue, bravery, merits.*

vis (acc. vim, abl. vi, plur. vires),

violence; or 2d. pers. sing. ind. pres. of volo.

viscera (viscērum), neut. *flesh.*

visne, vis (from volo) and ne.

viso, abl. of visus, from video.

visum (2), *a sight, apparition.*

visum, see video.

vita (1), *life.*

vitis (vitis), *a vine.*

vito (1), *to avoid, shun.*

vivo, vixi, victus (3), *to live.*

vivus, adj., *living, alive, during life.*

vocatis, from voco.

voco (1), *to call, summon.*

volet, fut. of volo.

volo, volui, velle, *to wish, want*, see p. 128; quid sibi vult, *what does it mean?*

volucris (volucris), *a bird.*

voluntas (voluntātis), *will.*

voluptas (voluptātis), *pleasure.*

vos, plur. of tu.

vox (vōcis), *remark, saying.*

vulgo (1), *to spread about, publish about.*

vulnus (vulnēris), *a wound.*

vultus (4), *look, expression.*

ENGLISH-LATIN DICTIONARY.

Obs.—A figure after a word denotes the declension or conjugation to which the word belongs.

A great many friends, *multi amici*.

a little (p. 8), *paullo*.

abandoned (*i.e.* wicked), *perditus*.

able: to be able, *posse*, p. 123.

about, when it means "concerning," *de*, with abl.

above, *supra* (adv.)

absence: in my absence, *me absente* (*i.e.* I being absent).

absorb: to be absorbed, *inhaerere* (*inhaesi, inhaesum*), see Trans. I.

accuse, *accuso* (1).

adopt: to adopt a resolution, *consilium inire* (*in-eo*; for *eo* see p. 132).

advance, *progrēdior*, deponent; *progressus, progrēdi*, p. 60.

affair, *res* (5).

affirm, *dico* (3).

after (prep.), *post*, with acc.

against my will, *me invito* (*i.e.* I being unwilling).

aid, *auxilium*.

alarmed, *perterritus*.

alas! *heu*.

all, *omnis, omne*; by all means! *fiat!* (*i.e.* let it be so!)

alliance, *societas* (-*tatis*).

allow, *pātor*, deponent; *passus, pāti*, p. 60. **I am allowed**,

licet mihi (*i.e.* it is allowed me).

already, *iam*.

always, *semper*.

ambassador, *legātus* (2).

amuse, *delecto* (1).

ancestors, *maiores* (gen. *maiorum*).

anchor, *ancōra* (1).

ancient, *antīquus*.

another, *alter, altera, alterum*.

answer: to answer, *respondere, respondi, responsum*; **I answer you**, *tibi respondeo*.

any: any longer, *diutius*; anything (Ex. 34), *quidquam*.

appoint, *constituo, -ui, -utus* (3).

appointed, *constitutus*.

approach: the approach, *adventus* (4); to approach, *adire* (*ad-eo*; for *eo* see p. 132).

army, *exercitus* (4).

arrival, *adventus* (4).

as, ut: as soon as, *simul atque*; as usual, *ut fit*; for as much as, *tanti quanti* (genitives of price).

ask, *pēto, petivi* and *petii, petitus, petere*. **I ask for help**, *auxilium petere*.

at: at home, *domi*; at last, *tandem*; at once, *statim*; at us, p. 65, *in nos*.

attack, *adorior*, deponent; *adortus, adoriri*.

aware: to be aware, *sentio, sensi, sensus*.

away: to be away, *abesse* (*ab-sum*).

Back: to give back, *reddere, reddidi, redditus*.

backs, *terga* (2).
 bad, *malus*.
 baggage, *impedimenta* (plur.)
 barbarians, *barbāri* (2).
 barber, see Trans. XI.
 bare: bareheaded, *aperto capite*.
 battle, *pugna* (1).
 bear: to bear, *ferre*, p. 126.
 beautiful, *pulcher*, -*chra*, -*chrum*.
 because, *quod*; but the participle is often enough, p. 43.
 become, *fieri*, p. 131. What will become of that boy, *quid illo puero fiet?*
 before, *ante*, prep. with accus.
 begin: I have begun, I began, *coepi*, p. 69.
 beginning, *initium*.
 believe, *credo*, *credidi*, *creditum* (3). I believe you, *credo tibi*.
 belongings: all your belongings, *tua omnia*.
 besiege, *obsideo*, *obsēdi*, *obsessus*.
 best, *optimus*.
 better, *melior*, *melius*.
 big, *magnus*; so big, *tantus*.
 bind, *vincio*, *vinxi*, *vinctus*.
 bird, *avis* (*avis*).
 blame, *culpo* (1).
 block, *obsideo*, *obsēdi*, *obsessus*.
 board, to put on board a ship, *in navem imponere*.
 bone, *os* (*ossis*), neut.
 book, *liber* (*libri*).
 both, *et*.
 boy, *puer* (*puēri*).
 bravery, *virtus* (*virtutis*), fem.
 bridge, *pons* (*pontis*), masc.
 bring, *fēro*, p. 126. I bring down, *dedūco*, *deduxi*, *deductus* (3).
 broad, *latus*.
 brother, *frater* (*fratris*).
 build, *aedifico* (1).
 burden, *onus* (*onēris*).
 burn, *incendo*, *incendi*, *incensus* (3).
 business, *negotium*.
 but, *sed*.
 buy, *ēmo*, *ēmi*, *emptus* (3).

by: *by* a person, *a* and *ab* with the ablative; *by* a thing, the ablative without *a* or *ab*.

Caesar, *Caesar* (*Caesāris*).
 call out, see Trans. XVIII.
 camp, *castra* (2), plur. (because literally "tents").
 can: I can, *possum*, p. 123; I cannot, *non possum*.
 care, *cura* (1).
 carry, *fero*, p. 126; I carry on war, *bellum gero*.
 Carthage, *Carthāgo* (*Carthaginis*).
 Carthaginians, *Carthaginienses* (-*ium*).
 cattle, *pecus* (*pecōris*).
 cause, *res* (5). In Ex. 92 the cause of Pompeius, see Ex. 91, 6.
 cavalry, *equitatus* (4).
 chance, *occasio* (-*onis*). By chance, *casu*.
 charge, *impētus* (4).
 choose, *lēgo*, *lēgi*, *lectus* (3). I choose rather (I prefer), *malo*, p. 130.
 Cicero, *Cicēro* (*Cicerōnis*).
 citizen, *civis* (*civis*).
 city, *urbs* (*urbis*).
 cold, *frigus* (*frigōris*).
 collect, *colligo*, *collēgi*, *collectus* (3).
 come, *vēnio*, *vēni*, *ventum*. It comes about, it happens, *accidit*.
 complain, *quēror*, deponent; *questus* (3).
 compose, *condo*, *condidi*, *conditus* (3).
 congratulations: I offer congratulations, *gratūlor*, deponent; *gratūlatus*. I congratulate you, *gratūlor tibi*.
 conquer, *vinco*, *vīci*, *victus* (3).
 consider, *puto* (1); I am considered, *habeor*.
 consul, *consul* (*consūlis*).
 consulship, *consulātus* (4).
 conversation, *sermo* (*sermōnis*).
 corn: to get corn, *frumento* (1).

cost, *sumptus* (4).

council, *consilium*.

country, as distinguished from the town, *rus* (*ruris*); to the country, *rus*; in the country, *rure*. One's native country, *patria* (1).

cross: I cross, *transeo*, p. 132.

Dare, *audeo*, the perfect *ausus sum* is deponent, I have dared, I dared.

dart, *telum*.

day, *dies* (5) (masc. and fem. in sing., masc. only in plur.)

Every day, *cotidie*; **day by day**, *in dies*; **to-day**, *hodie*; **at day-break**, *prima luce* (at the first light).

dead, *mortuus*.

death, *mors* (*mortis*).

debt, *aes alienum* (*aeris alieni*).

deceive, *fallo*, *fefelli*, *falsus* (3).

defeat, *clades* (*cladis*).

delay: I delay, *moror*, deponent; *moratus*.

deliver (a speech), *habeo*.

deny, *nego* (1).

depart, *abeo*, p. 132.

desire, *cupio*.

despise, *contemno*, *contempsī*, *contemptus* (3).

determine, *constituo*, *constitui*, *constitutus* (3).

devoted, *deditus*.

did, sign of perfect tense.

die, *morior*, *mortuus*, *mori*, p. 60.

difficult, *difficilis*, *difficile* (comp. *difficilior*, sup. *difficillimus*).

diligence, *diligentia* (1).

direction: in all directions, *undique* (adv.)

discover, *reperio*, *repperi*, *reperitus*.

disgraceful, *turpis*, *turpe*.

dismiss, *dimitto*, *dimisi*, *dimissus* (3).

distressed: I am distressed at this, *hanc rem graviter fero*.

do, *āgo*, *ēgi*, *actus* (3); do not do

this, *noli hoc facere* (i.e. be unwilling to do this), or *ne hoc feceris*; to do nothing but, see Trans. XIII.

doings, *res* (5). The doings of the town, *res urbanae*.

dream, *somnium*.

duty, *officium*.

Eighth, *octāvus*.

elder, *maior* (*natu*).

embark, i.e. to put on board ship, *in navem imponere*.

encourage, *hortor* (1), deponent.

end, *finis* (*finis*), masc.

endeavour, *conor* (1), deponent.

endure, *fero*, p. 126.

enemy, *hostis* (*hostis*).

enough, *satis*.

entrust, *committo*, *commisi*, *commissus* (3).

escape, *fugio*, *fūgi*, *fūgere*, p. 60.

even: not even, *ne . . . quidem*. The important and emphatic word is put between *ne* and *quidem*. "I cannot even believe you" is, *Ne tibi quidem credere possum*.

evening: in the evening, *vespère* and *vespèri*.

every: on every side, *undique*;

everybody, *omnes* (i.e. all men);

every day, *cotidie*.

evil: an evil, *malum*.

exercise: to exercise, *exercere*; to take exercise, *corpus exercere*.

exhort, *hortor* (1), deponent.

expect, *expecto* (1).

eye, *oculus* (2).

Fact, *res* (5).

far, adv., *longe*; far from, *procul a*.

father, *pater* (*patris*).

favour: to favour, *favere*, *favi*, *fautum*, with dative.

feel, *sentio*, *sensi*, *sensus*.

fellow-citizen, *civis* (*civis*).

few, *pauci*.

fifth, *quintus*.

find, *reperio*, *repperi*, *repertus*.

finish, *conficio*, *confēci*, *confectus*, p. 60.

fire: a fire, *ignis* (*ignis*), masc. ; I set fire to, *incendo*, *incendi*, *incensus* (3).

first, *primus*. First (the adverb), *primum*.

five, *quinque*.

fix, *pono*, *posui*, *positus* (3).

flee, *fūgio*, *fūgi*, *fugere*, p. 60.

flight, *fuga* (1).

flower, *flos* (*floris*).

follow, *sequor*, deponent; *secutus* (3).

following, *proximus*.

foolish, *stultus*.

for: for a long time, *diu*: for many years, *multis annis*; for as much as, *tanti quanti*.

forces, *copiae*.

forget, *obliviscor*, deponent; *oblitus* (3). I don't forget you, *non tui obliviscor*; I don't forget the occurrence, *rei (or rem) non obliviscor*.

form, a plan, *consilium in eo*, p. 132.

found: I found, establish, *condo*, *condidi*, *conditus* (3).

free, to set free, *liberare*.

friend, *amicus* (2).

from, *a* and *ab*; *ab* necessarily before vowels. From the spot, *loco*.

Gallic, *Gallicus*.

garden, *hortus* (2).

gate, *porta* (1).

gather, *carpo*, *carpsi*, *carptus* (3).

Gaul; the country, *Gallia*; a Gaul, *Gallus*.

general, *imperator* (*imperatoris*).

generally, *fere*.

German, *Germānus* (2).

get: to get up, see Trans. XVII.; to get into, see Trans. XVIII.

girl, *puella*.

give, *do*, *dēdi*, *datus*, *dare*; **give back** (return), *reddo*, *reddidi*, *redditus* (3); **give oneself up** (surrender), *dedo*, *dedīdi*, *deditus*

(3); give up an idea, lay aside a plan, *consilium deponere*; to give battle, *praelium committere*.
go, *eo*, *ivi* or *ii*, *itum*, *ire*, p. 132;
go away, *abeo*; **go back** (return), *redeo*.

gold, *aurum*.

good, *bonus* (comp. *melior*, superl. *optimus*).

great, *magnus*; **so great**, *tantus*; **a great many**, *multi*.

ground, *lucus* (2).

grow, *fio*, *factus*, p. 131.

Haedui, *Haedui*.

hand, *manus* (4), fem.

happen: it happens, *accidit*; it happened, *accidit*.

harbour, *portus* (4).

hate: I hate, *odi* (perf. with present meaning).

head, *caput* (*capitis*).

hear, *audio*.

heart, *animus* (2).

help, *auxilium*; **I help**, *adiuvo*, *adiuvi*, *adiutus*, *adiutare*.

hill, *collis* (*collis*), masc.

his, **her** (when the person meant is subject of the sentence), *suus*; otherwise the genitive of *is*, *ea*, *id*.

hold, *teneo*; to hold a council, *consilium habere*; to be held (considered), *haberi*.

home: (to) home, *domum*; at home, *domi*.

hope, *spes* (5); I hope, *spero* (1).

horse, *equus* (2).

horseman, *eques* (*equitis*).

hostage, *obses* (*obsidis*).

house, *domus* (4), fem. ; how declined ?

how: how many? *quot?* how many men? *quot homines?* for how much? *quanti?* how often? *quam saepe, quoties?*

I, *ego* (*mei*).

idea, *consilium*.

idle, *piger, pigra, pigrum*.
if: if I were unwilling, say, I being unwilling, in abl. abs.

ignorance: I am in ignorance of, *nescio, nescivi* and *nescii, nescitum, nescire*.

ignorant: I am ignorant (that), *nescio* (see above).

immediately, *statim*.

impede, *impedio* (4).

in, *in* with abl.; but the ablative alone to express time, e.g. in winter, *hieme*; in vain, *frustra* (adv.)

incite, *incito* (1).

inform: to inform some one, *aliquem certiorum facere*.

inn: see Trans. XVIII.

inquire, *quaero, quaesivi, quaesitum* (3). I inquire of somebody, *quaero ex aliquo*.

inquiry: to make the same inquiry, *idem quaerere*.

into, *in*, with accus.

invention, see Trans. XXI. 46.

Judge, *iudex (iudicis)*.

judgment: in my judgment, say, I being judge, in abl. abs.

justice, *iustitia* (1).

Keep, *servo* (1).

kind, *genus (genēris)*. Of such a kind, *eiusmodi*.

king, *rex (rēgis)*.

kingdom, *regnum*.

know, *scio, scivi* and *scii, scitum*; or *nōvi*, a perfect with present meaning; or *cognosco, cognōvi, cognōtus* (3). To know Latin, *Latine scire*; to know Balbus, *Balbus novisse*; to know the way, *viam novisse*; these things being known, *his rebus cognitis*.* I do not know, *nescio*. It is well known, *constat*.

* *Novisse* then is to know one thing or person from another by distinguishing marks; *scire*, to know something by learning the subject; *cognoscere*, to get information about something.

Labour, *labor (laboris)*.

land, *terra* (1); lands or territory, *agri* (plur. of *ager*).

landlord, see Trans. XVIII.

large, *magnus (maior, maximus)*.

last: at last *tandem*.

Latin: I know Latin, *Latine scio*; I turn into Latin, *Latine reddo*.

launch, *solvo, solvi, solutus* (3).

lay waste, *vasto* (1).

lazy, *piger, pigra, pigrum*.

lead: *duco, duxi, ductus* (3); to lead a life, *vitam agere (ago, egi actus, 3)*.

leader, *dux (ducis)*.

learn: having learnt these facts, *his rebus cognitis*.

learned, *doctus (i.e. taught, instructed)*.

legion, *legio (legionis)*.

lest, *ne*, with subjunctive following, p. 63.

letter, *epistula* (1).

life, *vita* (1).

lifetime: in my lifetime, say, I being alive, in abl. abs., *me vivo*.

lift, *tollo, sustuli, sublatus* (3).

like, *similis, e*, with gen. or dat.

listen, *audio*.

little: a little (adv.), *paullo*.

live, *vivo, vixi, victus* (3).

load, *onus (onēris)*.

London, *Londinium*.

long, *longus*. For long, for a long time (or while), *diu*, adv. (comp. *diutius*)

Maintain: I maintain my opinion, *maneo in eadem sententia*.

make, *facio, feci, factus, facere*, p. 60. I make a request, *peto*; I make the same request, *idem peto*; I make war, *bellum gero*

man: *homo (hominis), vir (viri)*.

But "man" may often be left out, the use of the masculine gender being enough; "many

- men" can be translated by *multi*. A young man, *iuvenis*; an old man, *senex* (*senis*).
- manners**, *mores* (*morum*), plural of *mos*.
- many**, *multi*; a great many boys, *multi pueri*; so many, *tot*; how many? *quot*?
- master**: *i.e.* owner, *dominus* (2); a teacher, *magister* (*magistri*), or *praeceptor* (*praeceptoris*).
- matter**, *res* (5).
- may**: I may, *i.e.* I am allowed, leave is given me, *licet mihi*.
- means**: by all means, *fiat*, see Ex. 25, 3.
- meanwhile**, *interea*.
- mend**, *reficio*, *refeci*, *refectus*, *reficere*, p. 60.
- message**, *nuntius* (2).
- messenger**, *nuntius* (2).
- midnight**: at midnight, *media nocte*.
- mile**, *mille passus* (4); miles, *milia passuum*.
- miserable**, *miser*, *misera*, *miserum*. Miserable man that I am, *me miserum!*
- money**, *pecunia* (1); sum of money, *pecunia*.
- morrow**: to-morrow, *mane*, indeclinable.
- mother**, *mater* (*matris*).
- mountain**, *mons* (*montis*), masc.
- move**, *moueo*, *moueri*, *motus*.
- much**: for how much? *quanti*? for as much as, *tanti quanti*.
- murder**, see Trans. XVIII. p. 66.
- my**, *meus*.
- Name**, *nomen* (*nominis*).
- Naples**, *Neapolis* (*Neapolis*).
- near**: as near as he could, see Ex. 21, 3; nearer, *propius*.
- necessity**, see Trans. XXI. 46.
- neither**, *neque*.
- never**, *nunquam*.
- next**, *proximus*.
- night**, *nox* (*noctis*); at midnight, *media nocte*.
- ninth**, *nonus*.
- no one**, *nemo* (*nemini*).
- nobody**, *nemo* (*nemini*).
- nor**, *nec*.
- not even**, *ne...quidem*, see "even."
- nothing**, *nihil* (neut. indeclinable).
- notice**, *sentio*, *sensi*, *sensus*.
- now**, *nunc*.
- number**, *numerus* (2).
- Offer**: I offer congratulations, *gratulor* (1), deponent with dative; to offer the enemy battle, *hostibus pugnandi potestatem facere*.
- often**, *saepe*; how often, *quoties*.
- old man**, *senex* (*senis*).
- on**, *in* with accus. when motion is implied, with abl. when it is not; on the proper day, *ad diem*; on this matter, *de hac re*.
- once**, *i.e.* once upon a time, *aliquando*; **at once**, *statim*.
- one**, *unus* (gen. *unius*).
- only**, *solum*.
- open**: to open, *aperio*, *aperui*, *apertus*.
- opinion**, *sententia* (1).
- opportunity**, *occasio* (*ocasiōnis*).
- orator**, *orator* (*oratoris*).
- order**: I order, *iubeo*, *iussi*, *iussus*.
- In order that**, *ut* with subj.
- others**, *alii*; but the others, *ceteri*.
- ought**, *debeo* (2), and *oportet* (I ought to go, *oportet me ire*).
- owe**, *debeo*.
- own**: my own book, *meus ipsius liber*.
- Pain**, *dolor* (*doloris*).
- Paris**, *Lutetia* (1).
- part**, *locus* (2).
- pass the winter**, *hiemo* (1).
- passage** (in a book), *locus* (2).
- patiently**, *patienter*.
- pay**, *solvo*, *solvi*, *solutus* (3).

peace, *pax* (*pacis*).

people: many people, *multi* or *multi homines*; the people, *pöpus* (2).

peril, *pericülum*.

permission: to give permission to do something to somebody, *alicui aliquid faciendi potestatem facere*.

permit, *patior*, deponent; *passus*, *pati*, p. 60.

person, *homo* (*hominis*).

pick, *carpo*, *carpsi*, *carptus* (3).

pitch: to pitch a camp, *castra ponere*.

plain, *campus* (2).

plan, *consilium*.

play, see Trans. XII. scene ii.

poem, *poëma* (*poëmätis*).

poet, *poëta* (1).

poor, *pauper* (*paupëris*).

possession: to take possession, *occüpare*.

post, *collöco* (1).

practise, *exerceo*.

praise, *laudo* (1).

prefer: he prefers good things to bad, *bona malis antepönit* (*i.e.* he puts good things before bad); he prefers to go at once, *navult* (*from malo*, p. 130) *statim ire*.

presence: in my presence, *me praesente* (*from praesens*), *i.e.* I being present.

pretend, *simülo* (1).

previous, *superior* (*superiöris*).

prison, *carcer* (*carcëris*), masc.

prisoner, *captivus* (2).

promise, *promitto*, *promisi*, *promissum* (3). He promises to do something, *promittit se aliquid facturum esse*.

proper: on the proper day, *ad diem*.

property: my property, *mea* or *res meae*.

punish, *punio* (4).

purpose: for the purpose of, *causä*, with gerund or gerundive.

put, *pono*, *posui*, *positus*; to put on board ship, *in naves imponere*; to put to death, *interficere* (*interficio*, *interfeci*, *interfectus*).

Quantity, *numërus* (2).

queen, *regina* (1).

quickly, *celeriter*.

Rain: it rains, *pluit*.

raise, *tollo*, *sustüli*, *sublätus* (3).

rally, *se colligere* (*colligo*, *collëgi*, *collectus*, 3).

rampart, *agger* (*aggëris*).

rank, *ordo* (*ordïnis*), masc.

rather: I would rather (*i.e.* I prefer), *malo*, p. 130. I would rather not, *nolo*, p. 129.

reach (the land), *capio*, *cëpi*, *captus*, *capëre*, p. 124.

read, *lëgo*, *lëgi*, *lectus* (3).

ready, *parätus*.

rear: in the rear, *a tergo*.

reason, *causa* (1).

receive, *accipio*, *accëpi*, *acceptus*, *accipëre*, p. 60.

recognise, see Trans. XIX. p. 73.

refit, *reficio*, *refëci*, *refectus*, *reficëre*, p. 60.

remain, *maneo*, *mansi*, *mansum*.

remember, *memoriä tenëre* (*i.e.* to hold in the memory); *memñni*, perfect with present meaning, p. 70.

remove, *tollo*, *sustüli*, *sublätus* (3).

repair, *reficio*, *refëci*, *refectus*, *reficëre*, p. 60.

request: I make the same request, *idem peto*.

resignation, *aequo animo* (*i.e.* with an even mind).

resolution, *consilium*.

resolve: a resolve, *consilium*; to resolve, *constituëre*.

rest: *i.e.* quiet, *quies* (*quietis*, fem.); **the rest**, *cëteri*.

restore (*i.e.* to give back), *reddo*, *reddidi*, *redditum* (3).

retain, *teneo, tenui, tentus*.

return: I go back, *redeo, redivi* and *redii, reditum*, p. 132; I give back, *reddo, reddidi, redditus* (3).

reward, *praemium*.

rich, *dives, divitis*; comp. *ditior*, superl. *ditissimus*.

riches, *divitiae*.

river, *flumen (fluminis)*.

road, *via*.

Roman, *Romānus*.

Rome, *Roma*.

rose, see Trans. XXI. 13.

round: to stand around, *circum-stare*.

route, *fuga* (1), see Ex. 85, 14.

route, *iter (itinēris, neut.)*

ruin, *perdo, perdididi, perditum* (3).

run, *curro, cucurri, cursum* (3).

Safety, *salus (salūtis, fem.)*

sailing, gerund of *navigo* (1).

sailor, *nauta* (1).

sake: for the sake, *causā*.

same, *īdem, eadem, īdem*.

say, *dico, dixi, dictus* (3).

sea, *mare (maris)*.

see, *video, vidi, visus*.

seek, *p̄to, petivi* and *petii, petitus* (3).

seem, *videor, visus*.

seize, *occūpo* (1).

self: himself, herself, themselves, etc., *se*; if the person meant is also subject of the sentence; if not, *ipse*.

sell, *vendo, vendidi, venditus* (3).

send, *mitto, misi, missus* (3).

serious, *grāvis, grave*.

set: I set out, *proficiscor* (3), deponent, *profectus*; I set fire to, *incendo, incendi, incensus* (3);

I set free, *lib̄ro* (1); I set sail, *navem solvo (solvi, solutus, 3)*.

settle, *constituo, constitui, constitutus* (3).

severe, *grāvis, grave*; severe trials, i.e. severe things.

shave, see Trans. XI.

ship, *nāvis (navis)*; a ship of war, *navis longa*.

shocking, *foedus*.

shore, *litus (litōris)*.

short, *brēvis, breve*.

should: if it means "ought" use the gerundive.

shout, *clamor (clamōris)*.

show, *doceo, docui, doctus*.

shrine, *fanum*.

shut, *claudio, clausi, clausus* (3).

side: on every side, *undīque*; to stand on Caesar's side, *cum Caesare stare*.

silent: I am silent, *taceo*.

sister, *soror (sorōris)*.

slave, *servus* (2).

slay, *interficio, feci, -fectus, -ficere*, p. 60.

sleep, *dormio* (4).

small, *parvus*.

so, *ita*; so quickly, *tam celeriter*; so great, *tantus*; so many, *tot*.

soldier, *miles (milītis)*.

some, *alii*; but "some books," for instance, as in Ex. 90*b*, is merely *libri*.

son, *filius* (2).

soon, *mox*; as soon as, *simul atque*.

spare, *parco, peperci, parsum* (3), with dat.

speak, *loquor* (3), deponent, *locutus*.

speech, *oratio (oratiōnis)*.

spot, *lōcus* (2).

spring, *ver (veris)*, neut.

stand, *sto, stēti, statum* (1); to stand around, *circumstare*.

start, *proficiscor* (3), deponent, *profectus*; to start the rout, *initium fugae facere*.

state, *civitas (civitātis)*.

stay, *maneo, mansi, mansum*.

stone, *lapis (lapidis)*, masc.

strategy, *consilium*.

stupid, *stultus*.

such, *talīs, tale*; or "of such a kind," *eiusmodi*; such great, *tantus*.

suffer, *patior*, dep. *passus*, *pati*, see p. 60.

suffering, *dolor* (*dolōris*).

sufficiently, *satis*.

suitable, *idoneus*.

sum: a sum of money, *pecunia* (1).

superior: to be superior, *praestare*, *praestīti*, *praestitum*.

support, *fero*, *tuli*, *latum*, p. 126.

surely, the *num* will give this.

surpass, *praestare*, *praestīti*, *praestitum*; to surpass the rest, *ceteris praestare*.

surrender: to surrender, *se dedere* (*dedidi*, *deditus*, 3), *i.e.* to give oneself up.

surround, *circumdo*, *-dedi*.

sweet, *dulcis*, *dulce*.

sword, *ensis* (*ensis*), masc.

Table, *mensa* (1).

take, *capio*, *cēpi*, *captus*, *capere*, p. 124; to take possession of, *occūpo* (1); to take exercise, *corpus exercere*.

talk, *sermo* (*sermōnis*); **I talk**, *loquor* (3), deponent, *locutus*.

task, *opus* (*opēris*).

tax, *vectigal* (*vectigālis*).

teach, *doceo*, *docui*, *doctus*.

tear, *lacrima* (1).

tell: *i.e.* I give somebody some information, *dico*, *dixi*, *dictus* (3); to tell, meaning to order or command, *iubeo*, *iussi*, *iussus*.

temple, *templum*.

tenth, *decimus*.

territory, *agri*, or *fines*.

than, *quam*.

thanks, *gratiae*.

that: if "that" is a pronoun (*e.g.* that man) it is translated by *ille*. If "that" means "in order that," *ut* with the subjunctive is used; but "that not" in this sense is *ne*. "So that" is also *ut*; "so that not,"

ut non. After verbs of saying, believing, hoping, etc., "that" is not translated, but the accusative with infinitive used.

their, *suus*, if the people meant are the subject of the sentence, if not use gen. of *is*. So *sorores amiserunt suos annulos* would mean that the sisters have lost their own rings, while if *earum* was put instead of *suos* it would mean that the sisters had lost some other girls' rings.

then, *tum*.

there, *ibi*.

thing, *res* (5).

think, *puto* (1); *credo*, *credidi*, *creditum* (3).

third, *tertius*.

this, *is*; but if "this" is contrasted with "that," *hic*.

thorn, see Trans. XXI. 13.

thought, *mens* (*mentis*); see also Trans. I.

three, *tres*, *tria*.

throw, *iacio*, *ieci*, *iactus*, *iacere*, p. 60.

time, *tempus*; in time, *tempore*; for a long time, *diu*.

tired, *fessus*.

to: to a place (other than a name of a town), *ad* with acc.

to-day, *hodie*.

to-morrow, *cras*.

top: use *summus*; at the top of the oak, *summa quercu* (*i.e.* where the oak is highest).

town, *oppidum*; *urbs* (*urbis*); the doings of the town, *i.e.* town affairs, *res urbanae*.

traveller, *viator* (*viatōris*).

tree, *arbor* (*arbōris*), fem.

tribe, *gens* (*gentis*).

tribune, *tribūnus*.

Troy, *Troia* (1).

true, *verus*.

truth, *verum*.

try, *conor* (1), deponent.

turn : *verto, verti, versus* (3); they turn, *se vertunt*; to turn into Latin, *Latine reddere*.

twelve, *duodecim*.

twenty, *viginti*, indeclinable.

two, *duo*.

two hundred, *ducenti, -ae, -a*.

Uncover, *aperio, aperui, apertus* (4).

under : under your leadership, say, you being leader, in abl. abs.

undergo, *patior*, dep. *passus, pati*, see p. 60.

understand, *intellĕgo, intellexi, intellectus* (3).

unfit, *non idoneus*.

unite : to unite with somebody, *se coniungere cum aliquo*.

unwilling, *invitus*; to be unwilling, *nolo*, p. 129.

unwillingly : use the adj. I did it unwillingly, *invitus feci*.

use, *utor* (3), deponent, *usus*, with the abl.

useful, *utilis, utile*.

useless, *inutilis*.

usual : as usual, *ut fit* (i.e. as happens), or *ut fere fit*.

Vain : in vain, *frustra*.

vainly, *frustra*.

verse, *versus* (4).

very well, *optĭme*.

Virgil, *Vergilius*.

virtue, *virtus (virtutis)*, fem.

virtuously, *honeste*.

Wage, *gero, gessi, gestus* (3).

waggon, see Trans. XVII.

wait, *expecto* (1).

want : i.e. to wish, *volo*, p. 128; not to want, *nolo*.

war, *bellum*; a ship of war, *navis longa*.

warn, *moneo* (2).

waste, *perdo, perdidi, perditum* (3); to lay waste, *vasto* (1).

water, *aqua* (1).

way, *via* (1).

weather, *tempestas (tempestātis)*.

weigh : to weigh anchor, *ancoram tollere*.

well : to be well, *valere*; it is well known, *constat*.

what ? *quid* ?

when ? *ubi* ?

where ? *ubi* ?

which ? *quis* ? which (of two) ? *uter* ?

while : a long while, *diu*.

who, *qui, quae, quod*; who ? *quis* ?

whole, *totus (totius)*.

why ? *cur* ?

willing, *volens (volentis)*.

wind, *ventus* (2).

window, *fenestra* (1).

wine, *vinum*.

winter, *hiems (hiemis)*; to pass the winter, *hiemare*.

wisdom, *sapientia* (1).

wise, *sapiens (sapientis)*.

wish, *volo*, p. 128.

with : when it means "along with," *cum* with abl.

without, *sine* with abl.; but it can often be translated by *non* and the abl. abs.

wood, *silva* (1).

word, *verbum*.

work, *opus (opĕris)*.

world, *orbis (orbis)*, masc.

worse, *peior (peiōris)*.

wound, *vulnus (vulnĕris)*; to wound, *vulnĕrare*.

write, *scribo, scripsi, scriptus* (3).

Year, *annus* (2).

yesterday, *heri*.

you, *tu*.

young man, *iuvĕnis (iuvĕnis)*;

young child, *infans (infantis)*;

younger, *minor (natu)*.

your, *tuus, vester*.

yourself : you did it by yourself, *ipse fecisti*.



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