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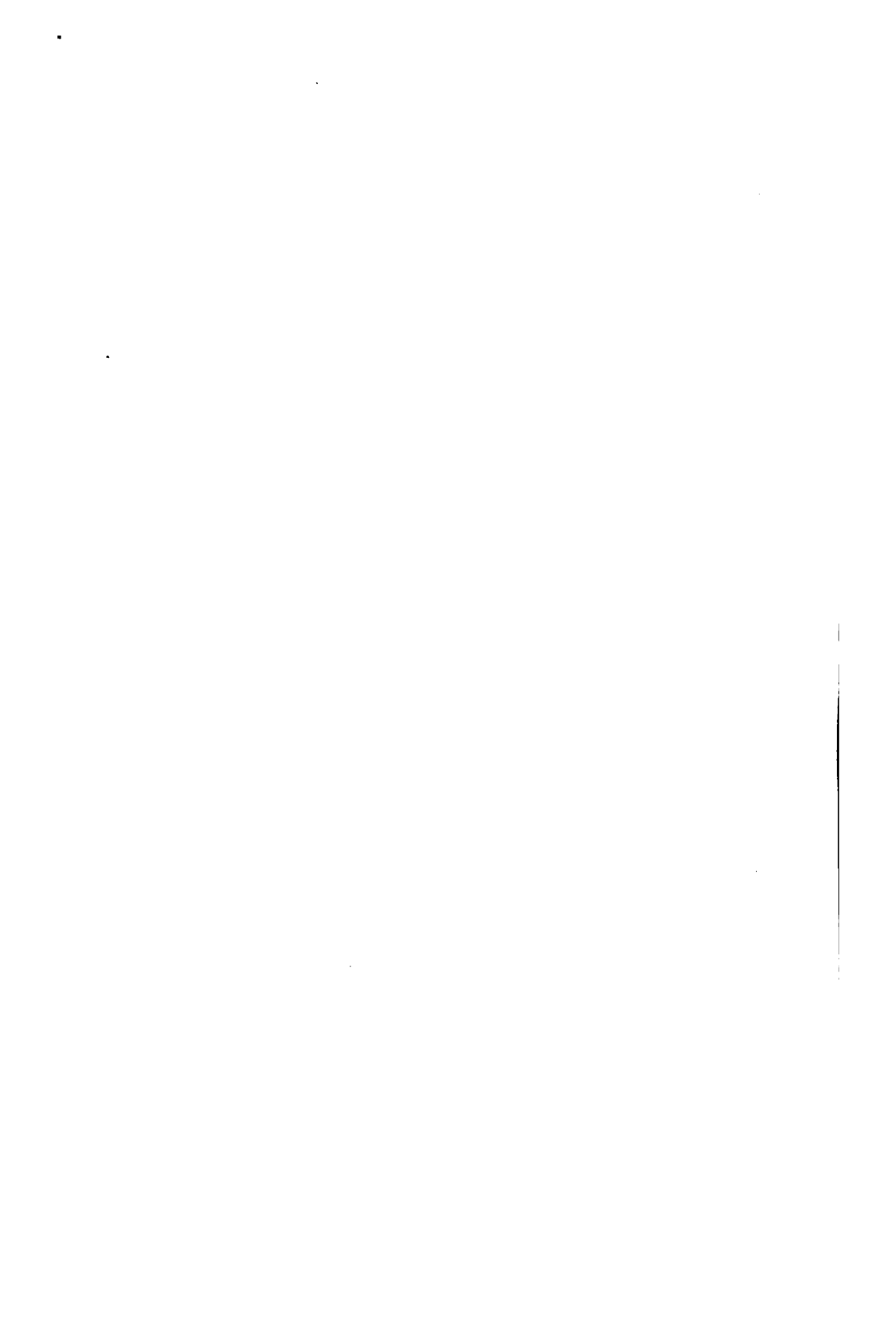
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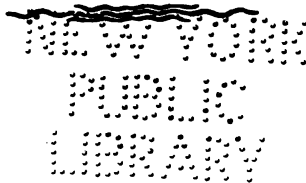
FOR CATHOLIC SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

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THE
MANTRINA

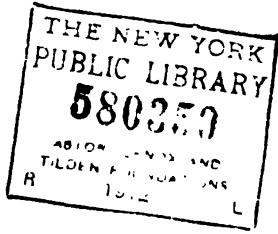
A LATIN PRIMER
ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THE
MISSAL AND BREVIARY

BY
CORA I. TOWNSEND, A. B., (UNIV. OF MICH.)



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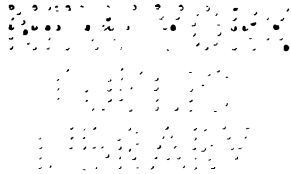


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TO THE
SACRED HEART OF JESUS
this little book is dedicated
with
DEVOTION AND LOVE



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PREFACE.

The aim of this little manual is to increase piety and devotion among Catholics, by rendering a knowledge of Latin available to a greater number than is at present practicable. As every translation, however carefully prepared, falls far short of the original, Catholics unable to read Latin lose much of the beauty and sublimity of the offices of the Church, and are debarred from one of the greatest helps to fervent devotion.

THE MANTRINA (*faithful guide*) is *not* designed to supply the place of a Latin grammar, except for the most ordinary constructions; but is intended merely as an introduction to the Latin language, and as a direct preparation for a thorough study of the Missal and Breviary. These lessons are equally well adapted, as a beginning book, to the student hoping to become a profound Latin scholar, and to the boy or girl whose school days must be limited.

This book has been divided into sixty lessons, so that, at the end of a school term of three months, a diligent pupil can begin with profit a study of the Missal or Breviary. By means of this book, many can learn to read understandingly Mass and Vespers in the language of the Church, who have but a short time to spend on the study of Latin, and would otherwise be obliged to go through life deprived of a powerful aid to devotion. Most of the words, and a large portion of the sentences are taken from the Missal, the Breviary, or the Holy Scriptures. The advantage of this is obvious. The pupil can immediately put in practice the knowledge of Latin acquired from day to day, and can make much more rapid progress when he enters upon the study of the Missal and Breviary. When the translation of a quotation is given in THE MANTRINA, the authorized version is followed *verbatim*. Whenever a quotation is left to be rendered by the pupil, the words in the vocabulary are translated by the English words used in the authorized version.

With the hope that this little book may accomplish the end for which it has been written, it is now submitted to the Catholic public.

THE AUTHOR.

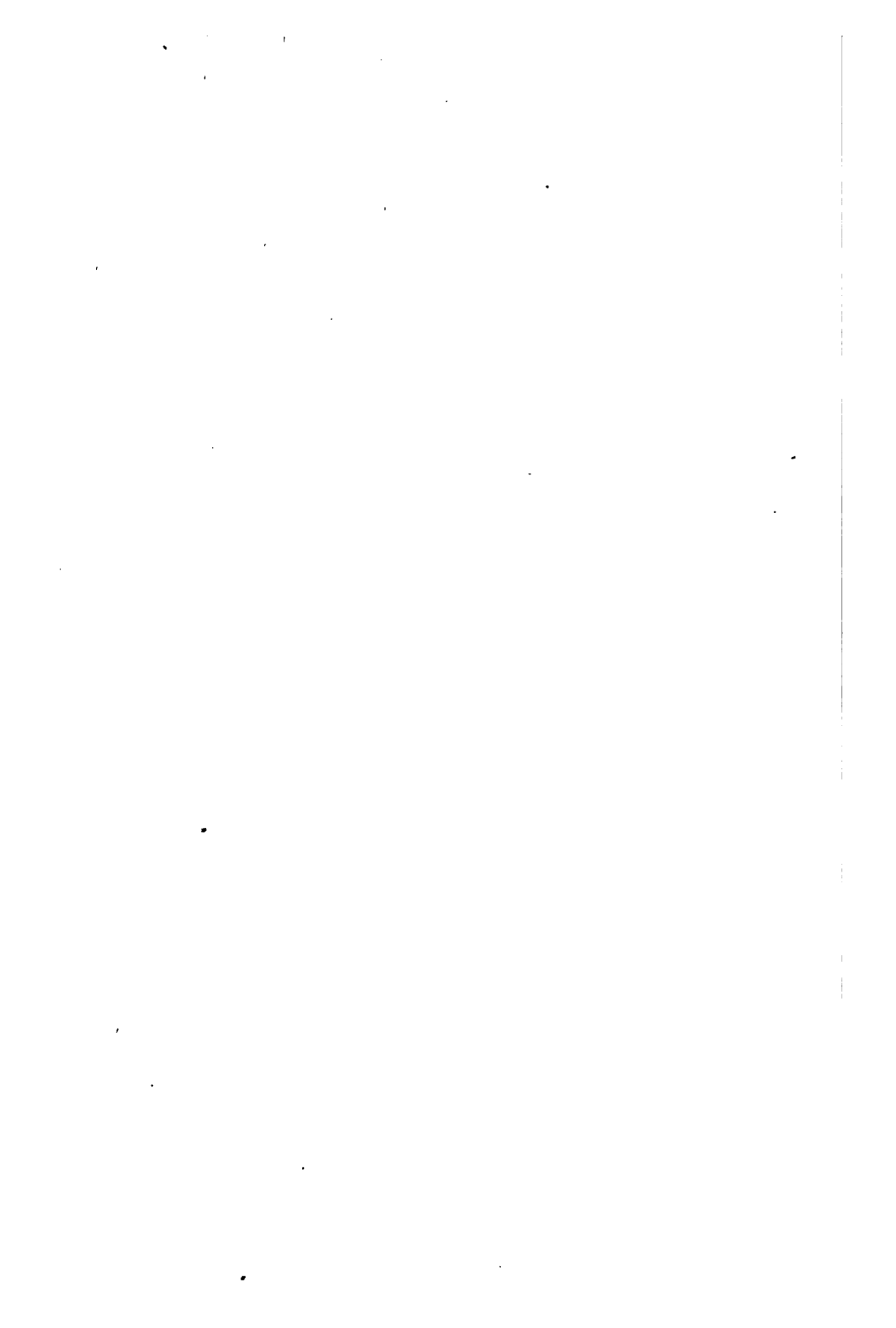
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THE MANTRINA.

LESSON I.

LETTERS.

1. There are twenty-five letters in the Latin alphabet. They are the same as in English, except that in Latin there is no *w*. Letters are divided into vowels and consonants. The vowels are: *a, e, i, o, u, y*. All the remaining letters are consonants. The consonants *b, c, d, g, k, p, q, t*, are called mutes. Two successive vowels in the same syllable form a diphthong. The diphthongs are: *ae, au, ai, ei, eu, oe, oi, ui*.

PRONUNCIATION OF LATIN.

2. In America there are in use in the Church two systems of pronouncing Latin: the Roman, used by the Holy Father, and the Continental.

3. ROMAN METHOD.

Vowels: *a*, as *a* in father; *e*, as *e* in prey; *i*, as *i* in machine; *o*, as *o* in go; *u*, as *oo* in two.

Diphthongs: There are in reality no diphthongs, as the sound of both letters is heard, but for the convenience of the learner the following combinations are given: *æ* and *œ* are pronounced like *e* in prey; *aw*, like *ow* in now; *eu*, like *eu* in neuter.

Consonants: *c*, before *e, i, æ, oe*, like *ch* in child; otherwise like *k*: *k* is used only to harden the sound of *c* and *g*, but is never sounded; *j* is pronounced like *y* in yes; *q*, like *q* in quire; *r*, as when rolled on the tip of the tongue; *ch*, like *k*; *gh*, as in English; *gn*, like *n* in union; *gli*, like *ll* in brilliant; *sci*, like English *she*; *sce*, like *sha* in shake; *sch*, like *sk* in sky; *cc*, before *e* and *i*, like *tch* in hitch; *gg*, before *e* and *i*, like *dg* in lodge. The other consonants are sounded as in English.

4. CONTINENTAL METHOD.

Vowels:

When ending a syllable: *A*, as *a* in father; *E*, as *e* in prey; *I*, as *i* in machine; *O*, as *o* in go; *U*, as *oo* in two.

When not ending a syllable: *A*, as *a* in fast; *E*, as *e* in met; *I*, as *i* in pity; *O*, as *o* in not; *U*, as *u* in pull.

Exceptions: *os* final in plural cases sounds like *ose* in dose; *i*, after an accented *a, e, i, o, y*, and before another vowel, has the sound of initial *y*: as *Maia*, (*Ma-ya*.)

Diphthongs:

æ and *œ* are pronounced like *e* in the same situation; *au*, like *ow* in now; *eu*, like *eu* in neuter. Exceptions: *cui* is pronounced *kee*; *huic* is pronounced *heek*.

Consonants:

G, as *g* in gun; *S*, as *s* in sin; *J*, as initial *y*; *C*, before *e, i*, and *y*, and *T*, before two vowels, the first of which is an unaccented *i*, have the sound of *ts*. Exception: *T*, after *s, t*, and *x*, has the sound of *t* in tin. All other consonants have the same sound as in English.

5. SYLLABLES.

Every Latin word has as many syllables as it has vowels or diphthongs. Thus, the Latin word *amicitia* contains five vowels and hence has five syllables: A-MI-CI-TI-A. Again, *aterius*, having one diphthong and two vowels, has three syllables: Æ-TER-NUS.

6. In dividing words into syllables, a single consonant goes with the vowel following: *sa-cu-lo-rum*.

QUANTITY.

7. In Latin, the quality of sound of a long and a short vowel is the same. The difference is simply in quantity. A long syllable is equal to two short ones. Thus, it takes twice as much time to pronounce long *a*, as it does to pronounce short *a*, though the quality of the sound is the same. Just as in music, twice as much time is allowed for a half note as for a quarter note.

Long.—A syllable is long if it contain:

A diphthong.

A vowel followed by *j*, *x*, *z*, or by any two consonants except a mute with *l*, or *r*.

Short.—A syllable is short, if its vowel is followed by another vowel, a diphthong, or *h*.

In the exercises of THE MANTRINA, vowels long by nature will have this mark, (-), above them, when occurring in the penult. The ablative singular of the first declension is also thus distinguished from other modes alike in spelling, the mark being placed over its final vowel, (*ā*), which is long.

ACCENT.

8. The last syllable but one of a word is called the penult. *Re-mis-si-o-nem*. The last syllable but two is called the antepenult. *Om-ni-bus*.

9. In words of two syllables, always accent the penult. *Cre' do*.

10. In words of more than two syllables, accent the penult, if it be long. If the penult be short, or common, accent the antepenult. *Ae-ter'nus*. *Il'i-um*.

LESSON II.

NOUNS.

11. A noun is the name of any person, place, or thing. *Paulus*, Paul; *Roma* Rome; *rosarium*, rosary.

12. Nouns have *gender, person, number, case*.

GENDER.

13. Latin nouns are either *masculine, feminine, or neuter*.

14. Many nouns that are neuter in English are in Latin grammatically masculine or feminine.

15. The gender of some nouns is determined by their signification; of others by their endings.

GENDER OF NOUNS ACCORDING TO SIGNIFICATION.

RULE :

16. Names of males; names of rivers, winds, months and mountains are masculine. *Paulus*, Paul; *rex*, king; *Rhennus*, the Rhine; *Zephyrus*, Westwind.

RULE :

17. Names of females; names of countries, cities, trees, islands, gems and most abstract qualities are feminine. *Maria*, Mary; *Italia*, Italy; *Roma*, Rome; *ilen*, oak; *bonitas*, goodness.

RULE :

18. Indeclinable nouns, and words and clauses used as indeclinable nouns are neuter. *Nihil*, nothing; *errare est facile*, to err is easy.

19. The gender of nouns as determined by their endings will be noticed under the declensions.

PERSON.

20. There are three persons:

The first person denotes the speaker. *Ego*, I.

The second person denotes the person spoken to. *Tu*, thou.

The third person denotes the person or thing spoken of. *Ecclesia*, the Church

NUMBER.

21. There are two numbers:

Singular number denotes one. *Rosarium*, a rosary.

Plural number denotes more than one. *Rosaria*, rosaries.

CASE.

22. In Latin there are six cases:

Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative, Ablative.

The nominative corresponds to the English nominative. (The boy runs.)

The genitive corresponds to the English possessive, or objective with the preposition of. (House of the man.)

The dative corresponds to the English indirect object. (He goes to the man.)

The accusative corresponds to the English objective. (He killed the man.)

The vocative is the case of address. (O Man!)

The ablative corresponds to the English objective with the prepositions from, by, in, with. (He comes from the man.)

	<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>	
Nom.		a king.		Nom.	kings.
Gen.		of a king.		Gen.	of kings.
Dat.		to or for a king.		Dat.	to or for kings.
Acc.		a king.		Acc.	kings.
Voc.		O king.		Voc.	O kings.
Abl.		from, by, in, or with a king.		Abl.	from, by, in, or with kings.

23. There is no article in Latin. Instead of saying "a book," or "the book," the Romans said simply, *liber*, "book."

24. There are five declensions in Latin: first, second, third, fourth, fifth.

25. The ending of the genitive singular determines to which declension a word belongs. The first declension has the genitive singular ending *ae*; the second, *i*; the third, *is*; the fourth, *us*; the fifth, *ei*.

LESSON III.

FIRST DECLENSION.

26. Every Latin noun consists of two parts, stem and ending.

27. The stem of a noun is that part of the word to which the endings are added to form the various cases.

28. The stem of every Latin noun is always found by dropping the ending of the genitive singular. In the first declension the ending of the genitive singular is

æ. Thus, *stella*, (a star), has its genitive singular *stellæ*. The stem, *stell*, is found by dropping æ, the ending of the genitive singular.

29. The case-endings of the first declension are:

Singular: N., a; G., æ; D., æ; AC, am; V., a; AB., a.

Plural: N. æ; G., arum; D., is; AC., as; V., æ; AB., is.

30. If these case-endings be added successively to the stem of a noun, the first declension is formed as follows:

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
NOM.	ros a,	a rose-	NOM.	ros æ,	roses.
GEN.	ros æ,	of a rose.	GEN.	ros arum,	of roses.
DAT.	ros æ,	to a rose.	DAT.	ros is,	to roses.
ACC.	ros am,	a rose.	ACC.	ros as,	roses.
VOC.	ros a,	thou rose!	VOC.	ros æ,	ye roses!
ABL.	ros a.	with a rose.	ABL.	ros is.	with roses.

31. Latin nouns of the first declension end in *a* in the nominative singular, and are feminine, unless masculine by signification, (16, 17, 18.)

Like *rosa* decline the nouns in the following

32. VOCABULARY.

NOTE.—In the vocabularies are given the nominative singular, and the case-ending of the genitive singular. To form the gen. sing., drop the final *a* in the nom. sing. and substitute *æ*, the ending of the gen. sing. Thus, nom., *gloria*, gen., *gloriæ*.

dextera, æ,	right hand		Mariæ, æ,	Mary
ecclesia, æ,	church		prophætæ, æ,	prophet
et,	and		stella, æ,	star
gloria, æ,	glory		terra, æ,	earth

33. EXERCISE.

Gloria ecclesiæ. (The glory of the church.) *Dexteræ prophetarum.* (The right hands of the prophets.) *Mariæ.* (With Mary.) *Mariæ et prophætæ.* (Mary and the prophets.) *Gloriis.* (For glories.) *Glorias.* (Glories.)

34. ORDER OF PARSING A NOUN :

What declension? Why? Decline it. Gender. Why? Person. Number. Case. Why? Rule.

35. MODEL WORD.

Gloria stellarum. (The glory of the stars.) *Gloria* is a noun of the first dec. because its gen. sing. ends in *æ*. Declined: *Gloria*, æ, æ, am, a, a; *gloriæ*, arum, is, as, æ, is. Feminine gender, because "nouns of the first declension ending in *a* in the nom. are fem., unless masc. by signification." Third person. Singular number. Nominative case.

36. TRANSLATE AND PARSE.

1. *Mariæ et prophætæ.* 2. *Gloria terræ.* 3. *Ecclesiârum.* 4. *Gloriârum.* 5. *Gloria Mariæ.* 6. *Dexteræ Mariæ.* 7. *Ecclesia et prophætis.* 8. *Ecclesia terræ.* 9. *Stellis.* 10. *Ecclesiæ et Mariæ et prophætis.* 11. *Gloriæ et terræ.* 12. *Stellæ!*

37. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN :

1. For the glory of Mary and of the Church. 2. By the right hands of the prophets. 3. The earth and the Church. 4. The churches of the earth. 5. With the prophets and with Mary. 6. O star! 7. O prophets! 8. O Mary! 9. O Mary, and the Church, and the prophets of the earth! 10. For the glories of the stars. 11. For the churches. 12. Of the churches.

LESSON IV.

SECOND DECLENSION.

38. Nouns of the second declension in the nom. sing. end in *us, er, ir, um*.

RULE.

39. Nouns of the second declension ending in *us, er, or ir*, are masculine. Those ending in *um* are neuter.

40. The cases of the second declension are formed by adding the case-endings of the second declension to the stem. The stem is found by dropping the ending of the gen. sing., as already explained. (23.)

41. The case-endings of the second declension are:

Singular: (Masc.) N., *us, er*; G., *i*; D., *o*; AC., *um*; V., *e, er*; AB., *o*.

(Neut.) N., *um*; G., *i*; D., *o*; AC., *um*; V., *um*; AB., *o*.

Plural: (Masc.) N., *i*; G., *orum*; D., *is*; AC., *os*; V., *i*; AB., *is*.

(Neut.) N., *a*; G., *orum*; D., *is*; AC., *a*; V., *a*; AB., *is*.

42 <i>Servus</i> , (slave.)	43. <i>Puer</i> , (boy.)	44. <i>Liber</i> , (book.)	45. <i>Vir</i> , (man.)
Singular.	Singular.	Singular.	Singular.
N. <i>servus</i>	<i>puer</i>	<i>liber</i>	<i>vir</i>
G. <i>servi</i>	<i>pueri</i>	<i>libri</i>	<i>viri</i>
D. <i>servo</i>	<i>puero</i>	<i>libro</i>	<i>viro</i>
AC. <i>servum</i>	<i>puerum</i>	<i>librum</i>	<i>virum</i>
V. <i>serve</i>	<i>puer</i>	<i>liber</i>	<i>vir</i>
AB. <i>servo</i>	<i>puero</i>	<i>libro</i>	<i>viro</i>
Plural.	Plural.	Plural	Plural
N. <i>servi</i>	<i>pueri</i>	<i>libri</i>	<i>viri</i>
G. <i>servorum</i>	<i>puerorum</i>	<i>librorum</i>	<i>virorum</i>
D. <i>servis</i>	<i>pueris</i>	<i>libris</i>	<i>viris</i>
AC. <i>servos</i>	<i>pueros</i>	<i>libros</i>	<i>viros</i>
V. <i>servi</i>	<i>pueri</i>	<i>libri</i>	<i>viri</i>
AB. <i>servis</i>	<i>pueris</i>	<i>libris</i>	<i>viris</i>

46. *Regnum*, (kingdom.)

	Singular.
N.	<i>regnum</i>
G.	<i>regni</i>
D.	<i>regno</i>
AC.	<i>regnum</i>
V.	<i>regnum</i>
AB.	<i>regno</i> .

	Plural.
	<i>regna</i>
	<i>regnorum</i>
	<i>regnis</i>
	<i>regna</i>
	<i>regna</i>
	<i>regnis</i>

47. *Deus*, (God.)

	Singular.		Plural.
	<i>Deus</i>		<i>Dei or Dii or Di</i>
	<i>Dei</i>		<i>Deorum</i>
	<i>Deo</i>		<i>Deis or Diis or Dis</i>
	<i>Deum</i>		<i>Deos</i>
	<i>Deus</i>		<i>Dei or Dii or Di</i>
	<i>Deo</i>		<i>Deis or Diis or Dis</i>

48. VOCABULARY.

<i>agnus, i,</i>	<i>lamb</i>	<i>epistola, ae,</i>	<i>epistle</i>
<i>Cœlum, i,</i>	<i>Heaven</i>	<i>evangelium, i,</i>	<i>gospel</i>
<i>Cœlus, i,</i>	"	<i>tilius, i,</i>	<i>son</i>
<i>Christus, i,</i>	<i>Christ</i>	<i>missa, ae,</i>	<i>mass</i>
<i>culpa, ae,</i>	<i>fault</i>	<i>saeculum, i,</i>	<i>age, generation</i>
<i>Deus, i,</i>	<i>God</i>	<i>sapientia, ae,</i>	<i>wisdom</i>
<i>Dominus, i,</i>	<i>Lord</i>	<i>servus, i,</i>	<i>slave, servant</i>

49. EXERCISE.

Servus Dei. (A servant of God.) Regno Cœli. (For the kingdom of Heaven.) Vitārum Christi et Mariæ. (Of the lives of Christ and Mary.) Filio Dei et prophētis. (With the Son of God and the prophets.)

RULE.

50. A noun qualifying another noun and not meaning the same person or thing is put in the genitive.

Liber viri. (The book of the man.) Here book and man do not denote the same thing, but *vir* qualifies *liber*, tells what book it is; viz., the man's book.

51. TRANSLATE AND PARSE :

1. Agnus Dei. 2. Gloriis terræ et cœli. 3. Sapientia Domini. 4. Evangelia et epistolas. 5. O sapientia Ecclesiæ! 6. Missarum. 7. Missis. 8. Missas. 9. Culpa. 10. Dexterâ Dei. 11. Stella cœli. 12. Librorum.

52. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN :

1. The gospels and epistles of the Mass. 2. By the wisdom of a servant of Christ. 3. For the Lamb of God. 4. The wisdom of earth. 5. Of the glories of Heaven. 6. By the life of the prophet. 7. For the Church of God. 8. In the right hand of the servant of the Lord. 9. Masses for a servant of Christ. 10. O, the glories of Heaven! 11. The kingdom of Heaven. 12. The faults of men.



LESSON V.

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.

53. An adjective is a word used to qualify a noun. *Vir bonus.* (The good man.)
 54. To adjectives belong gender, number, case, and generally comparison.

RULE.

55. Adjectives agree with the nouns they qualify in gender, number and case.

Thus, if we say in Latin, "The good boy reads," the word for *good* must be masculine gender, singular number and nominative case, because *boy* is masculine, singular, nominative. If we say, "I see the good girls," the Latin word for *good* must be feminine, plural, accusative, because the word *girls* is feminine, plural, accusative.

56. Adjectives are either of the first and second, or of the third declension.
 57. Adjectives of the first and second declensions, in the nominative singular, end in *us* or *er* masculine, *a* feminine, *um* neuter.
 58. The masculine in *us* is declined like *servus* (42), in *er* like *puer* (43), or like *liber* (44); the feminine like *rosa* (30); the neuter like *regnum* (46).

59. <i>Bonus</i> , (good.)			60. <i>Liber</i> , (free.)			61. <i>Aeger</i> , (sick.)		
Singular.			Singular.			Singular.		
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
bonus	bona	bonum	liber	libra	librum	aeger	aegra	aegrum
boni	bonæ	boni	libri	libræ	libri	aegri	aegræ	aegri
bono	bonæ	bono	libro	libræ	libro	aegro	aegræ	aegro
bonum	bonam	bonum	librum	libram	librum	aegrum	aegram	aegrum
bone	bona	bonum	liber	libra	librum	aeger	aegra	aegrum
bono	bona	bono	libro	libra	libro	aegro	aegra	aegro
Plural.			Plural.			Plural.		
boni	bonæ	bona	libri	libræ	libra	aegri	aegræ	aegra
bonorum	" arum	" orum	librorum	" arum	" orum	aegrorum	" arum	" orum
bonis	bonis	bonis	libris	libris	libris	aegris	aegris	aegris
bonos	bonas	bona	libros	libras	libra	aegros	aegras	aegra
boni	bonæ	bona	libri	libræ	libra	aegri	aegræ	aegra
bonis	bonis	bonis	libris	libris	libris	aegris	aegris	aegris

62. VOCABULARY.

aeternus, a, um,	everlasting, eternal	causâ, [abl.,]	for the sake of:
apostolicus, a, um,	apostolic	magnus, a, um,	great, large
beatus, a, um,	blessed	multus, a, um,	much, many
Catholicus, a, um,	Catholic	noster, nostra, nostrum,	our
causa, ae,	cause	sanctus, a, um,	holy

63. EXERCISE.

Sancta Ecclesia Catholica. [The Holy Catholic Church.] Mariae beatae et prophetis sanctis. [For blessed Mary and the holy prophets.] Sapientia magna bonorum servorum Dei. [By the great wisdom of the good servants of God.] Caeli gloriae causâ. [For the sake of the glory of Heaven.]

64. The adjective is usually placed after the noun it qualifies, but if the adjective be emphatic it may stand before its noun.

65. ORDER OF PARSING AN ADJECTIVE:

What declension? Decline it. Gender, number, case. Why? Rule.

66. MODEL WORD.

Puer bonus. (Good boy.) Bonus is an adjective of the first and second declensions. Declined: Bonus, a, um, boni, ae, i, etc. (Give the declension in full.) Masculine gender, singular number, nominative case, to agree with the noun *puer*, according to the rule: "Adjectives must agree with the nouns they qualify in gender, number and case." (55.)

67. TRANSLATE AND PARSÉ:

1. Multae stellae coeli. 2. Sapientia magna Ecclesiae! 3. Prophetis sanctis.
 4. Prophetarum sanctorum. 5. Vitam aeternam.
 6. Noster Dominus beatus. 7. Culpa magna. 8. Culpaemagnae. 9. Vitae prophetarum bonorum.
 10. Servus bonus Ecclesiae Catholicae. 11. Sanctam Ecclesiam Catholicam. 12. Sancta Maria!

68. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN:

1. For the holy Catholic and apostolic Church of God. 2. For the sake of blessed Mary and the holy Church. 3. Eternal life for good men.
 4. In the great right hand of the good servant of Our Blessed Lord. 5. Many masses of the eternal Church. 6. For the Lamb of God. 7. With the gospels and epistles. 8. Lord of Heaven and earth. 9. Many masses for the blessed servants of God. 10. For the great glories of the kingdom of Heaven. 11. By the good lives of the holy prophets. 12. O holy Mary!

LESSON VI.

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS. [Continued]

69. The following nine adjectives end in *ius* in the gen. sing., and in *i* in the dat. sing., for all three genders: *Alius*, [another]; *alter*, [other]; neuter, [neither]; *nullus*, [none]; *solus*, [only]; *totus*, [whole]; *ullus*, [any]; *unus*, [one]; *uter*, [which (of two)].

70. *Totus*, (whole.)

Singular.		
<i>totus</i>	<i>tota</i>	<i>totum</i>
<i>totius</i>	<i>totius</i>	<i>totius</i>
<i>toti</i>	<i>toti</i>	<i>toti</i>
<i>totum</i>	<i>totam</i>	<i>totum</i>
<i>tote</i>	<i>tota</i>	<i>totum</i>
<i>toto</i>	<i>tota</i>	<i>toto</i>

Plural like that of *bonus*. (59.)

Like *totus* are declined *solus*, *nullus*, *unus*, *ullus*.

71. *Uter*, (which of the two.)

Singular.		
<i>uter</i>	<i>utra</i>	<i>utrum</i>
<i>utrius</i>	<i>utrius</i>	<i>utrius</i>
<i>utri</i>	<i>utri</i>	<i>utri</i>
<i>utrum</i>	<i>utram</i>	<i>utrum</i>
<i>uter</i>	<i>utra</i>	<i>utrum</i>
<i>utro</i>	<i>utra</i>	<i>utro</i>

Plural like that of *bonus*.

Neuter is declined like *uter*.

72. *Alter*, (other.)

Singular.		
<i>alter</i>	<i>altera</i>	<i>alterum</i>
<i>alterius</i>	<i>alterius</i>	<i>alterius</i>
<i>alteri</i>	<i>alteri</i>	<i>alteri</i>
<i>alterum</i>	<i>alteram</i>	<i>alterum</i>
<i>alter</i>	<i>altera</i>	<i>alterum</i>
<i>altero</i>	<i>altera</i>	<i>altero</i>

Plural like that of *bonus*.

73. *Alius*, (another.)

Singular.		
<i>alius</i>	<i>alia</i>	<i>aliud</i>
<i>alius</i>	<i>alius</i>	<i>alius</i>
<i>alii</i>	<i>alii</i>	<i>alii</i>
<i>alium</i>	<i>aliam</i>	<i>aliud</i>
—	—	—
<i>alio</i>	<i>alia</i>	<i>alio</i>

Plural like that of *bonus*.

74. VOCABULARY.

angelus,	angel	<i>misericordia</i> , <i>ae</i> ,	pity, mercy
malus, <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> ,	bad	<i>suus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> ,	his, her, its, their
meus, <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> ,	my	<i>tuus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> ,	thy, your
(The voc. sing. masc. of <i>meus</i> is <i>mi</i> , or <i>meus</i> .)		<i>vester</i> , <i>vestra</i> , <i>vestrum</i> ,	your

75. TRANSLATE AND PARSE :

1. *Unam sanctam et apostolicam ecclesiam.* 2. *Una sancta Catholica et apostolica ecclesia.* 3. *Tota terra.* 4. *Angelis solis.* 5. *Nulla altera ecclesia.* 6. *Una ecclesia totius terrae.* 7. *Angelorum bonorum et angelorum maiorum.* 8. *Missae multae viris bonis et sanctis.* 9. *Tuae vitae.* 10. *Mea culpa.* 11. *Mariae beatae misericordia.* 12. *Angelus Domini.*

76. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN :

1. By my fault. 2. With the holy angels of good men. 3. O, the great mercy of blessed Mary ! 4. The bad lives of many men, and the holy lives of the angels of Heaven. 5. For the one, holy, Catholic and apostolic church of God. 6. With my good angel. 7. By your great wisdom.

8. For the sake of our Blessed Lord and His holy angels. 9. Of the whole earth. 10. Many churches of men and one church of God. 11. By the great mercy of God. 12. For the faults of many bad men.

LESSON VII.

THIRD DECLENSION.

77. To this declension belong all nouns whose gen. sing. ends in *is*. The final letters of the nom. sing. are: *a, e, i, o, y, c, l, n, r, s, t, u*.

78. A noun is said to increase, when it has more syllables in the gen. sing. than in the nom. sing.

RULE.

79. Nouns of the third declension whose nom. sing. ends in *o, or, os, er,* and *es* increasing in the gen., are masculine.

RULE.

80. Nouns of the third declension whose nom. sing. ends in *as, is, ys, x, es* not increasing in the gen., *s* preceded by a consonant, and *do, go, io,* are feminine.

RULE.

81. Nouns of the third declension whose nom. sing. ends in *a, e, i, y, c, l, n, t, ar, ur, us,* are neuter.

82. In this declension, as in the first and second, the stem is found by dropping the ending of the gen. sing., and the cases are formed by adding the case-endings to the stem. The nom. and gen. must be learned by observation. Rules for forming the nominative might be given, but it is thought they would perplex rather than aid the learner.

83. CASE-ENDINGS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

Singular		Plural	
<i>Masc. & Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc. & Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N. <i>is, es, s.</i>	<i>e, —.</i>	N. <i>es.</i>	<i>a, ia.</i>
G. <i>is.</i>	<i>is.</i>	G. <i>um, lum.</i>	<i>um, lum.</i>
D. <i>i.</i>	<i>i.</i>	D. <i>ibus.</i>	<i>ibus.</i>
AC. <i>im, em.</i>	<i>e, —.</i>	AC. <i>es, is.</i>	<i>a, ia.</i>
V. <i>is, es, s.</i>	<i>e, —.</i>	V. <i>es.</i>	<i>a, ia.</i>
AB. <i>i, e.</i>	<i>i.</i>	AB. <i>ibus.</i>	<i>ibus.</i>

84. PATER, father.	85. VIRGO, virgin.	86. REX, king.	87. JUDEX, judge.	88. URBS, city.	89. MARE, sea.
pater	virgo	rex	judex	urbs	mare
patris	virginis	regis	judicis	urbis	maris
patri	virgini	regi	judici	urbi	maris
patrem	virginem	regem	judicem	urbem	mare
pater	virgo	rex	judex	urbs	mare
patre	virgine	rege	judice	urbe	maris
patres	virgines	reges	judices	urbes	maria
patrum	virginum	regum	judicum	urbium	marium
patribus	virginibus	regibus	judicibus	urbibus	maribus
patres	virgines	reges	judices	urbes	maria
patres	virgines	reges	judices	urbes	maria
patribus	virginibus	regibus	judicibus	urbibus	maribus

90. CORPUS, body.	91. CAPUT, head.	92. MILES, soldier.	93. NAVIS, ship.	94. NUBES, cloud.	95. CARMEN, song.
corpus	caput	miles	navis	nubes	carmen
corporis	capitis	militis	navis	nubis	carminis
corpori	capiti	militi	navi	nubi	carmini
corpus	caput	militem	navem, im,	nubem	carmen
corpus	caput	miles	navis	nubes	carmen
corpore	capite	milite	navi	nube	carmine
corpora	capita	milites	naves	nubes	carmina
corporum	capitum	militum	navium	nubium	carminum
corporibus	capitibus	militibus	navibus	nubibus	carminibus
corpora	capita	milites	naves	nubes	carmina
corpora	capita	milites	naves	nubes	carmina
corporibus	capitibus	militibus	navibus	nubibus	carminibus

96. *vis*, (force.): *Vis, vis, vi, vim, vis, vi.* *Vires, virium, viribus, vires, vires, viribus.*

ACCUSATIVE SINGULAR.

97. The accusative singular of neuter nouns is like the nominative.

98. The accus. sing. of masculine and feminine nouns usually ends in *em*; but

99. The following have *im* in the accusative singular:

A. Many proper names ending in *is* denoting places, rivers, or gods.

B. amussis, amussis,	mason's rule	ravis, (found only in acc.)	hoarseness
buris, buris, (m.)	plough-tail	secūris, secūris,	axe
cannabis, cannabis,	hemp	sināpis, sināpis,	mustard
cucumis, cucumeris, (m.)	cucumber	sitis, sitis,	thirst
mephitis, mephitis,	foul air	tussis, tussis,	cough
pelvis, pelvis,	basin	vis, vis,	strength, force

100. The following have two forms, *em* and *im*, in the accusative singular:

febris, febris,	fever	restis, restis,	rope
puppis, puppis,	stern of a ship	turris, turris,	tower

ABLATIVE SINGULAR.

101. The ablative singular usually ends in *e*; but

102. The following have *i* in the ablative singular:

A. Neuters ending in *al*, *ar*, and *e*.

B. Nouns having two forms, *em* and *im*, in the accus. sing. have two forms, *e* and *i*, in the ablative singular.

GENITIVE PLURAL.

103. The genitive plural usually ends in *um*; but

104. The following have *ium* in the genitive singular:

A. Nouns that in the ablative singular have *i* only, or both *e* and *i*.

B. Nouns ending in *es* and *is*, not increasing in the genitive.

C. Monosyllabic words ending in two consonants.

D. Most nouns ending in *ns* and *rs*,

LESSON VIII.

VOCABULARY.

absolutio, ōnis,	absolution	pax, pacis,	peace
crux, crucis,	cross	peccātum, i.	sin, offense
finis, finis,	end	remissio, ōnis,	remission, forgiveness
homo, hominis,	man, mankind	resurrectio, ōnis,	resurrection
indulgentia, ae,	pardon, indulgence	sanguis, sanguinis,	blood
ordo, ordinis, (m.)	order	semper.	always, ever

RULE.

105. A noun qualifying another noun denoting the same person or thing is put by apposition in the same case. *Urbs Roma, the city of Rome.*

106. EXERCISE.

Christus, filius beātae Virginis. (Christ, the son of the blessed Virgin.)
Deo, Domino Cœli et terræ. (To God, the Lord of Heaven and earth.) Deus,
Domine Cœli et terræ. (O God, Lord of Heaven and earth !)

107. TRANSLATE AND PARSE :

1. Gloria Dei Patris. 2. Filius beātae Mariæ semper Virginis. 3. Remissionē peccatorum tuorum. 4. Resurrectionē corporis. 5. Sancte Pater hominum ! 6. Indulgentiam, absolutionem, et remissionem peccatorum nostrorum, et vitam aeternam. 7. Crux Christi Domini. 8. Pax Domini. 9. Ordo Missæ. 10. Misericordiam tuam. 11. Domine Deus, Agnus Dei, Filius Patris. 12. Beātae Mariæ semper Virginis.

108. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

1. Order of the Mass for the one, holy, Catholic and apostolic Church of God. 2. By pardon, absolution, and remission of our sins. 3. For the resurrection of the body, and for life everlasting. 4. Christ, the Son of blessed Mary ever Virgin. 5. In the great glories of blessed Mary ever Virgin, and of the holy angels. 6. By many crosses. 7. O holy Mary ! 8. The end of the gospels and epistles. 9. For the good men of earth and for the holy angels of Heaven. 10. The wisdom of the ages, and the eternal glory of the blessed prophets.



LESSON IX.

ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

109. Adjectives of this declension are of three kinds :

- A. Those having three terminations in the nom. sing., one for each gender.
- B. Those having two terminations, the masculine and feminine being alike.
- C. Those having one termination, the same for all genders.

110. Adjectives of three terminations end in *er*, masc.; *is*, fem.; *e*, neuter. They are thus declined :

111. ACER, sharp.

Singular.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
acer	acris	acre	acres	acres	acria
acris	acris	acris	acrium	acrium	acrium
acri	acri	acri	acribus	acribus	acribus
acrem	acrem	acre	acres	acres	acria
acer	acris	acre	acres	acres	acria
acri	acri	acri	acribus	acribus	acribus

112. Adjectives of two terminations end in *is*, masc. and fem.; *e*, neut., except comparatives, which end in *or*, masculine and feminine, *us*, neuter.

They are thus declined:

113. TRISTIS, sad.				114. TRISTIOR, (<i>comparative</i>), sadder.			
Singular.		Plural.		Singular.		Plural.	
M. & F.	N.	M. & F.	N.	M. & F.	N.	M. & F.	N.
tristis	triste	tristes	tristia	tristior	tristius	tristiores	tristiora
tristis			tristium	tristioris		tristiorum	
tristi			tristibus	tristiori		tristioribus	
tristem	triste	tristes	tristia	tristiolem	tristius	tristiores	tristiora
tristis	triste	tristes	tristia	tristior	tristius	tristiores	tristiora
tristi			tristibus	tristiore, i.		tristioribus	

115. Adjectives of one termination end in *i*, *r*, *s*, *n*, and increase in the gen.

They are thus declined:

116. FELIX, happy.				117. PRUDENS, prudent.			
Singular.		Plural.		Singular.		Plural.	
M. & F.	N.	M. & F.	N.	M. & F.	N.	M. & F.	N.
felix	felix	felices	felicia	prudens		prudentes	prudentia
	felicia		felcium		prudentis		prudentium
	felici		felicibus		prudenti		prudentibus
felicem	felix	felices	felicia	prudentem.	prudens,	prudentes,	prudentia
	felix	felices	felicia	prudens		prudentes,	prudentia
	felice, ū.		felicibus	prudenti, e		prudentibus	

118. ABLATIVE SINGULAR.

Adjectives of one termination and comparatives have both *e* and *i* in the ablative singular. All other adjectives have only one form, *i*, in the ablative sing.

119. GENITIVE PLURAL.

Comparatives have *um* in the genitive plural. All other adjectives have *um*.

120. NEUTER NOM., ACC. VOC. PLURAL.

Comparatives have *a* in the neuter nominative, accusative and vocative, plural. All other adjectives have *ia* in these c ses.

121. VOCABULARY.

acceptabilis, e,	acceptable	omnipotens, tēntis,	almighty
fidēlis, e,	faithful	omnis, e, . . .	all
ignis, ignis,	fire	oratio, ōnis,	prayer
mater, matris,	mother	rationabilis, e,	reasonable
misericors, cōrdis,	merciful	regīna, ae,	queen
nomen, nominis,	name	sacrificium, i,	sacrifice

122. TRANSLATE AND PARSE :

1. Sancte, omnipotens, aeternę Deus. 2. Angelus Domini. 3. Meum et vestrum sacrificium acceptabile. 4. Omnes orationes beatae Virginis. 5. Maria, beata regina omnium angelorum sanctorum. 6. Pater omnipotens et misericors totius terrae et hominum omnium. 7. Deo omnipotenti, beatae Mariae semper Virgini, omnibus sanctis angelis, et patribus bonis totius ecclesiae Catholicae. 9. Regina angelorum, et matre Dei. 10. Culpa magna.

123. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN :

1. By my great fault. 2. The holy sacrifice of the Mass. 3. The many holy prayers of the blessed Mary ever Virgin, and of all the angels, for good men. 4. O holy Queen! O holy Mother of mercies! 5. For a reasonable and acceptable sacrifice. 6. My Mother and your Mother and the Mother of the whole Catholic church. 7. By the many good prayers and masses for all the faithful servants of our Merciful Lord. 8. O my good angel! 9. For the eternal kingdoms. 10. Eternal peace for the good.



LESSON X.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

124. To this declension belong all nouns whose genitive singular ends in *us*. The final letters of the nominative are *us*, and *s*.

RULE :

125. Nouns of the fourth declension ending in *us*, with few exceptions, are masculine.

RULE :

126. Nouns of the fourth declension ending in *u* are neuter.

127. CASE-ENDINGS.

Masc. & Fem.: (Singular.) *us, us, ui or u, um, us, u.*
(Plural.) *us, uum, ibus, us, us, ibus.*

Neuter: (Sing.) *u, us, u or ui, u, u, u.* (Plural.) *ua, uum, ibus, ua, ua, ibus.*

128. *FRUCTUS, fruit*: *s. fructus, fructus, fructui, fructum, fructus, fructu.*

P. fructus, fructuum, fructibus, fructus, fructus, fructibus.

129. *CORNU, horn*: *s. cornu, cornus, cornu, cornu, cornu, cornu.*

P. cornua, cornuum, cornibus, cornua, cornua, cornibus.

130. *DOMUS, house*, is partly of the fourth, and partly of the second declension, and is feminine gender. It is thus declined:

s. s. domus, g. domus, domi, d. domui, domo, ac. domum, v. domus, ab. domu, domo.

P. s. domus, g. domuum, domorum, d. domibus, ac. domus, domos, v. domus, ab. domibus.

131. VOCABULARY.

amaus,
conspēctus, us,
genu, us.

loving		omnipotens, tentis,	
sight		spiritus, us,	
knee		voluntas, tātis,	

omnipotent
spirit, ghost
will

132. TRANSLATE AND PARSE.

1. Gloria Patri et Filio et Spiritui Sancto. 2. Nomine Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti. 3. Pax hominibus bonae voluntatis. 4. Fructibus peccatorum. 5. Conspectu Agni. 6. Pater noster. 7. Sapientia magna Spiritus Sancti. 8. Pater et Filius et Spiritus Sanctus. 9. Sancte angele viri boni et beati. 10. Pax aeterna vitae sanctae.

133. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN :

1. In sight of all the faithful servants of God. 2. By the wisdom of the Holy Ghost, and by the great glory of the blessed Queen of Heaven. 3. The holy will of the omnipotent and merciful Lord. 4. Peace to all mankind. 5. O Holy Ghost! 6. For the acceptable sacrifice of many good men. 7. Glory (be) to the Father and to the Son and to the Holy Ghost! 8. O holy Mary, Mother of God! 9. For the will of God. 10. In sight of the Queen of Angels.

LESSON XI.

FIFTH DECLENSION.

134. To this declension belong all nouns whose genitive singular ends in *ei*. The nominative singular ends in *es*.

RULE.

135. All nouns of the fifth declension are feminine, except *meridies*, (mid-day), which is always masculine; and *dies*, (day), which is masculine or feminine in the singular, but always masculine in the plural.

136. CASE-ENDINGS.

Sing.: es, ei, ei, em, es, e. *Plural*: es, erum, ebus, es, es, ebus.

137. *DIES, day*: s. dies, diel, diel, diem, dies, die.

P. dies, dierum, diebus, dies, dies, diebus.

138. *RES, thing*: s. res, rei, rei, rem, res, re. P. res, rerum, rebus, res, res, rebus.

139. VOCABULARY.

fides, fidei,

faith | nōn,

not

ira, ae,

wrath, anger | spes, spēi,

hope

140. TRANSLATE AND PARSE :

1. Uni, sanctae, Catholicae et apostolicae fidei. 2. Diēbus nostris. 3. Fide sanctā omnium hominum bonōrum. 4. Spe sanctā vitae aeternae. 5. Fructibus nostris fidei et misericordiā Mariāe beatae semper Virginis. 6. Dies irae. 7. Finis rerum omnium. 8. Fidem magnam prophetarum bonōrum. 9. Finis terrae et spes aeterna Coeli. 10. Glorias rerum aeternarum.

141. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN :

1. O, holy Faith! O, blessed Mother Church!
2. O, hope of Heaven!
3. By the holy cross of Christ.
4. Many great crosses for all holy men.
5. Holy days for prayers.
6. The hopes of the angels.
7. For the days of wrath.
8. The hopes of earth and the eternal glories of Heaven.
9. By pardon, absolution and remission of all my sins.
10. By great hopes of eternal peace.

LESSON XII.

VERBS.

A verb is a word expressing action, being, or state.

142. Verbs are transitive, or intransitive.

A. *Transitive*: Those that can take a direct object. *Deus mundum fecit.* (God made the world.)

B. *Intransitive*: Those that cannot take a direct object. *Venit.* (He comes.)

143. To verbs belong voice, mode, tense, number, person.

VOICE.

144. There are two voices:

A. *Active* voice: When the subject acts, or exists. *Deus mundum fecit.* (God made the world.) *Sunt.* (They are.)

B. *Passive* voice: When the subject is acted upon. *Mundus a Deo factus est.* (The world was made by God.)

MODE.

145. There are four modes: Indicative, subjunctive, imperative, infinitive.

146. The *indicative* makes a statement, or asks a question. *Rego, I rule. Audisne? Dost thou hear?*

147. The *subjunctive* makes a statement conditionally, or doubtfully. *Amem.* I may love.

148. The *imperative* commands. *Ama tuum patrem!* Love your father!

149. The *infinitive* gives the meaning of the verb, without person or number. *Regere*, to rule. Remark: The form of the verb *regere* does not tell who, or what, or how many, rule; it expresses simply the infinite—limitless—meaning of the verb, hence called infinitive mode. In the sentence, *Cæsar regit*, Cæsar rules, the meaning of the verb is no longer infinite—limitless—but is restricted to Cæsar; hence this is a finite—restricted—mode. The indicative, subjunctive and imperative all restrict the meaning of the verb to some person and number; hence they are all finite modes.

TENSE.

150. There are six tenses: Present, imperfect, future, perfect, pluperfect, future perfect.

151. Present tense denotes continued action in present time. *Amo, I love.*

152. Imperfect tense denotes continued action in past time. *Amabam, I was loving.*

153. Future tense denotes continued action in future time. *Amabo, I shall love.*

154. Perfect tense denotes completed action in present time, or in indefinite past time. *Amavi*, I have loved.

155. Pluperfect tense denotes completed action in definite past time. *Amaveram*, I had loved.

156. Future perfect tense denotes completed action in definite future time. *Amavero*, I shall have loved.

157. The peculiar force of the tenses in the subjunctive and infinitive moods will be explained hereafter.

158. Verbs have two numbers, the singular and the plural.

159. Verbs have three persons: first, second, third.

160. The auxiliary verb *Esse*, to be, is thus conjugated:

PRINCIPAL PARTS:

Pres. Ind., SUM. Pres. Inf., ESSE. Perf. Ind., FUL. Supine, —

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT.

	<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>
sum, es, est,		I am thou art he is	sumus, estis, sunt,	we are you are they are

IMPERFECT.

eram, eras, erat,		I was thou wast he was	erāmus, erātis, erant,	we were you were they were
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FUTURE.

ero, eris, erit,		I shall be thou wilt be he will be	erimus, eritis, erunt,	we shall be you will be they will be
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PERFECT.

fui, fuisti, fuit,		I have been thou hast been he has been	fuimus, fuistis, fuērunt, (fuēre).	we have been you have been they have been
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PLUPERFECT.

fueram, fueras, fuerat,		I had been thou hadst been he had been	fuerāmus, fuerātis, fuerant,	we had been you had been they had been
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FUTURE PERFECT.

fuero, fueris, fuerit,		I shall have been thou wilt have been he will have been	fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint,	we shall have been you will have been they will have been
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SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

PRESENT.

	<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>
sim, sis, sit,		I may be thou mayest be he may be	simus, sitis, sint,	we may be you may be they may be

IMPERFECT.

essem, esses, esset,		I might be thou mightest be he might be	essēmus, essētis, essent,	we might be you might be they might be
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		PERFECT.			
<i>Singular.</i>				<i>Plural.</i>	
fuerim,	I may have been	fuerimus,	we may have been	fueritis,	you may have been
fueris,	thou mayest have been	fuerint,	they may have been		
fuerit,	he may have been				
		PLUPERFECT.			
fuissem,	I might have been	fuissemus,	we might have been	fuissetis,	you might have been
fuissem,	thou mightest have been	fuissetis,	they might have been		
fuisset,	he might have been				
IMPERATIVE MODE.					
PRESENT.					
es,	be thou	este,		be ye	
FUTURE.					
esto,	thou shalt be	estote,		ye shall be	
esto,	he shall be	sunto,		they shall be	
INFINITIVE MODE.					
PRESENT,	esse,	to be	PERFECT,	fuisse,	to have been
FUTURE,	fore, or, futurus, (a, um)	esse,	to be about to be		
PARTICIPLE.					
	FUTURE,	futurus, a, um,	about to be		

Remark.—What are meant by “principal parts” of a verb, and why they are given at the beginning of a conjugation, will be explained hereafter.

161. The personal pronouns, *ego*, I; *tu*, thou; *ille*, he; *nos*, we; *vos*, you; *illi*, they, are usually omitted in Latin unless very emphatic. *Sunt*, (they are), for *illi sunt*.



LESSON XIII.

RULE.

162. The subject of a verb in a finite mode is put in the nominative case. *Puer currit.* (The boy runs.)

RULE.

163. A verb agrees with its subject in number and person. *Deus est bonus.* (God is good.)

RULE.

164. A predicate noun is in the same case as the subject when it denotes the same person or thing. *Paulus erat apostolus.* (Paul was an apostle.)

Here *Paulus* and *apostolus* denote the same person, hence *apostolus*, the predicate noun, agrees in case with *Paulus*, the subject.

165. EXERCISE.

Deus omnipotens est noster Pater. (God omnipotent is our Father.)
Deus erit misericors. (God will be merciful.) *Bonus eris.* (You will be good.)
Fructus peccati sunt mali. (The fruits of sin are bad.) *Fuerunt multae missae.* (There were many masses.)

166. TRANSLATE AND PARSE :

1. Dominus solus sanctus est. 2. Filius beatae Mariae semper Virginis est Christus. 3. Mea culpa fuit magna. 4. Ecclesia Catholica est una, sancta et apostolica. 5. Es malus. 6. Eritis misericordes. 7. Orationes angelorum bonorum erunt sanctae. 8. Omnium virorum vitae sanctae fuerunt beatae. 9. Beata Maria semper Virgo est angelorum Regina. 10. Servi fidelis sacrificium erat acceptabile.

167. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN :

1. The glories of the holy Catholic Church will be eternal. 2. Our holy Faith is apostolic. 3. The blessed Mother of God and the Queen of the holy angels is blessed Mary ever Virgin. 4. There have been many bad men. 5. It is the fault of all mankind. 6. There are many great crosses. 7. The wisdom of earth is not the wisdom of God. 8. There is no other church. 9. There will be a day of wrath. 10. God is Lord of Heaven and earth.

LESSON XIV.

PREPOSITIONS.

RULE.

168. The following prepositions govern the accusative case :

ad,	to, at, towards	juxta,	near, beside
adversus, adversum,	towards, against	ob,	for, on account of, before
ante,	before	penes,	in the power of
apud,	at, near, with	per,	through, during, by
circa, circum,	around, about	pone,	behind
circiter,	about	post,	behind, after, since
cis, citra,	on this side	praeter,	beyond, beside, except
contra,	against, opposite	prope,	near
erga,	towards	propter,	near, on account of, for
extra,	beyond, out of	secundum,	along, according to
infra,	beneath	supra,	above
inter,	between, among, during	trans,	across, over, beyond
intra,	within	ultra,	beyond
	versus,	towards, against	

RULE.

169. The following prepositions govern the ablative case :

a, ab, abs,	from, by	e, ex,	out of, from
absque,	without	palam,	before, with the knowledge of
clam,	without the knowledge of	prae,	before, in comparison with
coram,	before, in presence of	pro,	before, for, according to
cum,	with	sine,	without
de,	of, from, concerning	tenus,	as far as, up to

RULE.

170. The following prepositions govern both the accusative and the ablative :

in,	in, into, among, against	super,	above, upon, beyond, about
sub,	under, about. at, near	subter,	under

171. A. *In* and *sub*, denoting motion towards, take the accusative; denoting situation, the ablative. Puer in urbem currit. [The boy runs into the city.] Puer in urbe est. [The boy is in the city.]

B. *Super*, denoting place or time, takes the accusative; denoting "concerning," or "about," the ablative. Super Numidiam. [Beyond Numidia.] Hac super rescripti. [I have written concerning this thing.]

C. *Subter* usually takes the accusative; but sometimes, in poetry, the ablative.

172. VOCABULARY.

amen,	amen	nunc,	now
angelus, i,	angel	principium, i,	beginning
archangelus, i,	archangel	salus, salutis,	safety, salvation
intercessio, ōnis,	intercession	scriptūra, ae,	scripture
misericors, (gen.) cōrdis,	merciful	sicut,	as

173. EXERCISE.

Propter nostram salutem. (For our salvation.) De Cœlis. (From Heaven. [Literally, from the heavens.]) Cum Patre et Filio. (With the Father and the Son.) In terrā. (On earth.) In terram. (Into the earth.) In saecula saeculōrum. (World without end.)

174. TRANSLATE AND PARSE :

1. In nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti. Amen. 2. Secundum Scriptūras. 3. Propter magnam gloriam tuam. 4. Cum Sancto Spiritu. 5. Et cum spiritu tuo. 6. Ad dexteram Patris. 7. Gloria Patri, et Filio, et Spiritui Sancto! Sicut erat in principio, et nunc, et semper, et in saecula saeculorum. Amen. 8. Per intercessionem beātae Mariae semper Virginis. 9. Cum angelis et archangelis. 10. In vitam aeternam.

175. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN :

1. God is with all good men. 2. In the holy Catholic Church. 3. Through the intercession of the holy archangels. 4. The prayers of the blessed Mother of God are for all mankind. 5. There are many masses for the faithful servants of our Lord. 6. Christ is at the right hand of the Father. 7. The blessed Virgin is queen of all the angels in Heaven. 8. There is eternal peace in Heaven. 9. On earth are many great crosses. 10. The peace of God is with all His faithful servants.



LESSON XV.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

176. Regular verbs are divided into four conjugations, distinguished from each other by the endings of the present infinitives.

177. The endings of the present infinitives are:

<i>First Conj.</i>	<i>Second Conj.</i>	<i>Third Conj.</i>	<i>Fourth Conj.</i>
āre	ēre	ere	īre

178. The principal parts of a verb are: the present indicative active; present infinitive active; perfect indicative active: supine.

179. The regular verb has three stems.

180. The first, or present, stem is found by dropping the ending of the present infinitive. From this stem are formed by adding the proper endings:

- A. Present, imperfect, future, indicative; active and passive.
- B. Present, imperfect, subjunctive; active and passive.
- C. Imperative; active and passive.
- D. Present infinitive; active and passive.
- E. Present active, and future passive, participles.
- F. Gerund.

181. The second, or perfect, stem is found by dropping the ending *i* of the perfect indicative active, first person singular. From this stem are formed:

- A. Perfect, pluperfect, future perfect, indicative, active.
- B. Perfect, pluperfect, subjunctive, active.
- C. Perfect infinitive, active.

182. The third, or supine, stem is formed by dropping *um*, the ending of the supine. From this stem are formed:

- A. Supines in *um* and *u*.
- B. Future infinitive, active and passive.
- C. Future active, and perfect passive, participles.

183. FIRST CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Amo, I love.

PRINCIPAL PARTS :

<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	<i>Pres. Infu.</i>	<i>Perf. Ind.</i>	<i>Supine.</i>
AMO,	amāre,	amāvī,	amātum.

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>
am o,	I love	am āmus,	we love
am as,	thou lovest	am ātis,	you love
am at,	he loves	am ant,	they love

IMPERF. CT.

am ābam,	I was loving	am abāmus,	we were loving
am ābas,	thou wast loving	am abātis,	you were loving
am ābat,	he was loving	am ābant,	they were loving

FUTURE.

am ābo,	I shall love	am abimus,	we shall love
am ābis,	thou wilt love	am abitis,	you will love
am ābit,	he will love	am ābunt,	they will love

PERFECT.

amāv i,	I have loved	amav imus,	we have loved
amav isti,	thou hast loved	amav istis,	you have loved
amāv it,	he has loved	amav erunt, (ēre),	they have loved

	PLUPERFECT.		
	<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
amav eram, amav eras, amav erat,	I had loved thou hadst loved he had loved	amav erāmus, amav erātis, amav erant,	we had loved you had loved they had loved

	FUTURE PERFECT.		
amav ero, amav eris, amav erit,	I shall have loved thou wilt have loved he will have loved	amav erimus, amav eritis, amav erint,	we shall have loved you will have loved they will have loved

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

	PRESENT.		
	<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
am em, am es, am et,	I may love thou mayest love he may love	am ēmus, am ētis, am ent,	we may love you may love they may love

	IMPERFECT.		
am ārem, am āres, am āret,	I might love thou mightest love he might love	am arēmus, am arētis, am ārent,	we might love you might love they might love

	PERFECT.		
amav erim, amav eris, amav erit,	I may have loved thou mayest have loved he may have loved	amav erimus, amav eritis, amav erint,	we may have loved you may have loved they may have loved

	PLUPERFECT.		
amav issem, amav isses, amav isset,	I might have loved thou might'st " he might have loved	amav issēmus, amav issētis, amav issent,	we might have lov'd you might have loved they might have loved

IMPERATIVE MODE.

	PRESENT.		
am a,	love thou	am āte,	love ye
	FUTURE.		
am āto, am āto,	thou shalt love he shall love	am atōte, am anto,	ye shall love they shall love

INFINITIVE MODE.

PRES.	am āre,	to love		PERF.	amav isse,	to have loved
FUT.	amat urus (a, um,) esse,					to be about to love

PARTICIPLES.

PRES.	am ans, (gen., amantis,)	loving		FUT.	amat ūrus, (a, um,)	about to love
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GERUND.

<i>Gen.</i>	am andi,	of loving		<i>Acc.</i>	am andum,	loving
<i>Dat.</i>	am ando,	for loving		<i>Abl.</i>	am ando,	by loving

SUPINE.

<i>Acc.</i>	amāt um,	to love		<i>Abl.</i>	amāt u,	to love, be loved
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184. PASSIVE VOICE.

PRINCIPAL PARTS :

<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	<i>Pres. Infm.</i>	<i>Perf. Ind.</i>	<i>Suppl.</i>
Am or,	Am āri	Amāt us sum.	—

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>
am or,	I am loved	am āmur,	we are loved
am āris, (āre.)	thou art loved	am amini,	you are loved
am ātur,	he is loved	am antur,	they are loved

IMPERFECT.

am ābar,	I was loved	am abāmur,	we were loved
am abāris, (abāre.)	thou wast loved	am abamini,	you were loved
am abātur	he was loved	am abantur,	they were loved

FUTURE.

am ābor,	I shall be loved	am abimur,	we shall be loved
am aberis, (abere.)	thou wilt be "	am abimini,	you will be loved
am abitur,	he will be loved	am abuntur,	they will be loved

PERFECT.

amāt us sum,	I have been loved	amāt i sumus,	we have been loved
amāt us es,	thou hast been loved	amāt i estis,	you have been loved
amāt us est,	he has been loved	amāt i sunt,	they have been loved

PLUPERFECT.

amāt us eram,	I had been loved	amāt i erāmus,	we had been loved
amāt us eras,	thou hadst been "	amāt i erātis,	you had been loved
amāt us erat,	he had been loved	amāt i erant,	they had been loved

FUTURE PERFECT.

amāt us ero,	I shall have been loved	amāt i erimus,	we shall have been l'vd
amāt us eris,	thou wilt have been "	amāt i eritis,	you will have been lov'd
amāt us erit,	he will have been "	amāt i erunt,	they will have been-l'vd

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

PRESENT.

am er,	I may be loved	am ēmur,	we may be loved
am ēris, (ēre.)	thou may'st be loved	am ēmini,	you may be loved
am ētur,	he may be loved	am entur,	they may be loved

IMPERFECT.

am ārer,	I might be loved	am arēmur,	we might be loved
am arēris, (ēre.)	thou might'st "	am aremini,	you might be loved
am arētur,	he might be loved	am arentur,	they might be loved

PERFECT.

amāt us sim,	I may have been loved	amāt i simus,	we may have been loved
amāt us sis,	thou mayest "	amāt i sitis,	you may have been loved
amāt us sit,	he may have been loved	amāt i sint,	they may have been loved

PLUPERFECT.

amāt us essem,	I might have been l'vd	amāt i essēmus,	we might h've b'n l'vd
amāt us esses,	thou might'st "	amāt i essētis,	you might "
amāt us esset,	he might have "	amāt i essent,	they might "

IMPERATIVE MODE.

PRESENT.

am āre,	<i>Singular.</i>	be thou loved	am amini,	<i>Plural.</i>	be ye loved
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FUTURE.

am ātor,	thou shalt be loved	am antor,	they shall be loved
am ātor,	he shall be loved		

INFINITIVE MODE.

PRES.	am āri,	to be loved	PERF.	amāt us esse,	to have b'n l'vd
	FUT.	amāt um iri,		to be about to be loved	

PARTICIPLES.

PERF.	amāt us, a, um,	loved, having been loved
FUT.	am andus, a, um,	about to be loved

REMARK.—In forming the perfect, pluperfect and future perfect, passive, the corresponding tenses of *esse* are sometimes used. Indicative: *amatus fui* for *amatus sum*, etc.; *amatus fueram* for *amatus eram*, etc.; *amatus fuero* for *amatus ero*, etc. Subjunctive: *amatus fuerim* for *amatus sim*, etc.; *amatus vissem* for *amatus essem*, etc. Infinitive: *amatus fuisse* for *amatus esse*.

LESSON XVI.

OBJECT OF A VERB.

185. VOCABULARY.

adōro, āre, āvi, ātum,	to adore	mors, mortis,	death
dono, āre, āvi, ātum,	to give	oro, āre, āvi, ātum,	to pray
hora, ae,	hour	peccātor, ōris,	sinner
laudo, āre, āvi, ātum,	to praise	regno, āre, āvi, ātum,	to reign

RULE.

186. The direct object of a verb is put in the accusative case. *Pater puerum amat.* (The father loves the boy.)

REMARK.—The future indicative often implies determination. *Laudabo Dominum.* (I will praise the Lord.)

187. EXERCISE.

Orāmus ad beātam Virginem. [We pray to the blessed Virgin.] 2. Amābo angelos sanctos. [I shall love the holy angels.] 3. Adorābant corpus et sanguinem Christi. [They were adoring the body and blood of Christ.] In saecula. [Forever.] In saecula saeculōrum. [Forever and ever, world without end.] Per omnia saecula saeculōrum. [Forever and ever, world without end. (Literally, through all ages of ages.)] Laudavisti sapientiam Dei. [You have praised the wisdom of God.]

188. ORDER OF PARSING A VERB :

What conjugation. Why? Principal parts. Voice. Mode. Why? Tense. Why? Person and number. Why? Rule. Conjugate the tense.

189. MODEL WORD.

Virum amat. (He loves the man.) *Amat* is a verb of the first conjugation, because its present infinitive ends in *ere*. Principal parts: *Amo, amare, amavi, amatum*. Active voice. Indicative mode, because it makes a statement. (146.) Present tense, because it denotes continued action in present time. (151.) Third person and singular number, to agree with its subject, *ille*, (he,) understood. Rule, "A verb agrees with its subject in number and person." [163.] Conjugated: *Amo, amas, amat, amamus, amatis, amant*.

190. ARRANGEMENT OF WORDS IN A SENTENCE.

The subject, followed by its modifiers, stands first.

The verb, preceded by its modifiers, stands last.

A predicate noun or adjective with *esse* usually follows it. *Cæsar est consul*.

191. TRANSLATE AND PARSE :

1. *Amāmus beātā Mariā semper Virginem.* 2. *Sancta Maria orat pro omnibus hominibus in terrā.* 3. *Orābo ad Dominum nostrum, Filium Dei.* 4. *Agnus Dei pacem in terrā donābit.* 5. *Sancta Catholica et apostolica Ecclesia pacem in diēbus nostris donāvit.* 6. *Spiritus Sanctus sapientiam donat.* 7. *Nostra Fides sancta regnabit per omnia sæcula sæculorum.* 8. *Omnes sumus peccatores.* 9. *Oratiōnes beāte Virginis sunt spes peccatorum.* 10. *Sancta Maria, Mater Dei, orat pro peccatoribus nunc et semper.*

192. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

1. Our Lord will give pardon, absolution and remission of all sins. 2. I will pray to the blessed Virgin at the hour of my death. 3. The holy angels and archangels in Heaven have prayed for many sinners. 4. We adore the body and blood of the Son of God, in the holy sacrifice of the Mass. 5. Christ will reign forever and ever in Heaven, at the right hand of the Father. 6. The Holy Ghost will give all wisdom. 7. We shall be in sight of God and of the Lamb. 8. You love the holy cross. 9. The angels in Heaven adore the Lamb of God. 10. The peace of God is always with the good.

LESSON XVII.

ABLATIVE OF CAUSE.

193. VOCABULARY.

<i>adjūvo, āre, āvi, ātum,</i>	to aid	<i>invoco, āre, āvi, ātum,</i>	to invoke, call upon
<i>anima, ae,</i>	life, soul		
<i>animus, i,</i>	mind, soul	<i>pecco, āre, āvi, ātum,</i>	to sin
<i>cor, cordis,</i>	heart	<i>potentia, ae,</i>	power
<i>habito, āre, āvi, ātum,</i>	to dwell, inhabit	<i>voco, āre, āvi, ātum,</i>	to call, invite
<i>os, oris, (n.)</i>	mouth	<i>vox, vocis,</i>	voice

RULE.

194. A noun denoting cause, manner, means, or instrument, is put in the ablative case. *Urbem igni cremaverunt.* (They burned the city by fire.)

195. EXERCISE.

Dominum ore laudābo. [I will praise the Lord with (my) mouth.]
 Tuis orationibus adjuvābor. [I shall be aided by your prayers.] Terra po-
 tentiā Dei regnātur. [The earth is ruled by the power of God.] In aeter-
 num. [Forever.]

196. TRANSLATE AND PARSE :

1. Peccāvi meā culpā. 2. Homines boni suis orationibus Deum laudā-
 bunt. 3. Sancta Maria juxta crucem erat. 4. Orationibus sanctis beātae
 Mariae, semper Virginis, adjuvāmur. 5. Peccatōres orationibus sanctae
 Mariae in horā mortis adjuvantur. 6. Agnus Dei pacem donābit. 7. Christ-
 us Dominus in filiis hominum habitāvit. 8. Sanctum Cor amāmus.
 9. Meā voce nomen Domini invocābo. 10. Meo toto corde et animo Domi-
 num amo.

197. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN :

1. You will aid many good souls by your prayers. 2. The blessed Vir-
 gin will pray for you always. 3. You have invoked our Blessed Lord with
 heart and soul and voice. 4. The Sacred Heart loves all good men. 5. We
 always adore the body and blood of our Blessed Lord, in the holy sacrifice of
 the Mass. 6. I will love God with my whole heart, and I will call upon
 the name of the Lord with a great voice. 7. All men are aided by the pray-
 ers of the holy souls. 8. God is good. 9. I will praise the Lord forever
 and ever. 10. You helped a good man by your prayers.

LESSON XVIII.

198. VOCABULARY.

appello, āre, āvi, ātum,	to call, name	magnifico, āre, āvi, ātum,	to magnify,
celo, āre, āvi, ātum,	to conceal		extol, praise
creo, āre, āvi, ātum,	to create, elect	rogo, āre, āvi, ātum,	to ask
exulto, (or, exsulto,) āre, āvi, ātum,	to exult, rejoice	Roma, ae,	Rome
judico, āre, āvi, ātum,	to judge	sacerdos, ōtis,	priest
oculus, ī,	eye	scelus, sceleris,	sin, crime
		sententia, ae,	opinion

RULE.

199. Verbs of naming, choosing and showing take two accusatives of the same person or thing. *Urbem Romam appellaverunt.* (They named the city Rome.)

RULE.

200. Verbs of asking, concealing and teaching take two accusatives; one of the person, the other of the thing. *Virum sententiam rogat.* [He asks the man (his) opinion.]

201. EXERCISE.

Virum regem creaverunt. [They elected the man king.] Homo sacer-
 dōtem scelus celaverit. [The man will have concealed the crime from the
 priest.]

202. TRANSLATE AND PARSE :

1. Deus beātam Mariam reginam angelōrum omnium creāvit. 2. Dominum misericordiam rogābo. 3. Peccāta mea sacerdotem non celābo. 4. Ecclesiam apostolicam appellavimus Catholicam. 5. Ante oculos Domini sunt meae culpae omnes. 6. Magnificat anima mea Dominum, et exultavit spiritus meus in Deo. 7. Christus voce sacerdotis semper laudabātur. 8. Angeli et archangeli sacerdotes Catholicos amant. 9. Sacerdos nomen Domini invocābat. 10. Deus omnes homines judicābit.

203. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN :

1. Many sinners have concealed their crimes from the priest. 2. We shall ask the blessed Virgin for her prayers. 3. We call a priest "father." 4. We rejoice in the holy cross of Christ. 5. All the angels and archangels extol the Lord with heart and soul and voice. 6. The priest will give pardon, absolution and remission of all your sins. 7. God judges the hearts of men. 8. Our sins are always before the eyes of God. 9. The power of the Lord is everlasting. 10. The souls of good men will be happy forever.

LESSON XIX.

EXCLAMATIONS.

204. VOCABULARY.

ancilla, ae,	hand-maid	malum, i,	evil
ecce,	lo ! behold !	mundo, āre, āvi, ātum,	to cleanse
gens, gentis,	nation	ne,	not
libero, āre, āvi, ātum,	to free, deliver,	populus, i,	people
	liberate	spero, āre, (etc.)	to hope, be confident in

RULE.

205. The person or thing addressed is usually put in the vocative. Sperate in Deo, *peccatores!* (Hope in God, O sinners!)

RULE.

206. The nominative or accusative is sometimes used in exclamations. Ecce *homo!* (Behold the man!) O fallacem *sperem!* (O, deceptive hope!)

207. EXERCISE.

Ecce Agnus Dei! [Behold the Lamb of God!] Judica servum tuum, Domine! [Judge thy servant, O Lord!] Orāte ad beātam Virginem, omnes homines! [Pray to the blessed Virgin, all ye men!] Scelera, peccātor, sacerdotem ne cela! [O sinner! do not conceal (your) crimes from the priest!]

NOTE.—With the imperative the negative is *ne*; (not *non*.)

208. TRANSLATE AND PARSE :

1. Sancta Maria, Mater Dei, ora pro peccatoribus nunc et in horâ mortis !
 2. Libera, Domine, omnes homines bonos a malo ! 3. Munda cor meum, Domine !
 4. Orâte, fratres ! 5. Dona, Sancte Spiritus, sapientiam !
 6. Mea culpa fuit magna. Rogâbo Dominum indulgentiam. 7. Roga Spiritum Sanctum sapientiam. 8. Magnifica, anima mea, Dominum, et exulta, spiritus mi, in Deo !
 9. Exultâte, homines, in sanctâ cruce Christi !
 10. Laudâte Dominum, omnes gentes ! Laudâte Dominum, omnes populi !
 11. Es bonus ! 12. Este sancti ! 13. Ecce ancilla Domini !

209. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN :

1. Cleanse the hearts of thy faithful people, O Lord ! 2. Exult in the name of the Lord, O, all ye holy priests ! 3. Free thy servants from all evils, O Lord Christ ! 4. I have asked wisdom of the Holy Ghost. 5. O, holy Mother of God, pray for the souls of all mankind ! 6. Hope in the Lord, ye men of earth. 7. The holy angels call the blessed Virgin their queen. 8. The queen of angels is our blessed Mother. 9. The Sacred Heart of our Blessed Lord will cleanse my heart. 10. O Lord, I will not conceal my sin from Thy priest.



LESSON XX.

☞ Review the present, imperfect and future, indicative, passive, of *amo*.

210. VOCABULARY.

auxilium, i,	help, aid, assistance	damno, are, avi, atum,	damno, are, avi, atum,	to condemn,
cremo, are, avi, atum,		to burn		damn
		mundo, are, avi, atum,		to clean.

211. EXERCISE.

Omnes homines a Deo amantur. [All men are loved by God.] Urbs appellabatur Roma. [The city was called Rome.] Homo omnibus malis liberabatur. [The man was freed from all evils.] Rex creabor. [I shall be made king.] Rex crearis. [You are made king.] Reges creamini. [You are made kings.]

212. TRANSLATE AND PARSE.

1. Malus damnatur. 2. Beata Virgo appellatur Regina angelorum.
 3. Omnes homines a Deo judicabuntur. 4. Deus magnificabitur in saecula saeculorum.
 5. Omnipotens Deus ore sacerdotis semper invocabitur.
 6. Mali igni cremabuntur. 7. Amabimini. 8. Amaris. 9. Laudabaris.
 10. Laudabamur.

213. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN :

1. God will be praised forever and ever. 2. The body and blood of the Son of God are always adored in the sacrifice of the Mass. 3. The mouth of the prophet invoked the name of the Lord. 4. The name of the Lord was invoked by the mouth of the prophet. 5. God is called Lord of Heaven and earth. 6. The bad shall be burned by fire forever and ever. 7. You were loved. 8. You will be loved. 9. You are called kings. 10. You are praised.

LESSON XXI.

Review the Imperative passive of *amo*.

214. TRANSLATE AND PARSE :

1. Amamini ! 2. Amāre ! 3. Amātor ! 4. Amantor ! 5. Appellātor ! 6. Appellantor ! 7. Appellamini ! 8. Vocāre ! 9. Vocantor ! 10. Regnamini ! 11. Liberamini ab omnibus malis ! 12. Liberantor ! 13. Este fidēles ! 14. Ne es malus ! 15. Anima mea est tristis. 16. Sunto ! 17. Esto ! 18. Estōte ! 19. Spera in ecclesia Catholica ! 20. Rogāte Deum auxilium ! 21. Fructus peccāti est mors ! 22. Ne peccāte ! 23. Mundāre !

215. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN :

1. Be faithful, and pray to the Lord, your God ! 2. Ask help of the blessed Virgin ! 3. Be ye not burned forever by fire ! 4. Hope in the holy Catholic Church, and ask good men for their prayers ! 5. Be ye loved ! 6. Let him be praised ! 7. Let them be praised ! 8. Be not condemned ! 9. Hope in the eternal glory of the holy cross ! 10. Be ye freed from all evils ! 11. Be not sinners ! 12. God is merciful.

LESSON XXII.

Review participles, active and passive, of *amo*.

216. A participle is a form of the verb, having the characteristics of a *nective*. Like any other form of the verb, it has tense and governs nouns. Like an adjective, it agrees in gender, number and case with the noun it qualifies.

The present participle is declined like *prud.* (117.) The other participles are declined like *bonus*, (59.)

RULE.

217. Participles agree with the nouns they qualify in gender, number and case. *Vir bonus, sperans in Deo, ad beatam Virginem oravit.* (The good man, hoping in God, prayed to the blessed Virgin.)

218. The present participle denotes incomplete action. *Vir vocans.* (The man calling.)

219. The perfect participle denotes completed action. *Vir vocatus.* (The man having been called.)

220. The future participle denotes action yet to take place. *Vir vocaturus.* (The man, being about to call.)

221. ORDER OF PARSING A PARTICIPLE :

From what verb? Principal parts. Voice. Tense. Why? Decline it. Gender; number; case. Why? Rule.

222. MODEL WORD :

Angeli *invocati* pro hominibus orabant. (The angels, having been invoked, will pray for men.) *Invocati* is a participle from the verb *invoco*. Principal parts: *invoco, are, avi, atum.* Passive voice. Perfect tense, because it denotes completed action, [219.] Declined: *Invocatus, a, um; invocati, e, i; etc.* [Decline it in full, like *bonus*, (59.)] Masculine gender, plural number, nominative case, to agree with *angeli*. Rule: "Participles agree with the nouns they qualify, in gen., no., and case." (217.)

223. VOCABULARY.

altar, (or, altäre,) altäris,	altar	rosarium, i,	rosary
papa, ae,	pope	saepe,	often
recito, äre, ävi, ätum,	to recite	templum, i,	temple, church

224. EXERCISE.

Deus hominem orantem amävit. [God loved the man (who was) praying.]
 Homo, rogans Deum auxilium, orävit. [The man, asking help of God, prayed.]
 Virum damnätum igni cremant. [They burn the man, having been condemned, with fire.]
 Regina, liberatüra servum, erat felix. [The queen was happy, (when) about to liberate the slave.]

225. TRANSLATE AND PARSE :

1. Deus suos servos invocantes beätam Mariam semper Virginem amat.
 2. Damnäti igni cremabuntur in saecula saeculörum. 3. Angeli boni viros oratüros ad Deum amant. 4. Rogaturus auxilium Deum meas culpas sacerdotem non celävi.
 5. Eram in templo urbis magnae, orans ad beätam Virginem et invocans nomen Domini. 6. Juxta altäre erat sacerdos, orans ad sanctos angelos et adörans corpus et sanguinem Christi. 7. Homines multi et boni erant in templo recitantes rosarium. 8. Recitans rosarium, nomen beätae Mariae saepe invocäbis. 9. Amämus sanctum rosarium beätae Mariae. 10. Sancti angeli pro hominibus recitatüris sanctum rosarium orabant.

226. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN :

1. Many good Catholics were in a great church, reciting the rosary.
 2. At the altar was a holy priest, invoking the name of the Lord. 3. The blessed Virgin prays for all men (who are) praising the Lord. 4. All (who are) about to recite the rosary will be aided by the prayers of the angels.
 5. Punishment for the bad men (who have been) condemned. 6. Be faithful and often recite the rosary. 7. God will burn with fire the bad (who have been) condemned forever and ever. 8. The good will not be burned by fire forever and ever. 9. Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for all sinners now and always ! 10. Often pray for our Holy Father, the Pope !



LESSON XXIII.

Review perfect, pluperfect and future perfect, indicative, passive, of *amo*.

227. These tenses are formed by uniting the perfect passive participle with the verb *esse*. The participle part of the verb must agree in gender, number and case with the subject of the verb. *Vir captus est*. (The man was captured.) *Mulier capta est*. (The woman was captured.) *Oppidum captum est*. (The town was captured.)

228. VOCABULARY.

aedifico, äre, ävi, ätum,	to build	innocentia, ae,	innocence
commendo, äre, ävi, ätum,	to commit,	lavo, äre, ävi, ätum,	to wash
	entrust, commend	manus, us, (f.)	hand
innocens, (gen.) innocentis,	innocent,	protectio, önis,	protection
	harmless	sinus, us,	bosom
verbum, i,	word		

229. EXERCISE.

Beāta Virgo appellāta est Regina angelōrum. [The blessed Virgin has been called the Queen of angels.] Rosarium recitātum erat. [The rosary had been recited.] Urbes omnes hominum igni cremātae erunt. [All the cities of men will have been burned by fire.] Vir bonus laudātus est. [The good man has been praised.] Viri boni laudāti sunt. [Good men were praised.] Temp̄la multa aedificāta erant. [Many temples had been built.]

REMARK.—The order of parsing is the same as for other tenses of the indicative. Thus: *Temp̄la cremata erant*. (The temples had been burned.) *Cremata erant* is a verb of the first conjugation, because its present infinitive ends in *ere*. Prin. parts: *cremo, ere, avi, atum*. Passive voice. Indicative mode, because it makes a statement. Pluperfect tense, because it denotes completed action in definite past time. Third person, plural number, to agree with its subject, *temp̄la*, according to the rule: "A verb agrees with its subject in number and person." Conjugated: *Crematum eram, eras, erat; cremata eramus, eratis, erant*.

230. TRANSLATE AND PARSE :

1. In principio erat Verbum, et Verbum erat apud Deum, et Deus erat Verbum. 2. Lavābo inter innocentes manus meas. 3. Ab omnibus malis liberāti estis. 4. In manus tuas commendo spiritum meum. 5. In manus tuas commendātus est spiritus meus. 6. In manus tuas, Domine Deus! et in sinum misericordiae tuae, O Virgo Maria! et in vestram protectionem, O sancti angeli! corpus et animam meam nunc et semper commendo. 7. Nomen Domini semper invocātum est. 8. Mali angeli damnāti sunt. 9. Ecclesia Catholica a sanctis viris nunc et semper amāta est. 10. Urbes multae et magnae aedificātae erunt.

231. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN :

1. Many sinners have been aided by the prayers of good men. 2. The word of God was loved by the prophets. 3. Many sins have not been concealed from the priest. 4. The Lamb of God had been adored by all the good angels. 5. The bad angels did not adore the Lamb of God. 6. Our hope is in the name of the Lord. 7. Pray to the blessed Virgin now, and at the hour of your death. 8. My soul has been committed to [is] thy hands, O my good angel! 9. God will love His faithful servants forever and ever. 10. You have been elected kings.

LESSON XXIV.

Review infinitive mode of *sum*, and of *amo*, active and passive.

232. The tenses of the infinitive mode do not denote absolute, but relative time; that is, time present, past, or future, with reference to the verb on which they depend, called the principal verb.

233. Present infinitive denotes continued action at the time of the principal verb. Puto regem urbem aedificare. [I think (that) the king is building a city.] Putavi regem urbem aedificare. [I thought (that) the king was building a city.] Putabo regem urbem aedificare. [I shall think (that) the king is building a city.]

234. Perfect infinitive denotes completed action at the time of the principal verb. *Puto regem urbem aedificavisse.* [I think (that) the king built a city.]

Putavi regem urbem aedificavisse. [I thought (that) the king built a city.]

Putabo regem urbem aedificavisse. [I shall think (that) the king has built a city.]

235. Future infinitive denotes future action at the time of the principal verb.

Puto regem aedificaturum esse urbem. [I think (that) the king will build a city.]

Putavi regem aedificaturum esse urbem. [I thought (that) the king was going (*intended*) to build a city.]

Putabo regem aedificaturum esse urbem. [I shall think (that) the king will build a city.]

RULE.

236. The subject of an infinitive is put in the accusative case. *Puto Deum amare homines.* [I think (that) God loves men.] *Deum* is accusative case and subject of *amare*.

RULE.

237. The infinitive is used with verbs, and with expressions of saying, thinking, and the like. *Dicit virum esse bonum.* [He says the man is good.]

RULE.

238. The infinitive may be the subject, object, or predicate, of a verb.

Amare hostem facile non est. [To love an enemy is not easy.]

Orare ad beatam Virginem est Deum laudare. [To pray to the blessed Virgin is to praise God.]

When so used, the infinitive become a kind of verbal noun, and any adjective in agreement with it is put in the neuter gender. (18.)

239. In the future active and $\text{p}^{\text{er}}\text{f}^{\text{ect}}\text{us}$ passive, infinitive, the participle part of the verb agrees in gender, number and case with the subject of the verb, just as in other compound tenses.

240. MODEL FOR PARSING AN INFINITIVE :

Puto angelos amare homines bonos. [I think (that) the angels love good men.] *Amare* is a verb of the first conjugation, because its present infinitive ends in *ere*. Prin. parts: *Amo, amare, amavi, amatum.* Active voice. Infinitive mode, because "it gives the meaning of the verb without person or number." (149.) It depends on the verb *puto*, according to the rule, "The infinitive is used with verbs, and with expressions of saying, thinking and the like." (237.) Present tense, because it denotes continued action at the time of the prin. verb, *puto*. (233.) Inflected: *Amare, amavisse, amaturus esse.*

241. VOCABULARY.

dicit,	he says	hostis, is, (m. & f.)	enemy
facilis, e,	easy	puto, are, avi, atum,	to think

242. TRANSLATE AND PARSE :

1. *Puto beatam Virginem amare homines omnes.* 2. *Putavi angelos pro peccatoribus oravisse.* 3. *Recitare rosarium est bonum.* 4. *Puto recitare rosarium esse bonum.* 5. *Deus dicit in principio fuisse Verbum, et Verbum fuisse apud Deum, et Deum fuisse Verbum.* 6. *Ecclesia dicit nomen Domini esse sanctum.* 7. *Ecclesia sancta dicit beatam Virginem, matrem Dei, esse reginam angelorum.* 8. *Celare scelera sacerdotem est peccatum.*

243. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN :

1. The priest says (that) a good man will recite the rosary. 2. I think that the blessed Virgin always prays for sinners. 3. You think (that) the Catholic Church is holy. 4. The Church says that the damned shall be burned by fire forever and ever. 5. To say the rosary is to praise the holy Mother of God. 6. All good Catholics call the blessed Virgin, Mother. 7. We will all adore the Sacred Heart. 8. The Sacred Heart loves the souls of good men. 9. O Sacred Heart! We pray for Thy holy Church, and we pray for our Holy Father, the Pope. 10. We will love the Sacred Heart forever and ever.

LESSON XXV.

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS.

244. Numeral adjectives are of three kinds:

- A. *Cardinal*: unus, *one*; duo, *two*; etc.
 B. *Ordinal*: Primus, *first*; secundus, *second*; etc.
 C. *Distributive*: Singuli, *one by one*; bini, *two by two*; etc.

245. TABLE OF NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

<i>Cardinals.</i>	<i>Ordinals.</i>	<i>Distributives.</i>
1. unus, una, unum	primus, a, um	singuli
2. duo, duae, duo	secundus	bini
3. tres, tria	tertius	terni, or trini
4. quattuor	quartus	quaterni
5. quinque	quintus	quini
6. sex	sextus	seni
7. septem	septimus	septeni
8. octo	octavus	octoni
9. novem	nonus	noveni
10. decem	decimus	deni
11. undecim	undecimus	undeni
12. duodecim	duodecimus	duodeni
13. tredecim	tertius decimus	terni deni
14. quattuordecim	quartus decimus	quaterni deni
15. quindecim	quintus decimus	quini deni
16. sedecim or sexdecim	sextus decimus	seni deni
17. septendecim	septimus decimus	septeni deni
18. duodeviginti	duodevicesimus	duodevicensi
19. undeviginti	undevicesimus	undevicensi
20. viginti	vicesimus	viceni
30. triginta	tricesimus	tricensi
40. quadraginta	quadragessimus	quadrageni
50. quinquaginta	quingagesimus	quingageni
60. sexaginta	sexagesimus	sexageni
70. septuaginta	septuagesimus	septuageni
80. octoginta	octogesimus	octogeni
90. nonaginta	nonagesimus	nonageni
100. centum	centesimus	centeni
200. ducenti, ae, a	ducesimus	ducenti
300. trecenti	trecentesimus	trecenti
400. quadringenti	quadringentesimus	quadringeni

500. quingenti	quingentesimus	quingeni
600. sexcenti	sexcentesimus	sexcenti
700. septingenti	septingentesimus	septingeni
800. octingenti	octingentesimus	octingeni
900. nongenti	nongentesimus	nongeni
1,000. mille	millesimus	singula millia
2,000. duo millia	bis millesimus	bin millia
10,000. decem millia	decies millesimus	dena millia

246. NUMERAL ADVERBS.

1. semel, *once*. 2. bis, *twice*. 3. ter, *thrice*. 4. quater. 5. quinquies. 6. sexies. 7. septies. 8. octies. 9. novies. 10. decies. 11. undecies. 12. duodecies. 13. terdecies, tredecies. 14. quaterdecies, quattuordecies. 15. quinquedecies, quindecies. 16. sedecies. 17. septiesdecies. 18. duodevicies. 19. undevicies. 20. vicies. 21. semel et vicies. 22. bis et vicies. 30. tricies. 40. quadragies. 50. quinquagies. 60. sexagies. 70. septuagies. 80. octogies. 90. nonagies. 100. centies. 101. centies semel. 200. ducenties. 300. trecenties. 400. quadringenties. 500. quingenties. 600. sexcenties. 700. septingenties. 800. octingenties, 900. noningenties. 1,000. millies. 10,000. decies millies. 100,000. centies millies. 1,000,000. millies millies.

247. The ordinals are declined like bonus. (59.)

248. The distributives are declined like the plural of bonus.

249. The cardinals, from four to one hundred inclusive, are indeclinable.

250. Cardinals denoting hundreds are declined like the plural of bonus.

251. *Mille* is used both as an adjective and a noun. The adjective *mille* is indeclinable. The noun *mille* is indeclinable in the singular. The plural is declined thus: millia, millium, millibus, millia, millia, millibus.

252. *Unus* is declined like totus. (70.)

253. *Duo*, *two*, and *tres*, *three*, are thus declined:

Plural.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
duo	duae	duo	tres	tres	tria
duorum	duarum	duorum	trium	trium	tribus
duobus	duabus	duobus	tribus	tribus	tribus
duos	duas	duo	tres	tres	tria
duo	duae	duo	tres	tres	tria
duobus	duabus	duobus	tribus	tribus	tribus

RULE.

254. Extent of time or space is denoted by the accusative. *Christus apud homines tres et triginta annos fuit.* (Christ was thirty-three years among men.)

255. VOCABULARY.

ambulo, āre, āvi, ātum,	to walk	mille passuum,	a thousand of paces,
angelicus, a, um,	angelic		a mile
annus, i,	year	pectus, pectoris,	breast
apostolus, i,	apostle	salutatio, ōnis,	salutation
frons, frontis,	forehead	signo, āre, āvi, ātum,	to sign
janua, ae,	door	signum, i,	sign
passus, us,	pace	vulnus, vulneris,	wound

256. EXERCISE.

In rosario sunt centum, quinquaginta et tres salutatiōnes angelicæ. [In the rosary there are one hundred and fifty-three angelic salutations.]
 Quinqua millia passuum ambulābat. [He walked five miles.] Beāta Virgo
 in terrā sexaginta et tres annos erat. [The blessed Virgin was on earth sixty-
 three years.] Rosarium quater recita ! [Recite the rosary four times.]

257. TRANSLATE AND PARSE.

1. Erant apostoli duodecim. 2. Adorāmus vulnera quinque Christi.
 3. Librum ter signābo. 4. Tuam frontem, os et pectus signo crucis sæpe
 signa ! 5. Signum crucis multos homines a malo liberavit. 6. Hostes
 Dei signum crucis non amant. 7. Signum crucis ab hostibus Dei non ama-
 tur. 8. Munda cor meum, Domine ! Judica animam meam, Deus !
 9. Sancta Regina Cœlorum, ora pro tuis servis ! 10. Apostoli cum Deo am-
 bulavērunt.

258. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN :

1. There have been two hundred and forty-nine popes. 2. For three
 hundred years, the enemies of God have not said the blessed rosary. 3. For
 eighteen hundred years the faithful servants of God have loved the sign of the
 cross. 4. The holy apostles walked many thousand miles. 5. He says
 that he will sign his forehead with the sign of the cross. 6. O Mary, Queen
 of the holy rosary, be my Mother ! 7. My holy Mother, the ever blessed
 Virgin, is called the Door of Heaven. 8. During my whole life, O Lord, I
 will be faithful to Thy holy Church. 9. Blessed Mary, Mother of God, will
 be loved by all good Catholics forever and ever. 10. The blessed Virgin
 loves the Sacred Heart.

LESSON XXVI.

SUBJUNCTIVE OF DESIRE.

Review the subjunctive of *sum*, and of *amo*, active and passive.

RULE.

259. The subjunctive is used to express desire. *Vir sit bonus.* (May the man be good.)

260. FORCE OF THE TENSES.

A. The present and the perfect subjunctive imply that the wish *may* be fulfilled. *Sit bonus.* (May he be good.)

B. The imperfect subjunctive implies that the wish can *not* be fulfilled in present time. *Utinam in templo essem!* (Would that I were in the temple!)

C. The pluperfect subjunctive implies that the wish could *not* be fulfilled in past time. *Utinam in templo fuisset!* (Would that I had been in the temple!)

261. With the subjunctive of desire, the negative is usually *ne*; rarely *non*.
Malus ne sit. (May he not be bad.)

262. VOCABULARY.

labia, ae, or labium, i,

lip | utinam,

O that! would that!

263. EXERCISE.

Orēmus. [Let us pray.] (The wish may be fulfilled.) Sint felices. [May they be happy] (The wish may be fulfilled.) Utinam scelera sacerdotem ne celavisses! [Would that you had not concealed your crimes from the priest] (The wish cannot be fulfilled.) Utinam felix essem! [Would that I were happy] (The wish cannot be fulfilled.)

264. MODEL FOR PARSING.

Utinam ne peccavisses! (Would that you had not sinned!) *Peccavisses* is a verb of the first conjugation, because its present infinitive ends in *ere*. Principal parts: pecco, are, avi, atum. Active voice. Subjunctive mode, because it expresses a desire. Pluperfect tense, because the wish cannot be fulfilled in past time. Second person, singular number, to agree with its subject *tu*, (thou,) understood. Rule: "A verb must agree with its subject in number and person." Conjugated: Peccavissem, isset, isset; peccavissemus, issetis, issetis.

265. TRANSLATE AND PARSE:

1. Dominus sit in corde tuo, et in labiis tuis. 2. Pax Domini sit semper cum Ecclesiā. 3. Laudēmus Dominum. 4. Recitēmus sanctum rosarium. 5. Utinam beatam Virginem amavisses! 6. Utinam ecclesiam Dei amāres! 7. Utinam omnes peccatōres ne essēmus! 8. Indulgentiam, absolutiōnem et remissiōnem peccatōrum nostrōrum donet omnipotens et misericors Dominus. 9. Laudēmus nomen Domini in saecula saeculōrum. 10. Ecclesia Catholica a sanctis viris nunc et semper amētur. 11. Sim Catholicus fidēlis in saecula saeculōrum. 12. Sanctus Spiritus sapientiam donet.

266. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

1. Would that I had always loved the blessed Virgin! 2. May the peace of God be with our Holy Father, the Pope! 3. Let us ever be faithful servants of God and of His holy Church! 4. May there be peace on earth! 5. Would that sin were not in your heart and on your lips! 6. Would that you had signed your mouth and heart with the sign of the cross! 7. Let us adore the cross of Christ! 8. May the angels and arch-angels pray for your soul! 9. Let us ask the blessed Virgin for her prayers! 10. Let us recite the angelic salutation ten times!



LESSON XXVII.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS. DATIVE OF POSSESSOR.

The personal pronouns are: *Ego*, I; *tu*, thou; *sui*, of himself, herself, itself.

267. EGO, I, First Person, Masc. or Fem.

Singular		Plural	
N. ego	I	N. nos	we
G. mei	of me	G. nostrum, nostri	of us
D. mihi	to me	D. nobis	to us
AC. me	me	AC. nos	us
No vocative.		No vocative.	
AB. me	with, etc., me	AB. nobis	with, etc., us

268. TU, *thou*, Second Person, Masc. or Fem.

Singular.		Plural.	
N. tu	<i>thou</i>	N. vos	<i>you</i>
G. tui	<i>of thee</i>	G. vestrum, vestri,	<i>of you</i>
D. tibi	<i>to thee</i>	D. vobis	<i>to you</i>
AC. te	<i>thee</i>	AC. vos	<i>you</i>
V. tu	<i>O thou!</i>	V. vos	<i>O ye!</i>
AB. te	<i>with, etc., thee</i>	AB. vobis	<i>with, etc., you</i>

269. SUI, *of himself, herself, or itself*, Third Person.

Singular.		Plural.	
N. —	—	N. —	—
G. sui	<i>of himself, etc.</i>	G. sui	<i>of themselves, etc.</i>
D. sibi	<i>to himself, etc.</i>	D. sibi	<i>to themselves, etc.</i>
AC. se	<i>himself, etc.</i>	AC. se	<i>themselves, etc.</i>
V. —	—	V. —	—
AB. se	<i>with himself, etc.</i>	AB. se	<i>with themselves, etc.</i>

270. Personal pronouns, as subjects nominative, are used much less often in Latin than in English, as the terminations of the Latin verb indicate person and number without the aid of personal pronouns.

RULE.

271. The dative case is used with the verb *sum* to denote the possessor. *Est mihi liber.* (I have a book.) [A book is to me.]

272. VOCABULARY.

adjutorium, i,	help, aid, assistance	fortitūdo, inis,	strength, courage,
circumdo, āre, āvi, ātum,	to compass		fortitude
conturbo, āre, āvi, ātum,	to disquiet	gratia, ae,	grace, favor, thanks
do, dāre, dedi, datum,	to give	laus, laudis,	praise
excelsus, a, um,	high	quare?	why?
superbus, a, um,	proud	sed,	but
	manifesto, āre, āvi, ātum,	to manifest	

273. EXERCISE.

Superbus se laudat. [The proud (man) praises himself.] Dominus nos ad se vocat. [The Lord calls us to him.] Christus se nobis manifestāvit. [Christ manifested himself to us.] Pax Domini sit semper vobiscum! [The peace of the Lord be always with you!] (NOTE.—The preposition *cum*, with personal pronouns, is written with the pronoun as one word, as in the last example.) Dominus vobiscum! [The Lord (be) with you!] (NOTE.—In Latin the verb is often omitted, as in the last example.) Gloria in excelsis Deo! [Glory be to God in the highest!] Mihi est domus. [I have a house.]

274. TRANSLATE AND PARSE.

1. Pax tecum! 2. Sed libera nos a malo! 3. Deo gratias. 4. Gloria Tibi, Domino! 5. Adjutorium nostrum in nomine Domini. 6. Judica me, Deus! 7. Laus Tibi, Christe! 8. Laus Tibi, Domine, Rex aeternae gloriae! 9. Sancta Maria, Mater Dei, ora pro nobis peccatoribus nunc, et in horā mortis nostrae. 10. Lavābo inter innocentes manus meas; et circumdābo altāre Tuum, Domine. 11. Amo Te, Deus meus, super omnia! 12. Tu es Deus, fortitūdo mea! 13. Quare tristis es, anima mea, et quare conturbas me?

275. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN :

1. Pray for me, O holy Mother of God! 2. We praise Thee, O Lord!
 3. We will pray often for you. 4. We adore Thee, O Christ! 5. I have
 a rosary. 6. May the good angels pray for us. 7. O blessed Virgin! the
 angels call you their Queen. 8. Do not disquiet me! 9. Let us adore
 Christ, the Lord! 10. Cleanse my heart and my lips, O, Almighty God!
 11. He calls himself holy. 12. He thinks that he is holy.



LESSON XXVIII.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES. PARTITIVE GENITIVE. CONJ. OF POSSUM.

276. POSSE, to be able.

PRIN. PARTS: Possum, posse, potui, ———.

INDICATIVE MODE.

	Singular.			Plural.	
PR.	Possum, potes,	potest;	possumus,	potestis,	possunt.
IMP.	Poteram, poteras,	poterat;	poteramus,	poteratis,	poterant.
FUT.	Potero, poteris,	poterit;	poterimus,	poteritis,	poterunt.
PER.	Potui, potuisti,	potuit;	potuimus,	potuistis,	potuerunt, (ere.)
PLU.	Potueram, potueras,	potuerat;	potueramus,	potueratis,	potuerant.
F. P.	Potueris, potuerit;		potuerimus,	potueritis,	potuerint.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

PR.	Possim, possis,	possit;	possimus,	possitis,	possint.
IMP.	Possem, posses,	posseset;	possemus,	possesitis,	possent.
PER.	Potuerim, potueris,	potuerit;	potuerimus	potueritis,	potuerint.
PLU.	Potuissem, potuisset;		potuissemus,	potuissetis,	potuisissent.

INFINITIVE MODE.

PRES. Posse. PER. Potuisse. (No future.)

277. In Latin, as in English, there are three degrees of comparison: Positive, comparative and superlative.

278. The comparative is formed by adding to the stem of the positive:

Nominative: *M., ior; F., ior; N., ius.*

Comparatives are declined like *tristior*. (114.)

279. The superlative is formed by adding to the stem of the positive:

Nominative: *M., issimus; F., issima; N., issimum.*

Superlatives are declined like *bonus*. (59.)

280. EXAMPLES:

Altus, altior, altissimus. (High, higher, highest.)
Felix, felicior, felicissimus. (Happy, happier, happiest.)

281. Adjectives whose nominative masculine ends in *er* form their superlative by adding: *M., rimus; F., rima; N., rimum*, to the nominative masculine singular.

Acer, acrior, acerrimus. (Sharp, sharper, sharpest.)

282. VOCABULARY.

clemens, (gen.) clementis,	merciful	sanctus, i,	saint
igitur,	therefore	supplex, (gen.) supplicis,	beseeking,
miser, misera, miserum,	wretched	humble. (Often translated	
nunquam,	never	as an adverb,	humbly.)
patientia, ae,	patience	ubi,	where
rogo, âre, âvi, âtum,	to pray, ask	Jesus, u,	Jesus

The sacred name of Jesus is thus declined: Jesus, Jesu, Jesu, Jesum, Jesu, Jesu.

RULE.

283. Words denoting a part are qualified by a genitive denoting the whole. As: *Omnium sapientissimus*. The wisest of all. *Quis vestrum?* Which of you?

284. The comparative and superlative are not always translated by "more" and "most." Sometimes, the comparative is translated by "too," and the superlative by "very." *Gravior*, more, or too severe. *Gravissimus*, most, or very severe.

NOTE.—In parsing an adjective hereafter, compare and tell the degree of comparison before declining the adjective.

285. EXERCISE.

Peccator hominum miserrimus est. [A sinner is the most wretched of men.] Sancti esse felices in Cœlis possunt. [The saints can be happy in Heaven.] Sanctior esse possim! [May I be able to be holier!]

286. TRANSLATE AND PARSE:

1. Tu solus sanctus, Tu solus Dominus, Tu solus altissimus, Jesu Christe, cum Sancto Spiritu, in gloriâ Dei Patris. 2. Te, igitur, clementissime Pater, per Jesum Christum, Filium Tuum Dominum nostrum, supplices rogâmus. 3. Ubi est fortitudo et patientia tua? 4. Tu es patientia mea, Domine! 5. O Maria, ecce ego filius tuus! 6. Vir malus potest peccare in Deum suum. 7. In Deum meum peccare nunquam possim. 8. Sanctorum omnium altissima est Maria. 9. Mihi est servus fidelior. 10. Dicit sanctorum omnium altissimam esse Mariam. 11. O felices sancti Dei omnes!

287. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN:

1. Would that you had been more faithful! 2. Let us humbly pray to our most blessed Mother! 3. Would that you had never been able to sin against your God! 4. They were the saddest of all men. 5. You will be sadder. 6. He can be happier. 7. The saints are the happiest of all men. 8. A bad man is very wretched. 9. I think that a bad man is never very happy. 10. May I have fortitude and patience!

LESSON XXIX.

288. Some adjectives are irregularly compared. The six following form their superlative with *limus*:

Facilis, *easy*, facillior, facillimus.
 Similis, *like*, similior, simillimus.
 Gracilis, *lean*, gracillior, gracillimus.

Difficilis, *difficult*, difficillior, difficillimus.
 Dissimilis, *unlike*, dissimillior, dissimillimus.
 Humilis, *low*, humillior, humillimus.

299. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

1. I will be better. 2. To love the saints is very easy. 3. To be like the saints is very difficult. 4. The holy apostles were very poor. 5. It is meet and just. 6. The saints in Heaven pray for us wretched sinners. 7. The Sacred Heart is very dear to all good Catholics. 8. Would that I had never sinned! 9. Heaven is not like earth. 10. Behold the handmaid of the Lord!

LESSON XXX.

ADVERBS. SECOND CONJUGATION.

300. Adverbs are, for the most part, derived from adjectives. The positive commonly ends in *s*, *o*, or *ter*; the comparative, in *ius*, the neuter accusative singular of the adjective; and the superlative in *ime*; as:

Alte, *highly*, altius, altissime. Fortiter, *bravely*, fortius, fortissime. Tuto, *safely*, tutius, tutissime. Acriter, *sharply*, acrius, acerrime. Libere, *freely*, liberius, liberrime. Bene, *well*, melius, optime.

REMARK.—The adverb is placed near the word it qualifies; usually just before it.

RULE.

301. Adverbs modify verbs, participles, adjectives and other adverbs. *Facile* potest. (He is easily able.)

302. SECOND CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Moneo, I advise.

PRINCIPAL PARTS :

<i>Pres. Ind.</i> moneo,	<i>Pres. Infm.</i> monēre,	<i>Perf. Ind.</i> monui	<i>Supine.</i> monitum.
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INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT.		PERFECT.	
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
mon eo	mon ēmus	monu i	monu imus
mon es	mon ētis	monu isti	monu istis
mon et	mon ent	monu it	monu ērunt (ēre)
IMPERFECT.		PLUPERFECT.	
mon ēbam	mon ebāmus	monu eram	monu erāmus
mon ēbas	mon ebātis	monu eras	monu erātis
mon ēbat	mon ebant	monu erat	monu erant
FUTURE.		FUTURE PERFECT.	
mon ēbo	mon ebimus	monu ero	monu erimus
mon ēbis	mon ebitis	monu eris	monu eritis
mon ēbit	mon ebunt	monu erit	monu erint

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

PRESENT.		PERFECT.	
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
mon eam	mon eāmus	monu erim	monu erimus
mon eas	mon eātis	monu eris	monu eritis
mon eat	mon eant	monu erit	monu erint

IMPERFECT.		PLUPERFECT.	
mon ērem	mon erēmus	monu issem	monu issēmus
mon ēres	mon erētis	monu isses	monu issētis
mon ēret	mon erent	monu isset	monu issent

IMPERATIVE MODE.

PRESENT.	FUTURE.	
mon e	mon ête	mon êto mon êto
		mon etôte mon ento

INFINITIVE MODE.

PRES. mon êre.	PERF. monu isse.	FUT. monit ūrus esse.
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PARTICIPLES.

PRES. mon ens, (gen.) mon entis.	FUT. monit ūrus, a, um.
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GERUND.

<i>Gen.</i> , mon endi.	<i>Dat.</i> , mon endo.	<i>Acc.</i> , mon endum	<i>Abl.</i> , mon endo.
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SUPINE.

<i>Acc.</i> , monitum.	<i>Abl.</i> , monitu.
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303. PASSIVE VOICE:

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind., Moneor.	Pres. Inf., Monēri.	Perf. Ind., Monitus sum.
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INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT.		PERFECT.	
mon eor	mon ēmur	monit us sum	monit i sumus
mon ēris, (ēre)	mon ēmini	monit us es	monit i estis
mon ētur	monentur	monit us est	monit i sunt
IMPERFECT.		PLUPERFECT.	
mon ēbar	mon ebāmur	monit us eram	monit i erāmus
mon ebāris, (āre)	mon ebamini	monit us eras	monit i erātis
mon ebātur	mon ebantur	monit us erat	monit i erant
FUTURE.		FUTURE PERFECT.	
mon ēbor	mon ebimur	monit us ero	monit i erimus
mon eberis, (ere)	mon ebimini	monit us eris	monit i eritis
mon ebitur	mon ebuntur	monit us erit	monit i erunt

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

PRESENT.		PERFECT.	
mon ear	mon eāmur	monit us sim	monit i simus
mon eāris, (āre)	mon eamini	monit us sis	monit i sitis
mon eātur	mon eantur	monit us sit	monit i sint
IMPERFECT.		PLUPERFECT.	
mon ērer	mon erēmur	monit us essem	monit i essēmus
mon erēris, (ēre)	mon eremini	monit us esses	monit i essētis
mon erētur	mon erentur.	monit us esset	monit i essent

THE MANTRINA.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

mon ěre	PRESENT.	mon emini		mon ětor mon ětor	FUTURE.	mon entor
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INFINITIVE MODE.

Pres., mon ěri. Perf., monit us esse. Fut., monit um iri.

FARTICIPLES.

Pres., ———. Perf., monit us, a, um. Fut., mon endus, a, um.

Read over Lesson XV. Notice that the first and second conjugations differ from each other only in those tenses derived from the first stem. All tenses formed from the second and third stems are alike in all conjugations.

Like *maneo*, conjugate the verbs in the following

304. VOCABULARY.

deleo, ěre, delěvi, delětum, to destroy	maneo, ěre, mansi, mansum, to remain
doceo, docěre, docui, doctum, to teach	moveo, ěre, movi, motum, to move
doleo, ěre, ui, itum, to grieve	persuadeo, ěre, persuāsi, persuāsum, to persuade
fleo, ěre, ěvi, ětum, to weep, bewail	
habeo, ěre, ui, itum, to have	teneo, ěre, tenui, tentum, to hold
jubeo, ěre, jussi, jussum, to order	timeo, ěre, timui, —, to fear
video, ěre, vidi, visum, to see, look, behold.	

LESSON XXXI.

DATIVE OF ADVANTAGE.

RULE.

305. Most verbs signifying to help, please, command, obey, pardon, persuade, trust, injure, threaten, be angry, and the like, govern the dative case.

Parce mihi! (Spare me!)

306. VOCABULARY.

graviter, gravely, sorely, heavily, severely	labor, ōris, labor
humilitas, ātis, humility, abjection	valde, greatly, very much
inimicus, i, enemy, adversary	vehementer, vehemently, mightily, exceedingly, extremely

307. EXERCISE.

Bonus vir valde timet Dominum. [A good man greatly fears the Lord.]
 Utinam tibi facilius persuaděre possim! [Would that I could persuade you more easily!] Gravissime doleo. [I grieve very sorely.] Deus me (or mihi) amāre pauperes jubet. [God commands me to love the poor.]

308. TRANSLATE AND PARSE:

1. Vide humilitātem meam et labōrem meum. 2. Vidi peccatōres valde flentes. 3. Oculi Dei nostras culpas viděrunt. 4. Mea culpa a Deo visa est. 5. Anima mea est tristis. Fleo et vehementer doleo. 6. Per signum crucis de inimicis nostris libera nos, Deus noster! 7. Sanctus Spir-

itus nos sapientiam docēbit. 8. Annos centum in terrā non manebimus
 9. Dominus hominum pessimōrum urbes delēvit. 10. Peccatōres homini-
 bus malis facilius persuādent. 11. Deus omnes esse bonos jussit 12. A
 sanctis moniti ad beātam Mariam orāmus.

309. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

1. The weeping boys are concealing their faults from their father.
 2. Let us remain in the church three hours. 3. I have grieved exceedingly
 on account of my sins. 4. The saints are very unlike sinners. 5. I think
 that the good are able to love their enemies. 6. You will persuade us very
 easily. 7. The enemies of God were greatly excited. 8. Let us teach the
 poor. 9. The saints will behold God forever in Heaven. 10. We are not
 worthy to be called saints. 11. I have sinned greatly and I am very sad.
 12. Teach me wisdom, O Holy Ghost!



LESSON XXXII.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

310. HIC, *this*.

Sing.			Plural.		
hic	haec	hoc	hi	hae	haec
hujus	hujus	hujus	horum,	harum,	horum
huic	huic	huic	his	his	his
hunc	hanc	hoc	hos	has	haec
hoc	hac	hoc	his	his	his

311. IS, *he, this*.

Sing.			Plural.		
is	ea	id	ei, ii	cae	ea
ejus	ejus	ejus	eorum	earum	eorum
ei	ei	ei	eis, iis	eis, iis	eis, iis
eum	eam	id	eos	eas	ea
eo	ea	eo	eis, iis	eis, iis	eis, iis

312. Ille, *he or that*.

Sing.		
ille	illa	illud
illius	illius	illius
illi	illi	illi
illum	illam	illud
illo	illa	illo

[Plural like *boni*.]

313. Idem, *the same*.

Sing.			Plural.		
idem	eadem	idem	eidem	eadem	eadem
eiusdem,	eiusdem,	eiusdem	eorundem,	earundem,	eorundem
eidem	eidem	eidem	eisdem	eisdem	eisdem
eundem,	eandem,	idem	isidem	isidem	isidem
eodem	eodem	eodem	eisdem	eisdem	eisdem
			isidem	isidem	isidem

314. Ipse, ipsa, ipsum, *self*, is declined like totus. (70.)

315. Iste, ista, istud, *that*, is declined like ille. (312.)

316. These demonstratives are sometimes used alone as pronouns, and some-
 times with nouns as adjectives. When used as adjectives, they agree in gender,
 number and case with the nouns they qualify, like other adjectives.

317. A demonstrative, when used adjectively, is parsed like an adjective; when
 used as a pronoun, like a noun.

318. VOCABULARY.

divinus, a, um,	divine	enim,	for
divitiae, ārum, (pl.),	wealth, riches	luceo; ēre, luxi, —,	to shine
exalto, āre, āvi, ātum,	to exalt	lux, lucis,	light
honor, honōris,	honor	tenebrae, ārum, (pl.),	darkness
justitia, ae,	justice	unitas, ātis,	unity

319. EXERCISE.

Per Ipsum, et cum Ipso, et in Ipso, est Tibi Deo Patri omnipotenti, in unitate Spiritus Sancti, omnis honor et gloria. [Through Him, and with Him, and in Him, is to Thee, God, the Father Almighty, in the unity of the Holy Ghost, all honor and glory.] Per eundem Dominum nostrum Jesum Christum Filium Tuum. [Through the same Jesus Christ, Thy Son, our Lord.] In sæculum sæculi. [Forever and ever.] Ipse homo est inimicus Dei. [The man himself is an enemy of God.]

320. TRANSLATE AND PARSE :

1. In principio erat Verbum, et Verbum erat apud Deum ; et Deus erat Verbum. Hoc erat in principio apud Deum. 2. In ipso vita erat, et vita erat lux hominum ; et lux in tenebris lucet. 3. Vidimus gloriam ejus. 4. Gloria et divitiæ in domo ejus ; et justitia ejus manet in sæculum sæculi. 5. Cornu ejus exaltabitur in gloriâ. 6. Oculos habent et non vidēbunt. 7. Laudāmus nomen Tuum in sæculum, et in sæculum sæculi. 8. Divinum auxilium maneat semper nobiscum. 9. Ille homo erat bonus. 10. Idem fuit sanctus papa. 11. Deus illum amābat. 12. Hic se non laudāvit. 13. Dicit se bonum futurum esse. 14. Putat se persuasurum esse illi.

321. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN :

1. On account of all these things, let us persuade him. 2. Do not fear this man. 3. I have wept exceedingly on account of this sin. 4. The blessed Virgin remained near the cross of Jesus. 5. Christ is the light of the world. 6. This life is very short. 7. Jesus remained among men thirty-three years. 8. This man is unlike that. 9. Let us not destroy this great city. 10. The Holy Ghost has taught him wisdom.

LESSON XXXIII.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

322. A relative pronoun refers to some preceding word or phrase called its antecedent. With this antecedent the relative agrees in gender and number, but its case depends upon the construction of the sentence in which it stands.

RULE.

323. A relative pronoun agrees with its antecedent in gender and number. Hic est vir quem vidisti. (This is the man whom you saw.)

324. Sometimes the relative is used as a demonstrative, and then it is parsed exactly as a demonstrative would be under the same circumstances.

325. The simple relative QUI, who, which, that, is thus declined :

Singular.			Plural.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. qui	quæ	quod	N. qui	quæ	quæ
G. cujus	cujus	cujus	G. quorum	quarum	quorum
D. cui	cui	cui	D. quibus	quibus	quibus
AC. quem	quam	quod	AC. quos	quas	quæ
V. _____	_____	_____	V. _____	_____	_____
AB. quo	qua	quo	AB. quibus	quibus	quibus

326. VOCABULARY.

adjuvo, āre, āvi, ātum,	to help, aid,	iniquitas, ātis,	iniquity
	assist	juventus, ūtis, (f.),	youth
cursus, us,	course, race	laetifico, āre, āvi, ātum,	to give joy
custos, ōdis,	guardian	sanctifico, āre, āvi, ātum,	to hallow
consummo, āre, āvi, ātum,	to finish,	servo, āre, āvi, ātum,	to keep, save,
	consummate		preserve
habito, āre, āvi, ātum,	to dwell	saepe, saepius, saepissime,	often

327. ORDER OF PARSING A RELATIVE :

Decline it. Gender, number. Why? Case. Why? Rule.

328. MODEL WORD :

Vir *qui* orat bonus est. (The man who prays is good.) *Qui* is a relative pronoun. Declined: Qui, quae, quod, etc. [Give the declension in full.] Masculine gender and singular number, to agree with its antecedent, *vir*, according to the rule: "A relative pronoun agrees with its antecedent in gender and number." (323.) Nominative case, subject of *orat*, according to the rule: "Subject of a verb in a finite mode is put in the nominative case." [162.]

329. TRANSLATE AND PARSE :

1. Pater noster, Qui es in Coelis, sanctificetur nomen Tuum! 2. Ad Deum, Qui laetificat juventutem meam. 3. Angele Dei, qui custos es mei! 4. Ecce enim Deus adjuvat me. 5. Felix qui cursum consummavit, fidem servavit. 6. Beati, qui habitant in domo Tua, Domine, in saecula saeculorum laudabunt Te. 7. Tu es Deus, Quem amo super omnia. 8. Hi sunt quibus persuasisti. 9. Beatae Mariae, quae est Mater Dei, maxime amavi. 10. Hoc est templum in quo rosarium recitabimus. 11. Sancti sunt quibuscum est Deus. 12. Cujus gloriam vidimus. 13. Quibus hominibus persuademus.

330. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN :

1. Let us pray to the blessed Mary ever Virgin, whose son is Christ the Lord. 2. The peace of God will remain with all those who fear him. 3. He whom God loves will be happy. 4. God loves all those who are good. 5. I, whom you see, am not worthy to be called your father. 6. Let the house of God always be hallowed. 7. The saints will pray for those who sign themselves with the sign of the cross. 8. Let us sign ourselves with this holy sign. 9. This sign is very dear to God. 10. I myself will teach you the sign of the cross.

LESSON XXXIV.

331. THIRD CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Rego, I rule.

PRINCIPAL PARTS :

Pres. Ind.
rego,

Pres. Infm.
regere,

Perf. Ind.
rexī,

Supine.
rectum.

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT.		PERFECT.	
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
reg o	reg imus	rex i	rex imus
reg is	reg itis	rex isti	rex istis
reg it	reg unt	rex it	rex erunt (ēre)
IMPERFECT.		PLUPERFECT.	
reg ēbam	reg ebāmus	rex eram	rex erāmus
reg ēbas	reg ebātis	rex eras	rex erātis
reg ēbat	reg ebant	rex erat	rex erant
FUTURE.		FUTURE PERFECT.	
reg am	reg ēmus	rex ero	rex erimus
reg es	reg ētis	rex eris	rex eritis
reg et	reg ent	rex erit	rex erint

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

PRESENT.		PERFECT.	
reg am	reg āmus	rex erim	rex erimus
reg as	reg ātis	rex eris	rex eritis
reg at	reg ant	rex erit	rex erint
IMPERFECT.		PLUPERFECT.	
reg erem	reg erēmus	rex issem	rex issēmus
reg eres	reg erētis	rex isses	rex issētis
reg eret	reg erent	rex isset	rex issent

IMPERATIVE MODE.

PRESENT.	FUTURE.	
reg e	reg ite	reg itōte
		reg unto

INFINITIVE MODE.

PRES. reg ere.	PERF. rex isse.	FUT. rect ūrus essa.
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PARTICIPLES.

PRES. reg ens, (gen.) reg entis.	FUT. rect ūrus, a, um.
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GERUND.

<i>Gen.</i> , reg endi.	<i>Dat.</i> , reg endo.	<i>Acc.</i> , reg endum	<i>Abl.</i> , reg endo.
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SUPINE.

<i>Acc.</i> , rect um.	<i>Abl.</i> , rect u.
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332. PASSIVE VOICE.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind., Reg or.	Pres. Inf., Reg i.	Perf. Ind., Rect ns sum.
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INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT.		PERFECT.	
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
reg or	reg imur	rect us sum	rect i sumus
reg eris, (ere)	reg imini	rect us es	rect i estis
reg itur	reg untur	rect us est	rect i sunt
IMPERFECT.		PLUPERFECT.	
reg ēbar	reg ebāmur	rect us eram	rect i erāmus
reg ebāris, (āre)	reg ebamini	rect us eras	rect i erātis
reg ebātur	reg ebantur	rect us erat	rect i erant

FUTURE.		FUTURE PERFECT.	
reg ar	reg ĕmur	rect us ero	rect i erimus
reg ĕris, (ĕre)	reg emini	rect us eris	rect i eritis
reg ĕtur	reg entur	rect us erit	rect i erunt
SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.			
PRESENT.		PERFECT.	
reg ar	reg Āmur.	rect us sim	rect i simus
reg āris, (āre)	reg amini	rect us sis	rect i sitis
reg ātur	reg antur	rect us sit	rect i sint
IMPERFECT.		PLUPERFECT.	
reg erer	reg erĕmur	rect us essem	rect i essĕmus
reg erĕris, (ĕre)	reg eremini	rect us esses	rect i essĕtis
reg erĕtur	reg erentur	rect us esset	rect i essent
IMPERATIVE MODE.			
PRESENT.		FUTURE.	
reg ere	reg imini	reg itor	reg untor
		reg itor	
INFINITIVE MODE.			
Pres., regl.	Perf., rectus esse.	Fut., rectum iri.	
PARTICIPLES.			
Pres., —.	Perf., rectus, a, um.	Fut., regendus, a, um.	

☞ Read over Lesson XV. Here again notice that the conjugations differ from each other only in tenses derived from the first stem.

NOTE.—The perfect (or second) stem ending in *ev, ev, or iv*, sometimes drops *v*, and is contracted before *s* and *r*. *Mundasti*, for *mundavisti*.

333. VOCABULARY.

ac	and	eruo, ere, ĩi, utum,	to deliver,
accendo, ere, di, sum,	to enkindle		pluck out, snatch
adduco, ere, duxi, ductum,	to bring	flamma, ae,	flame
amor, amōris,	love	ignitus, a, um,	burning
ascendo, ere, di, sum,	to ascend	incensum, i,	incense
benedico, ere, dixi, dictum,	to bless	iniquus, a, um,	unjust
calculus, i,	coal	Isa'ias, ae,	Isaia
caro, carnis, (f.),	flesh	mons, montis, (m.),	mount, mountain
charitas, ātis,	charity	tabernaculum, i,	tabernacle, tent
deduco, ere, duxi, ductum,	to conduct	veritas, ātis,	truth
descendo, ere, di, sum,	to descend	vivus, a, um,	living
dolōsus, a, um,	deceitful	utilitas, ātis,	benefit
discerno, ere, crĕvi, crĕtum,	to discern,	visibilis, e,	visible
	distinguish	vivo, ere, vixi, victum,	to live
emitto, ere, mĭsi, mĭssum,	to send forth	mundus, i,	world

334. TRANSLATE AND PARSE :

1. Judica me, Deus, et discerne causam meam de gente non sancta : ab homine iniquo et dolōso erue me. 2. Emitte lucem Tuam et veritatem Tuam : ipsa me deduxerunt et adduxerunt in montem sanctum Tuum, et in tabernacula Tua. 3. Munda cor meum ac labia mea, omnipotens Deus, Qui labia Isaiae prophĕtae calculo mundasti ignito. 4. Incensum istud a Te benedic-

- tum ascendat ad Te, Domine, et descendat super nos misericordia Tua.
 5. Accendat in nobis Dominus ignem Sui et flammam æternæ charitatis.
 6. Benedicat vos omnipotens Deus, Pater, et Filius, et Spiritus Sanctus. Amen.
 7. Cor meum et caro mea exultavērunt in Deum vivum.

335. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN :

1. God will bless those who have charity in their hearts. 2. Let us adore the living God. 3. O Mary, Queen of all saints, pray for us ! 4. The peace of God is always with the just. 5. Jesus ascended into Heaven, and will judge all men at the hour of death. 6. The priest was blessing the incense before the high altar. 7. His guardian angel conducted him to the Church of God. 8. On this mountain I saw the people of many nations. 9. The angels, who always behold the living God, pray for us sinners. 10. Angels have often conducted good men.

LESSON XXXV.

CAPIO. ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.

336. Verbs of the third conjugation whose present indicative, first person, singular, ends in *io*, are conjugated like *capio*. The only irregularity occurs in the tenses formed from the first stem, where an *i* is inserted before the ending in some forms.

337. CAPIO, *I take*.

ACTIVE VOICE.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Cāpio, capere, cepi, captum.

INDICATIVE MODE.

PPRES.	capio, capis, capit;	capimus, capitis, capiunt.
IMP.	capiebam, capiebas, capiebat;	capiebamus, capiebatis, capiebant.
FUT.	capiam, capies, capiet;	capiemus, capietis, capient.
PERF.	cepi, cepisti, cepit;	cepimus, cepistis, ceperunt.
PLUP.	ceperam, ceperas, ceperat;	ceperamus, ceperatis, ceperant.
F. PER.	cepero, ceperis, ceperit;	ceperimus, ceperitis, ceperint.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

PRES.	capiam, capias, capiat;	capiamus, capiatis, capiant.
IMP.	caperem, caperes, caperet;	caperemus, caperetis, caperent.
PERF.	ceperim, ceperis, ceperit;	ceperimus, ceperitis, ceperint.
PLUP.	cepissem, cepisses, cepisset;	cepissemus, cepissetis, cepissent.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

PRES.	cape;	capite.
FUT.	capito, capito;	capitote, capiunto.

INFINITIVE MODE.

PRES. capere. PERF. cepisse. FUT. capturus esse.

PARTICIPLES.

PRES. capiens, (gen.) capientis. FUT. capturus.

GERUND.

Gen. capiendi. Dat. capiendo. Acc. capiendum. Abl. capiendo.

SUPINE.

Acc. captum. Abl. captu.

338. PASSIVE VOICE.

PRIN. PARTS.: Capior, capi, captus sum.

INDICATIVE MODE.

	Singular.	Plural.
PRES.	capior, caperis, capitor;	capimur, capimini, capiuntur.
Imp.	capiebar, capiebaris, capiebatur;	capiebamur, capiebamini, capiebantur.
FUT.	capiar, capieris, capietur;	capiemur, capiemini, capientur.
PERF.	captus sum, es, est;	capti sumus, estis, sunt.
PLUP.	captus eram, eras, erat;	capti eramus, eratis, erant.
F. PERF.	captus ero, eris, erit;	capti erimus, eritis, erunt.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

PRES.	capiar, capiaris, capiator;	capiamur, capiamini, capiantur.
Imp.	caperer, capereris, caperetur;	caperemur, caperemini, caperentur.
PERF.	captus sim, sis, sit;	capti simus, sitis, sint.
PLUP.	captus essem, esses, esset;	capti essemus, essetis, essent.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

PRES.	capere;	capimini.
FUT.	capitor, capitor;	———, capiuntor.

INFINITIVE.

PRES.	capi.
PERF.	captus esse.
FUT.	captum iri.

PARTICIPLES.

PERF.	captus,
FUT.	captendus.

339. VOCABULARY.

Andrēas, ae,	Andrew	Joannes, Joannis,	John
comprehendo, ere, di, sum,	to comprehend	mitto, ere, misi, missum,	to send
credo, ere, didi, ditum,	to believe	nihil, (indeclinable noun),	nothing
deprecatio, ōnis,	prayer	Paulus, i,	Paul
dico, ere, dixi, dictum,	to say	Petrus, i,	Peter
dimitto, ere, misi, missum,	to forgive	perduco, ere, duxi, ductum,	to bring
	dismiss, send away	praesens, (gen.) praesentis,	present
facio, ere, feci, factum,	to make, do	praeteritus, a, um,	past
factor, ōris,	maker	propitius, a, um,	merciful
genitrix, icis,	mother	quaeso, ere, i vi or ii, —,	to beseech,
gloriōsus, a, um,	glorious	quoque,	pray, beg
intercēdo, ere, cessi, cessum,	to intercede, make intercession	requiesco, ere, ēvi, ētum,	and, also
		suscipio, ere, cēpi, ceptum,	to receive
invisibilis, e,	invisible	*que.	and
	tollo, ere, sustuli, sublātum,	to take away	

*Que is always an enclitic. That is, it is always attached to another word.

RULE.

340. When a noun or pronoun together with a participle, adjective, or noun, forms a separate clause grammatically independent of the rest of the sentence, it is said to be in the ablative absolute. *Hoc factō.* (This having been done.)

REMARK.—The ablative absolute may denote time, cause, means, condition, etc., as will be seen by a study of the following exercise.

341. EXERCISE.

Sacerdos, signo crucis factō, dixit. [The priest, after he had made the sign of the cross, (literally : the sign of the cross having been made,) said.] *Hoc peccatōre, ei persuadēre facile poterimus.* [Since this man is a sinner, (literally : this [man] [being] a sinner,) we shall easily be able to persuade him.] *Jesus, viro malo rege, in nobis habitāvit.* [Jesus dwelt among us when a bad man was king.] (Literally : a bad man [being] king.) *Deo me amante, felix sum.* [I am happy, if God loves me.] (lit. : God loving me.) *Libera nos, quaesumus, Domine, ab omnibus malis, praeteritis, praesentibus, et futūris : et intercedente beāta et gloriōsa semper Virgine Dei Genetrice Maria, cum beātis Apostolis Tuis Petro et Paulo, atque Andrēa, et omnibus Sanctis, da propitiū pacem in diēbus nostris.* [Deliver us, we beseech Thee, O Lord, from all evils, past, present, and to come ; and by the intercession of the blessed and glorious Mary ever Virgin, Mother of God, together with Thy blessed Apostles Peter and Paul, and Andrew, and all the Saints, mercifully grant peace in our days.]

342. TRANSLATE AND PARSE :

1. *Suscipiat Dominus sacrificium de manibus tuis ad laudem et gloriam nominis Sui, ad utilitatem quoque nostram totiusque Ecclesiae Suae sanctae.* 2. *Qui Tecum vivit et regnat in unitate Spiritus Sancti Deus per omnia saecula saeculorum.* 3. *Ecce Agnus Dei, ecce Qui tollit peccata mundi.* 4. *In principio erat Verbum, et Verbum erat apud Deum : et Deus erat Verbum : hoc erat in principio apud Deum. Omnia per Ipsum facta sunt, et sine Ipso factum est nihil quod factum est : in Ipso vita erat, et vita erat lux hominum : et lux in tenebris lucet, et tenebrae eam non comprehendērunt.* 5. *Fuit homo missus a Deo, cui nomen erat Joannes.* 6. *Et Verbum caro factum est, et habitavit in nobis.* 7. *Et fidelium animae, per misericordiam Dei, requiescant in pace.* 8. *Credo in unum Deum Patrem omnipotentem, factorem Coeli et terrae, visibilium omnium et invisibilium.* 9. *Dei Genitrix, intercede pro nobis.* 10. *Qui tollis peccata mundi, suscipe deprecationem nostram.* 11. *Rosario recitato, signum crucis fecimus.* 12. *Omnipotens Deus, dimissis peccatis tuis, perducat te ad vitam aeternam.* 13. *Quo dicto, sacerdos se signo crucis signat.*

343. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN :

1. After my sins were forgiven [abl. absolute,] I recited the rosary. 2. When this was said, I asked all the saints for their prayers. 3. If the blessed Virgin is praying for me, I fear nothing. 4. After I had said my prayers, I saw a holy man praying to Saint Peter and Saint Paul. 5. Jesus

Christ was made man. 6. The apostles were often captured by bad men, but their guardian angels were always with them. 7. You believe that Christ is God. 8. May I never speak against the Lord our God. 9. Would that I had always forgiven my enemies!

LESSON XXXVI.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.

344. Every conditional sentence consists of two parts: the "condition" and the "conclusion." The condition is generally introduced by *si*, if; *nisi*, unless; *ni*, not; or *sin*, but if. Sometimes only one clause is expressed, the other being understood.

There are three forms of conditional sentences.

345. FIRST FORM.—*Indicative* in both clauses indicates that if the condition is true, then the conclusion is true. *Si bonus es, felix es.* (If you are good, you are happy.)

346. SECOND FORM.—*Subjunctive present, or perfect*, in both clauses implies that the supposition may, perhaps, be realized. *Si bonus sis, felix sis.* (If you should be good, you would be happy.)

347. THIRD FORM.—*Subjunctive imperfect, or pluperfect*, in both clauses, implies that the supposition cannot be realized. Imperfect, that it cannot be realized in present time. Pluperfect, that it could not have been realized in past time. *Si bonus esses, felix esses.* (If you were good, you would be happy.) *Si bonus fuisses, felix fuisses.* (If you had been good, you would have been happy.)

348.—MIXED FORMS.—Sometimes the condition belongs to one of the three forms just given, while the conclusion belongs to another of the three forms. *Quem timeam, si Deus me amat?* (Whom should I fear, if God loves me?) Sometimes, the conclusion is expressed by the imperative. *Si erravi, ignosce.* [If I have erred, pardon (me.)]

349. VOCABULARY.

caecus, a, um,	blind	glorifico, āre, āvi, ātum,	to glorify
castrum, i,	fortress	illic,	there
castra, ōrum, (pl.)	camp, armies in camp	lucidus, a, um,	lightsome, full of light
coelestis, e,	heavenly	opus, operis,	work
cognosco, ere, nōvi, nitum,	to know	proelium, i,	battle.
consisto, ere, stiti, stitum,	to stand together	quod si,	but if, and if
delictum, i,	fault, offense	Satanas, ae,	Satan
dexter, tera, terum,	right	scandalizo, āre, āvi, ātum,	to cause to offend, to scandalize
diligō, ere, dilexi, dilectum,	to love	simplex, (gen.) icis,	simple
divido, ere, visi, visum,	to divide	utique,	surely, certainly, indeed
ejicio, ere, jēci, jectum,	to cast out, drive out	quoniam,	for, since, because
exsurgo, ere, surrexi, —,	to rise up	nox, noctis,	night
gaudeo, ēre, gavisus sum,	to be glad	revertō, ere, ti, sum,	to return
		dirigo, ere, rexi, rectum,	to direct

350. TRANSLATE AND PARSE:

1. Si consistant adversum me castra, non timēbit cor meum. 2. Si exsurgat versum me proelium, in hoc ego sperābo. 3. Quodsi oculus tuus dexter scandalizat te, erue eum. 4. Si oculus tuus fuerit simplex totum corpus tuum lucidum erit. 5. Si enim dimiseritis hominibus peccāta eōrum, dimittet et vobis Pater vester coelestis delicta vestra. 6. Et si Satanas Satanam ejicit, adversus se divisus est. 7. Si omnes scandalizāti fuerint in te, ego nunquam scandalizābor. 8. Si de mundo fuissētis, mundus, quod suum erat, diligeret. 9. Si opera non fecissem in eis, quae nemo alius fecit, peccātum non habērent. 10. Si cognovissētis me, et Patrem meum utique cognovissētis. 11. Si diligeretis me, gauderetis, utique. 12. Si ascendero in Coelum, Tu illic es. 13. Si caeci essētis non haberētis peccātum. 14. Si ego glorifico me ipsum, gloria mea nihil est.

351. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

1. If you love God, you are happy. 2. If you will love God, you will be happy. 3. If you would love God, you would be happy. 4. If you were (now) loving God, you would (now) be happy. 5. If you had loved God, you would have been happy. 6. If you love God, pray to the blessed Virgin. 7. If you loved God, you would pray to the blessed Virgin. 8. If you had loved God, you would have prayed to the blessed Virgin. 9. If my enemies forgive me, I will forgive them. 10. If my enemies have forgiven me, I have forgiven them.

LESSON XXXVII.

ABLATIVE OF TIME.

352. VOCABULARY.

accēdo, ere cessi, cessum,	to come	gravo, āre, āvi, ātum,	to be heavy
	to approach		upon, oppress, burden
autem,	but	mane, (n.), [indec. noun],	morning
accipio, ere, cēpi, ceptum,	to take,	medius, a, um,	middle, mid
	receive	mediā nocte,	at midnight
azy'mus, a, um,	unleavened	nuptiae, ārum,	marriage, wedding
(Used as a noun, the "Azy'mes,"		panis, panis, (m.),	bread
"feast of unleavened bread.")		respondeo, ēre, di, sum,	to answer,
Cana, ae,	Cana	tempus, temporis,	time
civitas, ātis,	city, state	vesper, vesperis,	evening
clamor, ōris,	cry, clamor	discipulus, i,	disciple
ibi.	there	Galilaea, ae,	Galilee
	confirmo, āre, āvi, ātum,		to strengthen

RULE.

353. The time when anything takes place is put in the ablative case. *Eo die revertit.* (On that day he returned.)

354. Notice the difference between the ablative of time and the accusative of time. The ablative is used more in reference to a single point of time; the accusative to duration of time. *Eo die ambulavit.* (He walked on that day.) *Eum diem ambulavit.* [He walked during that day, (all day long.)]

355. TRANSLATE AND PARSE :

1. In illo tempore respondens Jesus dixit. 2. Mane autem revertens in civitatem. 3. Media autem nocte clamor factus est. 4. Prima autem die Azymorum accesserunt discipuli ad Jesum. 5. Quoniam die ac nocte gravata est super me manus Tua. 6. Dirigatur, Domine, oratio mea sicut incensum in conspectu Tuo. 7. Et die tertia nuptiae factae sunt in Cana Galilaeae; et erat mater Jesu ibi. Vocatus est autem et Jesus et discipuli ejus ad nuptias. 8. Panem caelestem accipiam et nomen Domini invocabo. 9. Beati qui non viderunt et crediderunt. 10. Confirma me in verbis Tuis. 11. Tenebit me dextera Tua.

356. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN :

1. At morning and evening I will praise the Lord. 2. At the same time I saw a servant of God saying prayers. 3. Do not grieve on account of this thing. 4. At that time you did not believe. 5. Would that this sinner wept day and night on account of his crimes! 6. If you had grieved on account of your sins, you would have been forgiven. 7. Return in the morning! 8. On that day you were in the temple. 9. In those days the prayers of the blessed Virgin strengthened you. 10. Do not do this at this time, if you love your guardian angel.

LESSON XXXVIII.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

357. VOCABULARY.

advocata, ae,	advocate	manduco, are, avi, atum,	to eat
ago, ere, egi, actum,	to do, act	nuntio, are, avi, atum,	to declare,
gratias agere,	to give thanks		announce
beneficium, i,	benefit, favor, blessing	ostendo, ere, di, sum,	to show
clamo, are, avi, atum,	to cry	pereo, ire, ii, itum,	to perish, be lost
concedo, ere, cessi, cessum,	to grant	perpetuus, a, um,	perpetual
converto, ere, ti, sum,	to turn,	pius, a, um,	pious, loving
	turn towards	pono, ere, posui, positum,	to set,
custodia, ae,	watch, guard		put, place
custodio, ire, ivi or ii, itum,	to guard,	praesidium, i,	strength, help
	preserve		protection
decus, decoris,	beauty	requies, etis, (f.), [acc. requiem],	rest
dulcis, e,	sweet	salve!	hail!
dulcedo, inis,	comfort, sweetness	salvo, are, avi, atum,	to save
eja! (interj.),	come! come then!	siquis, siquae, siquid,	if anyone,
ergo,	then, therefore		if anything
Eva, ae,	Eve	suspiro, are, avi, atum,	to sigh
exaudio, ire, ivi or ii, itum,	to hear	tribuo, ere, ui, utum,	to grant, give,
exilium, i,	banishment, exile		bestow
exul, ulis,	an exile, banished person	universus, a, um,	all
fragilitas, atis,	weakness, frailty	vallis, vallis,	vale, valley
gemo, ere, ui, itum,	to groan	venter, tris,	womb
lacryma, ae,	tear	virtus, virtutis,	power, virtue
	venio, ire, veni, ventum,		to come.

358. FOURTH CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

Audio, I hear.

PRINCIPAL PARTS :

<i>Pres. Ind.</i> audio,	<i>Pres. Inf.</i> audire,	<i>Perf. Ind.</i> audivi,	<i>Supine.</i> auditum.
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INDICATIVE MODE.

	PRESENT.		PERFECT.
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
aud io	aud imus	audiv i	audiv imus
aud is	aud itis	audiv isti	audiv istis
aud it	aud iunt	audiv it	audiv erunt (ēre)
	IMPERFECT.		PLUPERFECT.
aud iēbam	aud iebāmus	audiv eram	audiv erāmus
aud iēbas	aud iebātis	audiv eras	audiv erātis
aud iēbat	aud iēbant	audiv erat	audiv erant
	FUTURE.		FUTURE PERFECT.
aud iam	aud iēmus	audiv ero	audiv erimus
aud ies	aud iētis	audiv eris	audiv eritis
aud iet	aud ient	audiv erit	audiv erint

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

	PRESENT.		PERFECT.
aud iam	aud iāmus	audiv erim	audiv erimus
aud ias	aud iātis	audiv eris	audiv eritis
aud iat	aud iant	audiv erit	audiv erint
	IMPERFECT.		PLUPERFECT.
aud irem	aud irēmus	audiv issem	audiv issēmus
aud ires	aud irētis	audiv isses	audiv issētis
aud iret	aud irent	audiv isset	audiv issent

IMPERATIVE MODE.

	PRESENT.		FUTURE.
aud i	aud ite	aud ito	aud itōte
		aud ito	audi unto

INFINITIVE MODE.

PRES. aud ire.	PERF. audiv isse.	FUT. audit ūrus esse.
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PARTICIPLES.

PRES. aud iens, (gen.) aud ientis.	FUT. audit ūrus, a, um.
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GERUND.

<i>Gen.</i> , aud iendi.	<i>Dat.</i> , aud iendo.	<i>Acc.</i> , aud iendum	<i>Abl.</i> , aud iendo.
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SUPINE.

<i>Acc.</i> , audīt um.	<i>Abl.</i> , audīt u.
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PASSIVE VOICE.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Ind., aud ior. Pres. Inf., aud iri. Perf. Ind., auditus sum.

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT.		PERFECT.	
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
aud ior	aud imur	auditus sum	auditi sumus
aud iris, (ire)	aud imini	auditus es	auditi estis
aud itur	aud iuntur	auditus est	auditi sunt
IMPERFECT.		PLUPERFECT.	
aud iēbar	audi ebāmur	auditus eram	auditi erāmus
aud iebāris, (āre)	audi ebamini	auditus eras	auditi erātis
aud iebātur	audi ebantur	auditus erat	auditi erant
FUTURE.		FUTURE PERFECT.	
aud iar	aud iēmur	auditus ero	auditi erimus
aud iēris, (ēre)	aud iemini	auditus eris	auditi eritis
aud iētur	aud ientur	auditus erit	auditi erunt

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

PRESENT.		PERFECT.	
audi ar	audi āmur	auditus sim	auditi simus
audi āris, (āre)	audi iamini	auditus sis	auditi sitis
audi ātur	audi antur	auditus sit	auditi sint
IMPERFECT.		PLUPERFECT.	
aud irer	aud irēmur	auditus essem	auditi essēmus
aud irēris, (ēre)	aud iremini	auditus esses	auditi essētis
aud irētur	aud irentur	auditus esset	auditi essent

IMPERATIVE MODE.

PRESENT.	FUTURE.
aud ire	aud itor
aud imini	aud itor
	aud iuntor

INFINITIVE MODE.

Pres., aud iri. Perf., auditus esse. Fut., auditum iri.

PARTICIPLES.

Pres., —. Perf., auditus, a, um. Fut., audiendus, a, um.

RULE.

359. The indirect object of a verb is put in the dative case. Ego hunc librum tibi donabo. (I will give this book to you.)

360. EXERCISE.

Agnus Dei, Qui tollis peccata mundi, dona nobis pacem. [Lamb of God, who takest away the sins of the world, give us peace.] Dixit Dominus Domino meo. [The Lord said to my Lord.] Angelus Domini nuntiavit Mariae. [The angel of the Lord declared unto Mary.] Concède misericors Deus, fragilitati nostrae praesidium. [Grant us, O merciful God, strength against our weakness.] In quorum manibus iniquitates sunt. [In whose hands are iniquities.] Qua de causā ad Dominum nostrum orēmus. [For this reason let us pray to our Lord.]

361. TRANSLATE, PARSE, AND COMMIT TO MEMORY.

Salve, regīna, mater misericordiæ! vita, dulcēdo, et spes nostra, salve.

Ad te clamāmus, exules filii Evæ. Ad te suspirāmus, gementes et flentes, in hac lacrymārum valle.

Eia regē advocāta nostra, illos tuos misericordes oculos ad nos converte.

Et Jesum, benedictum fructum ventris tui, nobis post hoc exilium ostende.

O clemens, O pia, O dulcis Virgo Maria.

362. TRANSLATE AND PARSE :

1. Indulgentiam, absolutiōnem, et remissiōnem peccatōrum nostrōrum tribuat nobis omnipotens et misericors Dominus. Amen. 2. Corpus Domini nostri Jesu Christi custodiat animam meam in vitam æternam. Amen. 3. Requiem æternam dona eis Domine: et lux perpetua luceat eis. 4. Ostende nobis, Domine, misericordiam Tuam, et salutāre Tuum da nobis. 5. Domine, exaudi oratiōnem meam. Et clamor meus ad Te veniat. 6. Dominus vobiscum. Et cum spiritu tuo. 7. Pone, Domine, custodiam ori meo. 8. Domine, dilexi decorem domus Tuæ. 9. Da mihi virtūtem contra hostes Tuos. 10. Agimus Tibi gratias omnipotens Deus, pro universis beneficiis Tuis, Qui vivis et regnas in sæcula sæculōrum. Amen. 11. Non nobis, Domine, non nobis; sed nomini Tuo da gloriam. 12. In illa horā accessērunt discipuli ad Jesum, dicentes. 13. Venit enim Filius salvāre, quod perierat. 14. Si quis manducaverit ex hoc pane, vivet in æternum, et panis, quem Ego dabo, caro Mea est pro mundi vitā.

363. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN :

1. God came on earth to save sinners. 2. Let us often give thanks to God for our many blessings. 3. If Eve had not sinned, we all would have been happy in this life. 4. Turn to God and save your soul. 5. If you are good, give the glory to God. 6. Without God you can do nothing good. 7. If you would pray to the blessed Virgin, you would have strength against Satan. 8. After you have made the sign of the cross, ask the Holy Ghost for wisdom. 9. You have prayed to God, and he has heard you. 10. The Sacred Heart will strengthen you.



LESSON XXXIX.

SEQUENCE OF TENSES. SUBJ. OF PURPOSE & RESULT.

364. Tenses are classified as primary (or principal), and secondary (or historical.)

365. The primary tenses of the indicative are: the present, the perfect (when translated with *have*; sometimes called "perfect definite"); future and fut. perfect.

366. The secondary tenses of the indicative are: the imperfect; the perfect (when *not* translated with *have*; sometimes called "historical perfect"), and the pluperfect.

367. The primary tenses of the subjunctive are: the present and the perfect.

368. The secondary tenses of the subjunctive are: the imperfect and pluperfect.

369. When, in a dependent sentence, a verb in the subjunctive mode depends on a verb in the indicative, if the leading verb be a primary tense of the indicative, the dependent verb must be a primary tense of the subjunctive.

If the leading verb be a secondary tense of the indicative, the dependent verb must be a secondary tense of the subjunctive.

Under these circumstances, the present and imperfect subjunctive denote incomplete action; the perfect and pluperfect subjunctive denote completed action.

370. The following diagram will illustrate the principle.

SEQUENCE OF TENSES.

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
Primary (or Principal) Tenses.	Primary (or Principal) Tenses.
Present, Perfect (definite), } Future, Future Perfect, }	Present, <i>incomplete action</i> Perfect, <i>completed action</i>
Secondary (or Historical) Tenses.	Secondary (or Historical) Tenses.
Imperfect, } Perfect (historical), } Pluperfect, }	Imperfect, <i>incomplete action</i> Pluperfect,, <i>completed action</i>

371. EXAMPLES.

INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.	
	Principal Tenses.	
<i>Scio</i> , I know,	{ <i>quid agas</i> , what you are doing. <i>quid egeris</i> , what you have done.	Incomplete action. Completed action.
<i>Scivi</i> , I have known,	{ <i>quid agas</i> . <i>quid egeris</i> .	Incomplete action. Completed action.
<i>Sciam</i> , I shall know,	{ <i>quid agas</i> . <i>quid egeris</i> .	Incomplete action. Completed action.
<i>Scivero</i> , I shall have known,	{ <i>quid agas</i> . <i>quid egeris</i> .	Incomplete action. Completed action.
	Secondary (or Historical) Tenses.	
<i>Sciebam</i> , I was knowing,	{ <i>quid ageres</i> , what you were doing. <i>quid egisses</i> , what you had done.	Incomplete action. Completed action.
<i>Scivi</i> , I knew,	{ <i>quid ageres</i> . <i>quid egisses</i> .	Incomplete action. Completed action.
<i>Sciveram</i> , I had known,	{ <i>quid ageres</i> . <i>quid egisses</i> .	Incomplete action. Completed action.

RULE.

372. In clauses denoting purpose or result the subjunctive is used, usually with the conjunctions: *ut*, *quo*, that; *ne*, lest; *quin*, but that; *quominus*, that not; or, the relative *qui*. Venit ut videat. (He comes that he may see.) [Purpose.] Equites præmisit qui iter explorarent. (He sent forward horsemen who should examine the road.) [Purpose.] Ita vixit ut patriæ esset carissimus. (He so lived that he was very dear to his country.) [Result.]

373. EXERCISE.

Deus angelum, qui sanctum custodiret, misit. [God sent an angel to guard (who should guard) the saint.] Deus angelum, qui sanctum custodiat, mittit. [God sends an angel to guard the saint.] Satanus venit ut mundum debeat. [Satan comes to destroy (that he may destroy) the world.] Satanus venerat ut mundum deleret. [Satan had come to destroy the world.]

374. VOCABULARY.

accipio, ere, cēpi, ceptum,	to accept, receive	grex, gregis, (m.)	rank, troop, throng, band, number.
adjūto, āre, āvi, ātum, to help, assist		institutio, ōnis,	direction, arrangement, instruction
aequus, a, um, right, equal, fair		mirabilis, e,	wondrous, wonderful
aqua, ae, water		moneo, ēre, ui, itum, to instruct, advise	
audeo, ēre, ausus sum, to dare, presume		munus, eris,	present, service
competenter,		numero, āre, āvi, ātum,	to number, rank
in a becoming manner, properly		oblatio, ōnis,	oblation
cunctus, a, um, all, whole		ops, opis,	power, strength, work, assistance
damnatio, ōnis, damnation		perturbatio, ōnis.	disturbance
digne, worthily		peto, ere, īvi or ii, itum, to seek, beseech	
dispōno, ere, posui, positum	to dispose, place	placo, āre, āvi, ātum,	to placate, assuage
donum, i, gift		placātus accipias, graciously accept	
electus, a, um, elect		praeceptum, i, precept	
enarro, āre, āvi, ātum, to tell, narrate		quaeso, quaesere, to beseech, pray	
eripio, ere, ui, eptum,	to preserve, rescue, snatch	(quaesumus, we beseech)	
familia, ae, family		salutāris, e, saving, salutary	
formo, āre, āvi, ātum,	to form, shape, follow	salūto, āre, āvi, ātum, to preserve	
illibātus, a, um, unspotted, unharmed		to be available to salvation	
sitio, īre, īvi or ii, —, to thirst		secūrus, a, um, secure	
unigenitus, a, um, only-begotten		servitūdo, inis, servitude	
uti, (same as ut), that		sic, thus	
ubique, everywhere, in all places		vere, truly	

375. TRANSLATE AND PARSE :

1. Domine, da mihi hanc aquam ut non sitiam. 2. Sic enim Deus dilexit mundum ut Filium Suum unigenitum daret, ut omnis qui credit in Eum non pereat, sed habeat vitam aeternam. 3. Ut audiam vocem laudis ; et enarrem universa mirabilia Tua. 4. Te igitur, clementissime Pater, per Jesum Christum Filium Tuum Dominum nostrum, supplices rogāmus ac petimus uti accepta habeas et benedicas haec dona, haec munera, haec sancta sacrificia illibāta. 5. Gratias agāmus Domino Deo nostro. Dignum et justum est. Vere dignum et justum est, aequum et salutāre, nos Tibi semper et ubique gratias agere, Domine sancte, Pater omnipotens, aeterne Deus. 6. Dominus sit in corde tuo et in labiis tuis, ut digne et competenter annunties Evangelium Suum : in nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti. Amen. 7. Ut ope misericordiae Tuae adjūti, et a peccāto simus semper liberi, et ab omni perturbatiōe secūri. Per eundem Dominum nostrum Jesum Christum Filium Tuum. Qui tecum vivit et regnat in unitate Spiritus Sancti Deus. 8. Hanc igitur oblatiōnem servitūtis nostrae, sed et cunctae familiae Tuae, quaesumus, Domine, ut placātus accipias : diesque nostros in Tua pace dispōnas, atque ab aeterna damnatiōne nos eripi, et in electōrum Tuōrum jubeas grege numerāri. Per Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen. 9. Praeceptis salutaribus moniti et divina institutiōne formāti, audēmus dicere.

376. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN :

1. We will come into the church that we may recite the rosary near the altar of the blessed Virgin.
2. God has given crosses to us that we may be better.
3. God had given crosses to us that we might be better.
4. Jesus came among men that they might not perish.
5. God has often sent his angels to guard [who should guard] men.
6. The blessed Virgin has so loved us that she has heard our prayers.
7. Pray to God that your sins may be forgiven.
8. You have not been able to conceal your offenses from the living God.
9. O Lord, strengthen me that I may never sin against Thee.
10. The Lord had so strengthened me, that I did not sin against him.
11. Would that you had turned to the Lord, your God.
12. Turn to God, that you may save your soul and be happy forever in Heaven.



LESSON XL.

DEPONENT VERBS.

377. Dependent verbs are those which are passive in form but active in meaning. They are conjugated like the passive voice of the conjugation to which they belong, with this peculiarity, that they also have the participles, gerunds, supines, and future infinitive of the active voice.

378. To which conjugation a dependent verb belongs is determined by the ending of the present infinitive, as in other verbs.

Dependent verbs in the present infinitive end thus :

First conjugation, *āri*. Second, *ēri*. Third, *i*. Fourth, *īri*.

Deponents of the first conjugation are inflected like *amor*; second, like *moner*; third, like *regor*; fourth, like *audior*.

379. VOCABULARY.

ascendo, ere, di, sum,	to ascend	mori, mori, mori, mortuus sum,	
baptisma, atis,	baptism		to die
baptista, ae,	baptist	nascor, nasci, natus sum,	to be born
cogitatio, ōnis,	thought	nimis,	exceedingly
confiteor, ēri, fessus sum,	to confess,	opus, operis,	deed
	to give praise	patior, pati, passus sum,	
conglorifico, āre, āvi, ātum,	to glorify		to suffer, endure
consubstantiālis, e,	consubstantial	Pontius, i, Pilātus, i,	Pontius Pilate
crucifigo, ere, fixi, fixum,	to crucify	precor, āri, precātus sum,	
descendo, ere, di, sum,	to descend,		to beseech, pray
	to come down	procēdo, ere, cessi, cessum,	to proceed
etiam,	also	quia,	that, because
expecto, āre, āvi, ātum,	to expect,	resurgo, ere, surrexi, surrectum,	
	await		to rise again
gigno, ere, genui, gentum,	to beget	resurrectio, ōnis,	resurrection
ideo,	therefore	sedeo, ēre, sedi, sessum,	to sit
incarno, āre, āvi, ātum,		sepelio, ire, pelivi or ii, pultum,	
	to become incarnate		to bury

iterum,	again	simul,	together, at the same time
loquor, loqui, locūtus sum,	to speak	verus, a, um,	true
lumen, luminis,	light	vivifico, āre, āvi, ātum,	
Micha-el, is,	Michael		to make alive, to give life
	vivus, a, um,	living	

380. TRANSLATE, PARSE AND COMMIT :

1. Credo in unum Deum Patrem omnipotentem, Factōrem Coeli et terræ, visibilium omnium et invisibilium. Et in unum Dominum Jesum Christum, Filium Dei unigenitum, et ex Patre natum ante omnia sæcula. Deum de Deo. Lumen de Lumine: Deum verum de Deo vero: genitum non factum: consubstantiālem Patri, per Quem omnia facta sunt. Qui propter nos homines, et propter nostram salutem, descendit de Coelis, et incarnātus est de Spiritu Sancto, ex Maria Virgine; ET HOMO FACTUS EST. Crucifixus etiam pro nobis: sub Pontio Pilāto passus et sepultus est. Et resurrexit tertia die secundum Scriptūras: et ascendit in Coelum, sedet ad dexteram Patris: et iterum ventūrus est cum gloriā iudicāre vivos et mortuos: Cujus regni non erit finis. Et in Spiritum Sanctum Dominum et vivificantem, Qui ex Patre Filiōque procedit: Qui cum Patre et Filio simul adorātur et conglorificātur, Qui locūtus est per prophētas. Et unam sanctam Catholicam et Apostolicam Ecclesiam. Confiteor unum baptisma in remissionem peccatorum. Et expecto resurrectionem mortuorum, et vitam ventūri saeculi. Amen.

2. Confiteor Deo omnipotenti, beātae Mariae semper Virgini, beāto Michaeī Archangelo, beāto Joanni Baptistae, sanctis apostolis Petro et Paulo, omnibus Sanctis, et tibi pater, quia peccāvi nimis cogitatione, verbo et opere, mea culpā, mea culpā, mea maxima culpā. Ideo precor beātam Mariam semper Virginem, beātum Michaēlem Archangelum, beātum Joannem Baptistam, sanctos Apostolos Petrum et Paulum, omnes Sanctos, et te, pater, orāre pro me ad Dominum Deum nostrum.



LESSON XLI.

RULE.

381. Many verbs compounded with the prepositions: *ad, ante, con, de, in, inter, ob, post, prae, pro, sub, super,* govern the dative case. Deum mihi aderit. (God will assist me.)

382. Often these verbs take both an accusative and a dative. Ecclesiae sacerdotem praefecit. (He placed a priest over the church.)

383. VOCABULARY.

sacramentum, i,	sacrament	præsto, āre, iti, itum orātum,	to grant
salvus, a, um,	saved	reficio, ere, fēci, fectum,	
sumo, ere, sumpsi, sumptum,			to renew, build up, feed
ut, (with indicative),	to receive. take	remaneo, ēre, si. —,	to remain
	as, as soon as	repleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum,	to fill, replenish
	viscus, eris,	bowels.	

accendo, ere, i, sum,	to kindle	macula, æ,	stain, spot
adhæreo, ère, hæsi, hæsum, to cleave to		Martha, æ,	Martha
adsum, esse, affui, to assist, be present		mens, mentis,	mind, heart
amor, amōris,	love	nix, nivis,	snow
aspergo, ere, ersi, ersum,		occurro, ere, curri, cursum,	
	to sprinkle, scatter		to go to meet
concilium, i,	council	passio, ōnis,	passion, suffering
congregatio, ōnis,	congregation	perduco, ere, duxi, ductum,	
dealbo, âre, âvi, âtum, to make white			to bring, lead
egredior, egrēdi, egressus sum,		pervenio, îre, vēni, ventum,	
	to come forth, to go out		to come, arrive
hyssōpum, i,	hyssop	poto, âre, âvi, âtum or potum, to drink	
incarnatio, ōnis,	incarnation	præficio, ere, fēci, fectum,	
infundo, ere, ūdi, ūsum, to pour forth			to place over, put in command of
latus, lateris,	side	purus, a, um,	pure

384. EXERCISE.

Deus nobis affuit. [God has assisted us.] Dominus angelos custōdes hominibus præcēcit. [The Lord placed guardian angels over men.] Martha ergo, ut audīvit quia Jesus vēnit, occurrit Illi. [Martha, therefore, as soon as she heard that Jesus was come, went to meet him.]

385. TRANSLATE AND PARSE :

1. Veni, Sancte Spiritus, reple Tuōrum corda fidelium, et Tui amōris in eis ignem accende. 2. Asperges me, Domine, hyssōpo, et mundābor ; lavābis me, et super nivem dealbābor. 3. Vidi aquam egredientem de templo a latere dextro, Alleluia : et omnes ad quos pervēnit aqua ista salvi facti sunt, et dicent, Alleluia. 4. Confitēbor Tibi, Domine, in toto corde meo : in concilio justōrum, et congregatiōne. 5. Corpus Tuum, Domine, quod sumpsi, et sanguis quem potāvi, adhæreat visceribus meis : et præsta, ut in me non remaneat scelerum macula, quem pura et sancta refecērunt sacramenta. Qui vis et regnas in saecula saeculōrum. Amen.

386. TRANSLATE, PARSE AND COMMIT :

Gratiam Tuam, quæsumus, Domine, mentibus nostris infunde ; ut qui, angelo nuntiante, Christi Filii Tui incarnatiōnem cognovimus, per passiōnem Ejus et crucem ad resurrectiōnis gloriam perducāmur. Per eundem Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

387. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN :

1. May the blessed Virgin assist us. 2. May no sin remain in your heart. 3. Jesus died on the cross. 4. Cleanse me from all stains of sin ! 5. God has placed the holy angels over us that they may guard us from evil. 6. Our Blessed Lord was crucified for us sinners. 7. He suffered that we might not perish. 8. If you loved God, you would pray to your guardian angel, whom the Lord has placed over you. 9. If you will confess your sins, God will forgive you. 10. Turn from sin and do not again crucify your God.

LESSON XLII.

CONF. OF EO AND FERRO. GEN. WITH ADJECTIVES; &C.

388. Eo, ire, ivi, itum, to go.

INDICATIVE MODE.

	Singular.	Plural.
PRES.	eo, is, it;	imus, itis, eunt.
IMP.	ibam, ibas, ibat;	ibamus, ibatis, ibant.
FUT.	ibo, ibis, ibit;	ibimus, ibitis, ibunt.
PERF.	ivi, ivisti, ivit;	ivimus, ivistis, iverunt, (ere.)
PLUP.	iveram, iveras, iverat;	iveramus, iveratis, iverant.
F. PERF.	ivero, iveris, iverit;	iverimus, iveritis, iverint.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

PRES.	eam, eas, eat;	eamus, eatis, eant.
IMP.	irem, ires, iret;	iremus, iretis, irent.
PERF.	iverim, iveris, iverit;	iverimus, iveritis, iverint.
PLU.	ivissem, ivisses, ivisset;	ivissemus, ivissetis, ivissent.

IMPERATIVE MODE.

PRES.	i;	ite.
FUT.	ito, ito;	itote, cunto.

INFINITIVE.

PRES.	ire.
PERF.	ivisse.
FUT.	iturus esse.

PARTICIPLES.

PRES.	iens, (gen.) euntis.
FUT.	iturus.

GERUND.

Gen. eundi. Dat. eundo. Acc. eundum. Abl. eundo.

SUPINE.

Acc. itum. Abl. itu.

389. Fero, ferre, tuli, latum, to bear.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MODE.

	Singular.	Plural.
Pres.—	fero, fers, fert;	ferimus, fertis, ferunt.
Imp.—	ferebam, ferebas, ferebat;	ferebamus, ferebatis, ferebant.
Fut.—	feram, feres, feret;	feremus, feretis, ferent.
Perf.—	tuli, tulisti, tulit;	tulimus, tulistis, tulerunt.
Pluperf.—	tuleram, tuleras, tulerat;	tuleramus, tuleratis, tulerant.
Fut. Perf.—	tulero, tuleris, tulerit;	tulerimus, tuleritis, tulerint.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Pres.—	feram, feras, ferat;	feramus, feratis, ferant.
Imp.—	ferrem, ferres, ferret;	ferremus, ferretis, ferrent.
Perf.—	tulerim, tuleris, tulerit;	tulerimus, tuleritis, tulerint.
Pluperf.—	tulissem, tulisses, tulisset;	tulissemus, tulissetis, tulissent.

RULE.

391. Participles, verbals in *an*, and adjectives signifying desire, capacity, ignorance, memory, doubt, care, fear, guilt, and their opposites, take the genitive case. *Avidus gloriæ*. (Desirous of glory.)

RULE.

392. Adjectives signifying plenty or want take the genitive or ablative. *Plenus iræ or ira*. (Full of wrath.)

EXERCISE.

Satanas plenus mali (or malo) ad hunc ivit. [Satan, full of evil, came to this man.] *Hic avidus laudis erat*. [He was desirous of praise.] *Ille patiens laboris multa passus est*. [He, patient of labor, endured many (things).] *Hi omnes periti sceleris quattuor servos secum ferēbant*. [All these, skilled in wickedness, brought four slaves with them.]

393. TRANSLATE, PARSE AND COMMIT :

Ave Maria, gratiā plena, Dominus tecum : benedicta tu in mulieribus, et benedictus fructus ventris tui, Jesus. Sancta Maria, mater Dei, ora pro nobis peccatoribus, nunc et in horā mortis nostræ. Amen.

394. TRANSLATE AND PARSE.

1. *Tunc replētus Spiritu Sancto Petrus dixit ad eos*. 2. *Stephanus autem plenus gratiā et fortitudine faciēbat prodigia et signa magna in populo*. 3. *Et sustulērunt reliquias, fragmentōrum duodecim cophinos plenos*. 4. *Sanctus, sanctus, sanctus, Dominus Deus Sabāoth. Pleni sunt cœli et terra gloriā Tua. Hosanna in excelsis, Benedictus Qui venit in nomine Domini. Hosanna in excelsis*. 5. *Aufer a nobis, quæsumus, Domine, iniquitates nostras : ut ad Sancta sanctōrum puris mereāmur mentibus introire*.

395. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

1. Go to the priest and confess your sins! 2. After Jesus was crucified, the blessed Virgin went with St. John. 3. St. Peter announced that Jesus was God. 4. The holy apostles went from city to city, that they might convert all men. 5. St. Peter was the first pope. 6. St. Peter was crucified. 7. I will be patient and endure many labors, that I may be like those holy apostles. 8. If I had been more patient, I should have been more like the saints. 9. Let us carry a basket full of bread to those poor people. 10. The saints love those who are full of the love of God.

LESSON XLIII.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES.

396. *Quis, quæ, quid (or quod)? Who, which, what? is thus declined :*

	Singular.			Plural.		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N.	<i>quis or qui,</i>	<i>quæ</i>	<i>quid</i>	<i>qui</i>	<i>quæ</i>	<i>quæ</i>
G.	<i>cujus</i>	<i>cujus</i>	<i>cujus</i>	<i>quorum</i>	<i>quarum</i>	<i>quorum</i>
D.	<i>cui</i>	<i>cui</i>	<i>cui</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>
AC.	<i>quem</i>	<i>quam</i>	<i>quid</i>	<i>quos</i>	<i>quas</i>	<i>quæ</i>
V.	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
AB.	<i>quo</i>	<i>quæ</i>	<i>quo</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>

397. *Aliquis, any, anyone*, is used both as a pronoun and as an adjective. As an adjective it is thus declined:

Singular.			Plural.			
N.	aliquis	aliqua	aliquod	N. aliqui	aliquæ	aliqua
G.	alicujus	alicujus	alicujus	G. aliquorum	aliquarum	aliquorum
D.	alicui	alicui	alicui	D. aliquibus	aliquibus	aliquibus
AC.	aliquem	aliquam	aliquod	AC. aliquos	aliquas	aliqua
V.	_____	_____	_____	V. _____	_____	_____
AB.	aliquo	aliqua	aliquo	AB. aliquibus	aliquibus	aliquibus

398. *Aliquis*, as a pronoun, has its masc. and fem. sing. like the masc. sing. of the adjective. Its neuter sing. is like that of the adjective, excepting *aliquid* instead of *aliquod*. The plural, for all genders, is the same as the masc. plu. of the adjective.

399. In Latin, there are no words corresponding to our *yes* and *no*. In answering a question the verb is usually repeated. Sometimes for *yes* we find *etiam*, (even so), *vero*, (truly); for *no*, *non*, (not), *minime*, (by no means), and other similar expressions. Questions are usually introduced by some interrogative word; and are not, as in English, distinguished by the position of the words in a sentence. Thus:

If the person asking a question expects the answer *no*, the question is introduced by the interrogative particle *num*. *Num hic malus homo est sanctus?* (Is this bad man a saint?)

If the person asking a question expects the answer *yes*, the question is introduced by the interrogative particle *nonne*. *Nonne Jesus est Deus?* (Is not Jesus God?)

If the person asking the question asks for information, without implying which answer (*yes* or *no*) he expects, the interrogative particle *ne* is added to the first word of the sentence, or to the most emphatic word. *Bonusne est puer?* (Is the boy good?)

400. VOCBULARY.

ager, agri,	field	piscis, piscis, (m.),	fish
columba, ae,	dove	porrigo, ere, rexi, rectum,	
David, David (<i>or</i> Davidis),	David	to reach, stretch	
facies, ei,	face	requiesco, ere, evi, etum,	
humilis, e,	low	to rest, be at rest	
invenio, ire, veni, ventum,	to find	respicio, ere, exi, ectum,	
Judæi, orum, (pl.)	Jews	to look down, look back	
numquid, (num-quid),		retribuo, ere, ui, utum, to render, return	
an interrogative particle, which		semen, inis,	seed
has no English equivalent.		semino, are, avi, atum,	to sow, plant
os, ossis, (n.),	bone	serpens, serpentis,	serpent
penna, ae,	feather; pl., wings	surgo, ere, surrexi, surrectum,	to arise
		volo, are, avi, atum,	to fly

401. EXERCISE.

Numquid hic est filius David? [Is not this the son of David?] *Si piscem petierit, numquid serpentem porriget ei?* [If he ask a fish, will he reach him a serpent?] *Nonne bonum semen seminasti in agro tuo?* [Didst thou not sow good seed in thy field?] *Quis sicut Dominus Deus noster, Qui in altis habitat: et humilia respicit in Cœlo et in terra?* [Who is like unto the Lord our God, Who dwelleth on high; and regardeth the things that are lowly in Heaven and in earth?]

402. TRANSLATE AND PARSE :

1. Surgam et ibo ad patrem meum, et dicam ei : Pater, peccavi in Cœlum, et coram te ; jam non sum dignus vocari filius tuus. 2. Omnia ossa mea dicent : Domine ! quis similis Tibi ? 3. Quis mihi dabit pennas, sicut columbæ, et volabo et requiescam ! 4. Quid retribuam Domino pro omnibus, quæ retribuit mihi ? 5. Si ergo inveni gratiam in conspectu Tuo, ostende mihi faciem Tuam. 6. Nonne mater ejus dicitur Maria ? 7. Quem dicunt homines esse Filium hominis ? 8. Tu es rex Judæorum ? 9. Nonne decem mundati sunt ? et novem ubi sunt ? 10. Ibisne mecum ? 11. Nonne ibis mecum ? 12. Num ibis mecum ?

403. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN :

1. Whom do you see ? 2. Who are you ? 3. Do you not love God ? 4. Do you think that anyone will be waiting for you ? 5. Are you waiting for anyone ? 6. Who is able to persuade this man to be better (that he be better) ? 7. Did you see me ? 8. Are you able to see the angels ? 9. What did you see ? 10. Was not St. Peter the first pope ?



LESSON XLIV.

DOUBLE AND INDIRECT QUESTIONS.

404. A double question is one that offers an alternative. Ex. : Is that your book or mine ?

In double questions, *utrum* or *ne* (whether) usually stands in the first member, and *an* (or), *annon* (an-non, or not), or *necne* (nec-ne, or not), in the second member. *Utrum ea vestra an nostra culpa est?* (Is that your fault or ours?) Often there is no interrogative particle in the first member, but the particle belonging to the second member is rarely omitted. *Sunt hæc tua verba, necne?* (Are these your words, or not?)

The following table shows the different forms of double questions :

<i>First Member.</i>	<i>Second Member.</i>
<i>utrum,</i>	<i>an.</i>
<i>ne,</i>	<i>an.</i>
(omitted),	<i>an or ne.</i>

405. A direct question is one giving the exact words of the original speaker. *Quis es tu?* [Who art thou?]

406. An indirect question is one giving the substance of the original question, but not the exact words. Hence the question is asked, as it were, indirectly. The clause containing an indirect question always depends on a verb, or some expression of doubt or uncertainty. *Quis tu sis, rogat.* [He asks who you are.]

RULE.

407. In indirect questions, the verb must be put in the subjunctive. *Quæritur, cur doctissimi homines dissentiant.* [It is asked why the most learned men disagree.]

☞ Review Sequence of Tenses, Lesson XXXIX.

408. VOCABULARY.

Adam, (indec. noun),	Adam	Inferi, ōrum, (pl.)	Hell
apprehendo, ere, di, sum,		jumentum, i,	beast
	to seize, apprehend	mandātum, i,	commandment, man- date, command.
Caesar, Caesaris,	Caesar		
communio, ōnis,	communion	nosco, noscere, novi, notum, to know	
concipio, ere, cēpi, cēptum, to conceive		Pharisæi, ōrum, (pl.),	Pharisees
creātor, ōris,	creator	pontifex, icis,	chief-priest
census, us,	tribute	remissio, ōnis,	forgiveness
deorsum,	downward	sileo, silēre, silui, —, to keep silent	
inde,	from thence	sursum, (adv.),	upwards, up
indico, ere, dixi, dictum,	to tell	unicus, a, um,	only

409. EXERCISE.

Isne est quem vidi, annon? [Is that (the man) whom I have seen, or not?]
 Tunc an pater erat? [Was it you, or (your) father?] Loquar an sileam?
 [Shall I speak, or shall I keep silent?] Rogat quis sis. [He asks who you
 are.] Hunc, qui cognoscat quid dicas, mittit. [He sends this (man) to find
 out (who should find out) what you say.] Roga quid faciat! [Ask what
 he is doing!]

410. TRANSLATE AND PARSE:

1. Licet [is it lawful] censum dare Caesāri, annon? 2. Tu es qui ventū-
 rus es, an alium exspectāmus? 3. Quis novit, si spiritus filiōrum Adam
 ascendat sursum, et si spiritus jumentōrum descendat deorsum? 4. Dede-
 rant autem Pontifices et Pharisæi mandātum, ut si quis cognoverit, ubi sit,
 indicet, ut apprehendant eum.

411. TRANSLATE, PARSE AND COMMIT:

Credo in Deum, Patrem omnipotentem, Creatōrem Cœli et terrae. Et in
 Jesum Christum, Filium Ejus unicum, Dominum nostrum; Qui conceptus est
 de Spiritu Sancto, natus ex Maria Virgine, passus sub Pontio Pilāto, crucifix-
 us, mortuus, et sepultus; descendit ad inferos; tertia die resurrexit a mortuis;
 ascendit ad Cœlos, sedet ad dexteram Dei Patris omnipotentis; inde ventūrus
 est judicāre vivos et mortuos. Credo in Spiritum Sanctum, sanctam Ecclesiam
 Catholicam, Sanctōrum communōnem, remissiōnem peccatōrum, carnis re-
 surrectiōnem, vitam aeternam. Amen.

412. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN:

1. Is this book yours, or your father's? 2. Did anyone ask who you were?
 3. I asked who you were. 4. I ask who you are. 5. Let us find out what they
 are doing. 6. Would that you had been able to find out what they were doing.
 7. Did you do this, or not? 8. Ask that man where he went. 9. Were you in
 the church or in the field, on that day? 10. He asked whether you were in the
 church, or in the field, on that day.

LESSON XLV.

CONJUGATION OF VOLO, MALO, AND NOLO.

413. Volo, velle, volui, to be willing.

	Singular.	Plural.
<i>Indic.</i> —Pres.—	volo, vis, vult;	volumus, vultis, volunt
Imp.—	volebam, volebas, volebat;	volebamus, volebatis, volebant
Fut.—	volam, voles, volet;	volemus, voletis, volent
Perf.—	volui, voluisti, voluit;	voluimus, voluistis, voluerunt, (ere)
Plu.—	volueram, volueras, voluerat;	volueraimus, volueratis, voluerant
F. Per.—	voluero, volueris, voluerit;	voluerimus, volueritis, voluerint
<i>Subj.</i> —Pres.—	velim, velis, velit;	velimus, velitis, velint
Imp.—	vellem, velles, vellet;	vellemus, velletis, velent
Perf.—	voluerim, volueris, voluerit;	voluerimus, volueritis, voluerint
Plu.—	voluisssem, voluisses, voluisset;	voluisssemus, voluissetis, voluissent

[*Imperative wanting.*]

Infm.—Pres.— velle. Perf.— voluisse. *Part.*—Pres.— volens, (gen.) volentis.

414. Nolo, nolle, nolui, to be unwilling. [Non-volo.]

<i>Indic.</i> —Pres.—	nolo, nonvis, nonvult;	nolumus, nonvultis, nolunt
Imp.—	nolebam, nolebas, nolebat;	nolebamus, nolebatis, nolebant
Fut.—	nolam, noles, nolet;	nolemus, noletis, nolent
Perf.—	nolui, noluisti, noluit;	noluimus, nolulistis, noluerunt [ere]
Plu.—	nolueram, nolueras, noluerat;	nolueramus, nolueratis, noluerant
F. Per.—	noluerero, nolueris, noluerit;	noluerimus, nolueritis, noluerint
<i>Subj.</i> —Pres.—	nolim, nolis, nolit;	nolimus, nolitis, nolint
Imp.—	nollem, nolles, nollet;	nollemus, nolletis, nolent
Per.—	noluerim, nolueris, noluerit;	noluerimus, nolueritis, noluerint
Plu.—	noluissem, noluissets, noluisset;	noluissemus, noluissetis, noluisissent
<i>Imp.</i> —Pres.—	noli;	nolite
Fut.—	nolito, nolito;	nolitote, nolunto.


Infm.—Pres.— nolle. Perf.— noluisse. *Part.*—Pres.— nolens, [gen.] nolentis

415. Malo, malle, malui, to prefer. [Magis-volo.]

<i>Indic.</i> —Pres.—	malo, mavis, mavult;	malumus, mavultis, malunt
Imp.—	malebam, malebas, malebat;	malebamus, malebatis, malebant
Fut.—	malam, males, malet;	malemus, maletis, malent
Per.—	malui, maluisti, maluit;	maluimus, maluistis, maluerunt
Plu.—	malueram, malueras, maluerat;	malueramus, malueratis, maluerant
F. Per.—	maluero, malueris, maluerit;	maluerimus, malueritis, maluerint
<i>Subj.</i> —Pres.—	malim, malis, malit;	malimus, malitis, malint
Imp.—	mallem, malles, mallet;	mallemus, malletis, mallent.
Per.—	maluerim, malueris, maluerit;	maluerimus, malueritis, maluerint
Plu.—	maluissem, maluissets, maluisset;	maluissemus, maluissetis, maluisissent

[*Imperative wanting.*]

Infm.—Pres.— malle. Perf.— maluisse. (*Participles wanting.*)

 Review Lessons XXVIII and XXIX.

RULE.

416. The conjunction *quam*, than, when used with comparatives, takes the same case after it as before it. *Agris quam urbi terribilior.* [More terrible to the country than to the city.]

417. If the noun following *quam* would be in the nominative or the accusative, the *quam* may be omitted and the noun following put in the ablative case. *Nihil est amabilius quam virtus; or, nihil est amabilius virtute.* [Nothing is more lovely than virtue.] Hence the following

RULE.

418. When the conjunction *quam*, than, is omitted, a comparative is followed by the ablative case.

419. *Quam* with the superlative renders it very emphatic. *Quam plurimi.* [As many as possible.] *Quam maximus.* As great as possible.

420. VOCABULARY.

Abraham, Abrahæ,	Abraham	bonitas, ātis,	goodness
contradīco, ere, dixi, dictum,		canis, canis,	dog
to gainsay, speak against, contradict		magis,	rather, more
quicumque, quæcumque, quodcumque,	whosoever,	whosoever, whoever, whatever	
	testimonium, i,	testimony	

421. EXERCISE.

**Nolite dare sanctum canibus.* [Give not that which is holy to dogs.]
Hic est de quo dixi: Post me venit vir, qui ante me factus est, quia prior me erat. [This is he of whom I said: After me cometh a man who is preferred before me, because he was before me.] *Hic melior est quam ego; or, Hic melior me est.* [He is better than I.] *Quid melius est quam bonitas? or, Quid melius bonitāte est?* [What is better than goodness?]

**Noli* and *nolite* with the infinitive are sometimes used instead of *ne* with the imperative.

422. TRANSLATE AND PARSE:

1. Diligis me plus his? 2. Quæ ego sum, ut contradīcam Domino meo? 3. Numquid tu major es patre nostro Abraham, qui mortuus est? 4. Ego autem habeo testimonium majus Joanne. 5. Et dilexērunt homines magis tenebras quam lucem; erant enim eōrum mala opera. 6. Volo Mundāre! 7. Omnia, ergo, quaecumque vultis, ut faciant vobis homines, et vos facite illis. Haec est enim Lex et Prophētae. 8. Volumus a te signum vidēre. 9. Nolite timēre! 10. Deo volente, tecum ibo. 11. Nonne moriri quam peccāre mavis?

423. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN:

1. This book is larger than that. 2. Do not sin! 3. Do you prefer this book or that? 4. The saints preferred to die than to sin. 5. Do you wish to be lost forever in Hell? 6. The saints are holier than we. 7. If you wish to be a saint, do not sin against God and His holy Church. 8. Ask that man whether he wishes to go to Heaven or not. 9. Those men are worse than you. 10. Who is more wretched than that sinner?



LESSON XLVI.

DEFECTIVE AND IMPERSONAL VERBS.

424. *Fio, fieri, factus sum, to become, be made.*

INDIC.—Pres.—	fio, fis, fit;	fimus, fitis, fiunt
Imp.—	fiēbam, fiēbas, fiēbat;	fiēbamus, fiēbatis, fiēbant
Fut.—	fiam, fies, fiet;	fiemus, fietis, fient
Per.—	factus sum, etc.	
Plu.—	factus eram, etc.	
F. Per.	factus ero, etc.	

SUBJ.—Pres.— *fiam, fias, fiat;* *fiamus, fletis, fiant*
 Imp.— *fierem, fieres, fieret;* *fieremus, fieretis, fierent*
 Per.— *factus sim, etc.*
 Plu.— *factus essem, etc.*

IMPER.—Pres.— *fi;* *fit*

INFIN.—Pres.— *feri.* Per.— *tactus esse.* Fut.— *factum iri.*

PART.—Fut.— *faciendus, a, um.* Per.— *factus, a, um.* SUPINE.—2.— *factu.*

425. Defective verbs are those wanting certain forms, *Cœpi*, I have begun; *memini*, I remember; *odi*, I hate, have no present stem. They are thus conjugated:

426. *Cœpi, I have begun.*

INDIC.—Perf.— *coepi, coepisti, coepit;* *coepimus, coepistis, coeperunt (ere)*
 Plu.— *coeperam, coeperas, etc.*
 F. Per.— *coepero, coeperis, etc.*

SUBJ.—Perf.— *coeperim, coeperis, etc.*
 Plu.— *coepissem, coepisses, etc.*

IMPER.—(Wanting.)

INFIN.—Perf.— *coepisse.* FUT.— *coepturus esse.*

PART.—Perf.— *coeptus, a, um.* FUT.— *coepturus, a, um.*

427. *Memini, I remember.*

INDIC.—Perf.— *memini, meministi, meministi;* *meminimus, meministis, etc.*
 Plu.— *memineram, memineras, etc.*
 F. Per.— *meminero, memineras, etc.*

SUBJ.—Per.— *meminerim, memineras, etc.*
 Plu.— *meminisse, meminisses, etc.*

IMPER.—S. *memento;* P. *mementote*

INFIN.—Perf.— *meminisse.* (Participles wanting.)

428. *Odi, I hate.*

INDIC.—Perf.— *odi, odisti, odit;* *odimus, odistis, oderunt (ere)*
 Plu.— *oderam, oderas, etc.*
 F. Per.— *odero, oderis, etc.*

SUBJ.—Perf.— *oderim, oderis, etc.*
 Plu.— *odissem, odisses, etc.*

IMPER.—(Wanting.)

INFIN.—Perf.— *odisse.* Fut.— *osurus esse.* PART.—*osus, a, um; osurus, a, um*

429. *Memini* and *odi* are present in meaning; hence the pluperfect and future perfect of these two verbs are used for the imperfect and future.

430. Impersonal verbs are those used only in the third person singular, and do not have a personal subject. They correspond to the English impersonal with *it*. Licet. (It is lawful.) Impersonal verbs are used only in the indicative, subjunctive, and present and perfect infinitives. They are formed regularly, just as the third person singular of a regular verb of the same conjugation would be formed.

431. The impersonal verbs are:

Decet, decuit, etc.,	It becomes	Piget, piguit or pigitum est, etc.,	It grieves
Libet, libuit or libitum est, etc.,	It pleases	Pœnitet, pœnituit, etc.,	It repents
Licet, licuit or licitum est, etc.,	It is lawful	Pudet, puduit or puditum est,	It shames
Miseret, miseritum est, etc.,	It pities	Tædet, pertæsum est, etc.,	It wearies
Oportet, oportuit, etc.,	It behooves	Liquet, licuit,	It appears

These ten verbs are all of the second conjugation. Many other verbs are sometimes used impersonally. *Dicitur.* (It is said.)

LESSON XLVII.

RULE.

432. *Pœnitet, pudet, piget, miseret, and tædet* govern the accusative of the person who feels, and the genitive of the object towards which the feeling is exercised. *Miseret me tui.* (I pity you.) [Lit.: It pities me of you.]

RULE.

433. Verbs of accusing, admonishing, acquitting, condemning, and reminding, govern the accusative of the person and the genitive of the thing. *Hominem sceleris accusat.* (He accuses the man of crime.)

434. VOCABULARY.

accūso, āre, āvi, ātum,	to accuse	indūco, ere, xi, ctum,	to lead
advenio, īre, vēni, ventum,	to come	juro, āre, āvi, ātum,	to swear
debitor, ōris,	debtor, trespasser	perdūco, ere, xi, ctum,	to bring
debitum, i,	trespass, debt	quotidiānus, a, um,	daily
dimitto, ere, mīsi, missum,	to forgive, dismiss, release	remedium, i,	remedy
hodie, (adv.)	to-day, this day	sempiternus, a, um,	eternal
	tentatio, ōnis,	temporālis, e,	temporal
		temptation.	

435. EXERCISE.

Jurāvit Dominus et non pœnitēbit Eum. [The Lord hath sworn and will not repent.] *Sceleris me pœnitet.* [I repent of the crime.] (It repents me of the crime.) *Hos homines vitæ tædet.* [These men are weary of life.] (It wears these men of life.) *Nonne pudet te culpæ?* [Are you not ashamed of the fault?] (Does it not shame you of the fault?) *Patris me piget.* [I grieve for my father.] (It grieves me of [my] father.) *Nonne te horum miseret?* [Do you not pity them?] *Me hujus sceleris accuso.* [I accuse myself of this crime.] *Quod ore sumpsimus, Domine, pura mente capiāmus : et de munere temporāli fiat nobis remedium sempiternum.* [Grant, Lord, that what we have taken with our mouth we may receive with a pure mind ; and of a temporal gift may it become to us an eternal remedy.]

436. TRANSLATE, PARSE AND COMMIT :

Pater noster, Qui es in Coelis, sanctificētur nomen Tuum : adveniat regnum Tuum : fiat voluntas Tua, sicut in Cælo et in terrā. Panem nostrum quotidiānum da nobis hodie. Et dimitte nobis debita nostra, sicut et nos dimittimus debitoribus nostris. Et ne nos indūcas in tentatiōnem ; sed libera nos a malo. Amen.

437. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN :

1. You will remember. 2. Does anyone hate you? 3. That sinner never repented of his crimes. 4. You will be ashamed of this. 5. Did I accuse you of anything? 6. He said that he had accused you of a crime. 7. I am very weary of this. 8. I grieve for you, if you are weary of life. 9. Who are weary of life? 10. Would that that wretched man had repented of his sins!

LESSON XLVIII.

ABLATIVE WITH SPECIAL WORDS.

438. VOCABULARY.

contentus, a, um,	contented	opus, (n.), [indec. noun],	need
efficio, ere, fēci, fectum,	to make	potior, potiri, potitus sum,	
fretus, a, um,	relying upon		to acquire, get possession or
fruo, frui, fructus sum,	to enjoy	promissio, ōnis,	promise
fungo, fungi, functus sum,		santo, āre, āvi, ātum,	to heal
	to do, perform	tantum, (adv.),	only, but
indigeo, ēre, ui, —,	to want, need	tectum, i,	roof, house
indignus, a, um,	unworthy	usus, us,	advantage, use, need
intro, āre, āvi, ātum,	to enter	utor, uti, usus sum,	to use, employ, enjoy
nudus, a, um,	destitute, bare		
officium, i,	duty, office	vescor, vesci, —,	to live upon, eat

RULE.

439. The deponent verbs: *utor*, *fruo*, *fungo*, *potior*, *vescor*, and their compounds; also verbs of plenty and want; and *dignus*, *indignus*, *contentus*, *fretus*, *opus*, and *usus*, take the ablative case. Plurimis rebus utimur. [We use very many things.]

440. EXERCISE.

Digni sunt honōre. [They are worthy of honor.] Est opus pecuniā. [There is need of money.] Si pax uti vultis, nolite in Deum peccare. [If you wish to enjoy peace, do not sin against God.] Hostes Dei hoc templo se potiri posse sperant. [The enemies of God hope to be able to get possession of this church.] Fungo meo officio. [I do my duty.] Fretus auxilio beatæ Virginis hoc fecit. [He did this, relying on the help of the blessed Virgin.] Hi pauperes pane sæpe indigent. [These poor (people) often need bread.] Urbs nuda præsidio. [A city destitute of defence.] Dominus his opus habet. [The Lord hath need of them.] Ora pro nobis, Sancta Dei Genitrix; ut digni efficiamur promissionibus Christi. [Pray for us, O Holy Mother of God, that we may be made worthy of the promises of Christ.]

441. TRANSLATE, PARSE, AND COMMIT TO MEMORY.

1. Domine, non sum dignus ut intres sub tectum meum: sed tantum dic verbo, et sanabitur anima mea.
2. I. Angelus Domini nuntiavit Mariæ. Et concēpit de Spiritu Sancto.
II. Ecce ancilla Domini. Fiat mihi secundum verbum Tuum.
III. Et Verbum caro factum est. Et habitavit in nobis.

442. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

1. Lord, may we be made worthy of Heaven.
2. If you would enjoy Heaven, be like the saints.
3. What do you need?
4. That man is not worthy of pardon, who has not repented of his sins.
5. I pity that man who is not able to enjoy peace.
6. He says that he does not enjoy peace.
7. Trust the blessed Virgin. She will pray for you.
8. They remember.
9. You will hate.
10. Forgive me; I do not hate you.
11. Will you not begin?

LESSON XLIX.

PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATIONS.

443. The future active participle of any verb, joined with the various tenses of the verb *sum*, forms the first (or active) periphrastic conjugation.

The future passive participle, joined in like manner with the verb *sum*, forms the second (or passive) periphrastic conjugation.

444. The first periphrastic conjugation expresses intended or future action.

The second periphrastic conjugation denotes necessity or obligation.

445. FIRST PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Pres.-	amatūrus (a, um), sum, etc.,	I am about to love, etc.
Imp.-	amatūrus eram, etc.,	I was about to love, etc.
Perf.-	amatūrus fui, etc.,	I have been about to love, etc.
Plu.-	amatūrus fueram, etc.	I had been about to love, etc.
Fut.-	amatūrus ero, etc.,	I shall be about to love, etc.

(*Amaturus fuero* is not used.)

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Pres.-	amatūrus sim, etc.,	I may be about to love, etc.
Imp.-	amatūrus essem, etc.,	I might be about to love, etc.
Perf.-	amatūrus fuerim, etc.,	I may have been about to love, etc.
Plu.-	amatūrus fuissem, etc.,	I might have been about to love, etc.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Pres.-	amatūrus esse,	to be about to love
Perf.-	amatūrus fuisse,	to have been about to love

446. SECOND PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Pres.-	amandus sum, etc.,	I deserve to be loved, etc.
Imp.-	amandus eram, etc.,	I deserved to be loved, etc.
Fut.-	amandus ero, etc.,	I shall deserve to be loved, etc.
Perf.-	amandus fui, etc.,	I have deserved to be loved, etc.
Plu.-	amandus fueram, etc.,	I had deserved to be loved, etc.
F. Perf.-	amandus fuero, etc.,	I shall have deserved to be loved, etc.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

Pres.-	amandus sim, etc.,	I may deserve to be loved, etc.
Imp.-	amandus essem, etc.,	I might deserve to be loved, etc.
Perf.-	amandus fuerim, etc.,	I may have deserved to be loved, etc.
Plu.-	amandus fuissem, etc.,	I might have deserved to be loved, etc.

INFINITIVE MODE.

Pres.-	amandus esse,	to deserve to be loved
Perf.-	amandus fuisse,	to have deserved to be loved

RULE.

447. With the second periphrastic conjugation, the person on whom the obligation rests is put in the dative case. *Nobis urbs delenda est.* (We must destroy the city.) (The city must be destroyed by us.)

448. VOCABULARY.

jugiter,	ever, always, continually	relinquo, ere, liqui, lictum,	to leave
memoria, ae,	memorial	sentio, ire, sensi, sensum,	to feel
mysterium, i,	mystery	veneror, āri, venerātus sum,	
redemptio, ōnis,	redemption		to venerate

449. EXERCISE.

Ego hoc non factūrus sum. [I will not do this ; *or*, I do not intend to do this.] Tibi non peccandum est. [You must not sin.] (It must not be sinned by you.) Hoc tibi faciendum est. [You must do this ; *or*, You are obliged to do this.] (This must be done by you.) Nonne Deum adorātūrus es ? [Will you not adore God ?] Dixi me hoc non factūrum esse. [I said that I should not do this.] Dixit hoc mihi faciendum esse. [He said that I must do this.]

450. TRANSLATE AND PARSE.

1. Deus solus adorandus est. 2. Rosarium recitatūri erāmus. 3. Rosarium nobis recitandum erat. 4. Hoc nobis ferendum est. 5. Hoc latūri sumus. 6. Hostes nobis amandi sunt. 7. Hostes amatūri sumus.

451. TRANSLATE, PARSE, AND COMMIT :

Deus, Qui nobis sub Sacramento mirabili, passiōnis Tuæ memoriam reliquisti : tribue, quæsumus, ita nos corporis et sanguinis Tui sacra mysteria venerāri : ut redemptiōnis Tuæ fructum in nobis jugiter sentiāmus.

452. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN :

1. I will come to you. 2. You must come to me. 3. I will not say that. 4. You must say that. 5. They must have said this. 6. Some one must do this. 7. Did you say that somebody must do this? 8. He asked who must do this. 9. At that time, all this had to be done by three men. 10. They had need of more men.

LESSON L.

453. VOCABULARY.

benefactum, i,	benefit	iter, itineris, (n.),	journey
dormio, ire, ivi <i>or</i> ii, itum,	to sleep	obliviscor, i, oblītus sum,	to forget
famula, ae,	servant, handmaid	praecēdo, ere, cessi, cessum,	
famulus, i,	servant		to go before, precede
interest, [inter-sum], (impersonal),		quomodo,	as
it concerns, it interests		recordor, āri, ātus sum,	to remember
misereor, ēi, eritus sum,		refert, retulit, (imper.),	it concerns
to have mercy, pīty, have compassion		somnus, i,	sleep

RULE.

454. A noun limited by an adjective, and expressing the character or quality of another noun, is put in the genitive or ablative. Vir summae prudentiae, *or*, vir summa prudentia. (A man of the greatest prudence.)

RULE.

455. *Misereor*, *miseresco*, *recordor*, *memini*, *remīniscor*, *oblīviscor*, and the impersonals, *refert* and *interest*, govern the genitive case. *Miserescis regis?* (Do you pity the king?)

NOTE.—*Misereor* sometimes takes the dative. *Miserere nobis*. Have mercy upon us.

456. EXERCISE.

Illōrum refert. [It concerns them.] *Injuriārum oblīviscitur*. [He forgets the injuries.] *Interest omnium*. [It is the interest of all.] *Gloria in excelsis Deo, et in terrā pax hominibus bonæ voluntātis*. [Glory be to God in the highest, and on earth peace to men of good will.] *Jesu, fili David, miserere mei!* [Jesus, Son of David, have mercy on me!] *Qui obliti sunt Domini Dei sui*. [They forgot the Lord their God.] *Ut ponant in Deo spem suam, et non oblīviscantur operum Dei*. [That they may put their hope in God, and may not forget the works of God.] *Iter unius diēi*. [A journey of one day.] *Et obliti sunt benefactorum Ejus, et mirabilium Ejus, quæ ostendit eis*. [And they forgot His benefits, and His wonders that He had shown them.] *Hic est vir sapientiā summa (or sapientiæ summae)*. [This is a man of the greatest wisdom.] *Agnus Dei, Qui tollis peccāta mundi, miserere nobis*. [Lamb of God, Who takest away the sins of the world, have mercy upon us.] *Memento etiam, Domine, famulorum famularumque Tuarum, N. et N., qui nos præcesserunt cum signo fidei, et dormiunt in somno pacis*. [Be mindful, O Lord, of Thy servants and handmaids, N. and N., who are gone before us with the sign of faith, and sleep in the sleep of peace.]

457. TRANSLATE AND PARSE :

1. *Quomodo miseretur pater filiorum, misertus est Dominus timentibus Se.*
2. *Miserere mei, Deus, secundum magnam misericordiam Tuam.*
3. *Omnium retulit.*
4. *Ambulavimus iter centum dierum.*
5. *Hi peccatores bonitatis Dei obliti erant.*
6. *Memento mei.*
7. *Utinam vir optima animā esses!*
8. *Utinam vir optima animæ esses!*
9. *Homo bonæ voluntatis mecum vñit.*
10. *Nonne Deus homines bonæ voluntatis amat?*
11. *Et recordatus est Petrus verbi Jesu, quod dixerat.*

458. TRANSLATE, PARSE AND COMMIT :

Miseretur vestri omnipotens Deus, et dimissis peccatis vestris, perducatur vos ad vitam æternam.

459. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN :

1. Do you ask whether I have forgotten my duty?
2. Who says that you are a man of great wisdom?
3. Did it concern you?
4. Remember these poor people, whom God loves.
5. This is a man of pious heart.
6. If you have repented of your sin, God will have mercy upon you.
7. God will always have mercy upon those who repent of their sins.
8. Who will show me a man of great goodness?
9. Have you forgotten the goodness of the saints?
10. When I had done this, I remembered your words.

LESSON LI.

POTENTIAL SUBJUNCTIVE.

460. VOCABULARY.

cedo, ere, cessi, cessum,	to yield	forsitan,	perhaps
cibus, i,	food	nemo, neminis,	no one
conditio, ōnis,	condition	suscipio, ere, cēpi, ceptum.	to receive
deprecatio, ōnis,	prayer	miseresco, ere, —, —,	to pity

RULE.

461. The subjunctive mode is used to indicate what *may, can, or might* happen. This is called "potential subjunctive." Forsitan tibi librum det. (Perhaps he may give the book to you.) Quid facerem? (What could I do?)

462. EXERCISE.

Hunc cedāmus, hujus condiōnes audiāmus? [Can we yield to this (man), can we listen to his terms?] Hęc res sit vera. [This thing may be true.] Quid facias? [What can you do?] Forsitan tecum eam. [Perhaps I may go with you.] Hoc nemo dixerit. [No one would say this.]

463. TRANSLATE, PARSE, AND COMMIT :

Gloria in excelsis Deo : et in terrā pax hominibus bonae voluntātis. Laudamus Te : benedicimus Te : adorāmus Te : glorificāmus Te. Gratias agimus Tibi propter magnam gloriam Tuam, Domine Deus, Rex cœlestis, Deus pater omnipotens. Domine Fili unigenite Jesu Christe : Domine Deus, Agnus Dei, Filius Patris, Qui tollis peccāta mundi, miserēre nobis : Qui tollis peccāta mundi, suscipe deprecatōem nostram : Qui sedes ad dexteram Patris, miserēre nobis. Quoniam Tu solus sanctus, Tu solus Dominus : Tu solus altissimus, Jesu Christe, cum Sancto Spiritu, in gloriā Dei Patris. Amen.

464. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

1. Perhaps you may ask. 2. No one could think this. 3. I could not pity you. 4. Whom could I ask? 5. Who could do this? 6. Who could forget God? 7. Perhaps we can persuade these men. 8. Perhaps he may remember your words. 9. He must remember my words. 10. Perhaps I may see you in the morning.

LESSON LII.

SUBJUNCTIVE WITH QUUM.

465. VOCABULARY.

absorbeo, ēre, absorpsi, absorptum,	to swallow up	levitas, ātis,	levity
conforto, āre, āvi, ātum, to strengthen	counsel	lingua, ae,	tongue
consilium, i,	when, since, although	mors, mortis,	death
quum, (cum),	sweetness, delight	mortālis, e,	mortal
delectamentum, i,	letter	perfero, ferre, tuli, lātum, to bear, carry	
epistola, ae,		praesens, entis,	present, with one
		praesto, āre, iti, itum or ātum, to give	

immortalitas, ātis,	immortality	probo, āre, āvi, ātum,	to approve
impleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum,	to fill, fill up	prophēto, āre, āvi, ātum,	to prophesy
imponō, ere, imposui, impositum,	to impose, put upon	repleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum,	to fill
		scribo, ere, scripsi, scriptum,	to write
induo, ere, ui, ūtum,	to put on	sermo, ōnis,	saying
intendo, ere, di, tum,	to look, stretch	sto, āre, steti, statum,	to stand
interficio, ere, fēci, fectum,	to kill	tento, āre, āvi, ātum,	to try
jungo, ere, junxi, junctum,	to join	victoria, ae,	victory

RULE.

466. *Quum* (or *cum*), denoting time merely, may take the indicative; but, when it denotes cause or concession, it must take the subjunctive. Paruit, quum necesse erat. (He obeyed when it was necessary.) [Here quum denotes time merely.] Miles, quum dimicaret, occisus est. (The soldier was killed when he was fighting.) [Here quum denotes not only the time, but the cause. The soldier was killed because he was fighting.] Homo fuit malus, quum bonus esse potuisset. (The man was bad, though he could have been good.) [Here quum denotes concession.]

467. EXERCISE.

Et quum accepisset cibum confortātus est. (And when he had taken meat he was strengthened.) Quum autem venisset in Jerusalem, tentābat se jungere discipulis. (And when he had come into Jerusalem, he offered to join himself to the disciples. Cum autem mortāle hoc induerit immortalitatem, tunc fiet sermo, qui scriptus est: Absorpta est mors in victoriā. (And when this mortal hath put on immortality, then shall come to pass the saying that is written: Death is swallowed up in victory.) Cum ea ita sint, [Although these (things) are so.] Cum autem implerentur dies multi, consilium fecerunt in unum Judaei, ut eum interficerent. (When many days were passed, the Jews consulted together to kill him.)

468. TRANSLATE AND PARSE:

1. Et quum imposuisset illis manus Paulus, vēnit Spiritus Sanctus super eos, et loquebantur linguis, et prophetābant. 2. Cum autem esset plenus Spiritu Sancto, intendens in caelum, vidit gloriam Dei, et Jesum stantem a dexteris Dei. 3. Quum ergo hoc voluissem, numquid levitate usus sum? 4. Domine, quid me vis facere? 5. Replēti sumus mane misericordiā Tua. 6. Cum autem praesens fuero, quos probaveritis per epistolas, has mittam perferre gratiam vestram in Jerusalem. 7. Adorēmus in aeternum sanctissimum sacramentum.

469. TRANSLATE, PARSE, AND COMMIT:

Panem de Caelo praestitisti eis. Omne delectamentum in se habentem.

470. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN:

1. When you come, I will go with you. 2. When I saw those men, I asked who they were. 3. Although this may be true. 4. When I saw that poor woman, I pitied her. 5. Will you not go to-day? 6. I ask whether you will go to-day, or not, 7. Are they more prudent than you? 8. If you had been willing to help me, I should have been able to do that, 9. Would that I had helped you! 10. Send somebody to do (who may do) this,

LESSON LIII.

SUBJUNCTIVE WITH CONJUNCTIONS, &c.

471. VOCABULARY.

absens, (gen.) absentis,	absent	inānis, e,	empty
brachium, i,	arm	negligo, ere, glexi, glectum,	
consequor, i, consecūtus sum,		to neglect, disregard	
to follow, obtain, acquire		obscurus, a, um,	obscure
coram, (adv.), in person, face to face		potens, (g.) potentis, mighty, powerful	
crudelitas, ātis,	cruelty	potentia, ae,	strength, power
depōno, ere, posui, positum,		progenies, ēi,	generation
to put down		respicio, ere, exi, ectum, to look, regard	
dispergo, ere, si, sum,	to scatter	salutāris, e,	saving
dubius, a, um,	doubtful	sapiens, (g.) sapientis,	wise
esurio, ire, —, itum,	to be hungry	sedes, is,	seat
exalto, āre, āvi, ātum,	to exalt	superbus, a, um,	proud
generatio, ōnis,	generation	tamen,	notwithstanding, still,
honestus, a, um,	honorable		nevertheless.
humilitas, ātis,	humility	testis, testis, (m. & f.)	witness
	vivo, ere, vixi, victum,	to live.	

RULE.

472. Licet, quamvis, quantumvis, signifying *although*; ac si, quam si, quasi, ut si, tanquam, tanquam si, velut si, signifying *as if*; dum, modo, dummodo, signifying *provided that*, take the subjunctive.

473. EXERCISE.

Quamvis ille felix sit, tamen sapiens non est. (However happy he may be, still he is not wise.) Quid ego his testibus utor, quasi res dubia aut obscura sit? (Why do I use these witnesses, as if the affair were doubtful or obscure?) Licet nostri hostes sint multi, urbem tamen capiēmus. (Though our enemies be many, still we shall take the city.) Absentis regis crudelitātem, velut si coram adsit timent. (They fear the cruelty of the absent king as if he were present in person.) Mali omnia honesta negligunt dummodo potentiam consequantur. [The bad disregard all honorable (principles) provided they can obtain power.]

474. TRANSLATE, PARSE, AND COMMIT TO MEMORY:

Magnificat anima mea Dominum. Et exultāvit spiritus meus: in Deo salutāri meo. Quia respexit humilitātem ancillæ Suæ: ecce enim ex hoc beātam me dicent omnes generatiōnes. Quia fecit mihi magna Qui potens est: et sanctum nomen Ejus. Et misericordia Ejus a progenie in progenies: timentibus Eum. Fecit potentiam in brachio Suo: dispersit superbos mente cordis sui. Deposuit potentes de sede; et exaltāvit humiles. Esurientes implēvit bonis: et divites dimisit inānes. Suscēpit Isrāel puerum Suum: recordātus misericordiae Suæ. Sicut locūtus est ad patres nostros: Abraham et semini ejus in saecula. Gloria Patri, et Filio, et Spiritui Sancto. Sicut, etc.

475. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN:

1. I remember you as if I had seen you to-day. 2. However much you may glorify yourself, you are not happy. 3. Although he said this, nevertheless it was not true. 4. That wretched man lives as if there were no God. 5. I will go, provided that you will go with me. 6. Though they pity you, nevertheless they will not help you. 7. Have you forgotten the words of the holy prophets? 8. Do not forget to pray to our blessed Mother. 9. Were you able to enjoy this? 10. I would have enjoyed this, if you had been with me.



LESSON LIV.

476 VOCABULARY.

Achāja, ae,	Achaia	postulo, āre, āvi, ātum,	
aestimo, āre, āvi, ātum,			to desire, demand
	to esteem, value	patria, ae,	country, native land
argentum, i,	silver	rus, ruris, (n.)	country
Athēnae, ārum, (pl.)	Athens	siclus, i,	a sicle, a shekel
aurum, i,	gold	summa, ae,	sum
civilitas, ātis,	free citizenship	Syracūsa, ae,	Syracuse
Corinthus, i,	Corinth	talentum, i,	talent (a sum of money)
Damascus, i,	Damascus	triduum, i,	three days
denarius, i,	penny	unguentum, i,	ointment
egēnus, a, um,	poor, needy	vaeneo, ire, ivi or ii, itum,	to sell
exhortor, āri, ātus sum,	to exhort	valeo, ēre, ui, itum,	
frater, fratris,	brother		to be worth, to be of value
	venundo, āre, dedi, datum,		to sell.

RULE.

477. Price, if an indefinite sum, is expressed by the genitive; if a definite sum, or with a verb of buying, selling, hiring, etc., by the ablative. Magni aestimabat pecuniam. (He valued money greatly.) Vendidit auro patriam. (He sold his country for gold.)

RULE.

478. Names of towns used as the limit of motion; and *domus*, home; and *rus*, country, denoting the place *to which*, are put in the accusative. Romam venit. (He came to Rome.) Ite domum! (Go home!) Rus ivit. (He went to the country.)

479. EXERCISE.

Ego multa summā civilitatem hanc consecutus sum. (I obtained the being free of this city with a great sum.) Quare hoc unguentum non venniit trecentis denariis, et datum est egenis? (Why was not this ointment sold for three hundred pence, and given to the poor?) Poterat enim unguentum istud venundāri plus quam trecentis denariis, et dari pauperibus. (For this ointment might have been sold for more than three hundred pence, and given to the poor.) Veni Damascum. (I came to Damascus.) Omnes humilitatem magni aestimavimus. (We all have valued humility highly.)

480. TRANSLATE AND PARSE:

1. Terra quam postulas quadringentis siclis argenti valet. 2. Et quum venissēmus Syracūsam, mansimus ibi triduo. 3. Post haec egressus ab Athēnis vēnit Corinthum. 4. Quum autem vellet ire Achājā, exhortāti fratres scripsērunt discipulis, ut susciperent eum. 5. Utinam Romam eam! 6. Hī omnes domum venērunt. 7. Homo pessimus parvi bonitātem aestimat. 8. Sancti bonitātem magni aestimant. 9. I rus! 10. Dominus det nobis Suam pacem!

481. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

1. When they had gone home, what did you do? 2. He spoke as if he were going to Damascus. 3. I pity anyone who values highly the things of earth. 4. This field is valued at two talents. 5. You could not sell that field for one talent. 6. You must not sell your country for gold. 7. Do they need help? 8. Do you not wish to be more like the saints? 9. The saints and angels in Heaven do not value gold highly. 10. They value goodness, and love those on earth who wish to be like them.

LESSON LV.

482. VOCABULARY.

animo, āre, āvi, ātum,		metus, us,	fear
	to inspire, animate	memoro, āre, āvi, ātum,	to remember
assistō, ere, astiti, —,	to stand before	mensis, mensis, (m.),	month
confidentia, ae,	confidence	minuo, ere, ui, ūtum,	to make small
confugo, ere, gi, gitum,	to fly, flee	parens, entis,	parent
corōno, āre, āvi, ātum,	to crown	paulus, a, um,	small, little
curro, ere, cucurri, cursum,	to flee, run	pes, pedis,	foot
derelinquō, ere, liqui, lictum,	to abandon, leave unaided	prohibeo, ēre, ui, itum,	to prohibit
despicio, ere, exi, ectum,	to despise	propitius, a, um,	
implōro, āre, āvi, ātum,	to implore		merciful, gracious, in mercy
Latīne, (adv.),	in Latin	quantus, a, um,	how much
latrocinium, i,	robbery	quisquam, quaequam, quicquam,	anyone, anything
longus, a, um,	long, tall	recipio, ere, cēpi, ceptum,	to receive
memor, (gen.) memōris,	mindful	suffragium, i,	intercession
talis, e,	this, such	uxor, uxōris,	wife
tantus, a, um,	so much	visito, āre, āvi, ātum,	to visit

RULE.

483. That from which anything is separated, deprived, or freed, is put in the ablative case. *Magno me metu liberabis.* (You will free me from great fear.)

RULE.

484. How much one thing differs from another is expressed by the ablative. *Uno die longiorem mensem faciunt.* (They make the month one day longer—longer by one day.)

485. EXERCISE.

Quid est homo, quod memor es ejus? aut filius hominis, quoniam visitas eum? Minuisti eum paulo minus ab angelis, gloriā et honorē coronasti eum. (What is man that thou art mindful of him? or the son of man that thou vis-

itest him? Thou hast made him a little less than the angels, thou hast crowned him with glory and honor.) Nemo est, qui reliquit domum aut parentes aut fratres aut uxorem aut filios propter regnum Dei, et non recipiat multa plura in hoc tempore, et in saeculo venturo vitam aeternam. (There is no man that hath left house, or parents, or brethren, or wife, or children, for the kingdom of God's sake, who shall not receive much more in this present time, and in the world to come, life everlasting.) Quanto magis vos plaris estis illis? (How much are you more valuable than they?) Quanto sapientior est tanto humilior. (The wiser he is, the more humble.) Illud novem pedibus erat minus. (That was less by nine feet.) Hic capite longior est quam tu. [He is a head taller (taller by a head) than you.] Hic hostem latrocinio prohibuit. [This (man) restrained the enemy from robbery.] Libera me peccato! (Free me from sin!)

486. TRANSLATE, PARSE AND COMMIT :

Sub tuum praesidium confugimus, sancta Dei Genitrix, nostras deprecationes ne despicias in necessitatibus nostris : sed a periculis cunctis libera nos semper, Virgo gloriosa et benedicta.

Memorare. O piissima Virgo Maria, non esse auditum a saeculo, quemquam ad tua currentem praesidia, tua implorantem auxilia, tua petentem suffragia esse derelictum. Ego, tali animatus confidentia, ad te, Virgo virginum, Mater, curro, ad te venio coram te gemens peccator assisto. Noli, Mater Verbi, verba mea despiciere, sed audi propitia, et exaudi. Amen.

487. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN :

1. The saints are much holier than we. 2. We could be much better than we are. 3. I am two days younger than you. 4. Free me from the hands of Satan! 5. I have persuaded him to be a little more patient. 6. Although you may be much more humble, still you are very unlike the saints. 7. You are a little less proud than he. 8. I pity anyone who is not much more humble than that sinner. 9. Will you not prohibit that bad boy from sin? 10. You are now able to recite the rosary in Latin.

LESSON LVI.

488. VOCABULARY.

Aegyptus, i,	Egypt	nescio, ire, ivi or ii, itum, not to know
apex, icis,	tittle	passer, eris, sparrow
bibo, ere, bibi, bibitum,	to drink	praetereo, ire, ii, itum,
canto, are, avi, atum,	to sing, crow	to pass, pass away
exeo, ire, ii, itum,	to go out	quadrans, rantis, (m.), farthing
fugio, ere, fugi, fugitum,	to fly, flee	reddo, ere, didi, ditum, to pay
gallus, i,	cock	sic, so, thus
Israel, Israel or Israelis,	Israel	sol, solis, sun
jota, (indec. noun),	jot	transeo, ire, ii, itum, to pass
luna, ae,	mono	usque, until

largitas, ātis,	bounty	visio, ōnis,	vision
manifestus, a, um,	manifest	vitis, is,	vine
modus, i,	measure	simul,	together, at the same time
nego, āre, āvi, ātum,	to deny	synagōga, ae,	synagogue
novissimus, a, um,	last	vanus, a, um,	vain, empty

RULE.

489. The accusative is sometimes used to denote that in respect to which anything is said to be, or to be done. *Capita velamur.* [We are veiled as to (our) heads.—We have our heads veiled.]

RULE.

490. *Dum, donec, quoad*, meaning *until*; and *antequam, priusquam*, meaning *before*, take the subjunctive, when they denote time with the added idea of purpose. *Dum homo veniret, locum relinquere noluit.* (He was unwilling to leave the place, till the man should come.)

491. EXERCISE.

Nihil enim minus fui ab iis, qui sunt supra modum apostoli. [For in nothing have I been inferior to those who are above measure apostles.] *Sic eum volo manēre donec veniam.* [So I will have him to remain till I come.] *Non bibam de generatiōne vitis, donec regnum Dei veniat.* [I will not drink of the fruit of the vine, till the kingdom of God come.] *Fuge in Aegyptum, et esto ibi usque dum dicam tibi.* [Fly into Egypt; and be there until I shall tell thee.] *Antequam gallus cantet, ter me negābis.* [Before the cock crow, thou wilt deny me thrice.] *Nemini dixeritis visiōnem, donec Filius hominis a mortuis resurgat.* [Tell the vision to no man, till the Son of Man be risen from the dead.]

492. TRANSLATE AND PARSE :

1. *Donec transeat collum et terra unum, aut unus apex non praeteribit a lege, donec omnia fiant.* 2. *Non exies inde, donec reddas novissimum quadrantem.* 3. *Non consummabitis civitātes Israel, donec veniat Filius hominis.* 4. *Multis passeribus meliōres estis vos.* 5. *Sol convertētur in tenebras, et luna in sanguinem, antequam veniat dies Domini magnus et manifestus.* 6. *Benedic Domine, nos et haec tua dona, quae de tua largitāte sumus sumptūri. Per Christum Dominum nostrum.* 7. *Benedic me, pie Jesu, cum Patre et Spiritu sancto, et perduc ad vitam aeternam.* 8. *Cor meum jungātur Vobis, O dulcissime Jesu!* 9. *Hunc autem nescimus, unde sit.* 10. *Romam eāmus.*

493. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN :

1. I will remain until you come. 2. The saint with bare head (bare as to his head) adored the Blessed Sacrament. 3. O, that I were three years younger than you! 4. I will not go till you visit the Blessed Sacrament. 5. I will recite the rosary before they come. 6. I do not at all [in respect to nothing, *nihil*,] fear the enemy. 7. Let us go to Damascus. 8. I called him to me before I did anything. 9. We must pray to the blessed Virgin. 10. There is but one God.

LESSON LVII.

PLACE AND SPECIFICATION.

494. VOCABULARY.

Antiochia, ae,	Antioch	imperium, i,	power, government
benedictio, ōnis,	blessing	infirmus, a, um,	infirm, disabled
Christiānus, a, um,	Christian	locus, i,	place
copiōsus, a, um,	great	multitudo, inis,	multitude
dignor, āri, ātus sum,		nec,	nor, neither
to be pleased, deign, deem worthy		proximus, a, um,	nearest, neighboring
dolus, i,	deceit, fraud, craft	(proximus,	a neighbor.)
gaudium, i,	joy, gladness	quidam, quaedam, quodam,	
Græci, ōrum,	Greeks	certain, certain one, certain thing	
Iconium, i, (n.),	Iconium	sto, stāre, steti, statum,	to stand

RULE.

495. Most names of towns are put in the ablative case to express the place in or from which, but names of towns of the first and second declensions and singular number, must be put in the genitive case to express place in which. Roma venit. (He came from Rome.) Romae fuit. (He was in Rome.)

NOTE.—*Domus* and *rure* are constructed like names of towns. Domi eramus. (We were at home.) Rure venimus. (We came from the country.)

RULE.

496. That in respect to which an assertion is made may be put in the ablative case. Reges nomine non Imperio sunt. [They are kings in (respect to) name, not in power.]

497. EXERCISE.

Beāti pauperes spiritu, quoniam ipsōrum est regnum Cœlōrum. [Blessed are the poor in spirit : for theirs is the kingdom of Heaven.] Beāti mundo corde, quoniam ipsi Deum vidēbunt. [Blessed are the clean of heart : for they shall see God.] Quis ascendet in montem Domini? aut quis stabit in loco sancto Ejus? Innocens manibus et mundo corde, qui non accēpit in vano animam suam, nec jurāvit in dolo proximo suo. [Who shall ascend into the mountain of the Lord : or who shall stand in his holy place? The innocent in hands, and clean of heart, who hath not taken his soul in vain, nor sworn deceitfully to his neighbor.] Discipuli Antiochiæ primum appellabantur Christiāni. [The disciples were first called Christians at Antioch.] Factum est autem Iconii, ut simul introirent in synagōgam Judæōrum, et loquerentur, ita, ut crederet Judæōrum et Græcōrum copiōsa multitudo. [And it came to pass in Iconium, that they entered together into the synagogue of the Jews, and spoke so that a great multitude both of Jews and of Greeks did believe.] Et quidam vir Lystris infirmus pedibus sedēbat. [Now there sat a certain man at Lystra disabled in his feet.] Multi Antiochiā exierunt. [Many went out of Antioch.] Hi domi manserunt. [These remained at home.]

498. TRANSLATE, PARSE, AND COMMIT:

Deus, Qui, per resurrectōnem Filii Tui Domini nostri Jesu Christi, mundum laeticāre dignātus es, praesta quaesumus, ut per Ejus genitricem Virginem Mariam perpetuae capiāmus gaudia vitae. Per eundem Christum Dominum nostrum. Amen.

LESSON LVIII.

INDIRECT DISCOURSE. SUBJ. WITH QUOD, ETC.

500. VOCABULARY.

deprecor, āri,ātus sum, to beseech, pray	intercessio, ōnis,	intercession
fragilitas, ātis,	frailty	quiesco, ere, ēvi, ētum, to rest
indulgeo, ēre, si, tum, to grant, yield	refrigerium, 1,	refreshment

501. The infinitive construction used with expressions of saying, thinking, etc., [Lesson XXIV], is called "indirect discourse," and a verb depending on this infinitive is put in the subjunctive mode. Hence the following

RULE.

502. Subordinate sentences in indirect discourse have their verbs in the subjunctive. *Dicit se esse quem vocas.* [He says (that) he is (the man) whom you call.]

RULE.

503. *Quando, quod, quia, quoniam*, meaning *because, for*, take the subjunctive, when they express a doubtful reason. *Facit hoc quod hoc facies.* [He does this because you do it, (perhaps).]

504. EXERCISE.

Hic est liber quem tibi dat. (This is the book which he gives you.) [Direct discourse.] *Dicit hunc esse librum quem tibi det.* (He says that this is the book which he gives you.) [Indirect discourse.] *Dixit hunc esse librum quem tibi daret.* (He said that this was the book which he gave you.) [Indirect discourse.] *Si hoc facit, errat.* (If he does this, he makes a mistake.) [Direct discourse.] *Dico si hoc faciat, eum errāre.* (I say that, if he does this, he makes a mistake.) [Indirect discourse.] *Dicēbam, si hoc faceret, eum errāre.* (I was saying that, if he did this, he made a mistake.) [Indirect discourse.] *Hic tecum veniet quod te ejus misereat.* [He will go with you because you pity him (perhaps).] *Hoc dicet quod eum videat.* [He says this because he sees you (perhaps).] *Te miserunt quod ire timērent.* [They sent you, because they were afraid to go (perhaps).]

505. TRANSLATE, PARSE, AND COMMIT:

Concēde, misericors Deus, fragilitāti nostrae praesidium; ut qui sanctae Dei genitricis memoriam agimus, intercessiōnis ejus auxilio a nostris iniquitatibus resurgāmus.

Ipsis, Domine, et omnibus in Christo quiescentibus, locum refrigerii, lucis et pacis, ut indulgeas, deprecāmur. Per eundem Christum, etc. Amen.

LESSON LIX.

506. VOCABULARY.

admitto, ere, mīsi, mīssum, to admit	meritum, i,	merit
aestimātor, ōris, an estimator, weiger	miseratio, ōnis,	mercy
conditor, ōris, creator	opto, āre, āvi, ātum,	to desire
consortium, i, company	ornamentum, i,	ornament
creo, āre, āvi, ātum, to create	pars, partis,	part
cura, ae, care	queror, queri, questus sum, to complain	
fabula, ae, fable	redemptor, ōris,	redeemer
jucundus, a, um, pleasant	societas, ātis,	fellowship
largītor, ōris, a free giver	supplicatio, ōnis,	supplication
	venia, ae, pardon.	

RULE.

507. The object for which anything is, or is done, is put in the dative case. *Librum misit mihi muneri.* (He sent the book to me for a gift.)

RULE.

508. The supine in *-um*, usually with a verb of motion, is equivalent to the English infinitive denoting purpose. *Viros ad me rogatum auxilium miserunt.* (They sent men to me to ask for help.)

RULE.

509. The supine in *-um* is an ablative of specification. *Mirabile dictum!* (Wonderful to be told!) [*Wonderful in respect to being told.*]

510. EXERCISE.

Hoc erit mihi curae. [This will be (for) a care to me.] *Ego huic auxilio vēni.* [I came for an aid to him.] *Urbs pulchra praesidio et ornamento erat civitatī.* [The beautiful city was (for) a protection and (for) an ornament to the state.] *Pater suis filiis salutī fit.* [The father became (for) a protection to his children.] *Romam auxilium postulātum vēnit.* [He came to Rome to ask help.] *Multi ab urbe questum veniēbant.* [Many came from the city to complain.] *In templum orātum ibāmus.* [We were going into the church to pray.] *Hoc facile factum est.* [This is easy to be done (in respect to being done).] *Res auditu jucunda.* [A thing pleasant to be heard.] *Roma urbs pulchra visu fuit.* [Rome was a city beautiful to be seen (in respect to being seen).] *Dicam fabulam dignam auditu.* [I will tell a fable worthy of being heard.]

511. TRANSLATE, PARSE, AND COMMIT:

Fidelium Deus omnium Conditor et Redemptor, animābus famulōrum famularumque Tuārum remissionem cunctōrum tribue peccatorū : ut indulgentiam, quam semper optavērunt piis supplicationibus consequantur.

Nobis quoque peccatoribus famulis Tuis, de multitudine miseratiōnum Tuārum sperantibus, partem aliquam et societatem donāre dignēris, cum Tuis sanctīs apostolis, et martyribus : cum Joanne, Stephano, Matthiā, Barnabā, Ignatio, Alexandro, Marcellino, Petro, Felicitāte, Perpetuā, Agathā, Luciā,

Agnēte, Cæciliā, Anastasiā, et omnibus sanctis Tuis : intra quorum nos consortium, non aestimātor meriti, sed veniæ, quaesumus, largitor admitte. Per Christum Dominum nostrum. Per Quem haec omnia, Domine, semper bona creas, sanctificas, vivificas, benedicis, et praestas nobis. Per Ipsum, et cum Ipso, et in Ipso, est Tibi Deo Patri omnipotenti, in unitate Spiritus Sancti, omnis honor et gloria.

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LESSON LX.

GERUNDS AND GERUNDIVES.

512. VOCABULARY.

actio, ōnis,	action	lego, ere, legi, lectum,	to read
ars, artis,	art	ludo, ere, lusi, lusum,	to play
aspīro, āre, āvi, ātum,	to inspire	missāle, missālis,	missal
auctor, ōris,	author	nonnumquam,	sometimes
condo, ere, condidi, conditum,	to found (a city)	operatio, ōnis,	work
conficio, ere, fēci, fectum,	to make, accomplish	prævenio, ire, vēni, ventum,	to prompt, to come before
conservo, āre, āvi, ātum,	to save	propensus, a, um,	inclined
diligenter,	diligently	prosequor, sequi, secūsus sum,	to further, follow
finio, ire, ivi or ii, itum, to end, finish		studeo, ěre, ui, —,	to study
finis, finis,	end	utilis, e,	useful
incipio, ere, cēpi, ceptum,	to begin	utiliter,	profitably, with profit

513. A gerund resembles both a noun and a verb. It has declension and is governed like a noun. It can take an object like a verb. Injuilas *ferendo* laudem mereberis. (You will merit praise by bearing wrongs.)

A gerund has but one number—the singular; four cases: genitive, dative, accusative, ablative; and no distinction of gender. (See conjugation of verbs.)

Gen.: Ars legendi librum. (The art of reading a book.) *Dat.*: Legendo librum. (For reading a book.) *Acc.*: Legendum librum. (Reading a book.) *Abl.*: Legendo librum. (By reading a book.)

514. Sometimes a future passive participle is used in place of the gerund—with no difference in meaning—and then the noun and the participle agree in gender, number and case. A future participle so used is called a "gerundive."

Gerund.: Locum urbem condendo cœperunt. } (They selected a place for
Gerundive: Locum urbi condendae cœperunt. } founding a city.)

515. To change the gerund construction into the gerundive construction: First, put the noun in the same case as the gerund; then, in place of the gerund, use the gerundive—future passive participle—making it agree in gender, number, and case, with the noun.

Gerund.: Consilium urbem capiendi. } (The design of taking the city.)
Gerundive: Consilium urbis capiendæ. }

516. EXERCISE.

Conservandæ patriæ causâ. [For the sake of saving the country.]
 Ad faciendâs res. [For accomplishing the things.] Aqua bona est bi-
 bendo. [Water is good to drink (for drinking).] Pueri ad ludendum
 propensi sunt. [Boys are inclined to play (to playing).] Ante conden-
 dam urbem. [Before the founding of the city.] Libros pueris dando.
 [By giving books to the boys.] Legendis his libris. [By reading these
 books.]

517. TRANSLATE, PARSE, AND COMMIT:

Actiões nostras, quæsumus, Domine, aspirando præveni, et adjuvando
 prosequere: ut cuncta nostra oratio et operatio a Te semper incipiat, et per Te
 cœpta finiatur.

518. TRANSLATE INTO LATIN.

1. You deserve praise for accomplishing these things. 2. The art of
 living happily is useful to all men. 3. By reading good books you will
 learn much wisdom. 4. Boys and girls are inclined to play, but men and
 women are inclined to read. 5. I will be good for the sake of saving my
 soul. 6. I will study diligently for the sake of reading Mass in Latin.
 7. If you have learned this book, you are now able to study the Missal with
 profit. 8. Sometimes say a prayer to the Sacred Heart for the author of
 this little book.

FINIS.



GENERAL VOCABULARY.

LATIN-ENGLISH.

NOTE.—The figure after each verb indicates to which conjugation it belongs.

A.			
Abraham, Abrahæ,	Abraham	alius, alia, aliud,	another
absens, (<i>gen.</i>) absentis,	absent	altar <i>and</i> altare, altaris, <i>neut.</i>	altar
absolutio, onis,	absolution	alter, altera, alterum,	other
absorbeo, ere, absorpsi,	absorptum, 2,	altus, a, um,	high
	to swallow up	ambulo, are, avi, atum, 1,	to walk
ac.	and	amen,	amen
accedo, ere, cessi, cessum, 3,		America, æ.	America
	to come, approach	amo, are, avi, atum, 1,	to love
acceptabilis, e,	acceptable	amor, amoris,	love
accendo, ere, di, sum, 3,		an,	whether
	to kindle, enkindle	ancilla, æ.	hand-maid
accipio, ere, cepi, ceptum, 3,		Andreas, æ.	Andrew
	to accept, receive, take	angelicus, a, um,	angelic
accuso, are, avi, atum, 1,	to accuse	angelus, i,	angel
Achaja, æ,	Achaia	anima, æ.	life, soul
actio, onis,	action	animo, are, avi, atum, 1,	to inspire
Adam, (<i>indec. noun.</i>)	Adam	animus, i,	mind, soul
adduco, ere, xi, ctum, 3,	to bring	annon,	or not
adhaereo, ere, haesi, haesum, 2,		annus, i,	year
	to cleave to	Antiochia, æ.	Antioch
adjuto, are, avi, atum, 1,	to help, assist	antiquus, a, um,	ancient
adjutorium, i,	help, aid, assistance	apex, icis,	tittle
adjuvo, are, avi, atum, 1,		apostolicus, a, um,	apostolic
	to help, aid, assist	apostolus, i,	apostle
admitto, ere, misi, missum, 3,	to admit	appello, are, avi, atum, 1,	to call, name
adoro, are, avi, atum, 1,	to adore	apprehendo, ere, di, sum, 3,	to apprehend, seize
adsum, esse, affui,	to assist, be present	aqua, æ.	water
advenio, ire, veni, ventum, 4,	to come	archangelus, i,	archangel
advocata, æ.	advocate	argentum, i,	silver
aedifico, are, avi, atum, 1,	to build	ars, artis,	art
Aegyptus, i,	Egypt	ascendo, ere, di, sum, 3.	to ascend
aequus, a, um,	right, equal, fair	aspergo, ere, persi, persum, 3,	to sprinkle, scatter
aestimator, oris,	an estimator	aspiro, are, avi, atum, 1,	to inspire
aestimo, are, avi, atum, 1,		assisto, ere, astiti, —, 3,	to stand before
	to estimate, value	Athenae, arum, <i>pl.</i>	Athens
aeternus, a, um,	everlasting, eternal	auctor, oris,	author
ager, agri,	field	audeo, ere, ausus sum, 2,	to dare, presume
agnus, i,	lamb	audio, ire, ivi, itum, 4,	to hear
ago, ere, egi, actum, 3,	to do, act		
(gratias agere.	to give thanks)		

egredior, egredi, egressus sum, 3,	to come forth, go out	filius, i,	son, child
Eja! <i>interj.</i> ,	come! come then!	finio, ire, ivi, <i>or</i> ii, itum, 4,	to finish, end
ejicio, ere, jeci, jectum, 3,		fio, fieri, factus sum,	to become, be made, be done
	to cast out, drive out	finis, is,	end
electus, a, um,	elect	flamma, ae,	flame
emitto, ere, misi, missum, 3,	to send forth	fleo, ere, evi, etum, 2,	to weep, bewail
emo, ere, emi, emptum, 3,	to buy	formo, are, avi, atum, 1,	
enim,	for		to form, shape, follow
enarro, are, avi, atum, 1,	to tell, narrate	forsitan,	perhaps
epistola, ae,	letter, epistle	fortitudo, inis,	
ergo,	then, therefore		strength, courage, fortitude
eripio, ere, ipui, eptum, 3,		fragilitas, atis,	weakness, frailty
	to preserve, rescue, snatch	fragmentum, i,	fragment
erro, are, avi, atum, 1,	to err	frater, fratris,	brother
eruo, ere, ui, utum, 3,		fretus, a, um,	relying upon
	to deliver, pluck out, snatch	frons, frontis,	forehead
esurio, ire, —, itum, 4,	to be hungry	fruor, frui, fructus sum, 3,	to enjoy
et,	and, also	fugio, ere, fugi, fugitum, 3,	to fly, flee
etiam,	also	fungor, fungi, functus sum, 3,	
Eva, ae,	Eve		to do, perform
evangelium, i,	gospel		
exalto, are, avi, atum, 1,	to exalt	G.	
exaudio, ire, ivi, <i>or</i> ii, itum, 4,	to hear	Galilaea, ae,	Galilee
excelsus, a, um,	high	gallus, i,	cock
exeo, ire, ii, itum, 4,	to go out	gaudeo, ere, gavisus sum, 2,	to be glad
exhortor, ari, hortatus sum, 1,	to exhort	gaudium, i,	gladness, joy
exilium, i,	exile, banishment	gemo, ere, ui, itum, 3,	to groan
expecto, are, avi, atum, 1, <i>and</i> }		generatio, onis,	generation
exspecto, are, avi, atum, 1, }		genitrix, icis,	mother
	to expect, await	gens, gentis,	nation
exsurgo, ere, surrexi, —, 3,	to rise up	genu, us,	knee
exulto, are, avi, atum, 1, <i>and</i> }		gigno, ere, genui, gentum, 3,	to beget
exulto, are, avi, atum, 1, }		gloria, ae,	glory
	to exult, rejoice	glorifico, are, avi, atum, 1,	to glorify
exul, ulis.	an exile, a banished person	gloriosus, a, um,	glorious
		Graeci, orum,	Greeks
		granum, i,	grain
		gratia, ae,	bounty, grace, favor, thanks
		graviter,	
		gravely, sorely, severely, heavily	
		gravo, are, avi, atum, 1,	to be heavy upon, oppress, burden
		grex, gregis, <i>masc.</i> ,	rank, troop, throng, number, band
		H.	
		habeo, ere, habui, habitum, 2,	to have
		habito, are, avi, atum, 1,	
			to dwell, inhabit

F.

fabula, ae,	fable
facies, ei,	face
facilis, e,	easy
facio, ere, feci, factum, 3,	to make, do
factor, oris,	maker
familia, ae,	family
famula, ae,	servant, hand-maid
famulus, i,	servant
fermentum, i,	leaven
fidelis, e,	faithful
fides, ei,	faith

neuter, neutra, neutrum,	neither		
nihil, (<i>indec. n.</i>)	nothing		
nimis,	exceedingly		
nix, nivis,	snow		
nomen, nominis,	name		
non,	not		
nonnunquam,	sometimes		
nosco, ere, novi, notum, 3,	to know		
noster, nostra, nostrum,	our		
novissimus, a, um,	last		
nox, noctis,	night		
nudus, a, um,	destitute, bare		
nullus, a, um,	none		
numero, are, avi, atum, 1,			
	to number, rank		
numquid, (num-quid),	interrogative		
particle. See Lesson XLIII.			
nunc,	now		
nunquam,	never		
nuntio, are, avi, atum, 1,			
	to declare, announce		
nuptiae, arum,	marriage, wedding		
O.			
oblatio, onis,	oblation		
obliviscor, i, oblitus sum, 3,	to forget		
obscurus, a, um,	obscure		
occurro, ere, curri, cursum, 3,			
	to go to meet		
oculus, i,	eye		
officium, i,	duty, office		
omnipotens, (<i>gen.</i>) tentis,			
	almighty, omnipotent		
omnis, e,	all		
operatio, onis,	work		
ops, opis,			
	power, strength, work, assistance		
opto, are, avi, atum, 1,	to desire		
opus, (<i>indec. n.</i>)	need		
opus, operis,	work, deed		
oratio, onis,	prayer		
ordo, ordinis, (<i>masc.</i>)	order		
ornamentum, i,	ornament		
oro, are, avi, atum, 1,	to pray		
os, oris, (<i>neut.</i>)	mouth, face		
os, ossis, [<i>neut.</i>]	bone		
ostendo, ere, di, sum, 3,	to show		
		P.	
		panis, panis, (<i>masc.</i>)	bread
		papa, ae, (<i>masc.</i>)	pope
		parens, parentis,	parent
		pars, partis,	part
		passer, eris,	sparrow
		passio, onis,	passion, suffering
		passus, us,	pace
		(mille passum), a thousand paces, a mile	
		pater, patris,	father
		patiens, (<i>gen.</i>) patientis,	patient
		patior, pati, passus sum, 3,	
			to suffer, endure
		patria, ae,	country, native land
		l'aulus, i,	Paul
		paulus, a, um,	small, little
		pax, pacis,	peace
		peccator, oris,	sinner
		peccatum, i,	sin, offence
		pecco, are, avi, atum, 1,	to sin
		pectus, oris,	breast
		penna, ae,	feather, <i>pl.</i> wings
		perduco, ere, xi, ctum, 3,	to bring, lead
		peregrinator, toris,	traveler
		(peregrinator, religionis causa,	
			a pilgrim)
		perfero, ferre, tuli, latum, to bear, carry	
		pereo, ire, ii, itum, 4,	to perish, be lost
		peritus, a, um,	skillful, expert
		perpetuus, a, um,	perpetual
		persuadeo, ere, persuasi, persuasum, 2,	
			to persuade
		perturbatio, onis,	disturbance
		pervenio, ire, veni, ventum, 4,	
			to come, arrive
		pes, pedis,	foot
		peto, ere, ivi or ii, itum, 3,	
			to seek, beseech
		Petrus, i,	Peter
		Pharisaei, orum, <i>pl</i>	Pharisees
		Pilatus, i,	Pilate
		piscis, piscis, [<i>masc.</i>]	fish
		pius, a, um,	pious, loving, gracious
		placo, are, avi, atum, 1,	
			to placate, assuage
		plenus, a, um,	full
		pono, ere, posui, positum, 3,	
			to set, put, place
		pontifex, icis,	chief-priest
		Pontius, i,	Pontius

populus, i, people
 porrigo, ere, rexi, rectum, 3,
 to reach, stretch
 postulo, are, avi, atum, 1,
 to desire, demand
 potens, *gen.* potentis, mighty, powerful
 potentia, ae, strength, power
 potior, potiri, potitus sum, 4,
 to acquire, get possession of
 poto, are, avi, atum, 1, to drink
 praecedo, ere, cessi, cessum, 3,
 to go before, precede
 praeceptum, i, precept
 praeicio, ere, feci, fectum, 3,
 to place over, put in command of
 praesens, (*gen.*) entis, present, with one
 praesidium, i, protection, support,
 help, strength, patronage
 praesto, are, titi, itum *or* atum, 1,
 to give, grant
 praetereo, ire, ii, itum, 4,
 to pass, pass away
 praeteritus, a, um, past
 praevenio, ire, veni, ventum, 4,
 to come before, to prompt
 precor, ari, precatus sum, 1,
 to beseech, pray
 principium, i, beginning
 probo, are, avi, atum, 1, to approve
 procedo, ere, cessi, cessum, 3, to proceed
 prodigium, i, prodigy, wonder
 proelium, i, battle
 progenies, ei, generation
 prohibeo, ere, ui, itum, 2, to prohibit
 promissio, onis, promise
 propensus, a, um, inclined
 propheta, ae, prophet
 propheto, are, avi, atum, 1, to prophesy
 propitius, a, um, merciful, gracious, in mercy
 prosequor, qui, secutus sum, 3,
 to further, follow
 protectio, onis, protection
 proximus, a, um, nearest, neighboring
 (*proximus*, a neighbor)
 puer, pueri, boy, servant
 pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum, beautiful
 purus, a, um, pure
 puto, are, avi, atum, 1, to think

Q.

quadrans, quadrantis, [*masc.*] farthing
 quaeso, quaesere, —, —, 3,
 pray, beg, (*quaesumus*, we beseech)
 quantus, a, um, how much?
 quare? why?
 que, and
 (Always enclitic. See Lesson xxxv)
 queror, queri, questus sum, 3,
 to complain
 quia, because, that, for
 quicumque, quaecumque, quodcumque,
 whosoever, whatsoever, whoever }
 whatever }
 quidam, quaedam, quodam,
 certain, certain one, certain thing
 quiesco, ere, evi, etum, 3, to rest
 quisquam, quaequam, quicquam,
 any one, any thing
 quodsi, but if, and if
 quomodo, as
 quoniam, for, since, because
 quoque, and, also
 quotidianus, a, um, daily

R.

rationabilis, e, reasonable
 recipio, ere, cepi, ceptum, 3, to receive
 recito, are, avi, atum, 1, to recite
 recordor, ari, recordatus sum, 1,
 to remember, be mindful
 reddo, ere, didi, ditum, 3, to pay
 redemptio, onis, redemption
 redemptor, oris, redeemer
 refert, retulit, (*imper. r.*) it concerns
 reficio, ere, feci, fectum, 3,
 to renew, build up, feed
 refrigerium, i, refreshment
 regina, ae, queen
 regno, are, avi, atum, 1, to reign
 regnum, i, kingdom
 relinquo, ere, liqui, lictum, 3, to leave
 reliquiae, arum, *pl.*,
 leaving, remains, relics
 remaneo, ere, mansi, —, 2, to remain
 remedium, i, remedy
 reminiscor, i, —, 3,
 to remember, recollect

remissio, onis,	forgiveness, remission	scribo, ere, psi, ptum, 3,	to write
remotus, a, um,	distant	scriptura, ae,	scripture
repleo, ere, evi, etum, 2,	to fill, replenish	securus, a, um,	secure
requies, etis, (acc. requiem),	rest	sed,	but, as
requiesco, ere, evi, etum, 3,	to rest, be at rest	sedeo, ere, sedi, sessum, 2,	to sit
res, rei,	thing, affair	sedes, is,	seat
respicio, ere, exi, ectum, 3,	to look, regard, look down, look back	semen, seminis,	seed
respondeo, ere, di, sum, 2,	to answer, respond	semino, are, avi, atum, 1,	to sow, plant
resurgo, ere, surrexi, surrectum, 3,	to arise again	semper,	always, ever
resurrectio, onis,	resurrection	sempiternus, a, um,	eternal
retribuo, ere, ui, utum, 3,	to render, return	sententia, ae,	opinion
revertor, ere, ti, sum, 3,	to return	sentio, ire, sensi, sensum, 4,	to feel
rex, regis,	king	sepelio, ire, pelivi or ii, pultum, 4,	to bury
rogo, are, avi, atum, 1,	to pray, ask	sepulcrum, i,	tomb, sepulchre
Roma, ae,	Rome	sermo, onis,	saying
rosarium, i,	rosary	serpens, serpentis,	serpent
rus, ruris,	country	servitudo, inis,	servitude
		servo, are, avi, atum, 1,	to keep, preserve, save
		servus, i,	slave, servant
		sic,	so, thus
		siclus, i,	a sicle, sheckel
		sicut,	as
		signo, are, avi, atum, 1,	to sign
		signum, i,	sign, miracle
		sileo, ere, ui, —, 2,	to keep silent
		simplex, (<i>gen.</i>) plicis,	simple
		simul,	together, at the same time
		sinus, us,	bosom
		siquis, siquae, siquid,	if any one, if any thing
		sitio, ire, ivi or ii, —, 4,	to thirst
		societas, atis,	fellowship
		sol, solis,	sun
		solus, a, um,	only, alone
		somnus, i,	sleep
		spero, are, avi, atum, 1,	to hope
		spes, ei,	hope
		spiritus, us,	spirit, ghost
		stella, ae,	star
		sto, stare, steti, statum, 1,	to stand
		studeo, ere, ui, —, 2,	to study
		suffero, ferre, sustuli, sublatum,	to take up
		suffragium, i,	intercession
		summa, ae,	sum
		sumo, ere, sumpsit, sumptum, 3,	to take, receive
		superbus, a, um,	proud

S.

sabaoth. (<i>indec. n.</i>)	sabaoth, hosts
sacerdos, dotis,	priest
sacramentum, i,	sacrament
sacrificium, i,	sacrifice
saeculum, i,	generation
saepe,	often
salus, salutis,	safety, salvation
salutaris, e,	saving, salutary
salutatio, onis,	salutation
saluto, are, avi, atum, 1,	to be available to salvation. to preserve
salve!	hail!
salvo, are, avi, atum, 1,	to save
salvus, a, um,	saved
santifico, are, avi, atum, 1,	to hallow
sanctus, i,	saint
sanctus, a, um,	holy
sanguis, sanguinis,	blood
santo, are, avi, atum, 1,	to heal
sapiens. (<i>gen.</i>) sapientis,	wise
sapientia, ae,	wisdom
Satanas, ae,	Satan
scandalizo, are, avi, atum, 1,	to cause to offend, to scandalize
scelus, sceleris,	crime. sin

visio, onis,	vision	vivo, ere, vixi, victum, 3,	to live
visito, are, avi, atum, 1,	to visit	vivus, a, um,	living
vita, æ,	life	voco, are, avi, atum, 1,	to call, invite
vitis, is,	vine	volo, are, avi, atum, 1,	to fly
vivifico, are, avi, atum, 1,		voluntas, tatis,	will
to make alive, quicken		vox, vocis,	voice
		vulnus, vulneris,	wound

ENGLISH-LATIN.

A.		answer,	respondeo, ere, di, sum, 2
abandon,	derelinquo, ere, liqui, lictum, 3	Antioch,	Antiochia, æ
abjection,	humilitas, atis	anyone (<i>or</i> anything),	quisquam, quæquam,
Abraham,	Abraham, Abrahæ	quicquam. If any one (<i>or</i> anything),	siquis, siquæ, siquid.
absent,	absens, (gen.) absentis	apostle,	apostolus, i
absolution,	absolutio, onis	apostolic,	apostolicus, a, um
absorb,	absorbeo, ere, sorpsi, sorptum, 2	apprehend,	apprehendo, ere, di, sum, 3
accept,	accipio, ere, cepi, ceptum, 3	approach,	accedo, ere, cessi, cessum, 3
acceptable,	acceptabilis, e	approve,	probo, are, avi, atum, 1
accomplish,	conficio, ere, feci, factum, 3	archangel,	archangelus, i
accuse,	accuso, are, avi, atum, 1	arise,	surgo, ere, surrexi, surrectum, 3
Achaia,	Achaia, æ	arise again,	resurgo, ere, surrexi, surrectum, 3
acquire,	consequor, qui, cutus sum, 3	arm,	brachium, i
	potior, iri, potitus sum, 4	arrangement,	institutio, onis
act,	ago, agere, egi, actum, 3	arrive,	pervenio, ire, veni, ventum, 4
action,	actio, onis	art,	ars, artis
Adam,	Adam, (Indec. n.)	as,	sicut; quomodo; ut; uti
admit,	admitto, ere, misi, misum, 3	ascend,	ascendo, ere, di, sum, 3
adore,	adoro, are, avi, atum, 1	ask,	rogo, are, avi, atum, 1
adversary,	inimicus, i	assist,	{ adjuto, are, avi, atum, 1 { adjuvo, are, avi, atum, 1
advise,	moneo, ere, ui, itum, 2	assistance,	auxilium, i; adiutorium, i
advocate,	advocata, æ	assuage,	placo, are, avi, atum, 1
again,	iterum	Athens,	Athenæ, arum, pl.
age,	saeculum, i	author,	auctor, oris
aid,	auxilium, i; ops, opis; adiutorium, i	await,	expecto <i>or</i> exspecto, are, avi, atum, 1
aid, (to),	adjuvo, are, avi, atum, 1		
alive, (to make),	vivifico, are, avi, atum, 1		
all,	omnis, e; universus, a, um; cunctus, a, um; totus, a, um.		
B.			
Almighty,	Omnipotens, (gen.) tentis	bad,	malus, a, um
also,	etiam; quoque; et	baptism,	baptisma, æ
altar,	altar <i>or</i> altare, altaris	Baptist,	Baptista, æ
although,	cum <i>or</i> quum	bare,	nudus, a, um
always,	semper; jugiter	basket,	cophinus, i
America,	America, æ	battle,	proellum, i
amen,	amen	bear,	perfero, ferre, pertuli, perlatum
ancient,	antiquus, a, um	beautiful,	pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum
and,	et; ac; que (always enclitic); quoque	beauty,	decus, decoris
and, if (<i>or</i> but if),	quodsi	because,	quod; quia; quoniam
Andrew,	Andreas, æ	begin,	incipio, ere, cepi, ceptum
angel,	angelus, i	beginning,	principium, i
angelic,	angelicus, a, um	behold!	ecce!
anger,	ira, æ	behold, to,	video, ere, vidi, visum, 2
animate,	animus, are, avi, atum, 1	belleve,	credo, ere, didi, ditum, 3
announce,	nuntio, are, avi, atum, 1	benefit,	beneficium, i; benefactum, i, utilitas, atis

great,	magnus, a, um		
Greeks,	Graeci, orum	Jesus,	Jesus, Jesu
grieve,	doleo, ere, ul, itum, 2	Jews,	Judaei, orum
groan,	gemo, ere, ul, itum, 3	John,	Joannes, Joannis
guard,	custodia, ae	join,	jungo, ere, junxi, junctum, 3
guardian,	custos, odis	jot,	jota, (indec. n.)
		journey,	iter, itineris, (neut.)
	ii.	joy,	gaudium, i
hall!	ave! salve!	judge (to),	judico, are, avi, atum, 1
hallow,	sandifico, are, avi, atum, 1	just,	justus, a, um
hand,	manus, us, (fem.)	justice,	justitia, ae
hand-maid,	ancilla, ae		
harmless,	innocens, (gen.) innocentis		
have,	habeo, ere, habui, habitum, 2	keep,	servo, are, avi, atum, 1
heal,	santo, are, avi, atum, 1	kill,	interfacio, ere, feci, fectum, 3
hear,	audio, ire, ivi, itum, 4	kindle,	accendo, ere, di, sum, 3
heart,	cor, cordis	king,	rex, regis
Heaven,	Coelum or Coelus, i	kingdom,	regnum, i
heavenly,	coelestis, e	knee,	genu, us
heavily,	graviter	know,	noceo, ere, novi, notum, 3; /
Hell,	Inferi, orum, (pl.)	know not,	cognosco, ere, novi, nitum, 3; /
help,	auxilium, i; adjutorium, i; praesidium, i		nescio, ire, ivi or ii, itum, 4
help (to),	adjuvo, are, avi, atum, 1		
high,	altus, a, um; excelsus, a, um		
hill,	collis, is, (masc.)		
his, her, its,	suus, a, um	labor,	labor, laboris
hold,	teneo, ere, tenui, tentum, 2	lack,	egeo, ere, ul, —, 2
holy,	sanctus, a, um	lamb,	agnus, i
honor,	honor, honoris	land,	terra, ae; native land, patria. ae
honorable,	honestus, a, um	large,	magnus, a, um
hope,	sper, spei	last,	novissimus, a, um
hope (to),	spero, are, avi, atum, 1	Latin (in),	Latine, (adverb.)
hosanna,	hosanna	lead (to),	duco, ere, xi, ctum, 3; /
hour,	hora, ae		induco, ere, xi, ctum, 3; /
house,	domus, us; tectum, i		perduco, ere, xi, ctum, 3; /
humble,	supplex, (gen.) supplicis	leaven,	fermentum, i
humility,	humilitas, atis	leave,	relinquo, ere, liqui, lictum, 3
hungry (to be),	esurio, ire, —, itum, 4	leavings,	reliquiae, arum, (pl.)
hyscop,	hyscopum, i	letter,	epistola, ae
		levity,	levitas, atis
		liberate,	libero, are, avi, atum, 1
Iconium,	Iconium, i	life,	vita, ae
immortality,	immortalitas, atis	light,	lux, lucis; lumen, luminis
implore,	imploro, are, avi, atum, 1	lightsome,	lucidus, a, um
impose,	impono, ere, posui, positum, 3	lip,	labia, ae; labium, i
incarnation,	incarnatio, onis	little,	parvus, a, um; paulus, a, um
incarnate (to become),	incarno, are, avi, atum, 1	live (to),	vivo, vivere, vixi, victum, 3
incense,	incensum, i	living,	vivus, a, um
inclined,	propensus, a, um	lo!	ecce!
indeed,	utique	long,	longus, a, um
indulgence,	indulgentia, ae	look,	video, ere, vidi, visum, 2; /
infirm,	infirmus, a, um		respiro, ere, exi, ectum, 3; /
iniquity,	iniquitas, atis	Lord,	Dominus, i
innocence,	innocentia, ae	low,	humilis, e
innocent,	innocens, (gen.) innocentis	love (to),	amo, are, avi, atum, 1; /
inspire,	animo, are, avi, atum, 1; /	love,	diligio, ere, lexi, lectum, 3; /
	aspiro, are, avi, atum, 1; /		amor, amoris
intercede,	intercedo, ere, cessi, cessum, 3		
intercession,	intercessio, onis; /		
	suffragium, i; /		
invisible,	invisibilis, e		
Isaiah,	Isaias, ae	magnify,	magnifico, are, avi, atum, 1
Israel,	Israel, Israel or Israelis	make,	facio, ere, feci, factum, 3
		maker,	factor, factoris

J.

Jesus, Jesu
 Judaei, orum
 Joannes, Joannis
 jungo, ere, junxi, junctum, 3
 jota, (indec. n.)
 iter, itineris, (neut.)
 gaudium, i
 judico, are, avi, atum, 1
 justus, a, um
 justitia, ae

K.

servo, are, avi, atum, 1
 interfacio, ere, feci, fectum, 3
 accendo, ere, di, sum, 3
 rex, regis
 regnum, i
 genu, us
 noceo, ere, novi, notum, 3; /
 cognosco, ere, novi, nitum, 3; /
 nescio, ire, ivi or ii, itum, 4

L.

labor, laboris
 egeo, ere, ul, —, 2
 agnus, i
 terra, ae; native land, patria. ae
 magnus, a, um
 novissimus, a, um
 Latine, (adverb.)
 duco, ere, xi, ctum, 3; /
 induco, ere, xi, ctum, 3; /
 perduco, ere, xi, ctum, 3; /
 fermentum, i
 relinquo, ere, liqui, lictum, 3
 reliquiae, arum, (pl.)
 epistola, ae
 levitas, atis
 libero, are, avi, atum, 1
 vita, ae
 lux, lucis; lumen, luminis
 lucidus, a, um
 labia, ae; labium, i
 parvus, a, um; paulus, a, um
 vivo, vivere, vixi, victum, 3
 vivus, a, um
 ecce!
 longus, a, um
 video, ere, vidi, visum, 2; /
 respiro, ere, exi, ectum, 3; /
 Dominus, i
 humilis, e
 amo, are, avi, atum, 1; /
 diligio, ere, lexi, lectum, 3; /
 amor, amoris

M.

magnifico, are, avi, atum, 1
 facio, ere, feci, factum, 3
 factor, factoris

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