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FIRST

LESSONS IN LATIN;

OR

AN INTRODUCTION

TO

ANDREWS AND STODDARD'S

LATIN GRAMMAR.

BY PROF. E. A. ANDREWS. 1787-1858

TENTH EDITION.

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P R E F A C E .

THE following work consists of two distinct parts. The first is an abstract of Andrews and Stoddard's Latin Grammar, comprising the most important principles of that work, together with its paradigms. As the abridgment is intended to serve as an introduction to the larger Grammar, the language and arrangement of the latter are in general retained.

The second part consists of Exercises in Syntax, Reading Lessons, and a Vocabulary.

The Exercises are designed to illustrate the principal rules of Latin construction, and to render the student familiar with the various grammatical inflections. They are divided into two parts. The first consists of Latin sentences exemplifying the rules under which they are severally arranged; the second, of English examples, in the translation of which into Latin the same principles are to be applied.

The Reading Lessons consist of three parts. The first, embracing a brief compendium of the Life of Joseph, is taken, with only a few slight alterations, from the well-known *Epitome Historiæ Sacræ* of Prof. Lhomond. The remaining parts, consisting of Fables, and a version, with some variations, of an ancient and popular English tale, are taken from the lessons of Bröder. To the Reading Lessons are subjoined notes, serving to explain the more difficult grammatical constructions by reference to the principles contained in the first part.

In preparing the Vocabulary, care has been taken to render it as concise as possible, and yet to omit nothing of essential importance to the student while perusing the Exercises and Reading Lessons.

To prevent, as far as was practicable, the erroneous habits of pronunciation which students so often acquire in the commencement of their Latin course, the inflected words in this, as in the larger Grammar, are divided into syllables, and the place of the accent carefully marked. If the instructor will see that no error occurs in pronouncing the paradigms, and that the subsequent lessons are first studied with reference to pronunciation alone, according to the rules of Orthöepy on the ninth and tenth pages, he will save himself and his pupils much labor at a subsequent period, in attempting to correct bad habits after they have become nearly inveterate.

Juvenile classes, commencing with this volume, and continuing to review it until familiar with every part, will be well qualified to enter upon the study of the Reader in connection with the larger Grammar. It will be found a useful exercise for all classes, and especially for the younger ones, to prepare accurate, written translations of their Latin lessons, and on a subsequent day to retranslate them into Latin without reference to the original. Exercises of this kind should at first be short, but may be gradually extended to almost any required length. By this means English words and phrases may be made to suggest to the student the corresponding Latin ones, in the same manner that the Latin usually suggests the proper English expression.

Boston, July 4, 1838.

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ADDITIONS TO THE VOCABULARY.

See p. 180.

- Æmilius*, i, m. *Æmilius*, a Roman name.
- Ambītus*, ūs, m. *bribery*.
- Asteria*, æ, f. *Asteria*, the mother of the Tyrian Hercules.
- Augur*, ūris, c. *an augur*, a sooth-sayer.
- Cadmus*, i, m. *Cadmus*, a Phœnician.
- Foris*, adv. *abroad*.
- Lebadia*, æ, f. *Lebadia*, a town of Bœotia.
- Milo*, ōnis, m. *Milo*, a distinguished Roman.
- Paulus*, i, m. (*Æmilius*) *Paulus*, a Roman general.
- Trophonius*, i, m. *Trophonius*, a title of Jupiter.
- Tyrus*, i, f. *Tyre*, a city of Phœnicia.

FIRST LESSONS

1. LATIN GRAMMAR teaches the principles of the Latin language.

2. It is divided into Orthography, Orthoëpy, Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

3. Orthography treats of the letters and other characters of a language, and the proper mode of spelling words.

4. The letters of the Latin language are twenty-four.

5. They have the same names as the corresponding characters in English.

They are A, a; B, b; C, c; D, d; E, e; F, f; G, g; H, h; I, i; J, j; L, l; M, m; N, n; O, o; P, p; Q, q; R, r; S, s; T, t; U, u; V, v; X, x; Y, y; Z, z.

1. What does Latin Grammar teach?
2. Into what parts is it divided?
3. Of what does Orthography treat?
4. How many letters has the Latin language?
5. What are their names?

6. *K* and *W* are not found in Latin words.
7. Letters are divided into *vowels* and *consonants*.
8. The vowels are *a, e, i, o, u,* and *y*.
9. Of the consonants, *l, m, n,* and *r,* are called *liquids*.
10. *X* and *z* are called double letters. *X* stands for *cs* or *gs*; and *z* for *ds* or *ts*.
11. The other consonants, except *h* and *s,* are called *mutēs*.
12. Two vowels, in immediate succession, in the same syllable, are called a *diphthong*; as, *ae* in *mu'-sae,* or *eu* in *heu*.
13. A *short* vowel is marked by a curved line over it; as, *i* in *dom'-ĭ-nus*.
14. A *long* vowel is marked by a horizontal line over it; as, *o* in *ser-mō'-nis*.
15. A *common* or *doubtful* vowel is marked by both a curved and a horizontal line; as, *u* in *vol'-ŭ-cris*.
16. The *circumflex* accent denotes a contraction; as, *num-mŭm* for *num-mō'-rum*.
17. The *grave* accent is sometimes written over particles to distinguish them from other words containing the same letters; as, *quòd,* because; *quod,* which.
18. The *diæresis* denotes that the vowel over which it stands, does not form a diphthong with the preceding vowel; as, *ǣr,* the air.

6. What English letters are not found in Latin?
7. How are letters divided?
8. Which are vowels?
9. Which of the consonants are liquids?
10. Which are double letters?
11. What are the other consonants called?
12. What is a diphthong?
13. How is a short vowel marked?
14. How is a long vowel marked?
15. How is a doubtful vowel marked?
16. What is the use of the circumflex accent?
17. What is the use of the grave accent?
18. What is the use of the diæresis?

ORTHOËPY.

19. Orthoëpy treats of the right pronunciation of words.

20. *A*, at the end of an unaccented syllable, has the sound of *a* in *father*, or in *ah*; as, *mu'-sa*, pronounced *mu'-zah*.

21. *Es*, at the end of a word, is pronounced like the English word *ease*; as, *ig'-nes*.

22. *Os*, at the end of plural cases, is pronounced like *ose* in *dose*; as, *nos*, *il'-los*.

23. *C* and *g* have their soft sound, like *s* and *j*, before *e*, *i*, and *y*, and the diphthongs *æ* and *œ*.

24. The *penult* of a word is the last syllable but one.

25. The *antepenult* is the last syllable but two.

The following are the general rules for the *quantity* of syllables:—

26. (1.) A vowel before another vowel is short.

27. (2.) Diphthongs, not beginning with *u*, are long.

28. (3.) A vowel before *x*, *z*, *j*, or any two consonants, except a mute and a liquid, is long, by *position*, as it is called.

29. (4.) A vowel before a mute and a liquid is *common*, i. e. either long or short; as, *a* in *pă'-tris*.

30. ACCENT is a particular stress of voice upon certain syllables of words.

19. Of what does Orthoëpy treat?

20. What sound has *a* at the end of an unaccented syllable?

21. How is *es* at the end of a word pronounced?

22. How is *os* pronounced at the end of plural cases?

23. What is the rule for the sound of *c* and *g*?

24. What is the penult?

25. What is the antepenult?

26. What is the first general rule for the quantity of syllables?

27. What is the second?

28. What is the third?

29. What is the fourth?

30. What is accent?

31. In words of two syllables, the penult is always accented; as, *pă'-ter*, *mă'-ter*, *pen'-na*.

32. In words of more than two syllables, if the penult is long, it is accented; but, if it is short, the accent is on the antepenult; as, *a-mī'-cus*, *dom'-i-nus*.

33. If the penult is common, the accent, in prose, is upon the antepenult; as, *phar'-ē-tra*; but genitives in *ius*, in which *i* is common, accent their penult in prose; as, *u-nī'-us*.

34. In every Latin word there are as many syllables as there are separate vowels and diphthongs.

ETYMOLOGY.

35. Etymology treats of the different classes of words, their derivation, and various inflections.

36. The parts of speech in Latin are eight — *Substantive* or *Noun*, *Adjective*, *Pronoun*, *Verb*, *Adverb*, *Preposition*, *Conjunction*, and *Interjection*.

37. To verbs belong *Participles*, *Gerunds*, and *Supines*.

38. *Inflection*, in Latin grammar, signifies a change in the termination of a word.

39. It is of three kinds — *declension*, *conjugation*, and *comparison*.

40. Nouns, pronouns, adjectives, participles, gerunds, and supines, are *declined*.

31. How are words of two syllables accented ?

32. How are words of more than two syllables accented ?

33. How, if the penult is common ?

34. How many syllables has a Latin word ?

35. Of what does Etymology treat ?

36. How many parts of speech are there in Latin ?

37. What classes of words belong to verbs ?

38. What is inflection ?

39. How many kinds of inflection are there ?

40. What classes of words are declined ?

41. Verbs are *conjugated*.
 42. Adjectives and adverbs are *compared*.

NOUNS.

43. A substantive or noun is the *name* of an object.
 44. Nouns are either *proper*, *common*, or *abstract*.
 45. A proper noun is the name of an *individual* object; as, *Cæsar*, *Roma*.
 46. A common noun denotes a *class* of objects, to any one of which it is equally applicable; as, *homo*, a man; *avis*, a bird.
 47. An abstract noun is the name of a *quality*, or of a *mode* of being or action; as, *bonitas*, goodness; *gaudium*, joy.
 48. A common noun, when, in the singular number, it signifies many, is called a *collective* noun; as, *populus*, a people.

GENDER.

49. Nouns have three genders — *masculine*, *feminine*, and *neuter*.
 50. The gender of Latin nouns depends either on their signification, or on their declension and termination.
 51. Names and appellations of all male beings, and also of rivers, winds, and months, are *masculine*.

41. What classes of words are conjugated?
 42. What compared?
 43. What is a noun?
 44. What are the three principal classes of nouns?
 45. What is a proper noun?
 46. What is a common noun?
 47. What is an abstract noun?
 48. What is a collective noun?
 49. How many genders have nouns?
 50. On what does the gender of Latin nouns depend?
 51. What is the general rule for nouns of the masculine gender?

52. Names and appellations of all female beings, and also of countries, towns, trees, plants, ships, islands, poems, and gems, are *feminine*.

53. Some words are either masculine or feminine. These, if they denote things having life, are said to be of the *common* gender; if things without life, of the *doubtful* gender.

54. Nouns which are neither masculine nor feminine, are said to be of the *neuter* gender.

NUMBER.

55. Latin nouns have two numbers, the *Singular* and the *Plural*, which are distinguished by their terminations.

56. The singular number denotes one object; the plural, more than one.

CASES.

57. *Cases* are those terminations of nouns, by means of which their relations to other words are denoted.

58. Latin nouns have six cases, viz. *Nominative*, *Genitive*, *Dative*, *Accusative*, *Vocative*, and *Ablative*.

59. The nominative indicates the relation of a *subject* to a finite verb.

60. The genitive is used to indicate *origin*, *possession*, and many other relations, which, in English, are denoted by the preposition *of*.

52. For nouns of the feminine gender ?

53. Define common and doubtful gender.

54. What nouns are neuter ?

55. How many numbers have Latin nouns ?

56. What do these denote ?

57. What are cases ?

58. How many cases have Latin nouns ?

59. How is the nominative used ?

60. How is the genitive used ?

61. The dative denotes that *to* or *for* which any thing is, or is done.

62. The accusative is either the *object* of an active verb, or of certain prepositions, or the *subject* of an infinitive.

63. The vocative is the form appropriated to the name of any object which is addressed.

64. The ablative denotes *privation*, and many other relations, especially those which are usually expressed in English by the prepositions *with*, *from*, *in*, or *by*.

DECLENSIONS.

65. There are, in Latin, five different modes of declining nouns, called the *first*, *second*, *third*, *fourth*, and *fifth* declensions.

66. These may be distinguished by the termination of the genitive singular, which, in the first declension, ends in *æ*, in the second in *i*, in the third in *is*, in the fourth in *ûs*, and in the fifth in *eï*.

67. Every inflected word consists of two parts—a *root*, and a *termination*.

68. The root is the part which is not changed by inflection.

69. The termination is the part annexed to the root.

61. How is the dative used ?
62. How is the accusative used ?
63. How is the vocative used ?
64. How is the ablative used ?
65. How many declensions have Latin nouns ?
66. How are the declensions distinguished from each other ?
67. What are the two parts of an inflected word ?
68. What is the root ?
69. What is the termination ?

The following table exhibits a comparative view of the terminations of the five declensions :—

Singular.

	I.	II.		III.		IV.		V.
		M.	N.	M. & F.	N.	M.	N.	
<i>Nom.</i>	ă,	us, er, um,		— ă, &c.		us,	ū,	es,
<i>Gen.</i>	æ,	ī,		is,		ûs,	ū,	eī,
<i>Dat.</i>	æ,	ō,		ī,		uī,	ū,	eī,
<i>Acc.</i>	am,	um,		em, ă, &c.		um,	ū,	em,
<i>Voc.</i>	ă,	ě, er, um,		— ă, &c.		us,	ū,	es,
<i>Abl.</i>	â,	ō,		ě or ī,			ū,	ē,

Plural.

<i>Nom.</i>	æ,	ī,	ă,	es,	ă, iă,	us,	uă,	es,
<i>Gen.</i>	arum,		orum,	um	or ium,		uum,	erum,
<i>Dat.</i>	is,		is,		ibus,	ibus	or ūbus,	ēbus,
<i>Acc.</i>	as,	os,	ă,	es,	ă, iă,	us,	uă,	es,
<i>Voc.</i>	æ,	ī,	ă,	es,	ă, iă,	us,	uă,	es,
<i>Abl.</i>	is.		is.		ibus.	ibus	or ūbus.	ēbus.

Remarks.

70. The accusative singular, except in some neuter nouns, ends in *m*.

71. The vocative singular is like the nominative, except in nouns in *us* of the second declension.

72. The nominative and vocative plural are alike.

73. The genitive plural ends in *um*.

74. The dative and ablative plural end alike; — in the 1st and 2d declensions, in *is*; in the 3d, 4th, and 5th, in *bus*.

70. How does the accusative singular end ?

71. What is the rule for the vocative singular ?

72. What case is like the nominative plural ?

73. How does the genitive plural end ?

74. What is the rule for the dative and ablative plural ?

75. The accusative plural, except in neuter nouns, ends in *s*.

76. Nouns of the neuter gender have the accusative and vocative like the nominative, in both numbers; and these cases, in the plural, end in *a*.

FIRST DECLENSION.

77. Nouns of the first declension end in *a*, *e*, *as*, *es*.

78. Those in *a* and *e* are feminine; those in *as* and *es* are masculine.

79. Latin nouns of this declension end only in *a*.

80. They are thus declined:—

Singular.		Plural.	
<i>Nom.</i> Mu'-sa,	<i>a muse</i> ;	<i>Nom.</i> mu'-sæ,	<i>muses</i> ;
<i>Gen.</i> mu'-sæ,	<i>of a muse</i> ;	<i>Gen.</i> mu-sā'-rum,	<i>of muses</i> ;
<i>Dat.</i> mu'-sæ,	<i>to a muse</i> ;	<i>Dat.</i> mu'-sis,	<i>to muses</i> ;
<i>Acc.</i> mu'-sam,	<i>a muse</i> ;	<i>Acc.</i> mu'-sas,	<i>muses</i> ;
<i>Voc.</i> mu'-sa,	<i>O muse</i> ;	<i>Voc.</i> mu'-sæ,	<i>O muses</i> ;
<i>Abl.</i> mu'-sâ,	<i>with a muse</i> ;	<i>Abl.</i> mu'-sis,	<i>with muses.</i>

In like manner decline

Au'-la, *a hall.*

Cu'-ra, *care.*

Ga'-le-a, *a helmet.*

Mach'-ī-na, *a machine.*

Pen'-na, *a quill, a wing.*

Sa-git'-ta, *an arrow.*

Dea, a goddess, and *filia*, a daughter, have generally *abus* in the dative and ablative plural.

GREEK NOUNS.

81. Nouns of the first declension in *e*, *as*, and *es* and some also in *a*, are Greek.

75. How does the accusative plural end?

76. What peculiarities have nouns of the neuter gender?

77. How do nouns of the first declension end?

78. Of what gender are they?

79. How do Latin nouns of this declension end?

80. Decline *musa*.

81. To what language do nouns in *e*, *as*, and *es*, belong?

82. Greek nouns in *e*, *as*, and *es*, are thus declined in the singular number :—

<i>N.</i> Pe-nel'-ō-pe,	<i>N.</i> Æ-nē'-as,	<i>N.</i> An-chī'-ses,
<i>G.</i> Pe-nel'-ō-pes,	<i>G.</i> Æ-nē'-æ,	<i>G.</i> An-chī'-sæ,
<i>D.</i> Pe-nel'-ō-pæ,	<i>D.</i> Æ-nē'-æ,	<i>D.</i> An-chī'-sæ,
<i>Ac.</i> Pe-nel'-ō-pen,	<i>Ac.</i> Æ-nē'-am or -an,	<i>Ac.</i> An-chī'-sen,
<i>V.</i> Pe-nel'-ō-pe,	<i>V.</i> Æ-nē'-a,	<i>V.</i> An-chī'-se,
<i>Ab.</i> Pe-nel'-ō-pe.	<i>Ab.</i> Æ-nē'-ā.	<i>Ab.</i> An-chī'-se.

In like manner decline

E-pit'-ō-me, <i>an abridgment.</i>	Ti-ā'-ras, <i>a turban.</i>
This'-be.	Co-mē'-tes, <i>a comet.</i>
Bo'-re-as, <i>the north wind.</i>	Dy-nas'-tes, <i>a sovereign.</i>
Mi'-das.	Pri-am'-ī-des, <i>a son of Priam.</i>

83. Greek nouns which admit of a plural are declined in that number like the plural of *musa*.

SECOND DECLENSION.

84. Nouns of the second declension end in *er*, *ir*, *us*, *um*, *os*, *on*.

85. Those ending in *um* and *on* are neuter; the rest are masculine.

86. Nouns in *er*, *us*, and *um*, are thus declined :—

Singular.

<i>A lord.</i>	<i>A son-in-law.</i>	<i>A field.</i>	<i>A kingdom.</i>
<i>N.</i> Dom'-ī-nus,	Ge'-ner,	A'-ger,	Reg'-num,
<i>G.</i> dom'-ī-ni,	gen'-ē-ri,	a'-gri,	reg'-ni,
<i>D.</i> dom'-ī-no,	gen'-ē-ro,	a'-gro,	reg'-no,
<i>Ac.</i> dom'-ī-num,	gen'-ē-rum,	a'-grum,	reg'-num,
<i>V.</i> dom'-ī-ne,	ge'-ner,	a'-ger,	reg'-num,
<i>Ab.</i> dom'-ī-no,	gen'-ē-ro,	a'-gro,	reg'-no,

82. Decline *Penelōpe* — *Ænēas* — *Anchises*.

83. How are Greek nouns declined in the plural ?

84. How do nouns of the second declension end ?

85. Of what gender are they ?

86. Decline *domīnus* — *gener* — *ager* — *regnum*.

Plural.

<i>N.</i> dom'-ĭ-ni,	gen'-ĕ-ri,	a'-gri,	reg'-na,
<i>G.</i> dom-i-nō'-rum,	gen-e-rō'-rum,	a-grō'-rum,	reg-nō'-rum,
<i>D.</i> dom'-ĭ-nis,	gen'-ĕ-ris,	a'-gris,	reg'-nis,
<i>Ac.</i> dom'-ĭ-nos,	gen'-ĕ-ros,	a'-gros,	reg'-na,
<i>V.</i> dom'-ĭ-ni,	gen'-ĕ-ri,	a'-gri,	reg'-na,
<i>Ab.</i> dom'-ĭ-nis.	gen'-ĕ-ris.	a'-gris.	reg'-nis.

Like *domĭnus* declineAn'-ĭ-mus, *the mind.*Clyp'-e-us, *a shield.*Cor'-vus, *a raven.*Fo'-cus, *a hearth.*Gla'-di-us, *a sword.*Lu'-cus, *a grove.*Nu'-mĕ-rus, *a number.*O-ce'-ă-nus, *the ocean.*Tro'-chus, *a top.*Ven'-tus, *the wind.*Like *gener* declineA-dul'-ter, ĕri, *an adulterer.*Ar'-mĭ-ger, ĕri, *an armor-bearer.*Cel'-tĭ-ber, ĕri, *a Celtiberian.*I'-ber, ĕri, *a Spaniard.*Li'-ber, ĕri, *Bacchus.*Pu'-er, ĕri, *a boy.*So'-cer, ĕri, *a father-in-law.*Ves'-per, ĕri, *the evening.*Like *ager* declineA'-per, *a wild boar.*Aus'-ter, *the south wind.*Fa'-ber, *a workman.*Li'-ber, *a book.*Ma-gis'-ter, *a master.*On'-ă-ger, *a wild ass.*

Al-ex-an'-der.

Teu'-cer.

Like *regnum* declineAn'-trum, *a cave.*A'-tri-um, *a hall.*Bel'-lum, *war.*Ex-em'-plum, *an example.*Ne-go'-ti-um, *a business.*Ni'-trum, *nitre.*Præ-sid'-i-um, *a defence.*Sax'-um, *a rock.*Scep'-trum, *a sceptre.*Tem'-plum, *a temple.*

87. *Vir*, a man, and its compounds, (the only nouns in *ir*.) are declined like *gener*.

88. Proper names in *ius* omit *e* in the vocative; as, *Horatius*, *Horāti*. So also *filius*, a son, has *fili*.

87. How is *vir* declined?

88. What nouns are excepted in the vocative singular?

89. *Deus*, a god, has *deus* in the vocative, and in the plural it has commonly *dii* and *diis*, instead of *dei* and *deis*.

GREEK NOUNS.

89½. Nouns of the second declension, ending in *os* and *on*, are Greek. They are thus declined:—

Barbīton, a lyre.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N.</i>	De'-los,	bar'-bī-ton,	bar'-bī-ta,
<i>G.</i>	De'-li,	bar'-bī-ti,	bar'-bī-tōn,
<i>D.</i>	De'-lo,	bar'-bī-to,	bar'-bī-tis,
<i>Ac.</i>	De'-lon,	bar'-bī-ton,	bar'-bī-ta,
<i>V.</i>	De'-le,	bar'-bī-ton,	bar'-bī-ta,
<i>Ab.</i>	De'-lo.	bar'-bī-to,	bar'-bī-tis.

THIRD DECLENSION.

90. The number of final letters in the third declension is eleven. Four are vowels—*a, e, i, o*; and seven are consonants—*c, l, n, r, s, t, x*. The number of its final syllables exceeds fifty.

The following are examples of the most common forms of nouns of this declension, declined through all their cases:—

91.

Honor, *honor*; masc.Sermo, *speech*; masc.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N.</i>	ho'-nor,	ho-nō'-res,	<i>N.</i>	ser'-mo,	ser-mō'-nes,
<i>G.</i>	ho-nō'-ris,	ho-nō'-rum,	<i>G.</i>	ser-mō'-nis,	ser-mō'-num,
<i>D.</i>	ho-nō'-ri,	ho-nor'-ī-bus,	<i>D.</i>	ser-mō'-ni,	ser-mon'-ī-bus,
<i>Ac.</i>	ho-nō'-rem,	ho-nō'-res,	<i>Ac.</i>	ser-mō'-nem,	ser-mō'-nes,
<i>V.</i>	ho'-nor,	ho-nō'-res,	<i>V.</i>	ser'-mo,	ser-mō'-nes,
<i>Ab.</i>	ho-nō'-re,	ho-nor'-ī-bus.	<i>Ab.</i>	ser-mō'-ne,	ser-mon'-ī-bus.

89. What peculiarities in declension has *deus*?

89½. What terminations, in the second declension, are Greek?

90. What is the number of final letters and syllables in the third declension?

91. Decline *honor*, &c.

Rupes, a rock; fem.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N.</i> ru'-pes,	ru'-pes,
<i>G.</i> ru'-pis,	ru'-pi-um,
<i>D.</i> ru'-pi,	ru'-pī-bus,
<i>Ac.</i> ru'-pem,	ru'-pes,
<i>V.</i> ru'-pes,	ru'-pes,
<i>Ab.</i> ru'-pe,	ru'-pī-bus.

Ars, art; fem.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N.</i> ars,	ar'-tes,
<i>G.</i> ar'-tis,	ar'-ti-um,*
<i>D.</i> ar'-ti,	ar'-tī-bus,
<i>Ac.</i> ar'-tem,	ar'-tes,
<i>V.</i> ars,	ar'-tes,
<i>Ab.</i> ar'-te,	ar'-tī-bus.

Miles, a soldier; com. gen.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N.</i> mi'-les,	mil'-ī-tes,
<i>G.</i> mil'-ī-tis,	mil'-ī-tum,
<i>D.</i> mil'-ī-ti,	mi-lit'-ī-bus,
<i>Ac.</i> mil'-ī-tem,	mil'-ī-tes,
<i>V.</i> mi'-les,	mil'-ī-tes,
<i>Ab.</i> mil'-ī-te,	mi-lit'-ī-bus.

Pater, a father; masc.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N.</i> pa'-ter,	pa'-tres,
<i>G.</i> pa'-tris,	pa'-trum,
<i>D.</i> pa'-tri,	pat'-rī-bus,
<i>Ac.</i> pa -trem,	pa'-tres,
<i>V.</i> pa'-ter,	pa'-tres,
<i>Ab.</i> pa'-tre,	pat'-rī-bus.

Turris, a tower; fem.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N.</i> tur'-ris,	tur'-res,
<i>G.</i> tur'-ris,	tur'-ri-um,
<i>D.</i> tur'-ri,	tur'-rī-bus,
<i>Ac.</i> tur'-rem,	tur'-res,
<i>V.</i> tur'-ris,	tur'-res,
<i>Ab.</i> tur'-re or -ri,	tur'-rī-bus.

Nox, night; fem.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N.</i> nox,	noc'-tes,
<i>G.</i> noc'-tis,	noc'-ti-um,
<i>D.</i> noc'-ti,	noc'-tī-bus,
<i>Ac.</i> noc'-tem,	noc'-tes,
<i>V.</i> nox,	noc'-tes,
<i>Ab.</i> noc'-te,	noc'-tī-bus.

Lapis, a stone; masc.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N.</i> la'-pis,	lap'-ī-des,
<i>G.</i> lap'-ī-dis,	lap'-ī-dum,
<i>D.</i> lap'-ī-di,	la-pid'-ī-bus,
<i>Ac.</i> lap'-ī-dem,	lap'-ī-des,
<i>V.</i> la'-pis,	lap'-ī-des,
<i>Ab.</i> lap'-ī-de,	la-pid'-ī-bus.

Virgo, a virgin; fem.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N.</i> vir'-go,	vir'-gī-nes,
<i>G.</i> vir'-gī-nis,	vir'-gī-num,
<i>D.</i> vir'-gī-ni,	vir'-gīn'-ī-bus,
<i>Ac.</i> vir'-gī-nem,	vir'-gī-nes,
<i>V.</i> vir'-go,	vir'-gī-nes,
<i>Ab.</i> vir'-gī-ne,	vir'-gīn'-ī-bus.

* Pronounced ar'-she-um.

† noc'-she um.

Sedile, *a seat*; neut.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N.</i> se-dī'-le,	se-dil'-i-a,
<i>G.</i> se-dī'-lis,	se-dil'-i-um,
<i>D.</i> se-dī'-li,	se-dil'-ī-bus,
<i>Ac.</i> se-dī'-le,	se-dil'-i-a,
<i>V.</i> se-dī'-le,	se-dil'-i-a,
<i>Ab.</i> se-dī'-li,	se-dil'-ī-bus.

Carmen, *a verse*; neut.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N.</i> car'-men,	car'-mī-na,
<i>G.</i> car'-mī-nis,	car'-mī-num,
<i>D.</i> car'-mī-ni,	car-min'-ī-bus,
<i>Ac.</i> car'-men,	car'-mī-na,
<i>V.</i> car'-men,	car'-mī-na,
<i>Ab.</i> car'-mī-ne,	car-min'-ī-bus.

Iter, *a journey*; neut.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N.</i> i'-ter,	i-tin'-ě-ra,
<i>G.</i> i-tin'-ě-ris,	i-tin'-ě-rum,
<i>D.</i> i-tin'-ě-ri,	it-i-ner'-ī-bus,
<i>Ac.</i> i'-ter,	i-tin'-ě-ra,
<i>V.</i> i'-ter,	i-tin'-ě-ra,
<i>Ab.</i> i-tin'-ě-re,	it-i-ner'-ī-bus.

Animāl, *an animal*; neut.

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N.</i> an'-ī-mal,	an-i-ma'-li-a,
<i>G.</i> an-i-mā'-lis,	an-i-ma'-li-um,
<i>D.</i> an-i-mā'-li,	an-i-mal'-ī-bus,
<i>Ac.</i> an'-ī-mal,	an-i-ma'-li-a,
<i>V.</i> an'-ī-mal,	an-i-ma'-li-a,
<i>Ab.</i> an-i-mā'-li,	an-i-mal'-ī-bus.

Opus, *a work*; neut.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N.</i> o'-pus,	op'-ě-ra,
<i>G.</i> op'-ě-ris,	op'-ě-rum,
<i>D.</i> op'-ě-ri,	o-per'-ī-bus,
<i>Ac.</i> o'-pus,	op'-ě-ra,
<i>V.</i> o'-pus,	op'-ě-ra,
<i>Ab.</i> op'-ě-re,	o-per'-ī-bus.

Caput, *a head*; neut.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N.</i> ca'-put,	cap'-ī-ta,
<i>G.</i> cap'-ī-tis,	cap'-ī-tum,
<i>D.</i> cap'-ī-ti,	ca-pit'-ī-bus,
<i>Ac.</i> ca'-put,	cap'-ī-ta,
<i>V.</i> ca'-put,	cap'-ī-ta,
<i>Ab.</i> cap'-ī-te,	ca-pit'-ī-bus.

Poēma, *a poem*; neut.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N.</i> po-ē'-ma,	po-em'-ă-ta,
<i>G.</i> po-em'-ă-tis,	po-em'-ă-tum,
<i>D.</i> po-em'-ă-ti,	po-e-mat'-ī-bus <i>or</i> po-em'-ă-tis,
<i>Ac.</i> po-ē'-ma,	po-em'-ă-ta,
<i>V.</i> po-ē'-ma,	po-em'-ă-ta,
<i>Ab.</i> po-em'-ă-te,	po-e-mat'-ī-bus <i>or</i> po-em'-ă-tis.

RULES FOR THE GENDER OF NOUNS OF THE THIRD DE-
CLENSION.

MASCULINES.

92. Nouns ending in *o*, *er*, *or*, *es* increasing in the genitive, and *os*, are masculine.

93. Exc. 1. — Nouns in *io* are feminine, when they signify things incorporeal; as, *ratio*, reason.

94. Exc. 2. — Nouns in *do* and *go*, of more than two syllables, are feminine; as, *arundo*, a reed; *imāgo*, an image.

FEMININES.

95. Nouns ending in *as*, *es* not increasing in the genitive, *is*, *ys*, *s* preceded by a consonant, and *x*, are feminine.

96. Exc. 1. — Latin nouns in *nis* are masculine or doubtful; as, *ignis*, fire, mas.; *amnis*, a river, mas. or fem.

97. Exc. 2. — *Dens*, *fons*, *mons*, and *pons*, are masculine.

98. Exc. 3. — Most nouns in *ex* are masculine.

NEUTERS.

99. Nouns ending in *a*, *e*, *i*, *c*, *l*, *n*, *t*, *ar*, *ur*, and *us*, are neuter.

92. What nouns of the third declension are masculine ?

93. What nouns in *io* are excepted ?

94. What nouns in *do* and *go* are excepted ?

95. What nouns of the third declension are feminine ?

96. What nouns in *is* are excepted ?

97. What nouns in *s* preceded by a consonant are excepted ?

98. What nouns in *x* are excepted ?

99. What nouns of the third declension are neuter ?

100. Exc. 1. — Nouns in *n*, except those in *men*, are masculine ; as, *canon*, a rule.

101. Exc. 2. — Nouns in *us*, having *ūtis* or *ūdis* in the genitive, are feminine ; as, *juventus*, youth ; *incus*, an anvil.

RULES FOR THE OBLIQUE CASES OF NOUNS OF THE THIRD
DECLENSION.

GENITIVE SINGULAR.

102. Nouns in *a* form their genitive in *ātis* ; as, *di-a-dē'-ma*, *di-a-dem'-ā-tis*, a crown.

103. Nouns in *e* change *e* into *is* ; as, *re'-te*, *re'-tis*, a net.

104. Nouns in *o* form their genitive in *ōnis* ; as, *ser'-mo*, *ser-mō'-nis*, speech.

105. Exc. — Nouns in *do* and *go*, of more than two syllables, form their genitive in *īnis* ; as, *a-run'-do*, *a-run'-dī-nis*, a reed ; *i-mā'-go*, *i-mag'-ī-nis*, an image.

106. Nouns in *l*, *n*, and *r*, form their genitive by adding *is* ; as, *con'-sul*, *con'-sū-lis*, a consul ; *ca'-non*, *can'-ō-nis*, a rule ; *ho'-nor*, *ho-nō'-ris*, honor.

107. Exc. 1. — Neuters in *en* form their genitive in *īnis* ; as, *flu'-men*, *flu'-mī-nis*, a river.

108. Exc. 2. — Nouns in *ter* drop *e* in the genitive ; as, *pa'-ter*, *pa'-tris*, a father. So also *imber*, a shower, and names of months in *ber* ; as, *Oc-tō'-ber*, *Oc-tō'-bris*.

100. What nouns in *n* are excepted ?

101. What nouns in *us* are excepted ?

102. How do nouns in *a* form their genitive ?

103. How do nouns in *e* form their genitive ?

104. How do nouns in *o* form their genitive ?

105. What nouns in *do* and *go* are excepted ?

106. How do nouns in *n*, *l*, and *r*, form their genitive ?

107. What nouns in *n* are excepted ?

108. What nouns in *r* are excepted ?

109. Nouns in *as* form their genitive in *ātis*; as, *æ'tas*, *æ-tā'tis*, age.

110. Nouns in *es* form their genitive by changing *es* into *is*, *ītis*, or *etis*; as, *ru'pes*, *ru'pis*, a rock; *mi'les*, *mil'-ī-tis*, a soldier; *se'ges*, *seg'-ĕ-tis*, growing corn.

111. Nouns in *is* have their genitive the same as the nominative; as, *au'ris*, *au'ris*, the ear.

112. Nouns in *os* form their genitive in *ōris* or *ōtis*; as, *flos*, *flo'ris*, a flower; *ne'pos*, *ne-pō'tis*, a grandchild.

113. Nouns in *us* form their genitive in *ĕris* or *ōris*; as, *ge'nus*, *gen'-ĕ-ris*, a kind; *tem'pus*, *tem'-pō-ris*, time. Some in *uris*, *ūtis*, *udis*.

114. Nouns in *s*, with a consonant before it, form their genitive by changing *s* into *is* or *tis*; as, *trabs*, *tra'bis*, a beam; *pars*, *par'tis*, a part.

115. Nouns in *x* form their genitive by changing *x* into *cis* or *gis*; as, *vox*, *vo'cis*, the voice; *con'jux*, *con'-jū-gis*, a spouse.

116. Exc. — Nouns in *ex*, of more than one syllable, form their genitive in *īcis*; as, *pol'lex*, *pol'-lī-cis*, the thumb.

ACCUSATIVE SINGULAR.

117. Some Latin nouns in *is*, which do not increase in the genitive, have *im*; and some Greek nouns have *im*, *in*, or *a*.

109. How do nouns in *as* form their genitive?

110. How do nouns in *es* form their genitive?

111. How do nouns in *is* form their genitive?

112. How do nouns in *os* form their genitive?

113. How do nouns in *us* form their genitive?

114. How do nouns in *s* with a consonant before it, form their genitive?

115. How do nouns in *x* form their genitive?

116. What nouns in *ex* are excepted?

117. What nouns have *im* in the accusative?

ABLATIVE SINGULAR.

118. Neuters in *e*, *al*, and *ar*, have the ablative in *i*; as, *sedīle*, *sedīli*; *anīmal*, *animāli*; *calcar*, *calcāri*.

119. Nouns which have *im* or *in* in the accusative, and names of months in *er* and *is*, have *i* in the ablative; as, *vis*, *vim*, *vi*; *December*, *Decembri*; *Aprīlis*, *Aprīli*.

120. Nouns which have *em* or *im* in the accusative, have their ablative in *e* or *i*; as, *turris*, *tūrre* or *turri*.

GENITIVE PLURAL.

121. Nouns which, in the ablative singular, have *i* only, or *e* and *i*, make the genitive plural in *ium*; as, *sedīle*, *sedīli*, *sedilium*; *turris*, *turre* or *turri*, *turrium*.

122. Nouns in *es* and *is*, which do not increase in the genitive singular, have *ium*; as, *nubes*, *nubium*; *hostis*, *hostium*.

123. Monosyllables ending in two consonants have *ium* in the genitive plural; as, *urbs*, *urbium*; *gens*, *gentium*.

124. Nouns of two or more syllables, in *ns* or *rs*, and names of nations in *as*, have commonly *ium*; as, *cliens*, *clientium*; *Arpīnas*, *Arpinatium*.

118. What neuters have *i* in the ablative?

119. What other nouns have *i* in the ablative?

120. What nouns have their ablative in *e* or *i*?

121. What is the first class of nouns which make *ium* in the genitive plural?

122. What is the second class?

123. What is the third class?

124. What is the fourth class?

125.

Jupĭter.		Vis, <i>strength.</i>
<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Singular.</i> <i>Plural.</i>
N. Ju'-pĭ-ter,		N. vis, vi'-res,
G. Jo'-vis,		G. vis, vir'-i-um,
D. Jo'-vi,		D. — vir'-ĭ-bus,
Ac. Jo'-vem,		Ac. vim, vi'-res,
V. Ju'-pĭ-ter,		V. vis, vi'-res,
Ab. Jo'-ve.		Ab. vi, vir'-ĭ-bus.

Bos, *an ox or cow.*

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. bos,	bo'-ves,
G. bo'-vis,	bo'-um,
D. bo'-vi,	bo'-bus or bu'-bus,
Ac. bo'-vem,	bo'-ves,
V. bos,	bo'-ves,
Ab. bo'-ve,	bo'-bus or bu'-bus.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

126. Nouns of the fourth declension end in *us* and *u*. Those in *us* are masculine; those in *u* are neuter, and indeclinable in the singular number.

127.

Fructus, <i>fruit.</i>		Cornu, <i>a horn.</i>
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>
N. fruc'-tus,	fruc'-tus,	N. cor'-nu,
G. fruc'-tùs,	fruc'-tu-um,	G. cor'-nu,
D. fruc'-tu-i,*	fruc'-tĭ-bus,	D. cor'-nu,
Ac. fruc'-tum,	fruc'-tus,	Ac. cor'-nu,
V. fruc'-tus,	fruc'-tus,	V. cor'-nu,
Ab. fruc'-tu,	fruc'-tĭ-bus.	Ab. cor'-nu,
		<i>Plural.</i>
		cor'-nu-a,
		cor'-nu-um,
		cor'-nĭ-bus,
		cor'-nu-a,
		cor'-nu-a,
		cor'-nĭ-bus.

125. Decline *Jupĭter* — *vis* — *bos*.

126. How do nouns of the fourth declension end?

127. Decline *fructus* — *cornu*.* Pronounced *fruct'-yu-i*, or *fruct'-tshu-i*, &c.

In like manner decline

Can'-tus, <i>a song.</i>	Mo'-tus, <i>motion.</i>
Cur'-rus, <i>a chariot.</i>	Se-nā'-tus, <i>the senate.</i>
Ex-er'-cī-tus, <i>an army.</i>	Ge'-lu, <i>ice.</i>
Fluc'-tus, <i>a wave.</i>	Ve'-ru, <i>a spit.</i> See 130.

EXCEPTIONS IN GENDER.

128. The following are feminine : —

Acus, <i>a needle.</i>	Manus, <i>a hand.</i>
Domus, <i>a house.</i>	Porticus, <i>a gallery.</i>
Ficus, <i>a fig.</i>	Tribus, <i>a tribe.</i>

EXCEPTIONS IN DECLENSION.

129. *Domus*, a house, is partly of the fourth declension, and partly of the second. It is thus declined : —

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N.</i> do'-mus,	do'-mus,
<i>G.</i> do'-mūs or do'-mi,	dom'-u-um or do-mō'-rum,
<i>D.</i> dom'-u-i or do'-mo,	dom'-ī-bus,
<i>Ac.</i> do'-mum,	do'-mus or do'-mos,
<i>V.</i> do'-mus,	do'-mus,
<i>Ab.</i> do'-mo,	dom'-ī-bus.

130. The following nouns have *ūbus* in the dative and ablative plural : —

Acus, <i>a needle.</i>	Lacus, <i>a lake.</i>	Specus, <i>a den.</i>
Arcus, <i>a bow.</i>	Partus, <i>a birth.</i>	Tribus, <i>a tribe.</i>
Artus, <i>a joint.</i>	Pecu, <i>a flock.</i>	

Genu, a knee; *portus*, a harbor; *tonitrus*, thunder; and *veru*, a spit, have *ūbus* or *ūbus*.

128. What nouns of this declension are feminine ?

129. How is *domus* declined ?

130. What nouns are excepted in the dative and ablative plural ?

FIFTH DECLENSION.

131. Nouns of the fifth declension end in *es*, and are of the feminine gender.

132.

Res, a thing.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N. res,</i>	<i>res,</i>
<i>G. re'-i,</i>	<i>re'-rum,</i>
<i>D. re'-i,</i>	<i>re'-bus,</i>
<i>Ac. rem,</i>	<i>res,</i>
<i>V. res,</i>	<i>res,</i>
<i>Ab. re,</i>	<i>re'-bus.</i>

Dies, a day.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N. di'es,</i>	<i>di'-es,</i>
<i>G. di-ē'-i,</i>	<i>di-ē'-rum,</i>
<i>D. di-ē'-i,</i>	<i>di-ē'-bus,</i>
<i>Ac. di'-em,</i>	<i>di'-es,</i>
<i>V. di'-es,</i>	<i>di'-es,</i>
<i>Ab. di'-e,</i>	<i>di-ē'-bus.</i>

133. *Dies*, a day, is masculine or feminine in the singular, and always masculine in the plural; *meridies*, mid-day, is masculine only.

ADJECTIVES.

134. An adjective is a word which qualifies or limits the meaning of a substantive.

135. Adjectives are declined like substantives, and are either of the first and second declension, or of the third only.

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND
DECLENSION.

136. The masculine of adjectives belonging to the first and second declension ends either in *us* or *er*.

131. How do nouns of the fifth declension end?

132. Decline *res* — *dies*.

133. What nouns of the fifth declension are excepted in gender?

134. What is an adjective?

135. How are adjectives declined?

136. How does the masculine of adjectives of the first and second declension end?

137. Adjectives of the first and second declension form their feminine and neuter genders by adding *a* and *um* to the root of the masculine; as, *bonus*, root *bon*, fem. *bona*, neut. *bonum*; *piger*, gen. *pigri*, root *pigr*, fem. *pigra*, neut. *pigrum*.

138. The masculine in *us* is declined like *dominus*; that in *er* like *gener*, or *ager*; the feminine like *musa*; and the neuter like *regnum*.

139. Bonus, good.

Singular.

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. bo'-nus,	bo'-na,	bo'-num,
G. bo'-ni,	bo'-næ,	bo'-ni,
D. bo'-no,	bo'-næ,	bo'-no,
Ac. bo'-num,	bo'-nam,	bo'-num,
V. bo'-ne,	bo'-na,	bo'-num,
Ab. bo'-no,	bo'-nâ,	bo'-no,

Plural.

N. bo'-ni,	bo'-næ,	bo'-na,
G. bo-nō'-rum,	bo-nâ'-rum,	bo-nō'-rum,
D. bo'-nis,	bo'-nis,	bo'-nis,
Ac. bo'-nos,	bo'-nas,	bo'-na,
V. bo'-ni,	bo'-næ,	bo'-na,
Ab. bo'-nis.	bo'-nis.	bo'-nis.

In like manner decline

Al'-tus, <i>high</i> .	Fi'-dus, <i>faithful</i> .	Lon'-gus, <i>long</i> .
A-vâ'-rus, <i>covetous</i> .	Im'-prö-bus, <i>wicked</i> .	Ple'-nus, <i>full</i> .
Be-nig'-nus, <i>kind</i> .	In-î'-quus, <i>unjust</i> .	Tac'-î-tus, <i>silent</i> .

140. Like *bonus* are also declined all participles in *us*.

137. How are the feminine and neuter formed ?

138. How are adjectives of the first and second declension declined ?

139. Decline the masculine of *bonus* — the feminine — the neuter.

140. What participles are declined like *bonus* ?

141. Tener, *tender*.*Singular.*

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i> te'-ner,	ten'-ĕ-ra,	ten'-ĕ-rum,
<i>G.</i> ten'-ĕ-ri,	ten'-ĕ-ræ,	ten'-ĕ-ri,
<i>D.</i> ten'-ĕ-ro,	ten'-ĕ-ræ,	ten'-ĕ-ro,
<i>Ac.</i> ten'-ĕ-rum,	ten'-ĕ-ram,	ten'-ĕ-rum,
<i>V.</i> te'-ner,	ten'-ĕ-ra,	ten'-ĕ-rum,
<i>Ab.</i> ten'-ĕ-ro,	ten'-ĕ-râ,	ten'-ĕ-ro,

Plural.

<i>N.</i> ten'-ĕ-ri,	ten'-ĕ-ræ,	ten'-ĕ-ra,
<i>G.</i> ten-e-rō'-rum,	ten-e-râ'-rum,	ten-e-rō'-rum,
<i>D.</i> ten'-ĕ-ris,	ten'-ĕ-ris,	ten'-ĕ-ris,
<i>Ac.</i> ten'-ĕ-ros,	ten'-ĕ-ras,	ten'-ĕ-ra,
<i>V.</i> ten'-ĕ-ri,	ten'-ĕ-ræ,	ten'-ĕ-ra,
<i>Ab.</i> ten'-ĕ-ris.	ten'-ĕ-ris.	ten'-ĕ-ris.

In like manner are declined

As'-per, <i>rough</i> .	La'-cer, <i>torn</i> .	Pros'-per, <i>prosperous</i> .
Ex'-ter, <i>foreign</i> .	Li'-ber, <i>free</i> .	Sa'-tur, <i>full</i> .
Gib'-ber, <i>crook-backed</i> .	Mi'-ser, <i>wretched</i> .	Sem'-ĭ-fer, <i>half-wild</i> .

142. Most other adjectives in *er* drop *e* in declension.

143. Piger, *slothful*.*Singular.*

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i> pi'-ger,	pi'-gra,	pi'-grum,
<i>G.</i> pi'-gri,	pi'-græ,	pi'-gri,
<i>D.</i> pi'-gro,	pi'-græ,	pi'-gro,
<i>Ac.</i> pi'-grum,	pi'-gram,	pi'-grum,
<i>V.</i> pi'-ger,	pi'-gra,	pi'-grum,
<i>Ab.</i> pi'-gro,	pi'-grâ,	pi'-gro,

141. Decline the masculine of *tener* — the feminine — the neuter.

142. How are other adjectives in *er* declined ?

143. Decline the masculine of *piger* — the feminine — the neuter.

Plural.

<i>N.</i> pi'-gri,	pi'-græ,	pi'-gra,
<i>G.</i> pi-grō'-rum,	pi-grā'-rum,	pi-grō'-rum,
<i>D.</i> pi'-gris,	pi'-gris,	pi'-gris,
<i>Ac.</i> pi'-gros,	pi'-gras,	pi'-gra,
<i>V.</i> pi'-gri,	pi'-græ,	pi'-gra,
<i>Ab.</i> pi'-gris.	pi'-gris.	pi'-gris.

In like manner decline

Æ'-ger, <i>sick.</i>	In'-tē-ger, <i>entire.</i>	Ru'-ber, <i>red.</i>
A'-ter, <i>black.</i>	Ni'-ger, <i>black.</i>	Sa'-cer, <i>sacred.</i>
Cre'-ber, <i>frequent.</i>	Pul'-cher, <i>fair.</i>	Si-nis'-ter, <i>left.</i>

144. Unus, *one.**Singular.*

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i> u'-nus,	u'-na,	u'-num,
<i>G.</i> u-nī'-us,*	u-nī'-us,	u-nī'-us,
<i>D.</i> u'-ni,	u'-ni,	u'-ni,
<i>Ac.</i> u'-num,	u'-nam,	u'-num,
<i>V.</i> u'-ne,	u'-na,	u'-num,
<i>Ab.</i> u'-no.	u'-nâ.	u'-no.

The plural is regular, like that of *bonus*.

In like manner decline

A'-li-us, <i>another.</i>	So'-lus, <i>alone.</i>	Ul'-lus, <i>any.</i>
Nul'-lus, <i>no one.</i>	To'-tus, <i>whole.</i>	Al'-ter, <i>the other.</i>

Also, *uter*, and its compounds; as, *neuter*, *neither*; *uterque* each, &c.

REMARK.—*Alius* has *aliud* in the nominative singular neuter, and in the genitive *alius*, contracted for *aliius*.

ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

145. Some adjectives of the third declension have three terminations in the nominative singular; some two; and others only one.

144. Decline the masculine of *unus* — the feminine — the neuter.

145. How many terminations have adjectives of the third declension ?

* See 33

146. I. Those of three terminations end in *er*, masc. ; *is*, fem. ; and *e*, neut. ; and are thus declined : —

147. *Acer*, sharp.*Singular.*

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i> a'-cer,	a'-cris,	a'-cre,
<i>G.</i> a'-cris,	a'-cris,	a'-cris,
<i>D.</i> a'-cri,	a -cri,	a'-cri,
<i>Ac.</i> a'-crem,	a'-crem,	a'-cre,
<i>V.</i> a'-cer,	a -cris,	a'-cre,
<i>Ab.</i> a'-cri,	a'-cri,	a'-cri,

Plural.

<i>N.</i> a'-cres,	a'-cres,	a'-cri-a,
<i>G.</i> a'-cri-um,	a'-cri-um,	a'-cri-um,
<i>D.</i> ac'-rī-bus,	ac'-rī-bus,	ac'-rī-bus,
<i>Ac.</i> a'-cres,	a'-cres,	a'-cri-a,
<i>V.</i> a'-cres,	a'-cres,	a'-cri-a,
<i>Ab.</i> ac'-rī-bus.	ac'-rī-bus.	ac'-rī-bus.

In like manner are declined the following only : —

Al'-ă-cer, <i>cheerful.</i>	Pe-des'-ter, <i>on foot.</i>
Cam-pes'-ter, <i>of a plain.</i>	Sa-lū'-ber, <i>wholesome.</i>
Cel'-ě-ber, <i>famous.</i>	Sil-ves'-ter, <i>woody.</i>
E-ques'-ter, <i>equestrian.</i>	Ter-res'-ter, <i>terrestrial.</i>
Pa-lus'-ter, <i>marshy.</i>	Vol'-ū-cer, <i>winged.</i>

REMARK.—The nominative singular masculine sometimes ends in *is*, like the feminine ; as, *salūber* or *salūbris*.

148. II. Adjectives of two terminations end in *is* for the masculine and feminine, and *e* for the neuter, except comparatives, which end in *or* and *us*.

146. How do those of three terminations end ?

147. Decline *acer* in the masculine — in the feminine — in the neuter.

148. How do adjectives of two terminations end ?

149. *Mitis, mild.**Singular.**Plural.*

<i>M. & F.</i>		<i>N.</i>	<i>M. & F.</i>		<i>N.</i>
<i>N.</i>	mi'-tis,	mi'-te,	<i>N.</i>	mi'-tes,	mit'-i-a,*
<i>G.</i>	mi'-tis,	mi'-tis,	<i>G.</i>	mit'-i-um,*	mit'-i-um,
<i>D.</i>	mi'-ti,	mi'-ti,	<i>D.</i>	mit'-i-bus,	mit'-i-bus,
<i>Ac.</i>	mi'-tem,	mi'-te,	<i>Ac.</i>	mi'-tes,	mit'-i-a,
<i>V.</i>	mi'-tis,	mi'-te,	<i>V.</i>	mi'-tes,	mit'-i-a,
<i>Ab.</i>	mi'-ti,	mi'-ti,	<i>Ab.</i>	mit'-i-bus.	mit'-i-bus.

In like manner decline

Ag'-i-lis, <i>active.</i>	Dul'-cis, <i>sweet.</i>	In-col'-ū-mis, <i>safe.</i>
Bre'-vis, <i>short.</i>	For'-tis, <i>brave.</i>	Mi-rab'-i-lis, <i>wonderful.</i>
Cru-dē'-lis, <i>cruel.</i>	Gra'-vis, <i>heavy.</i>	Om'-nis, <i>all.</i>

Tres, three, is declined like the plural of *mitis*.

150. All comparatives except *plus*, more, are declined like

151. *Mitior,* milder.**Singular.*

<i>M. & F.</i>		<i>N.</i>
<i>N.</i>	mit'-i-or,	mit'-i-us,
<i>G.</i>	mit-i-ō'-ris,	mit-i-ō'-ris,
<i>D.</i>	mit-i-ō'-ri,	mit-i-ō'-ri,
<i>Ac.</i>	mit-i-ō'-rem,	mit'-i-us,
<i>V.</i>	mit'-i-or,	mit'-i-us,
<i>Ab.</i>	mit-i-ō'-re or -ri,	mit-i-ō'-re or -ri,

Plural.

<i>N.</i>	mit-i-ō'-res,	mit-i-ō'-ra,
<i>G.</i>	mit-i-ō'-rum,	mit-i-ō'-rum,
<i>D.</i>	mit-i-or'-i-bus,	mit-i-or'-i-bus,
<i>Ac.</i>	mit-i-ō'-res,	mit-i-ō'-ra,
<i>V.</i>	mit-i-ō'-res,	mit-i-ō'-ra,
<i>Ab.</i>	mit-i-or'-i-bus.	mit-i-or'-i-bus.

149. Decline *mitis* in the masculine and feminine — in the neuter.

150. How are comparatives declined?

151. Decline *mitior* in the masculine and feminine — in the neuter.

* Pronounced *mish'-e-um*, &c.

In like manner decline

Al'-ti-or, *higher*. Fe-lic'-i-or, *happier*. Gra'-vi-or, *heavier*.
 Bre'-vi-or, *shorter*. For'-ti-or, *braver*. U-be'-ri-or, *more fertile*

152. Plus, *more*, is thus declined:—

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>N.</i>	<i>M. & F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>N.</i> plus,	<i>N.</i> plu'-res,	plu'-ra,
<i>G.</i> plu'-ris,	<i>G.</i> plu'-ri-um,	plu'-ri-um,
<i>D.</i> _____	<i>D.</i> plu'-rī-bus,	plu'-rī-bus,
<i>Ac.</i> plus,	<i>Ac.</i> plu'-res,	plu'-ra,
<i>V.</i> _____	<i>V.</i> _____	_____
<i>Ab.</i> _____	<i>Ab.</i> plu'-rī-bus.	plu'-rī-bus.

153. III. Adjectives of one termination increase in the genitive, and are declined like

154. Felix, *happy*.*Singular.*

<i>M. & F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>N.</i> fe'-lix,	fe'-lix,
<i>G.</i> fe-lī'-cis,	fe-lī'-cis,
<i>D.</i> fe-lī'-ci,	fe-lī'-ci,
<i>Ac.</i> fe-lī'-cem,	fe'-lix,
<i>V.</i> fe'-lix,	fe'-lix,
<i>Ab.</i> fe-lī'-ce or -ci,	fe-lī'-ce or -ci,

Plural.

<i>N.</i> fe-lī'-ces,	fe-lic'-i-a,*
<i>G.</i> fe-lic'-ī-um,*	fe-lic'-i-um,
<i>D.</i> fe-lic'-ī-bus,	fe-lic'-ī-bus,
<i>Ac.</i> fe-lī'-ces,	fe-lic'-i-a,
<i>V.</i> fe-lī'-ces,	fe-lic'-i-a,
<i>Ab.</i> fe-lic'-ī-bus.	fe-lic'-ī-bus.

152. Decline *plus*.

153. How are adjectives of one termination declined?

154. Decline *felix* in the masculine and feminine—in the neuter.

* Pronounced *fe-lish'-e-um*, &c.

155. Præsens, *present*.*Singular.*

<i>M. & F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>N.</i> præ'-sens,	præ'-sens,
<i>G.</i> præ-sen'-tis,	præ-sen'-tis,
<i>D.</i> præ-sen'-ti,	præ-sen'-ti,
<i>Ac.</i> præ-sen'-tem,	præ'-sens,
<i>V.</i> præ'-sens,	præ'-sens,
<i>Ab.</i> præ-sen'-te or -ti,	præ-sen'-te or -ti,

Plural.

<i>N.</i> præ-sen'-tes,	præ-sen'-ti-a,*
<i>G.</i> præ-sen'-ti-um,	præ-sen'-ti-um,
<i>D.</i> præ-sen'-tī-bus,	præ-sen -tī-bus,
<i>Ac.</i> præ-sen'-tes,	præ-sen'-ti-a,
<i>V.</i> præ-sen'-tes,	præ-sen'-ti-a,
<i>Ab.</i> præ-sen'-tī-bus.	præ-sen'-tī-bus.

In like manner decline

Au'-dax, -ācis, <i>bold</i> .	Par'-tī-ceps, -īpis, <i>participant</i> .
Fe'-rox, -ūcis, <i>fierce</i> .	So'-lers, -tis, <i>shrewd</i> .
In'-gens, -tis, <i>huge</i> .	Sos'-pes, -itis, <i>safe</i> ; gen. pl. -um.

156. All present participles are declined like *præsens*

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

157. Numeral adjectives are those which denote number.

158. They are divided into three principal classes — *Cardinal*, *Ordinal*, and *Distributive*.

159. Cardinal numbers are those which answer to the question, "How many?" as, *unus*, &c.

160. Ordinal numbers are such as denote order or rank; as, *primus*, &c.

155. Decline *præsens* in the masculine and feminine — in the neuter.

156. What participles are declined like *præsens*?

157. What are numeral adjectives?

158. Into what classes are numeral adjectives divided?

159. Define cardinal numbers.

160. Define ordinal numbers.

* Pronounced *pre-sen'-she-a*, &c.

161. Cardinal.

162. Ordinal.

1. Unus, <i>one.</i>	Primus, <i>first.</i>
2. Duo, <i>two, &c.</i>	Secundus, <i>second, &c.</i>
3. Tres.	Tertius.
4. Quatuor.	Quartus.
5. Quinque.	Quintus.
6. Sex.	Sextus.
7. Septem.	Septimus.
8. Octo.	Octāvus.
9. Novem.	Nonus.
10. Decem.	Decimus.
11. Undĕcim.	Undecimus.
12. Duodĕcim.	Duodecimus.
13. Tredĕcim.	Tertius decimus.
14. Quatuordĕcim.	Quartus decimus.
15. Quindĕcim.	Quintus decimus.
16. Sedĕcim <i>or</i> sexdĕcim.	Sextus decimus.
17. Septendĕcim.	Septimus decimus.
18. Octodĕcim.	Octāvus decimus.
19. Novendĕcim.	Nonus decimus.
20. Viginti.	Vicesimus <i>or</i> vigesimus.
21. { Viginti unus <i>or</i> unus et viginti. }	Vicesimus primus.
22. { Viginti duo <i>or</i> duo et viginti, &c. }	Vicesimus secundus.
30. Triginta.	Tricesimus <i>or</i> trigesimus.
40. Quadraginta.	Quadragesimus.
50. Quinquaginta.	Quinquagesimus.
60. Sexaginta.	Sexagesimus.
70. Septuaginta.	Septuagesimus.
80. Octoginta.	Octogesimus.
90. Nonaginta.	Nonagesimus.
100. Centum.	Centesimus.
200. Ducenti, -æ, -a.	Ducentesimus.
300. Trecenti.	Trecentesimus.
400. Quadringenti.	Quadringentesimus.
500. Quingenti.	Quingentesimus.
600. Sexcenti.	Sexcentesimus.
700. Septingenti.	Septingentesimus.
800. Octingenti.	Octingentesimus.
900. Nongenti.	Nongentesimus.
1000. Mille.	Millesimus.
2000. Duo millia <i>or</i> bis mille.	Bis millesimus.

161. Repeat the cardinal numbers

162. Repeat the ordinal numbers.

163. *Duo* is thus declined:—

	<i>Plural.</i>		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i>	du'-o,	du'-æ,	du'-o,
<i>G.</i>	du-ō'-rum,	du-ā'-rum,	du-ō'-rum,
<i>D.</i>	du-ō'-bus,	du-ā'-bus,	du-ō'-bus,
<i>Ac.</i>	du'-os or du'-o,	du'-as,	du'-o,
<i>V.</i>	du'-o,	du'-æ,	du'-o,
<i>Ab.</i>	du-ō'-bus.	du-ā'-bus.	du-ō'-bus.

164. *Ambo*, both, is declined like *duo*.

165. The cardinal numbers, from four to a hundred inclusive, are indeclinable.

166. Those denoting hundreds, are declined like the plural of *bonus*.

167. Ordinal numbers are declined like *bonus*.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

168. That form of an adjective which simply denotes a quality, without reference to other degrees of the same quality, is called the *positive* degree; as, *altus*, high; *mitis*, mild.

169. The comparative denotes that the quality belongs to one of two objects, or sets of objects, in a greater degree than to the other; as, *altior*, higher; *mitior*, milder.

170. The superlative denotes that the quality belongs to one object, or set of objects, in a greater degree than to any of the rest; as, *altissimus*, highest; *mitissimus*, mildest.

163. Decline *duo* in the masculine — in the feminine — in the neuter.

164. What adjective is declined like *duo*?

165. What cardinal numbers are indeclinable?

166. How are those denoting hundreds declined?

167. How are ordinal numbers declined?

168. What is meant by the positive degree of an adjective?

169. What does the comparative degree denote?

170. What does the superlative degree denote?

171. They are formed either by peculiar terminations, or by prefixing to the positive the adverbs *magis*, more, and *maximè*, most.

172. The terminational comparative ends in *ior*, masc. ; *ior*, fem. ; *ius*, neut. ; — the terminational superlative in *issimus*, *issima*, *issimum*.

173. These terminations are added to the root of the positive ; as, *altus*, *altior*, *altissimus* ; high, higher, highest ; — *mitis*, *mitior*, *mitissimus* ; mild, milder, mildest ; — *felix*, gen. *felīcis*, *felicior*, *felicissimus* ; happy, happier, happiest.

In like manner compare

Arc'-tus, *strait*.

Ca'-pax, *capacious*.

Ca'-rus, *dear*.

Cru-dē'-lis, *cruel*.

Cle'-mens, gen. -tis, *merciful*.

In'-ers, gen. -tis, *sluggish*.

IRREGULAR COMPARISON.

174. Adjectives in *er* form their superlative by adding *rīmus* to that termination ; as, *acer*, active ; gen. *acris* ; comparative, *acrior* ; superlative, *acer-rīmus*.

175. Seven adjectives in *lis* form their superlative by adding *līmus* to the root : —

Facīlis,	facilior,	facillīmus,	<i>easy</i> .
Difficīlis,	difficilior,	difficillīmus,	<i>difficult</i> .
Gracīlis,	gracilior,	gracillīmus,	<i>slender</i> .
Humīlis,	humilior,	humillīmus,	<i>low</i> .
Imbecīlis,	imbecillior,	imbecillīmus,	<i>weak</i> .
Simīlis,	similior,	simillīmus,	<i>like</i> .
Dissimīlis,	dissimilior,	dissimillīmus,	<i>unlike</i> .

171. How are the comparative and superlative degrees formed ?

172. How do the terminational comparative and superlative end ?

173. To what are these terminations added ?

174. How do adjectives in *er* form their superlative ?

175. What adjectives form their superlative in *līmus* ?

176. These five have regular comparatives, but irregular superlatives: —

Dexter,	dexterior,	dextĭmus,	<i>right.</i>
Extĕra, (<i>fem.</i>)	exterior,	extĭmus or extrĕmus,	<i>outward</i>
Postĕra, (<i>fem.</i>)	posterior,	postrĕmus or postĭmus,	<i>hind.</i>
Infĕrus,	inferior,	infĭmus or imus,	<i>low.</i>
Supĕrus,	superior,	suprĕmus or summus,	<i>high.</i>

177. The following are very irregular in comparison: —

Bonus,	melior,	optĭmus,	<i>good,</i>	<i>better,</i>	<i>best.</i>	
Malus,	pejor,	pessĭmus,	<i>bad,</i>	<i>worse,</i>	<i>worst.</i>	
Magnus,	major,	maxĭmus,	<i>great,</i>	<i>greater,</i>	<i>greatest</i>	
Parvus,	minor,	minĭmus,	<i>little,</i>	<i>less,</i>	<i>least.</i>	
Multus,	—	plurĭmus,	}	<i>much,</i>	<i>more,</i>	<i>most.</i>
Multi,	—	plurĭma,				
Multum,	plus,	plurĭmum,				
Nequam,	nequior,	nequissĭmus,	<i>worthless.</i>			
Frugi,	frugalior,	frugalissĭmus,	<i>frugal.</i>			

REMARK. — All these form their comparatives and superlatives from obsolete adjectives, except *magnus*, whose regular forms are contracted.

DEFECTIVE COMPARISON.

178. Seven adjectives want the positive: —

Citerior, citĭmus, <i>nearer.</i>	Prior, primus, <i>former.</i>
Deterior, deterrĭmus, <i>worse.</i>	Propior, proximĭmus, <i>nearer.</i>
Interior, intĭmus, <i>inner.</i>	Ulterior, ultĭmus, <i>farther.</i>
Ociore, ocissĭmus, <i>swifter.</i>	

179. The comparative and superlative may also be formed by prefixing to the positive the adverbs *magis*,

176. What five adjectives have regular comparatives, but irregular superlatives?

177. Compare *bonus* — *malus*, &c.

178. Mention seven adjectives which want the positive.

179. In what other way may the comparative and superlative be formed?

more, and *maximè*, most; as, *idoneus*, fit; *magis idoneus*, more fit; *maximè idoneus*, most fit.

PRONOUNS.

180. A pronoun is a word which supplies the place of a noun.

181. There are eighteen simple pronouns:—

Ego, <i>I.</i>	Hic, <i>this or he.</i>	Suus, <i>his, her, its, their.</i>
Tu, <i>thou.</i>	Is, <i>that or he.</i>	Cujus? <i>whose?</i>
Sui, <i>of himself, &c.</i>	Quis? <i>who?</i>	Noster, <i>our.</i>
Ille, <i>that or he.</i>	Qui, <i>who.</i>	Vester, <i>your.</i>
Ipsè, <i>himself.</i>	Meus, <i>my.</i>	Nostras, <i>of our country.</i>
Iste, <i>that or he.</i>	Tuus, <i>thy.</i>	Cujas? <i>of what country?</i>

182. Pronouns are divided into two classes—substantives and adjectives.

183. Three—*ego*, *tu*, and *sui*—are substantives; the remaining fifteen, and all the compound pronouns, are adjectives.

184. All the pronouns want the vocative, except *tu*, *meus*, *noster*, and *nostras*.

185. The substantive pronouns take the gender of the objects which they denote.

186. *Ego* is of the first person, *tu* of the second, and *sui* of the third.

180. What is a pronoun?

181. How many simple pronouns are there in Latin?

182. Into what two classes are pronouns divided?

183. How many are substantives?

184. What pronouns want the vocative?

185. Of what gender are the substantive pronouns?

186. Of what person are the substantive pronouns?

SUBSTANTIVE PRONOUNS.

187. The substantive pronouns are thus declined : —

Singular.

<i>N.</i> e'-go, I ;	tu, thou ;	
<i>G.</i> me'-i, of me ;	tu'-i, of thee ;	} su'-i, of himself, her- self, itself ; sib'-i, to himself, &c.
<i>D.</i> mi'-hi, to me ;	tib'-i, to thee ;	
<i>Ac.</i> me, me ;	te, thee ;	se, himself, &c.
<i>V.</i> _____	> tu, O thou ;	
<i>Ab.</i> me, with me ;	te, with thee ;	se, with himself, &c.

Plural.

<i>N.</i> nos, we ;	vos, ye or you ;	
<i>G.</i> { nos'-trùm } of	ves'-trùm or } of	} su'-i, of themselves ;
or nos'-tri, } us ;	ves'-tri, } you ;	
<i>D.</i> no'-bis, to us ;	vo'-bis, to you ;	sib'-i, to themselves ;
<i>Ac.</i> nos, us ;	vos, you ;	se, themselves ;
<i>V.</i> _____	vos, O ye or you ;	
<i>Ab.</i> no'-bis, with us.	vo'-bis, with you.	se, with themselves.

ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

188. Adjective pronouns may be divided into the following classes : — *demonstrative, intensive, relative, interrogative, indefinite, possessive,* and *patrial*.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

189. Demonstrative pronouns are such as specify what object is meant.

190. They are *ille, iste, hic*, and *is*, and their compounds, and are thus declined : —

187. Decline *ego — tu — sui*.

188. Into what classes are adjective pronouns divided ?

189. What are demonstrative pronouns ?

190. What pronouns are demonstrative ?

191.

Singular.

<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>N.</i> il'-le,	il'-la,	il'-lud,
<i>G.</i> il-lī'-us,*	il-lī'-us,	il-lī'-us,
<i>D.</i> il'-li,	il'-li,	il'-li,
<i>Ac.</i> il'-lum,	il'-lam,	il'-lud,
<i>V.</i> _____	_____	_____
<i>Ab.</i> il'-lo,	il'-lā,	il'-lo,

Plural.

<i>N.</i> il'-li,	il'-læ,	il'-la,
<i>G.</i> il-lō'-rum,	il-la'-rum,	il-lō'-rum,
<i>D.</i> il'-lis,	il'-lis,	il'-lis,
<i>Ac.</i> il'-los,	il'-las,	il'-la,
<i>V.</i> _____	_____	_____
<i>Ab.</i> il'-lis.	il'-lis.	il'-lis.

192. *Iste* is declined like *ille*.

193.

Singular.

<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>N.</i> hic,	hæc,	hoc,
<i>G.</i> hu'-jus,	hu'-jus,	hu'-jus,
<i>D.</i> huic,†	huic,	huic,
<i>Ac.</i> hunc,	hanc,	hoc,
<i>V.</i> _____	_____	_____
<i>Ab.</i> hoc,	hac,	hoc.

Plural.

<i>N.</i> hi,	hæ,	hæc,
<i>G.</i> ho -rum,	ha'-rum,	ho'-rum,
<i>D.</i> his,	his,	his,
<i>Ac.</i> hos,	has,	hæc,
<i>V.</i> _____	_____	_____
<i>Ab.</i> his.	his.	his.

191. Decline the masculine of *ille* — the feminine — the neuter.

192. How is *iste* declined?

193. Decline the masculine of *hic* — the feminine — the neuter.

* See 33.

† Pronounced *hiks*.

194.

Singular.

<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>*N.</i>
<i>N.</i> is,	e'-a,	id,
<i>G.</i> e'-jus,	e'-jus,	e'-jus,
<i>D.</i> e'-i,	e'-i,	e'-i,
<i>Ac.</i> e'-um,	e'-am,	id,
<i>V.</i> —	—	—
<i>Ab.</i> e'-o,	e'-â,	e'-o,

Plural.

<i>N.</i> i'-i,	e'-æ,	e'-a,
<i>G.</i> e-ō'-rum,	e-ā'-rum,	e-ō'-rum,
<i>D.</i> i'-is or e'-is,	i'-is or e'-is,	i'-is or e'-is
<i>Ac.</i> e'-os,	e'-as,	e'-a,
<i>V.</i> —	—	—
<i>Ab.</i> i'-is or e'-is.	i'-is or e'-is.	i'-is or e'-is.

195. The compound pronoun *idem*, the same, is thus declined : —

Singular.

<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>N.</i> i'-dem,	e'-ă-dem,	i'-dem,
<i>G.</i> e-jus'-dem,	e-jus'-dem,	e-jus'-dem,
<i>D.</i> e-ī'-dem,	e-ī'-dem,	e-ī'-dem,
<i>Ac.</i> e-un'-dem,	e-an'-dem,	i'-dem,
<i>V.</i> —	—	—
<i>Ab.</i> e-ō'-dem,	e-ā'-dem,	e-ō'-dem.

Plural.

<i>N.</i> i-ī'-dem,	e-æ'-dem,	e'-ă-dem,
<i>G.</i> e-o-run'-dem,	e-a-run'-dem,	e-o-run'-dem,
<i>D.</i> { e-is'-dem or } { i-is'-dem, }	{ e-is'-dem or } { i-is'-dem, }	{ e-is'-dem or } { i-is'-dem,
<i>Ac.</i> e-os'-dem,	e-as'-dem,	e'-ă-dem,
<i>V.</i> —	—	—
<i>Ab.</i> { e-is'-dem or } { i-is'-dem. }	{ e-is'-dem or } { i-is'-dem. }	{ e-is'-dem or } { i-is'-dem.

194. Decline the masculine of *is* — the feminine — the neuter.

195. Decline the masculine of *idem* — the feminine — the neuter.

INTENSIVE PRONOUNS.

196. Intensive pronouns are such as serve to render an object emphatic.

197. To this class belongs *ipse*, which is thus declined:—

198.

Singular.

<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>N.</i> ip'-se,	ip'-sa,	ip'-sum,
<i>G.</i> ip-sī'-us,	ip-sī'-us,	ip-sī'-us,
<i>D.</i> ip'-si,	ip'-si,	ip'-si,
<i>Ac.</i> ip'-sum,	ip'-sam,	ip'-sum,
<i>V.</i> _____	_____	_____
<i>Ab.</i> ip'-so,	ip'-sâ,	ip'-so,

Plural.

<i>N.</i> ip'-si,	ip'-sæ,	ip'-sa,
<i>G.</i> ip-sō'rum,	ip-sâ'-rum,	ip-sō'-rum,
<i>D.</i> ip'-sis,	ip'-sis,	ip'-sis,
<i>Ac.</i> ip'-sos,	ip'-sas,	ip'-sa,
<i>V.</i> _____	_____	_____
<i>Ab.</i> ip'-sis.	ip'-sis.	ip'-sis.

RELATIVE PRONOUNS.

199. Relative pronouns are such as relate to a preceding noun.

200. They are *qui*, who, and the compounds *quicunque* and *quisquis*, whoever.

196. What are intensive pronouns ?

197. What pronoun belongs to this class ?

198. Decline *ipse* in the masculine — the feminine — the neuter

199. What are relative pronouns ?

200. What does this class include ?

201. *Qui* is thus declined :—

Singular.

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>N.</i>	<i>qui,</i>	<i>quæ,</i>	<i>quod,</i>
<i>G.</i>	<i>cu'-'jus,</i>	<i>cu'-'jus,</i>	<i>cu'-'jus,</i>
<i>D.</i>	<i>cui,*</i>	<i>cui,</i>	<i>cui,</i>
<i>Ac.</i>	<i>quem,</i>	<i>quam,</i>	<i>quod,</i>
<i>V.</i>	—	—	—
<i>Ab.</i>	<i>quo,</i>	<i>quâ,</i>	<i>quo,</i>

Plural.

<i>N.</i>	<i>qui,</i>	<i>quæ,</i>	<i>quæ,</i>
<i>G.</i>	<i>quo'-'rum,</i>	<i>qua'-'rum,</i>	<i>quo'-'rum,</i>
<i>D.</i>	<i>qui'-'bus,</i>	<i>qui'-'bus,</i>	<i>qui'-'bus,</i>
<i>Ac.</i>	<i>quos,</i>	<i>quas,</i>	<i>quæ,</i>
<i>V.</i>	—	—	—
<i>Ab.</i>	<i>qui'-'bus.</i>	<i>qui'-'bus.</i>	<i>qui'-'bus.</i>

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

202. Interrogative pronouns are such as serve to inquire which of a number of objects is intended. They are

<i>Quis?</i>	} <i>who?</i>	<i>Ecquis?</i>	} <i>is any one?</i>	<i>Cujus? whose?</i>
<i>Quisnam?</i>		<i>Ecquisnam?</i>		<i>Cujas? of what</i>
<i>Qui?</i>		<i>Numquis?</i>		<i>country?</i>
<i>Quinam?</i>				

203. *Quis* and its compounds are used substantively; *qui* and its compounds adjectively. *Qui* is declined like *qui* the relative.

201. Decline *qui* in the masculine — the feminine — the neuter.

202. What are interrogative pronouns?

203. What is the difference in the use of *quis* and *qui*, and of their compounds?

* Pronounced *ki*.

204. *Quis* is thus declined : —

Singular.

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>N.</i>	quis,	quæ,	quid,
<i>G.</i>	cu'-jus,	cu'-jus,	cu'-jus,
<i>D.</i>	cui,	cui,	cui,
<i>Ac.</i>	quem,	quam,	quid,
<i>V.</i>	—	—	—
<i>Ab.</i>	quo,	quâ,	quo,

Plural.

<i>N.</i>	qui,	quæ,	quæ,
<i>G.</i>	quo'-rum,	qua'-rum,	quo'-rum,
<i>D.</i>	qui'-bus,	qui'-bus,	qui'-bus,
<i>Ac.</i>	quos,	quas,	quæ,
<i>V.</i>	—	—	—
<i>Ab.</i>	qui'-bus.	qui'-bus.	qui'-bus.

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

205. Indefinite pronouns are such as denote an object, in a general manner, without indicating a particular individual. They are,

<i>Aliquis, some one.</i>	<i>Quisquam, any one.</i>	<i>Quidam, a certain one.</i>
<i>Siquis, if any.</i>	<i>Quispiam, some one.</i>	<i>Quilibet, } any one you</i>
<i>Nequis, lest any.</i>	<i>Unusquisque, each.</i>	<i>Quivis, } please.</i>
<i>Quisque, every one.</i>		

206. *Aliquis* is thus declined : —

Singular.

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>N.</i>	al'-i-quis,	al'-i-qua,	al'-i-quod or -quid,
<i>G.</i>	al-i-cū'-jus,	al-i-cū'-jus,	al-i-cū'-jus,
<i>D.</i>	al'-i-cui,	al'-i-cui,	al'-i-cui,
<i>Ac.</i>	al'-i-quem,	al'-i-quam,	al'-i-quod or -quid,
<i>V.</i>	—	—	—
<i>Ab.</i>	al'-i-quo,	al'-i-quâ,	al'-i-quo,

204. Decline *quis* in the masculine — in the feminine — in the neuter.

205. What are indefinite pronouns ?

206. Decline *aliquis* in the masculine — in the feminine — in the neuter.

	<i>Plural.</i>		
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>N.</i>	al'-ī-qui,	al'-ī-quæ,	al'-ī-qua,
<i>G.</i>	al-i-quō'-rum,	al-i-quā'-rum,	al-i-quō'-rum,
<i>D.</i>	a-liq'-uī-bus,*	a-liq'-uī-bus,	a-liq'-uī-bus,
<i>Ac.</i>	al'-ī-quos,	al'-ī-quas,	al'-ī-qua,
<i>V.</i>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<i>Ab.</i>	a-liq'-uī-bus.	a-liq'-uī-bus.	a-liq'-uī-bus.

207. *Siquis* and *nequis* are declined in the same manner.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

208. The possessive are derived from the substantive pronouns, and from *quis*, and designate something belonging to their primitives.

209. They are, *meus*, *tuus*, *suus*, *noster*, *vester*, and *cujus*.

210. *Meus*, *tuus*, and *suus*, are declined like *bonus*.

211. *Meus* has, in the vocative singular masculine, *mi*, and very rarely *meus*.

PATRIAL PRONOUNS.

212. Patrial pronouns are such as relate to one's country.

213. These are *nostras* and *cujas*.

214. They are declined like adjectives of one termination; as, *nostras*, *nostrātis*.

207. How are *siquis* and *nequis* declined?

208. What are possessive pronouns?

209. What pronouns are included in this class?

210. How are *meus*, *tuus*, and *suus* declined?

211. What is the vocative singular masculine of *meus*?

212. What are patrial pronouns?

213. What pronouns are patrial?

214. How are they declined?

* Pronounced *a-lik'-we-bus*

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS.

215. Reflexive pronouns are such as relate to the subject of the proposition in which they stand.

216. The reflexives of the third person are *sui* and *suus*. *Meus*, *tuus*, *noster*, and *vester*, are also used reflexively, when the subject of the proposition is of the first or second person.

VERBS.

217. A verb is a word by which something is affirmed of a person or thing.

218. That of which any thing is affirmed is called the subject of the verb; as, *puer legit*, the boy reads; *virtus laudatur*, virtue is praised. In these propositions, *puer*, the boy, and *virtus*, virtue, are the subjects of the verbs.

219. Verbs are either *active* or *neuter*.

220. I. An *active verb* expresses such an action as requires the addition of an object to complete the sense; as, *amo te*, I love thee.

221. Most active verbs have two forms, which are called the *active* and the *passive voices*.

222. A verb in the *active voice* represents the agent as *acting upon* some person or thing, called the *object*; as, *puer librum legit*, the boy is reading a book.

223. A verb in the *passive voice* represents the object as *being acted upon* by the agent; as, *liber a puero legitur*, a book is read by the boy.

215. What are reflexive pronouns ?

216. Which pronouns are called reflexive ?

217. What is a verb ?

218. What is the subject of a verb ?

219. Into what two classes may verbs be divided ?

220. What is an active verb ?

221. How many voices have active verbs ?

222. Define the active voice.

223. Define the passive voice

224. II. A *neuter verb* expresses such an action or state, as does not require the addition of an object to complete the sense; as, *equus currit*, the horse runs; *ego sedeo*, I sit.

225. Neuter verbs have in general the form of the active voice only.

226. A *deponent verb* is an active or neuter verb, having the form of the passive voice only; as, *sequor*, I follow; *morior*, I die.

227. Changes are made in the terminations of verbs to denote their different *voices, moods, tenses, numbers, and persons*.

MOODS.

228. Moods are forms of the verb denoting the *manner* of the action or state expressed by the verb.

229. There are in Latin four moods—the *indicative*, the *subjunctive*, the *imperative*, and the *infinitive*.

230. The *indicative* mood is that form of the verb which is used in independent and absolute assertions; as, *amo*, I love; *amābo*, I shall love.

231. The *subjunctive* mood is that form of the verb which is used to express an action or state simply as conceived by the mind; as, *si me obsēcret, redībo*; if he *entreat* me, I will return.

232. The *imperative* mood is that form of the verb which is used in commanding, exhorting, or entreating; as, *ama*, love thou.

224. What is a neuter verb ?

225. What form have neuter verbs ?

226. What is a deponent verb ?

227. For what purposes are changes made in the terminations of verbs ?

228. What are moods ?

229. How many moods are there in Latin ?

230. Define the indicative mood.

231. Define the subjunctive mood.

232. Define the imperative mood

233. The *infinitive* mood is that form of the verb which is used to denote an action or state indefinitely, without limiting it to any person or thing as its subject; as, *amāre*, to love.

TENSES.

234. Tenses are forms of the verb denoting the *times* of the action or state expressed by the verb.

235. Latin verbs have six tenses—the *present*, *imperfect*, *future*, *perfect*, *pluperfect*, and *future perfect*.

236. The *present tense* represents an action as now going on, and not completed; as, *amo*, I love, or am loving.

237. The *imperfect tense* represents an action as going on at some past time, but not then completed; as, *amābam*, I was loving. Sometimes also it denotes repeated or customary past action; as, *legēbam*, I used to read, or I was wont to read.

238. The *future tense* denotes that an action will be going on hereafter, without reference to its completion; as, *amābo*, I shall love, or be loving.

239. The *perfect tense* represents an action either as just completed, or as completed in some indefinite past time; as, *amāvi*, I have loved, or I loved.

240. In the former sense, it is called the *perfect definite*; in the latter, which is more common, it is called the *perfect indefinite*.

233. Define the infinitive mood.

234. What are tenses?

235. How many tenses have Latin verbs?

236. How does the present tense represent an action?

237. How does the imperfect tense?

238. How does the future tense?

239. How does the perfect tense?

240. In its former sense, what is it called? In its latter?

241. The *pluperfect tense* represents a past action as completed, at or before the time of some other past action or event; as, *litēras scripsēram, antēquam nunciū venit; I had written* the letter, before the messenger arrived.

242. The *future perfect tense* denotes that an action will be completed, at or before the time of some other future action or event; as, *cūm cœnavēro, proficiscar; when I shall have supped, I will go.*

NUMBERS.

243. Numbers are forms of the verb denoting the unity or plurality of its subject.

244. Verbs, like nouns, have two numbers—the singular and the plural.

PERSONS.

245. Persons are forms of the verb appropriated to the different persons of the subject, and accordingly called the first, second, and third persons.

PARTICIPLES, GERUNDS, AND SUPINES.

246. A *participle* is a word derived from a verb, and partaking of its meaning, but having the form of an adjective.

247. *Gerunds* are verbal nouns, used only in the genitive, dative, accusative, and ablative singular.

241. How does the pluperfect tense represent an action?

242. How does the future perfect tense?

243. What are numbers?

244. How many numbers have verbs?

245. What are persons?

246. What is a participle?

247. What are gerunds?

248. *Supines* also are verbal nouns of the fourth declension, in the accusative and ablative singular; as, *amātum*, to love; *amātu*, to be loved. The supine in *um* is called the *former* supine; that in *u*, the *latter*.

CONJUGATION.

249. The conjugation of a verb is the regular formation and arrangement of its several parts, according to their voices, moods, tenses, numbers, and persons.

250. There are four conjugations, which are characterized by the vowel before *re* in the present of the infinitive active.

In the first conjugation it is *ā* long;

In the second, *ē* long;

In the third, *ě* short;

In the fourth, *ī* long.

251. The general root of a verb consists of those letters which are not changed by inflection; as, *am* in *amo*, *amābam*, *amavērim*, *amātus*.

252. A verb has three special roots;—the first is found in the *present*, and is the same as the general root; the second is found in the *perfect*; and the third in the *supine* or *perfect participle*.

253. In regular verbs of the first, second, and fourth conjugations, the *second* root is formed by adding, respectively, *āv*, *ēv*, and *īv*, to the *general* root; and the *third* root by a similar addition of *ātu*, *ētu*, and *ītu*.

NOTE.—The tenses formed from the second root are sometimes contracted; as, *amāstis* for *amavistis*.

248. What are supines?

249. What is meant by the conjugation of a verb?

250. How many conjugations are there, and how are they characterized?

251. What is the general root of a verb?

252. How many special roots has a verb?

253. How are the second and third roots formed in regular verbs of the 1st, 2d, and 4th conjugations?

254. The second root in the third conjugation either is the same as the first, or is formed from it by adding *s*; the third is formed by adding *tu*.

255. The present and perfect indicative, the supine in *um*, and the present infinitive, are called the *principal parts* of the verb.

The *substantive* or *auxiliary* verb *sum* is very irregular in those parts which, in other verbs, are formed from the first root. It is thus conjugated: —

256.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

<i>Pres. Indic.</i>	<i>Pres. Infjn.</i>	<i>Perf. Indic.</i>	<i>Fut. Part.</i>
Sum,	es'-se,	fu'-i,	fu-tu'-rus.

257.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

	Singular.	Plural.
<i>Person.</i>	1. sum, <i>I am,</i>	su'-mus, <i>we are,</i>
	2. es, <i>thou art,</i>	es'-tis, <i>ye are,</i>
	3. est, <i>he is;</i>	sunt, <i>they are.</i>

Imperfect.

1. e'-ram, <i>I was,</i>	e-rā'-mus, <i>we were,</i>
2. e'-ras, <i>thou wast,</i>	e-rā'-tis, <i>ye were,</i>
3. e'-rat, <i>he was;</i>	e'-rant, <i>they were.</i>

Future. *shall* or *will*.

1. e'-ro, <i>I shall be,</i>	er'-ī-mus, <i>we shall be,</i>
2. e'-ris, <i>thou wilt be,</i>	er'-ī-tis, <i>ye will be,</i>
3. e'-rit, <i>he will be;</i>	e'-runt, <i>they will be.</i>

254. How are the second and third roots formed in the 3d conjugation?

255. What are the principal parts of a verb?

256. What are the principal parts of the irregular verb *sum*?

257. Repeat the indicative mood, present tense — the imperfect, &c.

Perfect. *have been, or was.*

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. fu'-i, <i>I have been,</i> | fu'-ī-mus, <i>we have been,</i> |
| 2. fu-is'-ti, <i>thou hast been,</i> | fu-is'-tis, <i>ye have been,</i> |
| 3. fu'-it, <i>he has been;</i> | fu-ē'-runt or -re, <i>they have been.</i> |

Pluperfect.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. fu'-ě-ram, <i>I had been,</i> | fu-e-rā'-mus, <i>we had been,</i> |
| 2. fu'-ě-ras, <i>thou hadst been,</i> | fu-e-rā'-tis, <i>ye had been,</i> |
| 3. fu'-ě-rat, <i>he had been;</i> | fu'-ě-rant, <i>they had been.</i> |

Future Perfect. *shall or will have.*

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. fu'-ě-ro, <i>I shall have been,</i> | fu-er'-ī-mus, <i>we shall have been,</i> |
| 2. fu'-ě-ris, <i>thou wilt have been,</i> | fu-er'-ī-tis, <i>ye will have been,</i> |
| 3. fu'-ě-rit, <i>he will have been;</i> | fu'-ě-rint, <i>they will have been.</i> |

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. *may or can.*

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. sim, <i>I may be,</i> | si'-mus, <i>we may be,</i> |
| 2. sis, <i>thou mayst be,</i> | si'-tis, <i>ye may be,</i> |
| 3. sit, <i>he may be;</i> | sint, <i>they may be.</i> |

Imperfect. *might, could, would, or should.*

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. es'-sem, <i>I would be,</i> | es-sē'-mus, <i>we would be,</i> |
| 2. es'-ses, <i>thou wouldst be,</i> | es-sē'-tis, <i>ye would be,</i> |
| 3. es'-set, <i>he would be;</i> | es'-sent, <i>they would be.</i> |

Perfect.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. fu'-ě-rim, <i>I may have been,</i> | fu-er'-ī-mus, <i>we may have been,</i> |
| 2. fu'-ě-ris, <i>thou mayst have been,</i> | fu-er'-ī-tis, <i>ye may have been,</i> |
| 3. fu'-ě-rit, <i>he may have been;</i> | fu'-ě-rint, <i>they may have been.</i> |

Pluperfect. *might, could, would, or should have.*

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. fu-is'-sem, <i>I would have been,</i> | fu-is-sē'-mus, <i>we would have been,</i> |
| 2. fu-is'-ses, <i>thou wouldst have been,</i> | fu-is-sē'-tis, <i>ye would have been,</i> |
| 3. fu-is'-set, <i>he would have been;</i> | fu-is'-sent, <i>they would have been.</i> |

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

2. *es* or *es'-to*, *be thou*, *es'-te* or *es-tō'-te*, *be ye*,
 3. *es'-to*, *let him be*; *sun'-to*, *let them be*.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

- Present.* *es'-se*, *to be*.
Perfect. *fu-is'-se*, *to have been*.
Future. *fu-tū'-rus es'-se*, *to be about to be*.

PARTICIPLE.

- Future.* *fu-tū'-rus*, *about to be*.

258. Like *sum* are conjugated its compounds, except *possum*; but *prosum* has *d* after *pro* when the simple verb begins with *e*; as,

- Ind. pres.* *pro'-sum*, *prod'-es*, *prod'-est*, &c.
 — *imperf.* *prod'-ĕ-ram*, *prod'-ĕ-ras*, &c.

259. *Possum*, I can, is compounded of *potis*, able, and *sum*.

260.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|--|
| <i>Pres. Ind.</i> | <i>Pres. Inf.</i> | <i>Perf. Ind.</i> |
| <i>pos'-sum</i> , | <i>pos'-se</i> , | <i>pot'-u-i</i> , <i>I can</i> , or <i>I am able</i> . |

261.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present. *I am able*.

- | | | | |
|--------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| <i>Sing.</i> | <i>pos'-sum</i> , | <i>pot'-es</i> , | <i>pot'-est</i> , |
| <i>Plur.</i> | <i>pos'-sū-mus</i> , | <i>pot-es'-tis</i> , | <i>pos'-sunt</i> . |

258. How are the compounds of *sum* conjugated?

259. Of what is *possum*, I can, compounded?

260. What are its principal parts?

261. Repeat the indicative mood, present tense — the imperfect, &c.

Imperfect. *I was able.*

<i>Sing.</i>	pot'-ě-ram,	pot'-ě-ras,	pot'-ě-rat,
<i>Plur.</i>	pot-e-rā'-mus,	pot-e-rā'-tis,	pot'-ě-rant.

Future. *I shall or will be able.*

<i>Sing.</i>	pot'-ě-ro,	pot'-ě-ris,	pot'-ě-rit,
<i>Plur.</i>	pot-er'-ī-mus,	pot-er'-ī-tis,	pot'-ě-runt.

Perfect. *I have been able.*

<i>Sing.</i>	pot'-u-i,	pot-u-is'-ti,	pot'-u-it,
<i>Plur.</i>	pot-u'-ī-mus,	pot-u-is'-tis,	pot-u-ě'-runt or -re.

Pluperfect. *I had been able.*

<i>Sing.</i>	pot-u'-ě-ram,	pot-u'-ě-ras,	pot-u'-ě-rat,
<i>Plur.</i>	pot-u-e-rā'-mus,	pot-u-e-rā'-tis,	pot-u'-ě-rant.

Future Perfect. *I shall or will have been able.*

<i>Sing.</i>	pot-u'-ě-ro,	pot-u'-ě-ris,	pot-u'-ě-rit,
<i>Plur.</i>	pot-u-er'-ī-mus,	pot-u-er'-ī-tis,	pot-u'-ě-rint.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. *I may or can be able.*

<i>Sing.</i>	pos'-sim,	pos'-sis,	pos'-sit,
<i>Plur.</i>	pos-sī'-mus,	pos-sī'-tis,	pos'-sint.

Imperfect. *I might be able.*

<i>Sing.</i>	pos'-sem,	pos'-ses,	pos'-set,
<i>Plur.</i>	pos-sē'-mus,	pos-sē'-tis,	pos'-sent.

Perfect. *I may have been able.*

<i>Sing.</i>	pot-u'-ě-rim,	pot-u'-ě-ris,	pot-u'-ě-rit,
<i>Plur.</i>	pot-u-er'-ī-mus,	pot-u-er'-ī-tis,	pot-u'-ě-rint.

Pluperfect. *I might have been able.*

<i>Sing.</i>	pot-u-is'-sem,	pot-u-is'-ses,	pot-u-is'-set,
<i>Plur.</i>	pot-u-is-sē'-mus,	pot-u-is-sē'-tis,	pot-u-is'-sent.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. pos'-se. *Perfect.* pot-u-is'-se.

FIRST CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

262.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

<i>Pres. Indic.</i>	<i>Pres. Infin.</i>	<i>Perf. Indic.</i>	<i>Supine.</i>
A'-mo,	a-mā'-re,	a-mā'-vi,	a-mā'-tum.

263.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

<i>Sing.</i>	a'-mo, a'-mas, a'-mat,	<i>I love, thou lovest, he loves ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	a-mā'-mus, a-mā'-tis, a'-mant,	<i>we love, ye love, they love.</i>

Imperfect.

<i>Sing.</i>	a-mā'-bam, a-mā'-bas, a-mā'-bat,	<i>I was loving, thou wast loving, he was loving ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	am-a-bā'-mus, am-a-bā'-tis, a-mā'-bant,	<i>we were loving, ye were loving, they were loving.</i>

Future. *shall or will.*

<i>Sing.</i>	a-mā'-bo, a-mā'-bis, a-mā'-bit,	<i>I shall love, thou wilt love, he will love ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	a-mab'-ī-mus, a-mab'-ī-tis, a-mā'-bunt,	<i>we shall love, ye will love, they will love.</i>

262. What are the principal parts of *amo*, in the active voice ?

263. Repeat the indicative mood, present tense, &c.

Perfect. *loved, or have loved.*

<i>Sing.</i>	a-mā'-vi, am-a-vis'-ti, a-mā'-vit,	<i>I have loved, thou hast loved, he has loved ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	a-mav'-ī-mus, am-a-vis'-tis, am-a-vē'-runt or -re,	<i>we have loved, ye have loved, they have loved.</i>

Pluperfect.

<i>Sing.</i>	a-mav'-ě-ram, a-mav'-ě-ras, a-mav'-ě-rat,	<i>I had loved, thou hadst loved, he had loved ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	am-a-ve-rā'-mus, am-a-ve-rā'-tis, a-mav'-ě-rant,	<i>we had loved, ye had loved, they had loved.</i>

Future Perfect. *shall or will have.*

<i>Sing.</i>	a-mav'-ě-ro, a-mav'-ě-ris, a-mav'-ě-rit,	<i>I shall have loved, thou wilt have loved, he will have loved ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	am-a-ver'-ī-mus, am-a-ver'-ī-tis, a-mav'-ě-rint,	<i>we shall have loved, ye will have loved, they will have loved.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. *may or can.*

<i>Sing.</i>	a'-mem, a'-mes, a'-met,	<i>I may love, thou mayst love, he may love ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	a-mē'-mus, a-mē'-tis, a'-ment,	<i>we may love, ye may love, they may love.</i>

Imperfect. *might, could, would, or should.*

<i>Sing.</i>	a-mā'-rem, a-mā'-res, a-mā'-ret,	<i>I would love, thou wouldst love, he would love ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	am-a-rē'-mus, am-a-rē'-tis, a-mā'-rent,	<i>we would love, ye would love, they would love.</i>

Perfect.

<i>Sing.</i>	a-mav'-ě-rim, a-mav'-ě-ris, a-mav'-ě-rit,	<i>I may have loved, thou mayst have loved, he may have loved ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	am-a-ver'-ř-mus, am-a-ver'-ř-tis, a-mav'-ě-rint,	<i>we may have loved, ye may have loved, they may have loved.</i>

Pluperfect. *might, could, would, or should have.*

<i>Sing.</i>	am-a-vis'-sem, am-a-vis'-ses, am-a-vis'-set,	<i>I would have loved, thou wouldst have loved, he would have loved ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	am-a-vis-sě'-mus, am-a-vis-sě'-tis, am-a-vis'-sent,	<i>we would have loved, ye would have loved, they would have loved.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>Sing.</i>	a'-ma or a-mā'-to, a-mā'-to,	<i>love thou, let him love ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	a-mā'-te or am-a-tō'-te, a-man'-to,	<i>love ye, let them love.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>Present.</i>	a-mā'-re,	<i>to love.</i>
<i>Perfect.</i>	am-a-vis'-se,	<i>to have loved.</i>
<i>Future.</i>	am-a-tū'-rus es'-se,	<i>to be about to love.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Present.</i>	a'-mans,	<i>loving.</i>
<i>Future.</i>	am-a-tū'-rus,	<i>about to love.</i>

GERUND.

<i>G.</i>	a-man'-di,	<i>of loving.</i>
<i>D.</i>	a-man'-do,	<i>to or for loving.</i>
<i>Ac.</i>	a-man'-dum,	<i>loving.</i>
<i>Ab.</i>	a-man'-do,	<i>by loving.</i>

SUPINE.

<i>Former.</i>	a-mā'-tum,	<i>to love.</i>
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PASSIVE VOICE.

264.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

<i>Pres. Indic.</i>	<i>Pres. Infin.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>
A'-mor,	a-mā'-ri,	a-mā'-tus.

265.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

<i>Sing.</i>	a'-mor, a-mā'-ris or -re, a-mā'-tur,	<i>I am loved, thou art loved, he is loved ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	a-mā'-mur, a-mam'-ī-ni, a-man'-tur,	<i>we are loved, ye are loved, they are loved.</i>

Imperfect.

<i>Sing.</i>	a-mā'-bar, am-a-bā'-ris or -re, am-a-bā'-tur,	<i>I was loved, thou wast loved, he was loved ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	am-a-bā'-mur, am-a-bam'-ī-ni, am-a-ban'-tur,	<i>we were loved, ye were loved, they were loved.</i>

Future. *shall or will be.*

<i>Sing.</i>	a-mā'-bor, a-mab'-ē-ris or -re, a-mab'-ī-tur,	<i>I shall be loved, thou wilt be loved, he will be loved ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	a-mab'-ī-mur, am-a-bim'-ī-ni, am-a-bun'-tur,	<i>we shall be loved, ye will be loved, they will be loved.</i>

264. What are the principal parts in the passive voice ?

265. Repeat the indicative mood, present tense, &c.

Perfect. *have been, or was.*

<i>S.</i>	a-mā'-tus sum or fu'-i, a-mā'-tus es or fu-is'-ti, a-mā'-tus est or fu'-it,	<i>I have been loved, thou hast been loved, he has been loved ;</i>
<i>P.</i>	a-mā'-ti su'-mus or fu'-ī-mus, a-mā'-ti es'-tis or fu-is'-tis, a-mā'-ti sunt, fu-ē'-runt or -re,	<i>we have been loved, ye have been loved, they have been loved.</i>

Pluperfect.

<i>S.</i>	a-mā'-tus e'-ram or fu'-ē-ram, a-mā'-tus e'-ras or fu'-ē-ras, a-mā'-tus e'-rat or fu'-ē-rat,	<i>I had been loved, thou hadst been loved, he had been loved ;</i>
<i>P.</i>	a-mā'-ti e-rā'-mus or fu-e-rā'-mus, a-mā'-ti e-rā'-tis or fu-e-rā'-tis, a-mā'-ti e'-rant or fu'-ē-rant,	<i>we had been loved, ye had been loved, they had been loved.</i>

Future Perfect. *shall have been.*

<i>S.</i>	a-mā'-tus e'-ro or fu'-ē-ro, a-mā'-tus e'-ris or fu'-ē-ris, a-mā'-tus e'-rit or fu'-ē-rit,	<i>I shall have been loved, thou wilt have been loved, he will have been loved ;</i>
<i>P.</i>	a-mā'-ti er'-ī-mus or fu-er'-ī-mus, a-mā'-ti er'-ī-tis or fu-er'-ī-tis, a-mā'-ti e'-runt or fu'-ē-rint,	<i>we shall have been loved, ye will have been loved, they will have been loved.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present. *may or can.*

<i>Sing.</i>	a'-mer, a-mē'-ris or -re, a-mē'-tur,	<i>I may be loved, thou mayst be loved, he may be loved ;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	a-mē'-mur, a-mem'-ī-ni, a-men'-tur,	<i>we may be loved, ye may be loved, they may be loved.</i>

Imperfect. *might, could, would, or should be.*

<i>Sing.</i>	a-mā'-rer, am-a-rē'-ris or -re, am-a-rē'-tur,	<i>I would be loved, thou wouldst be loved, he would be loved .</i>
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Plur. am-a-rē'-mur, *we would be loved,*
 am-a-rem'-ī-ni, *ye would be loved,*
 am-a-ren'-tur, *they would be loved.*

Perfect.

S. a-mā'-tus sim or fu'-ē-rim, *I may have been loved,*
 a-mā'-tus sis or fu'-ē-ris, *thou mayst have been loved,*
 a-mā'-tus siŕ or fu'-ē-rit, *he may have been loved ;*
P. a-mā'-ti si'-mus or fu-er'-ī-mus, *we may have been loved,*
 a-mā'-ti si'-tis or fu-er'-ī-tis, *ye may have been loved,*
 a-mā'-ti sint or fu'-ē-rint, *they may have been loved.*

Pluperfect. *might, could, would, or should have been.*

S. a-mā'-tus es'-sem or fu-is'-sem, *I would have been loved,*
 a-mā'-tus es'-ses or fu-is'-ses, *thou wouldst have been loved,*
 a-mā'-tus es'-set or fu-is'-set, *he would have been loved ;*
P. a-mā'-ti es-sē'-mus or fu-is-sē'-mus, *we would have been loved,*
 a-mā'-ti es-sē'-tis or fu-is-sē'-tis, *ye would have been loved,*
 a-mā'-ti es'-sent or fu-is'-sent, *they would have been loved.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sing. a-mā'-re or a-mā'-tor, *be thou loved,*
 a-mā'-tor, *let him be loved ;*
Plur a-mam'-ī-ni, *be ye loved,*
 a-man'-tor, *let them be loved.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present. a-mā'-ri, *to be loved.*
Perfect. a-mā'-tus es'-se or fu-is'-se, *to have been loved.*
Future. a-mā'-tum i'-ri, *to be about to be loved*

PARTICIPLES.

Perfect. a-mā'-tus, *loved, or having been loved.*
Future. a-man'-dus, *to be loved.*

SUPINE.

Latter. a-mā'-tu, *to be loved.*

FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

266. The first root of *amo* is *am*, the second *amāv*, and the third *amātu*.

267.

From the first root, *am*, are derived in the

<i>Active.</i>	<i>Passive.</i>
<i>amo,</i>	<i>amor,</i>
<i>amābam,</i>	<i>amābar,</i>
<i>amābo,</i>	<i>amābor,</i>
<i>amem,</i>	<i>amer,</i>
<i>amārem,</i>	<i>amārer,</i>
<i>ama,</i>	<i>amāre,</i>
<i>amāre,</i>	<i>amāri,</i>
<i>amans,</i>	<i>amandus.</i>
<i>amandī.</i>	

From the second root, *amāv*, are derived in the

<i>Active.</i>	
<i>amāvi,</i>	<i>amavērim,</i>
<i>amavēram,</i>	<i>amavissem,</i>
<i>amavēro,</i>	<i>amavisse.</i>

From the third root, *amātu*, are derived in the

<i>Active.</i>	<i>Passive.</i>
<i>amatūrus esse,</i>	<i>amātus sum,</i>
<i>amatūrus,</i>	<i>amātus eram,</i>
<i>amātum.</i>	<i>amātus ero,</i>
	<i>amātus sim,</i>
	<i>amātus essem,</i>
	<i>amātus esse,</i>
	<i>amātum iri,</i>
	<i>amātus,</i>
	<i>amātu.</i>

266. What is the first root of *amo*? — the second? — the third?

267. Repeat the parts in the active voice formed from the first root — from the second root — from the third root; — the parts of the passive voice formed from the first root — from the third.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

PASSIVE VOICE.

268.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Indic. Mo'-ne-o,
Pres. Infin. mo-nē'-re,
Perf. Indic. mon'-u-i,
Supine. mon'-ī-tum.

Pres. Indic. mo'-ne-or,
Pres. Infin. mo-nē'-ri,
Perf. Part. mon'-ī-tus.

269.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

I advise.

Sing. mo'-ne-o,
 mo'-nes,
 mo'-net;
Plur. mo-nē'-mus,
 mo-nē'-tis,
 mo'-nent.

I am advised.

Sing. mo'-ne-or,
 mo-nē'-ris or -re,
 mo-nē'-tur;
Plur. mo-nē'-mur,
 mo-nem'-ī-ni,
 mo-nen'-tur.

Imperfect.

I was advising.

S. mo-nē'-bam,
 mo-nē'-bas,
 mo-nē'-bat;
P. mon-e-bā'-mus,
 mon-e-bā'-tis,
 mo-nē'-bant.

I was advised.

S. mo-nē'-bar,
 mon-e-bā'-ris or -re,
 mon-e-bā'-tur;
P. mon-e-bā'-mur,
 mon-e-bam'-ī-ni,
 mon-e-ban'-tur.

268. What are the principal parts of *moneo* in the active voice? — in the passive voice?

269. Repeat the indicative mood, present tense, active voice — passive voice, &c.

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

Future.

I shall or will advise.

- S. mo-nē'-bo,
mo-nē'-bis,
mo-nē'-bit;
P. mo-neb'-ī-mus,
mo-neb'-ī-tis,
mo-nē'-bunt.

I shall or will be advised.

- S. mo-nē'-bor,
mo-neb'-ē-ris or -re,
mo-neb'-ī-tur;
P. mo-neb'-ī-mur,
mon-e-bim'-ī-ni,
mon-e-bun'-tur.

Perfect.

I advised or have advised.

- S. mon'-u-i,
mon-u-is'-ti,
mon'-u-it;
P. mo-nu'-ī-mus,
mon-u-is'-tis,
mon-u-ē'-runt or -re.

I was or have been advised.

- S. mon'-ī-tus sum or fu'-i,
mon'-ī-tus es or fu-is'-ti,
mon'-ī-tus est or fu'-it;
P. mon'-ī-ti su'-mus or fu'-ī-mus,
mon'-ī-ti es'-tis or fu-is'-tis,
mon'-ī-ti sunt, fu-ē'-runt or -re.

Pluperfect.

I had advised.

- S. mo-nu'-ē-ram,
mo-nu'-ē-ras,
mo nu'-ē-rat;
P. mon-u-e-rā'-mus,
mon-u-e-rā'-tis,
mo-nu'-ē-rant.

I had been advised.

- S. mon'-ī-tus e'-ram or fu'-ē-ram,
mon'-ī-tus e'-ras or fu'-ē-ras,
mon'-ī-tus e'-rat or fu'-ē-rat;
P. mon'-ī-ti e-rā'-mus or fu-e-rā'-mus,
mon'-ī-ti e-rā'-tis or fu-e-rā'-tis,
mon'-ī-ti e'-rant or fu'-ē-rant.

Future Perfect.

I shall have advised.

- S. mo-nu'-ē-ro,
mo-nu'-ē-ris,
mo-nu'-ē-rit;
P. mon-u-er'-ī-mus,
mon-u-er'-ī-tis,
mo-nu'-ē-rint.

I shall have been advised.

- S. mon'-ī-tus e'-ro or fu'-ē-ro,
mon'-ī-tus e'-ris or fu'-ē-ris,
mon'-ī-tus e'-rit or fu'-ē-rit;
P. mon'-ī-ti er'-ī-mus or fu-er'-ī-mus,
mon'-ī-ti er'-ī-tis or fu-er'-ī-tis,
mon'-ī-ti e'-runt or fu'-ē-rint.

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

I may or can advise.

- S. mo'-ne-am,
mo'-ne-as,
mo'-ne-at ;
P. mo-ne-ā'-mus,
mo-ne-ā'-tis,
mo'-ne-ant.

I may or can be advised.

- S. mo'-ne-ar,
mo-ne-ā'-ris or -re,
mo-ne-ā'-tur ;
P. mo-ne-ā'-mur,
mo-ne-am'-ī-ni,
mo-ne-an'-tur.

Imperfect.

I might, could, would, or should advise.

- S. mo-nē'-rem,
mo-nē'-res,
mo-nē'-ret ;
P. mon-e-rē'-mus,
mon-e-rē'-tis,
mo-nē'-rent.

I might, could, would, or should be advised.

- S. mo-nē'-rer,
mon-e-rē'-ris or -re,
mon-e-rē'-tur ;
P. mon-e-rē'-mur,
mon-e-rem'-ī-ni,
mon-e-ren'-tur.

Perfect.

I may have advised.

- S. mo-nu'-ĕ-rim,
mo-nu'-ĕ-ris,
mo-nu'-ĕ-rit ;
P. mon-u-er'-ī-mus,
mon-u-er'-ī-tis,
mo-nu'-ĕ-rint.

I may have been advised.

- S. mon'-ī-tus sim or fu'-ĕ-rim,
mon'-ī-tus sis or fu'-ĕ-ris,
mon'-ī-tus sit or fu'-ĕ-rit ;
P. mon'-ī-ti si'-mus or fu-er'-ī-mus,
mon'-ī-ti si'-tis or fu-er'-ī-tis,
mon'-ī-ti sint or fu'-ĕ-rint.

Pluperfect.

I might, could, would, or should have, &c.

- S. mon-u-is'-sem,
mon-u-is'-ses,
mon-u-is'-set ;
P. mon-u-is-sē'-mus,
mon-u-is-sē'-tis,
mon-u-is'-sent.

I might, could, would, or should have been advised.

- S. mon'-ī-tus es'-sem or fu-is'-sem,
mon'-ī-tus es'-ses or fu-is'-ses,
mon'-ī-tus es'-set or fu-is'-set ;
P. mon'-ī-ti es-sē'-mus or fu-is-sē'-mus,
mon'-ī-ti es-sē'-tis or fu-is-sē'-tis,
mon'-ī-ti es'-sent or fu-is'-sent.

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

advise thou.

- S.* mo'-ne or mo-nē'-to,
mo-nē'-to;
P. mo-nē'-te or mon-e-tō'-te,
mo-nen'-to.

be thou advised.

- S.* mo-nē'-re or mo-nē'-tor
mo-nē'-tor;
P. mo-nem'-ī-ni,
mo-nen'-tor.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. mo-nē'-re, *to advise.**Perf.* mon-u-is'-se, *to have advised.**Fut.* mon-i-tū'-rus es'-se, *to be about to advise.**Pres.* mo-nē'-ri, *to be advised.**Perf.* mon'-ī-tus es'-se or fu-is'-se, *to have been advised.**Fut.* mon'-ī-tum i'-ri, *to be about to be advised.*

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. mo-nens, *advising.**Fut.* mon-i-tū'-rus, *about to advise.**Perf.* mon'-ī-tus, *advised.**Fut.* mo-nen'-dus, *to be advised.*

GERUND.

G. mo-nen'-di, *of advising,**D.* mo-nen'-do,*Ac.* mo-nen'-dum,*Ab.* mo-nen'-do.

SUPINES.

*Former.*mon'-ī-tum, *to advise.**Latter.*mon'-ī-tu, *to be advised.*

FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

270. The first root of *moneo* is *mon*, the second *monu*, and the third *monĭtu*.

271

From the first root, *mon*, are derived in the

<i>Active.</i>	<i>Passive.</i>
<i>moneo</i> ,	<i>moneor</i> ,
<i>monēbam</i> ,	<i>monēbar</i> ,
<i>monēbo</i> ,	<i>monēbor</i> ,
<i>moneam</i> ,	<i>moncar</i> ,
<i>monērem</i> ,	<i>monērer</i> ,
<i>mone</i> ,	<i>monēre</i> ,
<i>monēre</i> ,	<i>monēri</i> ,
<i>monens</i> ,	<i>monendus</i> .
<i>monendi</i> .	

From the second root, *monu*, are derived in the

<i>Active.</i>	
<i>monui</i> ,	<i>monuērim</i> ,
<i>monuēram</i> ,	<i>monuissē</i> ,
<i>monuēro</i> ,	<i>monuisse</i> .

From the third root, *monĭtu*, are derived in the

<i>Active.</i>	<i>Passive.</i>
<i>monitūrus esse</i> ,	<i>monĭtus sum</i> ,
<i>monitūrus</i> ,	<i>monĭtus eram</i> ,
<i>monĭtum</i> .	<i>monĭtus ero</i> ,
	<i>monĭtus sim</i> ,
	<i>monĭtus essem</i> ,
	<i>monĭtus esse</i> ,
	<i>monĭtum iri</i> ,
	<i>monĭtus</i> ,
	<i>monĭtu</i> .

270. What is the first root of *moneo*? — the second? — the third?

271. Repeat the parts in the active voice formed from the first root — from the second root — from the third root; — the parts of the passive voice formed from the first root — from the third.

THIRD CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

272.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

<i>Pres. Indic.</i>	Re'-go,	<i>Pres. Indic.</i>	re'-gor,
<i>Pres. Infin.</i>	reg'-ê-re,	<i>Pres. Infin.</i>	re'-gi,
<i>Perf. Indic.</i>	rex'-i,	<i>Perf. Part.</i>	rec'-tus
<i>Supine.</i>	rec'-tum.		

273.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

	<i>I rule.</i>		<i>I am ruled.</i>
<i>Sing.</i>	re'-go, re'-gis, re'-git;	<i>Sing.</i>	re'-gor, reg'-ê-ris or -re, reg'-î-tur;
<i>Plur.</i>	reg'-î-mus, reg'-î-tis, re'-gunt.	<i>Plur.</i>	reg'-î-mur, re-gim'-î-ni, re-gun'-tur.

Imperfect.

	<i>I was ruling.</i>		<i>I was ruled.</i>
<i>S.</i>	re-gê'-bam, re-gê'-bas, re-gê'-bat;	<i>S.</i>	re-gê'-bar, reg-e-bâ'-ris or -re, reg-e-bâ'-tur;
<i>P.</i>	reg-e-bâ'-mus, reg-e-bâ'-tis, re-gê'-bant.	<i>P.</i>	reg-e-bâ'-mur, reg-e-bam'-î-ni, reg-e-ban'-tur.

272. What are the principal parts of *rego* in the active voice? — in the passive voice?

273. Repeat the indicative mood, present tense, active voice — passive voice, &c.

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

Future.

I shall or will rule.

- S. re'-gam,
re'-ges,
re'-get;
P. re-gē'-mus,
re-gē'-tis,
re'-gent.

I shall or will be ruled.

- S. re'-gar,
re-gē'-ris or -re,
re-gē'-tur;
P. re-gē'-mur,
re-gem'-ī-ni,
re-gen'-tur.

Perfect.

I ruled, or have ruled.

- S. rex'-i,
rex-is'-ti,
rex'-it;
P. rex'-ī-mus,
rex-is'-tis,
rex-ē'-runt or -re.

I was or have been ruled.

- S. rec'-tus sum or fu'-i,
rec'-tus es or fu-is'-ti,
rec'-tus est or fu'-it;
P. rec'-ti su'-mus or fu'-ī-mus,
rec'-ti es'-tis or fu-is'-tis,
rec'-ti sunt, fu-ē'-runt or -re.

Pluperfect.

I had ruled.

- S. rex'-ē-ram,
rex'-ē-ras,
rex'-ē-rat;
P. rex-e-rā'-mus,
rex-e-rā'-tis,
rex'-ē-rant.

I had been ruled.

- S. rec'-tus e'-ram or fu'-ē-ram,
rec'-tus e'-ras or fu'-ē-ras,
rec'-tus e'-rat or fu'-ē-rat;
P. rec'-ti e-rā'-mus or fu-e-rā'-mus,
rec'-ti e-rā'-tis or fu-e-rā'-tis,
rec'-ti e'-rant or fu'-ē-rant.

Future Perfect.

I shall have ruled.

- S. rex'-ē-ro,
rex'-ē-ris,
rex'-ē-rit;
P. rex-er'-ī-mus,
rex-er'-ī-tis,
rex'-ē-rint.

I shall have been ruled.

- S. rec'-tus e'-ro or fu'-ē-ro,
rec'-tus e'-ris or fu'-ē-ris,
rec'-tus e'-rit or fu'-ē-rit;
P. rec'-ti er'-ī-mus or fu-er'-ī-mus,
rec'-ti er'-ī-tis or fu-er'-ī-tis,
rec'-ti e'-runt or fu'-ē-rint.

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

I may or can rule.

- S. re'-gam,
re'-gas,
re'-gat;
P. re-gā'-mus,
re-gā'-tis,
re'-gant.

I may or can be ruled.

- S. re'-gar,
re-gā'-ris or -re,
re-gā'-tur;
P. re-gā'-mur,
re-gam'-ī-ni,
re-gan'-tur.

Imperfect.

I might, could, would, or should rule.

- S. reg'-ě-rem,
reg'-ě-res,
reg'-ě-ret;
P. reg-e-rē'-mus,
reg-e-rē'-tis,
reg'-ě-rent.

I might, could, would, or should be ruled.

- S. reg'-ě-rer,
reg-e-rē'-ris or -re,
reg-e-rē'-tur;
P. reg-e-rē'-mur,
reg-e-rem'-ī-ni,
reg-e-ren'-tur.

Perfect.

I may have ruled.

- S. rex'-ě-rim,
rex'-ě-ris,
rex'-ě-rit;
P. rex-er'-ī-mus,
rex-er'-ī-tis,
rex'-ě-rint.

I may have been ruled.

- S. rec'-tus sim or fu'-ě-rim,
rec'-tus sis or fu'-ě-ris,
rec'-tus sit or fu'-ě-rit;
P. rec'-ti si'-mus or fu-er'-ī-mus,
rec'-ti si'-tis or fu-er'-ī-tis,
rec'-ti sint or fu'-ě-rint.

Pluperfect.

I might, could, would, or should have ruled.

- S. rex-is'-sem,
rex-is'-ses,
rex-is'-set;
P. rex-is-sē'-mus,
rex-is-sē'-tis,
rex-is'-sent.

I might, could, would, or should have been ruled.

- S. rec'-tus es'-sem or fu-is'-sem,
rec'-tus es'-ses or fu-is'-ses,
rec'-tus es'-set or fu-is'-set;
P. rec'-ti es-sē'-mus or fu-is-sē'-mus,
rec'-ti es-sē'-tis or fu-is-sē'-tis,
rec'-ti es'-sent or fu-is'-sent

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

rule thou.

- S. re'-ge or reg'-i-to,
reg'-i-to;
P. reg'-i-te or reg-i-tō'-te,
re-gun'-to.

be thou ruled.

- S. reg'-ē-re or reg'-i-tor,
reg'-i-tor;
P. re-gim'-i-ni,
re-gun'-tor.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

- Pres. reg'-ē-re, to rule.
Perf. rex-is'-se, to have ruled.
Fut. rec-tū'-rus es'-se, to be
about to rule.

- Pres. re'-gi, to be ruled.
Perf. rec'-tus es'-se or fu-is'-
se, to have been ruled.
Fut. rec'-tum i'-ri, to be about
to be ruled.

PARTICIPLES.

- Pres. re'-gens, ruling.
Fut. rec-tū'-rus, about to
rule.

- Perf. rec'-tus, ruled.
Fut. re-gen'-dus, to be ruled.

GERUND.

- G. re-gen'-di, of ruling,
D. re-gen'-do,
Ac. re-gen'-dum,
Ab. re-gen'-do.

SUPINES.

- Former.
rec'-tum, to rule.

- Latter.
rec -tu, to be ruled.

FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

274. The first root of *rego* is *reg*, the second *rex*, and the third *rectu*.

275.

From the first root, *reg*, are derived in the

<i>Active.</i>	<i>Passive.</i>
<i>rego,</i>	<i>regor,</i>
<i>regēbam,</i>	<i>regēbar,</i>
<i>regam,</i>	<i>regar,</i>
<i>regam,</i>	<i>regar,</i>
<i>regērem,</i>	<i>regērer,</i>
<i>rege,</i>	<i>regēre,</i>
<i>regēre,</i>	<i>regi,</i>
<i>regens,</i>	<i>regendus.</i>
<i>regendi.</i>	

From the second root, *rex*, are derived in the

<i>Active.</i>	
<i>rexī,</i>	<i>rexērī,</i>
<i>rexērām,</i>	<i>rexīssēm,</i>
<i>rexērō,</i>	<i>rexīsse.</i>

From the third root, *rectu*, are derived in the

<i>Active.</i>	<i>Passive.</i>
<i>rectūrus esse,</i>	<i>rectus sum,</i>
<i>rectūrus,</i>	<i>rectus eram,</i>
<i>rectum.</i>	<i>rectus ero,</i>
	<i>rectus sim,</i>
	<i>rectus essem,</i>
	<i>rectus esse,</i>
	<i>rectum iri,</i>
	<i>rectus,</i>
	<i>rectu.</i>

274. What is the first root of *rego*? — the second? — the third?

275. Repeat the parts of the active voice formed from the first root — from the second — from the third; — the parts of the passive voice formed from the first root — from the third.

ACTIVE

PASSIVE.

276.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

<i>Pres. Indic.</i> ca'-pi-o, <i>to take,</i>	<i>Pres. Indic.</i> ca'-pi-or, <i>to be</i>
<i>Pres. Infin.</i> cap'-ē-re,	<i>taken,</i>
<i>Perf. Indic.</i> ce'-pi,	<i>Pres. Infin.</i> ca'-pi,
<i>Supine.</i> cap'-tum.	<i>Perf. Part.</i> cap'-tus.

277.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

<i>S.</i> ca'-pi-o, ca'-pis, ca'-pit;	<i>S.</i> ca'-pi-or, cap'-ē-ris <i>or</i> -re, cap'-ī-tur;
<i>P.</i> cap'-ī-mus, cap'-ī-tis, ca -pi-unt.	<i>P.</i> cap'-ī-mur, ca-pim'-ī-ni, ca-pi-un'-tur.

Imperfect.

<i>S.</i> ca-pi-ē'-bam, ca-pi-ē'-bas, ca-pi-ē'-bat;	<i>S.</i> ca-pi-ē'-bar, ca-pi-e-bā'-ris <i>or</i> -re, ca-pi-e-bā'-tur;
<i>P.</i> ca-pi-e-bā'-mus, ca-pi-e-bā'-tis, ca-pi-ē'-bant.	<i>P.</i> ca-pi-e-bā'-mur, ca-pi-e-bam'-ī-ni, ca-pi-e-ban'-tur.

Future.

<i>S.</i> ca'-pi-am, ca'-pi-es, ca'-pi-et;	<i>S.</i> ca'-pi-ar, ca-pi-ē'-ris <i>or</i> -re, ca-pi-ē'-tur;
<i>P.</i> ca-pi-ē'-mus, ca-pi-ē'-tis, ca'-pi-ent.	<i>P.</i> ca-pi-ē'-mur, ca-pi-em'-ī-ni, ca-pi-en'-tur.

276. What are the principal parts of *cipio* in the active voice? — in the passive?

277. Repeat the indicative mood, present tense, active voice — passive voice, &c.

The parts formed from the second and third roots being entirely regular, only a synopsis of them is given.

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

<i>Perf.</i>	ce'-pi.		<i>Perf.</i>	cap'-tus sum or fu'-i.
<i>Plup.</i>	cep'-ě-ram.		<i>Plup.</i>	cap'-tus e'-ram or iu'-ě-ram.
<i>Fut. Perf.</i>	cep'-ě-ro.		<i>F. P.</i>	cap'-tus e'-ro or fu'-ě-ro

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

<i>S.</i>	ca'-pi-am, ca'-pi-as, ca'-pi-at ;		<i>S.</i>	ca'-pi-ar, ca-pi-ā'-ris or -re, ca-pi-ā'-tur ;
<i>P.</i>	ca-pi-ā'-mus, ca-pi-ā'-tis, ca'-pi-ant.		<i>P.</i>	ca-pi-ā'-mur, ca-pi-am'-ī-ni, ca-pi-an'-tur.

Imperfect.

<i>S.</i>	cap'-ě-rem, cap'-ě-res, cap'-ě-ret ;		<i>S.</i>	cap'-ě-rer, cap-e-rē'-ris or -re, cap-e-rē'-tur ;
<i>P.</i>	cap-e-rē'-mus, cap-e-rē'-tis, cap'-ě-rent.		<i>P.</i>	cap-e-rē'-mur, cap-e-rem'-ī-ni, cap-e-ren'-tur.

<i>Perf.</i>	cep'-ě-rim.		<i>Perf.</i>	cap'-tus sim or fu'-ě-rim.
<i>Plup.</i>	ce-pis'-sem.		<i>Plup.</i>	cap'-tus es'-sem or fu-is'-sem.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>S.</i>	ca'-pe or cap'-ī-to, cap'-ī-to ;		<i>S.</i>	cap'-ě-re or cap'-ī-tor, cap'-ī-tor ;
<i>P.</i>	cap'-ī-te or cap-i-tō'-te, ca-pi-un'-to.		<i>P.</i>	ca-pim'-ī-ni, ca-pi-un'-tor.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>Pres.</i>	cap'-ě-re.		<i>Pres.</i>	ca'-pi.
<i>Perf.</i>	ce-pis'-se.		<i>Perf.</i>	cap'-tus es'-se or fu-is'-se.
<i>Fut.</i>	cap-tū'-rus es'-se.		<i>Fut.</i>	cap'-tum i'-ri.

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Pres.</i> ca'-pi-ens.		<i>Perf.</i> cap'-tus.
<i>Fut.</i> cap-tu'-rus.		<i>Fut.</i> ca-pi-en'-dus.

GERUND.

G. ca-pi-en'-di, &c. |

SUPINES.

Former. cap'-tum. | *Latter.* cap'-tu.

FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

278. The first root of *capiō* is *cap*, the second *cep*, and the third *captu*.

279.

From the first root, *cap*, are derived in the

<i>Active.</i>	<i>Passive.</i>
<i>capiō,</i>	<i>capior,</i>
<i>capiebam,</i>	<i>capiebar,</i>
<i>capiam,</i>	<i>capiar,</i>
<i>capiam,</i>	<i>capiar,</i>
<i>capērem,</i>	<i>capērer,</i>
<i>cape,</i>	<i>capēre,</i>
<i>capere,</i>	<i>capī,</i>
<i>capiens,</i>	<i>capendus.</i>
<i>capienti.</i>	

From the second root, *cep*, are derived in the

<i>Active.</i>	
<i>cepi,</i>	<i>cepērim,</i>
<i>cepēram,</i>	<i>cepissem,</i>
<i>cepēro,</i>	<i>cepisse.</i>

278. What is the first root of *capiō*? — the second? — the third?

279. Repeat the parts of the active voice formed from the first root — from the second — from the third; — the parts of the passive voice formed from the first root — from the third.

From the third root, *captu*, are derived in the

Active.

captūrus esse,
captūrus,
captum.

Passive.

captus sum,
captus eram,
captus ero,
captus sim,
captus essem,
captus esse,
captum iri,
captus,
captu.

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

280.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Indic. Au'-di-o,
Pres. Infin. au-dī'-re,
Perf. Indic. au-di'-vi,
Supine. au-di'-tum.

Pres. Indic. au-di-or,
Pres. Infin. au-dī'-ri,
Perf. Part. au-dī'-tus

281.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

I hear.

S. au'-di-o,
au'-dis,
au'-dit;
P. au-di'-mus,
au-di'-tis,
au'-di-unt.

I am heard.

S. au'-di-or,
au-dī'-ris or -re,
au-dī'-tur;
P. au-dī'-mur,
au-dim'-ī-ni,
au-di-un'-tur.

280. What are the principal parts of *audio* in the active voice? — in the passive voice?

281. Repeat the indicative mood, present tense, active voice — passive voice, &c.

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

Imperfect.

I was hearing.

- S.* au-di-ē'-bam,
au-di-ē'-bas,
au-di-ē -bat ;
P. au-di-e-bā'-mus,
au-di-e-bā'-tis,
au-di-ē'-bant.

I was heard.

- S.* au-di-ē'-bar,
au-di-e-bā'-ris or -re,
au-di-e-bā'-tur ;
P. au-di-e-bā'-mur,
au-di-e-ḡam'-ī-ni,
au-di-e-ban'-tur.

Future.

I shall or will hear.

- S.* au'-di-am,
au'-di-es,
au'-di-et ;
P. au-di-ē'-mus,
au-di-ē'-tis,
au'-di-ent.

I shall or will be heard.

- S.* au'-di-ar,
au-di-ē'-ris or -re,
au-di-ē'-tur ;
P. au-di-ē'-mur,
au-di-em'-ī-ni,
au-di-en'-tur.

Perfect.

I heard or have heard.

- S.* au-dī'-vi,
au-di-vis'-ti,
au-dī'-vit ;
P. au-div'-ī-mus,
au-di-vis'-tis,
au-di-vē'-runt or -re.

I have been or was heard.

- S.* au-dī'-tus sum or fu'-i,
au-dī'-tus es or fu-is'-ti,
au-dī'-tus est or fu'-it ;
P. au-dī'-ti su'-mus or fu'-ī-mus,
au-dī'-ti es'-tis or fu-is'-tis,
au-dī'-ti sunt, fu-ē'-runt or -re.

Pluperfect.

I had heard.

- S.* au-div'-ē-ram,
au-div'-ē-ras,
au-div'-ē-rat ;
P. au-di-ve-rā'-mus,
au-di-ve-rā'-tis,
au-div'-ē-rant.

I had been heard.

- S.* au-dī'-tus e'-ram or fu'-ē-ram,
au-dī'-tus e'-ras or fu'-ē-ras,
au-dī'-tus e'-rat or fu'-ē-rat ;
P. au-dī'-ti e-rā'-mus or fu-e-rā'-mus,
au-dī'-ti e-rā'-tis or fu-e-rā'-tis,
au-dī'-ti e'-rant or fu'-ē-rant.

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

Future Perfect.

I shall have heard.

- S. au-div'-ě-ro,
au-div'-ě-ris,
au-div'-ě-rit;
P. au-di-ver'-ĭ-mus,
au-di-ver'-ĭ-tis,
au-div'-ě-rint.

I shall have been heard.

- S. au-dī'-tus e'-ro or fu'-ě-ro,
au-dī'-tus e'-ris or fu'-ě-ris,
au-dī'-tus e'-rit or fu'-ě-rit;
P. au-dī'-ti er'-ĭ-mus or fu-er'-ĭ-mus,
au-dī'-ti er'-ĭ-tis or fu-er'-ĭ-tis,
au-dī'-ti e'-runt or fu'-ě-rint.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

I may or can hear.

- S. au'-di-am,
au'-di-as,
au'-di-at;
P. au-di-ā'-mus,
au-di-ā'-tis,
au'-di-ant.

I may or can be heard.

- S. au'-di-ar,
au-di-ā'-ris or -re,
au-di-ā'-tur;
P. au-di-ā'-mur,
au-di-am'-ĭ-ni,
au-di-an'-tur.

Imperfect.

I might, could, would, or should hear.

- S. au-dī'-rem,
au-dī'-res,
au-dī'-ret;
P. au-di-rē'-mus,
au-di-rē'-tis,
au-dī'-rent.

I might, could, would, or should be heard.

- S. au-dī' rer,
au-di-rē'-ris or -re,
au-di-rē'-tur;
P. au-di-rē'-mur,
au-di-rem'-ĭ-ni,
au-di-ren'-tur.

Perfect.

I may have heard.

- S. au-div'-ě-rim,
au-div'-ě-ris,
au-div'-ě-rit;
P. au-di-ver'-ĭ-mus,
au-di-ver'-ĭ-tis,
au-div'-ě-rint.

I may have been heard.

- S. au-dī'-tus sim or fu'-ě-rim,
au-dī'-tus sis or fu'-ě-ris,
au-dī'-tus sit or fu'-ě-rit;
P. au-dī'-ti si'-mus or fu-er'-ĭ-mus,
au-dī'-ti si'-tis or fu-er'-ĭ-tis,
au-dī'-ti sint or fu'-ě-rint.

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

Pluperfect.

<i>I might, could, would, or should have heard.</i>	<i>I might, could, would, or should have been heard.</i>
<p>S. au-di-vis'-sem, au-di-vis'-ses, au-di-vis'-set ;</p> <p>P. au-di-vis-sē'-mus, au-di-vis-sē'-tis, au-di-vis'-sent.</p>	<p>S. au-dī'-tus es'-sem or fu-is'-sem, au-dī'-tus es'-ses or fu-is'-ses, au-dī'-tus es'-set or fu-is'-set ;</p> <p>P. au-dī'-ti es-sē'-mus or fu-is-sē'-mus, au-dī'-ti es-sē'-tis or fu-is-sē'-tis, au-dī'-ti es'-sent or fu-is'-sent.</p>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>hear thou.</i>	<i>be thou heard.</i>
<p>S. au'-dī or au-dī'-to, au-dī'-to ;</p> <p>P. au-dī'-te or au-di-tō'-te, au-di-un'-to.</p>	<p>S. au-dī'-re or au-dī'-tor, au-dī'-tor ;</p> <p>P. au-dim'-ī-nī, au-di-un'-tor.</p>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>Pres. au-dī'-re, to hear.</i>	<i>Pres. au-dī'-rī, to be heard.</i>
<i>Perf. au-dī-vis'-se, to have heard.</i>	<i>Perf. au-dī'-tus es'-se or fu-is se, to have been heard.</i>
<i>Fut. au-dī-tū'-rus es'-se, to be about to hear.</i>	<i>Fut. au-dī'-tum ī'-rī, to be about to be heard</i>

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Pres. au'-di-ens, hearing.</i>	<i>Perf. au-dī -tus, heard.</i>
<i>Fut. au-di-tū'-rus, about to hear.</i>	<i>Fut. au-di-en'-dus, to be heard</i>

GERUND.

<i>G. au-di-en'-di, of hearing.</i>	
<i>D. au-di-en'-do,</i>	
<i>Ac. au-di-en'-dum,</i>	
<i>Ab. au-di-en'-do.</i>	

SUPINES.

Former. au-dī'-tum, to hear. | Latter. au-dī'-tu, to be heard

FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

282. The first root of *audio* is *aud*, the second *audiō*, and the third *audītu*.

283.

From the first root, *aud*, are derived in the

<i>Active.</i>	<i>Passive.</i>
<i>audio,</i>	<i>audior,</i>
<i>audiebam,</i>	<i>audiebar,</i>
<i>audiam,</i>	<i>audiar,</i>
<i>audiam,</i>	<i>audiar,</i>
<i>audirem,</i>	<i>audirer,</i>
<i>audi,</i>	<i>audire,</i>
<i>audire,</i>	<i>audiri,</i>
<i>audiens,</i>	<i>audiendus.</i>
<i>audiendi.</i>	

From the second root, *audiō*, are derived in the

<i>Active.</i>	
<i>audivi,</i>	<i>audivērim,</i>
<i>audivēram,</i>	<i>audivissem.</i>
<i>audivēro,</i>	<i>audivisse.</i>

From the third root, *audītu*, are derived in the

<i>Active.</i>	<i>Passive.</i>
<i>auditurus esse,</i>	<i>auditus sum,</i>
<i>auditurus,</i>	<i>auditus eram,</i>
<i>auditum.</i>	<i>auditus ero,</i>
	<i>auditus sim,</i>
	<i>auditus essem,</i>
	<i>auditus esse,</i>
	<i>auditum iri,</i>
	<i>auditus,</i>
	<i>auditum.</i>

282. What is the first root of *audio*? — the second? — the third?

283. Repeat the parts of the active voice formed from the first root — from the second — from the third; — the parts of the passive voice formed from the first root — from the third.

DEPONENT VERBS.

284. Deponent verbs are conjugated like the passive voice, and have also the participles, gerunds, supines, and participial formations of the active voice.

The following is an example of an active deponent verb of the first conjugation: —

285.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Mi'-ror, mi-rā'-ri, mi-rā'-tus, *to admire.*

286.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

<i>Pres.</i>	mi'-ror, mi-rā'ris, &c.	<i>I admire, &c.</i>
<i>Imperf.</i>	mi-rā'-bar, &c.	<i>I was admiring.</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	mi-rā'-bor,	<i>I shall admire.</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	mi-rā'-tus sum <i>or</i> fu'-i,	<i>I have admired.</i>
<i>Plup.</i>	mi-rā'-tus e'-ram <i>or</i> fu'-ě-ram,	<i>I had admired.</i>
<i>Fut. Perf.</i>	mi-rā'-tus e'-ro <i>or</i> fu'-ě-ro,	<i>I shall have admired.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

<i>Pres.</i>	mi'-rer, mi-rē'ris, &c.	<i>I may admire, &c.</i>
<i>Imperf.</i>	mi-rā'-rer,	<i>I would admire.</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	mi-rā'-tus sim <i>or</i> fu'-ě-rim,	<i>I may have admired.</i>
<i>Plup.</i>	mi-rā'-tus es'-sem <i>or</i> fu-is'-sem,	<i>I would have admired.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

mi-rā'-re *or* mi-rā'-tor, *admire thou, &c.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>Pres.</i>	mi-rā'-ri,	<i>to admire.</i>
<i>Fut. Act.</i>	mi-rā'-tus es'-se,	<i>to be about to admire.</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	mi-rā'-tus es'-se <i>or</i> fu-is'-se,	<i>to have admired.</i>
<i>Fut. Pass.</i>	mi-rā'-tum i'-ri,	<i>to be about to be admired.</i>

284. How are deponent verbs conjugated?

285. What are the principal parts of *miror*?

286. Repeat the indicative mood, present tense, through all the persons — the imperfect, &c.

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Pres.</i>	mi'-rans,	<i>admiring.</i>
<i>Fut. Act.</i>	mir-a-tu'-rus,	<i>about to admire.</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	mi-rā'-tus	<i>having admired.</i>
<i>Fut. Pass.</i>	mi-ran'-dus,	<i>to be admired.</i>

GERUND.

G. mi-ran'-di, *of admiring, &c.*

SUPINES.

Former. mi-rā -tum, *to admire.*
Latter. mi-rā -tu, *to be admired.*

287.

FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

* * * * *

IRREGULAR VERBS.

288. Irregular verbs are such as deviate from the common forms in some of the parts derived from the first root.

289. They are *sum, volo, fero, edo, fio, eo*, and their compounds.

NOTE. In general, only the irregular parts of the following verbs are fully exhibited. The other parts may be supplied by a comparison with the regular verbs already conjugated. The regular parts of *volo, fero*, and their compounds, follow the analogy of the third conjugation; *fio, eo*, and their compounds, that of the fourth.

287. Repeat the parts formed from the first root — from the second — from the third.

288. What are irregular verbs?

289. What verbs are irregular?

290. *Nolo* is compounded of *non* and *volo*; *Malo* of *magis* and *volo*.

291.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

<i>Pres. Indic.</i>	<i>Pres. Infin.</i>	<i>Perf. Indic.</i>	
Vo'-lo,	vel'-le,	vol'-u-i,	<i>to be willing, or to wish.</i>
No'-lo,	nol'-le,	nol'-u-i,	<i>to be unwilling.</i>
Ma'-lo,	mal'-le,	mal'-u-i,	<i>to be more willing.</i>

292.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

S. Vo'-lo, vis, vult;	P. vol'-ū-mus, vul'-tis, vo'-lunt.
No'-lo, non'-vis, non'-vult;	nol'-ū-inus, non-vul'-tis, no'-lunt.
Ma'-lo, ma'-vis, ma'-vult;	mal' ū-mus, ma-vul'-tis, ma'-lunt.

293.

<i>Imp.</i>	vo-lē'-bam.	no-lē'-bam.	ma-lē'-bam.
<i>Fut.</i>	vo'-lam.	no'-lam.	ma'-lam.
<i>Perf.</i>	vol'-u-i.	nol'-u-i.	mal'-u-i.
<i>Plup.</i>	vo-lu'-ē-ram.	no-lu'-ē-ram.	ma-lu'-ē-ram.
<i>Fut. Perf.</i>	vo-lu'-ē-ro.	no-lu'-ē-ro.	ma-lu'-ē-ro.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

Present.

S. ye'-lim, ve'-lis, ve'-lit;	P. ve-lī'-mus, ve-lī'-tis, ve'-lint.
no'-lim, no'-lis, no'-lit;	no-lī'-mus, no-lī'-tis, no'-lint.
ma'-lim, ma'-lis, ma'-lit;	ma-lī'-mus, ma-lī'-tis, ma'-lint.

Imperfect.

S. vel'-lem, vel'-les, vel'-let;	P. vel-lē'-mus, vel-lē'-tis, vel'-lent.
nol'-lem, nol'-les, nol'-let;	nol-lē'-mus, nol-lē'-tis, nol'-lent.
mal'-lem, mal'-les, mal'-let;	mal-lē'-mus, mal-lē'-tis, mal'-lent.

290. Of what are *nolo* and *malo* compounded?

291. What are the principal parts of *volo*? — of *nolo*? — of *malo*?

292. Repeat the indicative mood, present tense, of *volo* — of *nolo* — of *malo*.

293. Repeat the imperfect of *volo*, &c.

<i>Perf.</i>	vo-lu'-ĕ-rim.	no-lu'-ĕ-rim.	ma-lu'-ĕ-rim.
<i>Plup.</i>	vol-u-is'-sem.	nol-u-is'-sem.	mal-u-is'-sem.

IMPERATIVE.

S. 2. no'-li or no-lī'-to; *P.* 2. no-lī'-te or nol-i-tō' te.

INFINITIVE.

<i>Pres.</i>	vel'-le.	nol'-le.	mal'-le.
<i>Perf.</i>	vol-u-is'-se.	nol-u-is'-se.	mal-u-is'-se.

PARTICIPLE.

Pres. vo'-lens. no'-lens.

Fero, to bear, is thus conjugated :—

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE

294.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

<i>Pres. Indic.</i>	Fe'-ro,		<i>Pres. Indic.</i>	Fe'-ror,
<i>Pres. Infin.</i>	fer'-re,		<i>Pres. Infin.</i>	fer'-ri,
<i>Perf. Indic.</i>	tu'-li,		<i>Perf. Part.</i>	la'-tus.
<i>Supine.</i>	la'-tum.			

295.

INDICATIVE.

Present.

<i>S.</i> fe'-ro, fers, fert;		<i>S.</i> fe'-ror, fer'-ris or -re, fer'-tur;
<i>P.</i> fer'-ī-mus, fer'-tis, fe'-runt.		<i>P.</i> fer'-ī-mur, fe'-rim'-ī-ni, fe'-run'-tur.

Imp. fe-rē'-bam.
Fut. fe'-ram.
Perf. tu'-li.
Plup. tu'-lē-ram.
Fut. Perf. tu'-lē-ro.

Imp. fe-rē'-bar.
Fut. fe'-rar.
Perf. la'-tus sum or fu'-i.
Plup. la'-tus e'-ram or fu'-ĕ-ram.
F. P. la'-tus e'-ro or fu'-ĕ-ro.

294. What are the principal parts of *fero* in the active voice—
 in the passive voice?

295. Repeat the indicative mood, present tense, active voice—
 passive voice, &c.

ACTIVE.

PASSIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

<i>Pres.</i>	fe'-ram.		<i>Pres.</i>	fe'-rar.
<i>Imp.</i>	<i>S.</i> fer'-rem, fer'-res, fer'-ret;		<i>Imp.</i>	<i>S.</i> fer'-rer, fer-rē'-ris or -re, fer-rē'-tur;
	<i>P.</i> fer-rē'-mus, fer-rē'-tis, fer'-rent.			<i>P.</i> fer-rē'-mur, fer-rem'-ī-ni, fer-ren'-tur.
<i>Perf.</i>	tu'-lē-rim.		<i>Perf.</i>	la'-tus sim or fu'-ĕ-rim.
<i>Plup.</i>	tu-lis'-sem.		<i>Plup.</i>	la'-tus es'-sem or fu-is'-sem.

IMPERATIVE.

<i>S.</i> fer or fer'-to, fer'-to;		<i>S.</i> fer'-re or fer'-tor, fer'-tor;
<i>P.</i> fer'-te or fer-tō'-te, fe-run'-to.		<i>P.</i> fe-rim'-ī-ni, fe-run'-tor

INFINITIVE.

<i>Pres.</i>	fer'-re.		<i>Pres.</i>	fer'-ri.
<i>Perf.</i>	tu-lis'-se.		<i>Perf.</i>	la'-tus es'-se or fu-is'-se
<i>Fut.</i>	la-tū'-rus es'-se.		<i>Fut.</i>	la'-tum i'-ri.

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Pres.</i>	fe'-rens.		<i>Perf.</i>	la'-tus.
<i>Fut.</i>	la-tū'-rus.		<i>Fut.</i>	fe-ren'-dus.

GERUND.

fe-ren'-di, &c. |

SUPINES.

<i>Former.</i>	lā'-tum.		<i>Latter.</i>	la'-tu.
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296. *Fio* is used as the passive voice of *facio*, which has no regular passive.

297.

<i>Pres. Indic.</i>	<i>Pres. Infjn.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>	
Fi'-o,	fi'-ě-ri,	fac'-tus,	<i>to be made or to become.</i>

298.

INDICATIVE.

<i>Pres. S.</i>	fi'-o, fis, fit;	<i>Plup.</i>	fac'-tus e'-ram or fu'-ě-ram.
<i>P.</i>	fi'-mus, fi'-tis, fi'-unt.	<i>Fut. Perf.</i>	fac'-tus e'-ro or fu' ě-ro.
<i>Imp.</i>	fi'-ě'-bam.		
<i>Fut.</i>	fi'-am.		
<i>Perf.</i>	fac'-tus sum or fu'-i.		

SUBJUNCTIVE.

<i>Pres.</i>	fi'-am.	<i>Plup.</i>	fac'-tus es'-sem or fu is'-sem.
<i>Imp.</i>	fi'-ě-rem.		
<i>Perf.</i>	fac'-tus sim or fu'- ě-rim.		

IMPERATIVE.

<i>S.</i>	fi or fi'-to, fi'-to;
<i>P.</i>	fi'-te or fi'-tō'-te, fi'-un'-to.

INFINITIVE.

<i>Pres.</i>	fi'-ě-ri.
<i>Perf.</i>	fac'-tus es'-se or fu'-is'-se.
<i>Fut.</i>	fac'-tum i-ri.

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Perf.</i>	fac'-tus.
<i>Fut.</i>	fa-ci-en'-dus.

SUPINE.

<i>Latter.</i>	fac'-tu.
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Eo is thus conjugated : —

299.

<i>Pres. Indic.</i>	<i>Pres. Infjn.</i>	<i>Perf. Indic.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>	
E'-o,	i'-re,	i'-vi,	i'-tum,	<i>to go.</i>

297. What are the principal parts of *fiō*?

298. Repeat the indicative mood, present tense, &c.

299. What are the principal parts of *eo*?

300.

INDICATIVE.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>e'-o, is, it;</i>	<i>P.</i>	<i>i'-mus, i'-tis, e'-unt.</i>
<i>Imp.</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>i'-bam, i'-bas, i'-bat;</i>	<i>P.</i>	<i>i-ba'-mus, i-ba'-tis, i'-bant</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>i'-bo, i'-bis, i'-bit;</i>	<i>P.</i>	<i>ib'-i-mus, ib'-i-tis, i'-bunt.</i>
<i>Perf.</i>		<i>i'-vi.</i>		
<i>Plup.</i>		<i>iv'-ē-ram.</i>		
<i>Fut. P.</i>		<i>iv'-ē-ro.</i>		

SUBJUNCTIVE.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>e'-am, e'-as, e'-at;</i>	<i>P.</i>	<i>e-ā'-mus, e-ā'-tis, e'-ant.</i>
<i>Imp.</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>i'-rem, i'-res, i'-ret;</i>	<i>P.</i>	<i>i-rē'-mus, i-rē'-tis, i'-rent.</i>
<i>Perf.</i>		<i>iv'-ē-rim.</i>		
<i>Plup.</i>		<i>i-vis'-sem.</i>		

IMPERATIVE.

<i>S.</i>	<i>i or i'-to, i'-to;</i>
<i>P.</i>	<i>i'-te or i-tō'-te, e-un'-to.</i>

INFINITIVE.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>i'-re.</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>i-vis'-se.</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>i-tū'-rus es'-se.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>i'-ens, (gen. e-un'-tis.)</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>i-tū'-rus.</i>

GERUND.

e-un'-di, &c.

301. The compounds of *eo* are conjugated like the simple verb, but most of them have *ii* in the perfect rather than *ivi*.

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

302. Defective verbs are those which are not used in certain tenses, numbers, or persons.

300. Repeat the indicative mood, present tense, &c.

301. How are the compounds of *eo* conjugated?

302. What are defective verbs?

The following list contains such verbs as are remarkable for wanting many of their parts : —

303.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Odi, <i>I hate.</i> | 6. Fari, <i>to speak.</i> |
| 2. Cæpi, <i>I have begun.</i> | 7. Quæso, <i>I pray.</i> |
| 3. Memîni, <i>I remember.</i> | 8. Ave, } <i>hail.</i> |
| 4. Aio, } | 9. Salve, } |
| 5. Inquam, } <i>I say.</i> | |

304. *Odi*, *cæpi*, and *memîni*, are used chiefly in the perfect and in the other parts formed from the second root, and are thence called *preteritive* verbs : — Thus,

305.

1. IND. *perf.* o'-di or o'-sus sum ; *plup.* od'-ë-ram ; *f. perf.* od'-ë-ro.
 SUBJ. *perf.* od'-ë-rim ; *plup.* o-dis'-sem.
 INF. *perf.* o-dis'-se.
 PART. *fut.* o-sû'-rus ; *perf.* o'-sus.

306. *Exôsus* and *perôsus*, like *osus*, are used actively.

307.

2. IND. *perf.* cæ'-pi ; *plup.* cæp'-ë-ram ; *f. perf.* cæp'-ë-ro.
 SUBJ. *perf.* cæp'-ë-rim ; *plup.* cæ-pis'-sem.
 INF. *perf.* cæ-pis'-se.
 PART. *fut.* cæp-tû'-rus ; *perf.* cæp'-tus.

308.

3. IND. *perf.* mem'-î-ni ; *plup.* me-min'-ë-ram ; *f. perf.* me-min'-ë-ro
 SUBJ. *perf.* me-min'-ë-rim ; *plup.* mem-i-nis'-sem.
 INF. *perf.* mem-i-nis'-se.
 IMPERAT. 2 pers. me-men'-to, mem-en-tō'-te.

303. How many verbs are especially defective ?
 304. What is said of *odi*, *cæpi*, and *memîni* ?
 305. Conjugate *odi*.
 306. How are *osus* and its compounds used ?
 307. Conjugate *cæpi*.
 308. Conjugate *memîni*.

309. *Odi* and *memini* have, in the perfect, the sense of the present, and, in the pluperfect and future perfect, the sense of the imperfect and future.

310.

4. IND. *pres.* S. ai'-o,* a'-is, a'-it; P. —, —, ai'-unt.*
 — *imp.* S. ai-ē'-bam, ai-ē'-bas, ai-ē'-bat;
 P. —, ai-e-bā'-tis, ai-ē'-bant.
 SUBJ. *pres.* —, ai'-as, ai'-at; —, —, ai'-ant
 IMPERAT. a'-i. PART. *pres.* ai'-ens.

311.

5. IND. *pres.* S. in'-quam or in'-qui-o, in'-quis, in'-quit;
 P. in'-quī-mus, in'-quī-tis, in'-qui-unt.
 — *imp.* —, —, in'-qui-ē'-bat; —, —, —.
 — *fut.* —, in'-qui-es, in'-qui-et; —, —, —.
 — *perf.* —, in'-quis'-ti, in'-quit; —, —, —.
 SUBJ. *pres.* —, —, in'-qui-at; —, —, —.
 IMPERAT. in'-que, in'-quī-to.

312.

6. IND. *pres.* —, —, fa'-tur. *fut.* fa'-bor, —, fab'-ī-tur.
 IMPERAT. fa'-re.
 INFIN. *pres.* fa'-ri.
 PART. *pres.* fans; *perf.* fa'-tus; *fut.* fan'-dus.
 GERUND, *gen.* fan'-di; *abl.* fan'-do.
 SUPINE, fa'-tu.
 7. IND. *pres.* S. quæ'-so, —, quæ'-sit; P. quæs'-ŭ-mus, —, —.
 INF. *pres.* quæs'-ē-re.
 8. IMPERAT. S. a'-ve, a-vē'-to; P. a-vē'-te. INF. a-vē'-re.
 9. IND. *pres.* sal'-ve-o. *fut.* sal-vē'-bis.
 INF. *pres.* sal-vē'-re.
 IMPERAT. S. sal'-ve, sal-vē'-to; P. sal-vē'-tę.

309. In what sense are *odi* and *memini* used ?

310. Conjugate *aiō*.

311. Conjugate *inquam*.

312. Conjugate *fatur* — *quæso* — *ave* — *salveo*.

* Pronounced *ai-yo*, *ai-yunt*, &c.

313. Among defective verbs is sometimes included *fore*, which is thus conjugated:—

314.

Subj. imperf. S. fo'-rem, fo'-res, fo'-ret; P. —, —, fo'-rent.
Inf. pres. fo'-re.

315. *Forem* has the same meaning as *essem*, and *fore* the same as *futūrus esse*.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

316. Impersonal verbs are those which are used only in the third person singular, and do not admit of a *personal* subject.

317. Their English is generally preceded by the pronoun *it*, especially in the active voice; as, *delectat*, it delights; *deceit*, it becomes.

318. *Frequentatives* express the frequent repetition of the action denoted by the primitive.

319. They are all of the first conjugation, and are formed from the third root of their primitives.

320. *Inceptives* mark the beginning, or increased degree of the action or state expressed by the primitive.

321. They all end in *sco*, and are formed by adding that termination to the root of the primitive, with its connecting vowel.

313. What other verb may be included among the defectives?

314. Conjugate it.

315. What is the meaning of *forem*?

316. What are impersonal verbs?

317. How are they translated?

318. What are frequentative verbs?

319. Of what conjugation are they, and how are they formed?

320. What are inceptive verbs?

321. How do they end, and in what manner are they formed?

PARTICLES.

322. The parts of speech which are neither declined nor conjugated, are called by the general name of *particles*.

323. They are adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections.

ADVERBS.

324. An adverb is a particle used to modify or limit the meaning of a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

COMPARISON OF ADVERBS.

325. Adverbs derived from adjectives with the terminations *e* and *ter*, and most of those in *o*, are compared like their primitives.

326. The comparative ends in *ius*, and the superlative in *ime*.

PREPOSITIONS.

327. A preposition is a particle which expresses the relation between a noun or pronoun and some preceding word.

CONJUNCTIONS.

328. A conjunction is a particle which connects words or propositions.

322. What are particles ?

323. Mention the classes of particles.

324. What is an adverb ?

325. What adverbs are compared ?

326. How do the comparative and superlative end ?

327. What is a preposition ?

328. What is a conjunction ?

COPULATIVE CONJUNCTIONS.

329. Copulative conjunctions are such as connect things that are to be considered jointly; as, *ac*, *atque*, *et*, *etiam*, *que*, *quoque*, and the negative *nec* or *neque*.

DISJUNCTIVE CONJUNCTIONS.

330. Disjunctive conjunctions are such as connect things that are to be considered separately; as, *aut*, *seu*, *sive*, *ve*, *vel*, and the negative *neve* or *neu*.

INTERJECTIONS.

331. An interjection is a particle used in exclamation, and expressing some emotion of the mind.

SYNTAX.

332. Syntax treats of the construction of propositions, their connection and dependence.

333. A proposition consists of a *subject* and a *predicate*.

334. The subject of a proposition is that of which something is affirmed.

329. What are copulative conjunctions?

330. What are disjunctive conjunctions?

331. What is an interjection?

332. Of what does syntax treat?

333. Of what does a proposition consist?

334. What is the subject of a proposition?

335. The predicate expresses that which is affirmed of the subject.

Thus, in the proposition, *Equus currit*, The horse runs, *equus* is the subject, and *currit* is the predicate.

336. The grammatical subject is either a noun, or some word standing for a noun. The logical subject consists of the grammatical subject with its various *modifications*.

Thus, *Conscientia benè actæ vitæ est jucundissîma*, The consciousness of a well-spent life is very pleasant. Here *conscientia* is the grammatical, and *conscientia benè actæ vitæ* the logical subject.

337. The grammatical predicate is either a verb alone, or the copula *sum* with a noun or adjective. The logical predicate consists of the grammatical predicate with its various modifications.

Thus, *Scipio fudit Annibâlis copias*, Scipio routed the forces of Hannibal. Here *fudit* is the grammatical, and *fudit Annibâlis copias* the logical predicate.

338. A sentence may consist either of one proposition, or of two or more propositions connected together.

339. A sentence consisting of one proposition is called a *simple* sentence.

340. A sentence consisting of two or more propositions is called a *compound* sentence, and the propositions of which it is composed are called *members* or *clauses*.

335. What is the predicate of a proposition ?

336. What is the distinction between the grammatical and the logical subject ?

337. What is the distinction between the grammatical and logical predicate ?

338. Of what does a sentence consist ?

339. What is a simple sentence ?

340. What is a compound sentence ?

341. That member of a compound sentence on which the others depend, is called the *leading clause*; its subject, the *leading subject*; and its verb, the *leading verb*.

342. The members of a compound sentence may be connected by relative words, conjunctions, or adverbs.

343. *Agreement* is the correspondence of one word with another in gender, number, case, or person.

344. A word is said to *govern* another, when it requires it to be put in a certain case or mood.

345. A word is said to *depend* on another, when its case, gender, number, mood, tense, or person, is determined by that word.

346. A word is said to *follow* another, when it depends upon it in construction, (whatever may be its position in the sentence.)

APPPOSITION.

347. A noun, annexed to another noun or to a pronoun, and denoting the same person or thing, is put in the same case; as,

Roma urbs, the city Rome. *Nos consules*, we consuls.

348. A noun in apposition to two or more nouns, is usually put in the plural; as,

M. Antonius, C. Cassius tribuni plebis; Mark Antony (and) Caius Cassius, tribunes of the people.

341. What is the leading clause of a compound sentence?

342. How may the members of a compound sentence be connected?

343. What is agreement?

344. When is a word said to govern another?

345. When is a word said to depend on another?

346. When is a word said to follow another?

347. What is the rule for words in apposition?

348. What is said of a noun in apposition to two or more nouns?

349. The principal noun or pronoun in the answer to a question must be in the same case with the corresponding interrogative word ; as,

Quis herus est tibi? Amphitruo. Who is your master?
Amphitruo. Quid quæris? Librum. What are you looking for? A book.

ADJECTIVES.

350. Adjectives, adjective pronouns, and participles, agree with their nouns in gender, number, and case ; as,

<i>Bonus vir,</i> A good man.	<i>Bonos viros,</i> Good men.
<i>Benigna mater,</i> A kind mother.	<i>Vanæ leges,</i> Useless laws.
<i>Triste bellum,</i> A sad war.	<i>Hæc res,</i> This thing.

351. An adjective belonging to two or more nouns is put in the plural ; as,

Lupus et agnus siti compulsi, A wolf and a lamb, constrained by thirst.

352. Exc. The adjective often agrees with the nearest noun, and is understood with the rest ; as,

Sociis et rege recepto, (Our) companions and king being recovered.

When the nouns are of different genders,

353. (1.) If they denote living things, the adjective is masculine rather than feminine ; as,

Pater mihi et mater mortui sunt, My father and mother are dead.

349. What is the rule for interrogative and responsive words ?

350. What is the rule for the agreement of adjectives ?

351. Of what number is an adjective belonging to two or more nouns ?

352. What exception is there to this remark ?

353. What is the rule when the nouns are of different genders, but denote living things ?

354. (2.) If they denote things *without life*, the adjective is generally neuter; as,

His *genus, ætas, eloquentia prope æqualia fuere*; Their family, age, and eloquence, were nearly equal.

355. An adjective qualifying a *collective* noun, is often put in the plural, taking the gender of the individuals which the noun denotes; as,

Pars certare parati, A part prepared to contend.

356. An adjective is often used alone, the noun with which it agrees being understood; as,

Boni sunt rari, sc. *homines*; Good (men) are rare. *Dextra*, sc. *manus*; The right (hand.)

357. Neuter adjectives are very often used alone, when the word *thing* is to be supplied in English; as,

Triste lupus stabulis; The wolf, a grievous (thing) to the folds.

358. Imperatives, infinitives, adverbs, clauses, and words considered merely as such, may be used substantively, and take a neuter adjective; as,

Suprimum vale dixit, He pronounced a last farewell. *Nunquam est utile peccare*, To do wrong is never useful.

359. The adjectives *primus, medius, ultimus, infimus, summus, supremus, reliquus*, and *cetera*, often signify the *first part*, the *middle part*, &c. of a thing; as,

Media nox, The middle of the night. *Summa arbor*, The highest part of a tree.

354. What is the rule when the nouns are of different genders, but denote things without life?

355. What is the rule for an adjective qualifying a collective noun?

356. Is the noun to which an adjective belongs always expressed?

357. What is said of neuter adjectives when used alone?

358. When imperatives, infinitives, &c. are used substantively, of what gender are their adjectives?

359. What is the remark respecting the adjectives *primus, medius, &c.*?

RELATIVES.

360. Relatives agree with their antecedents in gender and number, but their case depends on the construction of the clause to which they belong ; as,

Puer qui legit, The boy who reads. *Animal quod currit*, The animal which runs. *Lit̄eræ quas dedi*, The letter which I gave.

361. Sometimes the antecedent is a proposition, and then the relative is commonly neuter ; as,

Postr̄mò, quod difficillimum inter mortales, gloriâ invidiam vicisti ; Finally, you have overcome envy with glory, which, among men, is very difficult.

362. The relative at the beginning of a sentence may often be translated by a demonstrative pronoun ; as,

Quæ cùm ita sint, Since these things are so.

POSSESSIVES.

362½. The possessive pronouns are often omitted, especially when used as reflexives ; as,

Quò revertar ? In patriam ? sc. meam ; Whither shall I return ? Into (my) country ?

NOMINATIVE.

SUBJECT-NOMINATIVE AND VERB.

363. A verb agrees with its subject-nominative in number and person ; as,

360. What is the rule for the agreement of relatives ?

361. Of what gender is the relative when the antecedent is a proposition ?

362. How may the relative be translated at the beginning of a sentence ?

362½. Are possessive pronouns ever omitted ?

363. What is the rule for the agreement of a verb ?

Ego lego, I read.

Tu scribis, Thou writest.

Equus currit, The horse runs.

Nos legimus, We read.

Vos scribitis, You write.

Equi currunt, Horses run.

364. The nominatives *ego*, *tu*, *nos*, *vos*, are seldom expressed; as, *cupio*, I desire; *vivis*, thou livest; *habemus*, we have. The nominative of the third person also is often omitted.

365. The relative *qui* may refer to an antecedent either of the first, second, or third person; and its verb takes the person of the antecedent; as,

Ego qui lego, I who read. *Tu qui scribis*, Thou who writest.
Equus qui currit, The horse which runs.

366. A collective noun has sometimes a plural verb; as,
Pars epulis onerant mensas, Part load the tables with food.

367. Two or more nominatives singular, not in apposition, generally have a plural verb; as,

Furor iraque mentem præcipitant, Fury and rage hurry on (my) mind.

368. A singular verb is often used after several nominatives singular, especially if they denote things without life.

369. If the nominatives are of different persons, the verb agrees with the first person rather than the second, and with the second rather than the third; as,

Si tu et Tullia valētis, ego et Cicero valēmus; If you and Tullia are well, Cicero and I are well.

370. The interjections *en*, *ecce*, and *O*, are sometimes followed by the nominative; as,

En Priāmus! Lo Priam! *Ecce homo Catiēnus!* O vir fortis atque amicus!

364. What nominatives are seldom expressed?

365. Of what person is a verb when it agrees with the relative *qui*?

366. Of what number is the verb of a collective noun?

367. Of what number is the verb which agrees with two or more nouns?

368. What is the rule when the nominatives denote things without life?

369. Of what person is the verb when its nominatives are of different persons?

370. What interjections are followed by the nominative?

PREDICATE-NOMINATIVE.

371. A noun in the predicate, after a verb neuter or passive, is put in the same case as the subject, when it denotes the same person or thing; as,

Ira furor brevis est, Anger is a short madness. *Ego vocor Lyconides*, I am called Lyconides. *Ego incēdo regīna*, I walk a queen. *Judicem me esse volo*, I wish to be a judge.

GENITIVE.

GENITIVE AFTER NOUNS.

372. A noun which limits the meaning of another noun, denoting a different person or thing, is put in the genitive; as,

Amor gloriæ, Love of glory.

Armā Achillis, The arms of Achilles.

Pater patriæ, The father of the country.

Vitium iræ, The vice of anger.

Nemōrum custos, The guardian of the groves.

Amor habendi, Love of possessing.

373. A substantive pronoun, which limits the meaning of a noun, is put in the genitive; as,

Cura mei, Care for me. *Pars tui*, Part of thee. *Nostri nunciū*, Our messenger.

374. The dative is sometimes used like the genitive; as,

Exitium pecōri, A destruction to the flock. *Cui corpus porrigitur*, For whom the body is extended, *i. e.* whose body is extended.

375. When the limiting noun denotes a *property*,

371. What is the rule for the predicate-nominative and accusative?

372. What is the rule for the genitive after nouns?

373. What is the rule for the genitive of substantive pronouns?

374. What other case is sometimes used instead of the genitive?

375. What is the rule for the genitive denoting a property, character &c.?

character, or *quality*, and has an adjective agreeing with it, it is put either in the genitive or ablative; as,

Vir exempli recti, A man of correct example. *Adolescens summæ audaciæ*, A youth of the greatest boldness. *Fossæ pedum viginti*, A ditch of twenty feet. *Pulchritudinè eximiâ femina*, A woman of exquisite beauty. *Maximo natu filius*, The eldest son.

376. When the noun on which the genitive depends signifies *part*, *property*, *duty*, *office*, *mark*, *characteristic*, &c., it is often omitted after the verb *sum*; as,

Temeritas est florentis aetatis, prudentia senectutis; Rashness is (the characteristic) of youth, prudence of old age. *Adolescentis est majores natu revereri*, It is (the duty) of a youth to reverence the aged.

GENITIVE AFTER PARTITIVES.

377. Nouns, adjectives, adjective pronouns, and adverbs, denoting a part, are followed by a genitive denoting the whole; as,

Pars civitatis, A part of the state. *Nulla sororum*, No one of the sisters. *Aliquis philosophorum*, Some one of the philosophers. *Quis mortalium?* Who of mortals? *Major juvenum*, The elder of the youths. *Doctissimus Romanorum*, The most learned of the Romans. *Multum pecuniæ*, Much (of) money. *Satis eloquentiæ*, Enough of eloquence. *Ubinam gentium sumus?* Where on earth are we?

GENITIVE AFTER ADJECTIVES.

378. A noun limiting the meaning of an adjective is put in the genitive, to denote the relation expressed in English by *of*, or *in respect of*; as,

Aridus laudis, Desirous of praise. *Appetens gloriæ*, Desirous of glory. *Memor virtutis*, Mindful of virtue. *Plena timoris*, Full of fear. *Egênus aquæ*, Destitute of water. *Doctus fandi*, Skillful in speaking.

376. When is the noun on which the genitive depends often omitted?

377. What is the rule for the genitive after partitives?

378. What is the rule for the genitive after adjectives?

GENITIVE AFTER VERBS.

379. *Sum*, and verbs of *valuing*, are followed by a genitive denoting *degrce of estimation*; as,

A me argentum, quanti est sumito; Take of me so much money as (he) is worth. *Magni æstimābat pecuniam*, He valued money greatly.

380. *Misereor, miseresco*, and the impersonals *misēret, pænitet, pudet, tædet*, and *piget*, are followed by a genitive of the object in respect to which the feeling is exercised; as,

Miseremīni sociōrum, Pity the allies. *Miserescīte regis*, Pity the king. *Tui me misēret*, I pity you.

381. *Satāgo* is followed by a genitive denoting *in what respect*; as,

Is satāgit rerum suārum, He is busily occupied with his own affairs.

382. *Recordor, memīni, reminiscor*, and *obliviscor*, are followed by a genitive or accusative of the object remembered or forgotten; as,

Hujus merīti recordor, I remember his merit. *Omnes gradus ætātis recordor tuæ*, I call to mind all the periods of your life. *Memīni vivōrum*, I am mindful of the living. *Numēros memīni*, I remember the measure. *Cinnam memīni*, I remember Cinna.

383. Verbs of *accusing, convicting, condemning*, and *acquitting*, are followed by a genitive denoting the crime; as,

Arguit me furti, He accuses me of theft. *Altērum accūsāt probri*, He accuses another of villany.

379. What is the rule for the genitive after *sum*, and verbs of *valuing*?

380. What is the rule for the genitive after *misereor*, &c.?

381. What is the rule for the genitive after *satāgo*?

382. What is the rule for the genitive after *recordor*, &c.?

383. What is the rule for the genitive after verbs of *accusing*, &c.?

384. Verbs of *admonishing* are followed by a genitive denoting that in respect to which the admonition is given ; as,

Milites temporis monet, He admonishes the soldiers of the occasion.

385. *Refert* and *intērest* are followed by a genitive of the person or thing whose concern or interest they denote ; as,

Humanitātis refert, It concerns human nature. *Intērest omnium rectè facere*, It concerns all to do right.

386. Instead of the genitive of the substantive pronouns, after *refert* and *intērest*, the adjective pronouns *mea*, *tua*, *sua*, *nostra*, and *vestra*, are used ; as,

Mea nihil refert, It does not concern me.

GENITIVE OF PLACE.

387. The name of a town in which any thing is said to be, or to be done, if of the first or second declension and singular number, is put in the genitive ; as,

Habitat Milēti, He lives at Miletus. *Quid Romæ faciam?* What can I do at Rome ?

388. The genitives *domi*, *militiæ*, *belli*, and *humi*, are construed like names of towns ; as,

Tenuit se domi, He staid at home. *Unà semper militiæ et domi fuimus*, We were always together, both at home and abroad.

384. What is the rule for the genitive after verbs of admonishing, &c.?

385. What is the rule for the genitive after *refert* and *intērest*?

386. What is said respecting the genitive of substantive pronouns after *refert* and *intērest*?

387. What is the rule for the genitive of place?

388. What other nouns are construed in the genitive like names of towns?

DATIVE.

DATIVE AFTER ADJECTIVES.

389. A noun limiting the meaning of an adjective is put in the dative, to denote the *object* or *end* to which the quality is directed; as,

Utilis agris, Useful to the fields. *Jucundus amicis*, Agreeable to (his) friends. *Inimicus quieti*, Unfriendly to rest.

DATIVE AFTER VERBS.

390. A noun limiting the meaning of a verb is put in the dative, to denote the *object*, or *end*, *to* or *for* which any thing is, or is done; as,

Mea domus tibi patet, My house is open to you. *Tibi seris*, tibi metis; You sow for yourself, you reap for yourself. *Licet nemini*, It is lawful to no one. *Hoc tibi promitto*, I promise this to you.

391. Many verbs signifying to *favor*, *please*, *trust*, and their contraries, also to *assist*, *command*, *obey*, *serve*, *resist*, *threaten*, and *be angry*, govern the dative; as,

Illa tibi faret, She favors you.

392. Many verbs compounded with these eleven prepositions, *ad*, *ante*, *con*, *in*, *inter*, *ob*, *post*, *præ*, *pro*, *sub*, and *super*, are followed by the dative; as,

Annuæ cœptis, Favor (our) undertakings. *Românis equitibus litære afferuntur*, Letters are brought to the Roman knights. *Antecellere omnibus*, To excel all.

393. Some verbs of *repelling* and *taking away* (most

389. What is the rule for the dative after adjectives?

390. What is the rule for the dative after verbs?

391. What is the rule for verbs signifying to favor, &c.?

392. What is the rule for the dative after verbs compounded with prepositions?

393. — after verbs of repelling and taking away?

of which are compounds of *ab*, *de*, or *ex*,) are sometimes followed by the dative, though more commonly by the ablative; as,

Nec mihi te eripient, Nor shall they take you from me.

394. Verbs compounded with *satis*, *bene*, and *malè*, are followed by the dative; as,

Et naturæ et legibus satisfecit, He satisfied both nature and the laws. *Pulchrum est benefacere reipublicæ*, It is honorable to benefit the state.

395. The participle in *dus* is followed by a dative of the agent; as,

Semel omnibus calcanda est via leti, The way of death must once be trod by all.

396. *Est* is followed by a dative denoting a *possessor*; — the thing possessed being the subject of the verb; as,

Est mihi domi pater, I have a father at home. *Sunt nobis mitia poma*, We have mellow apples.

397. *Sum*, and several other verbs, are followed by two datives, one of which denotes the *object to which*, the other the *end for which*, any thing is, or is done; as,

Mihi maximæ est curæ, It is a very great care to me. *Spero nobis hunc conjunctionem voluptati fore*, I hope that this union will bring pleasure to us.

398. Some particles are followed by the dative of the end or object; as,

Proximè castris, Very near to the camp. *Congruenter naturæ*, Agreeably to nature. *Mihi clam est*, It is unknown to me. *Hei mihi!* Ah me! *Væ mihi!* Woe is me!

394. What is the rule for the dative after verbs compounded with *satis*, &c.?

395. — after the participle in *dus*?

396. — after *est*?

397. — after *sum*, &c.?

398. What is the rule for the dative after particles?

ACCUSATIVE.

ACCUSATIVE AFTER VERBS.

399. The object of an active verb is put in the accusative; as,

Legātos mittunt, They send ambassadors. *Animus movet corpus*, The mind moves the body. *Da veniam hanc*, Grant this favor. *Eum imitāti sunt*, They imitated him.

400. An infinitive, or one or more clauses, may supply the place of the accusative; as,

Da mihi fallere, Give me to deceive.

401. The impersonal verbs *misēret*, *pœnitēt*, *puđet*, *tædet*, and *pięet*, likewise *miserescit*, *miserētur*, and *per-tæsum est*, are followed by an accusative of the person exercising the feeling; as,

Eōrum nos misēret, We pity them.

402. *Juvat*, *delectat*, *fallit*, *fugit*, and *prætērit*, also, are followed by an accusative of the person; as,

Te hilāri animo esse valdē me juvat, That you are in good spirits delights me.

403. Verbs signifying to *name* or *call*, to *choose*, *render*, or *constitute*, to *esteem* or *reckon*, are followed by two accusatives denoting the same person or thing; as,

Urbem Antiochīam vocāvit, He called the city Antioch.

404. Many other verbs, besides their proper accusa-

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

400. What may supply the place of the accusative?

401. What is the rule for the accusative after *misēret*, &c.?

402. — after *juvat*, *delectat*, &c.?

403. — after verbs signifying to name or call, &c.?

404. What is the rule for the accusative denoting a purpose, time, character, &c.?

tive, take a second, denoting a *purpose, time, character, &c.*; as,

Talem se imperatorem præbuit, He showed himself such a commander.

405. Verbs of *asking, demanding, and teaching, and celo*, (to conceal,) are followed by two accusatives, one of a person, the other of a thing; as,

Posce deos veniam, Ask favor of the gods. *Quis musicam docuit Epaminondam?* Who taught Epaminondas music? *Antigonus iter omnes celat*, Antigonus conceals his route from all.

406. Some *neuter* verbs are followed by an accusative of kindred signification to their own; as,

Vitam vivere, To live a life. *Istam pugnam pugnabo*, I will fight that battle.

407. Many verbs are followed by an accusative depending upon a preposition with which they are compounded; as,

Omnem equitatum pontem transducit, He leads all the cavalry over the bridge. *Magicas accingier artes*, To be prepared for magic arts.

408. When the active voice takes an accusative both of a person and thing, the passive retains the latter; as,
Rogatus est sententiam, He was asked his opinion.

409. An adjective, verb, and participle, are sometimes followed by an accusative denoting the *part* to which their signification relates; as,

Nudus membra, Bare as to (his) limbs.

REMARK.— This construction is usually called SYNECDOCHE.

405. What is the rule for verbs of asking, demanding, &c.?

406. Do neuter verbs ever govern an accusative?

407. What is the rule for the accusative after verbs compounded with a preposition?

408. When the active voice of a verb takes two accusatives, how is it construed in the passive?

409. What is the rule for the accusative by synecdoche?

ACCUSATIVE AFTER PREPOSITIONS.

410. Twenty-six prepositions are followed by the accusative. These are,

ad,	extra,	post,
adversùs or adversùm,	infra,	præter,
ante,	inter,	prope,
apud,	intra,	propter,
circa or circum,	juxta,	secundum,
circiter,	ob,	supra,
cis or citra,	penes,	trans,
contra,	per,	ultra ; as,
erga,	pone,	

Ad templum, To the temple. *Adversùs hostes*, Against the enemy. *Cis Rhenum*, This side the Rhine. *Intra muros*, Within the walls. *Penes reges*, In the power of kings.

411. *In* and *sub*, denoting *tendency*, are followed by the accusative ; denoting *situation*, they are followed by the ablative ; as,

Via ducit in urbem, The way conducts into the city. *Exercitus sub jugum missus est*, The army was sent under the yoke. *Mediâ in urbe*, In the midst of the city. *Bella sub Iliâcis mœnibus gerere*, To wage war under the Trojan walls.

412. *Super* is commonly followed by the accusative ; but when it signifies either *on* or *concerning*, it takes the ablative ; as,

Super labentem culmīna tecti, Gliding over the top of the house. *Super tenëro prosternit gramīne corpus*, He stretches (his) body on the tender grass. *Multa super Priâmo rogītans super Hec-tōre multa*, concerning Priam, &c.

413. *Subter* generally takes the accusative, but sometimes the ablative ; as,

Subter terras, Under the earth. *Subter densâ testudīne*.

410. What is the rule for the accusative after prepositions ?

411. What is the rule for *in* and *sub* ?

412. — for *super* ?

413. — for *subter* ?

414. *Clam* is followed either by the accusative or ablative; as,

Clam vos, Without your knowledge. *Clam patre*. *Clam* also occurs with a genitive — *Clam patris*; and even with a dative — *Mihi clam est*.

ACCUSATIVE OF TIME AND SPACE.

415. Nouns denoting *duration of time*, or *extent of space*, are put, after other nouns and verbs, in the accusative, and sometimes after verbs in the ablative; as,

Vixi annos triginta, I have lived thirty years. *Annos natus viginti septem*, Twenty-seven years old. *Duas fossas quindĕcim pedes latus perduxit*, He extended two ditches fifteen feet broad.

ACCUSATIVE OF PLACE.

416. After verbs expressing or implying motion, the name of the town in which the motion ends is put in the accusative without a preposition; as,

Regŭlus Carthagĭnem rediit, Regulus returned to Carthage. *Capuam flectit iter*, He turns (his) course to Capua.

417. *Domus* in both numbers, and *rus* in the singular, are put in the accusative, like names of towns; as,

Ite domum, Go home. *Rus ibo*, I will go into the country.

ACCUSATIVE AFTER INTERJECTIONS.

418. The interjections *en*, *ecce*, *O*, *heu*, and *pro*, are sometimes followed by the accusative; as,

En quatuor aras! ecce duas tibi Daphni! Behold four altars! lo, two for thee, Daphnis!

414. What is the rule for *clam*?

415. — for the accusative of time and space?

416. — for the accusative of place?

417. What other nouns are construed in the accusative like names of towns?

418. What interjections are followed by the accusative?

SUBJECT-ACCUSATIVE.

419. The subject of the infinitive mood is put in the accusative ; as,

Molestè Pompeium id ferre constābat, That Pompey took that ill, was evident. *Miror te ad me nihil scribēre*, I wonder that you do not write to me.

VOCATIVE.

420. The vocative is used, either with or without an interjection, in addressing a person or thing ; as,

O formōse puer! O beautiful boy! *Fili mi*, My son.

ABLATIVE.

ABLATIVE AFTER PREPOSITIONS.

421. Eleven prepositions are followed by the ablative.

422. These are,

a, ab, or abs,	cum,	palam,	sine,
absque,	de,	præ,	tenus ; as,
coram,	e or ex,	pro,	

Ab illo tempore, From that time. *A scribendo*, From writing. *Cum exercitu*, With the army. *Certis de causis*, For certain reasons. *Ex fugâ*, From flight.

423. Many verbs compounded with *a, ab, abs, de, e, ex,* and *super*, are followed by an ablative depending upon the preposition ; as,

Abesse urbe, To be absent from the city. *Detrūdunt naves scopūlo*, They push the ships from the rock.

419. What is the rule for the subject accusative ?

420. How is the vocative used ?

421. What is the rule for the ablative after prepositions ?

422. What prepositions are followed by the ablative ?

423. What prepositions in composition are sometimes followed by the ablative ?

ABLATIVE AFTER CERTAIN NOUNS, ADJECTIVES, AND VERBS.

424. *Opus* and *usus*, signifying *need*, are usually limited by the ablative; as,

Auctoritate tuâ nobis opus est, We need your authority. *Naves, quibus proconsûli usus non esset*; Ships, for which the proconsul had no occasion.

425. *Dignus, indignus, contentus, prædîtus*, and *fretus*, are followed by the ablative; as,

Dignus laude, Worthy of praise. *Vox popûli majestâte indigna*, A speech unworthy of the dignity of the people.

426. *Utor, fruor, fungor, potior, vescor*, and *dignor*, are followed by the ablative; as,

His vocibus usa est, She used these words. *Frui voluptâte*, To enjoy pleasure. *Fungitur officio*, He performs (his) duty.

427. *Lætor, gaudeo, glorior, jacto, nitor, sto, fido, confido, muto, misceo, epûlor, vivo, assuesco*, and *consto* (to consist of,) are often followed by the ablative without a preposition; as,

Lætor tuâ dignitate, I rejoice in your dignity.

428. The ablative without a preposition is used after *sum*, to denote the situation or circumstances of the subject of the verb; as,

Tamen magno timöre sum, Yet I am in great fear.

429. Perfect participles denoting origin are often followed by the ablative of the *source* without a preposition; as,

Nate ded! O son of a goddess! *Tantâlo prognâtus*, Descended from Tantalus. *Satus Nereïde*, Sprung from a Nereid.

424. What is the rule for *opus* and *usus*?

425. What is the construction of *dignus, indignus, &c.*?

426. — of *utor, fruor, &c.*? 427. — of *lætor, gaudeo, &c.*?

428. What is said of the ablative after *sum*?

429. What is the rule for the ablative of source?

ABLATIVE OF CAUSE, &C.

430. Nouns denoting the *cause, manner, means,* and *instrument,* after adjectives and verbs, are put in the ablative without a preposition; as,

Anīmus æger avaritiâ, A mind diseased through avarice. *Omnībus modis miser sum,* I am every way miserable. *Silentio auditus est,* He was heard in silence. *Trabs saucia securi,* A tree cut with the axe.

431. The voluntary agent of a verb in the passive voice is put in the ablative with *a* or *ab*; as,

(In the active voice,) *Clodius me diligit,* Clodius loves me; (in the passive,) *A Clodio diligor,* I am loved by Clodius.

432. A noun denoting that *with* which the action of a verb is performed, though not the instrument, is put in the ablative without a preposition; as,

Instruxere epulis mensas, They furnished the tables with food. *Naves onerant auro,* They load the ships with gold. *Cumulat alturia donis,* He heaps the altars with gifts. *Terra se gramine vestit,* The earth clothes itself with grass.

433. A noun denoting that in *accordance* with which any thing is, or is done, is often put in the ablative without a preposition; as,

Nostro more, According to our custom. *Instituto suo Cæsar copias suas eduxit;* Cæsar, according to his practice, led out his forces.

434. The ablative denoting *accompaniment,* is usually joined with *cum*; as,

Vagāmur egentes cum conjugibus et liberis; Needy, we wander with (our) wives and children.

430. What is the rule for the ablative of cause, &c.?

431. — for the voluntary agent of a verb in the passive voice?

432. — for the noun denoting that with which the action of the verb is performed?

433. — for the ablative of accordance?

434. — for the ablative of accompaniment?

435. A noun, adjective, or verb, may be followed by the ablative, denoting *in what respect* their signification is taken; as,

Pietate filius, consiliis parens; In affection a son, in counsel a parent. *Reges nomine magis quam imperio*, Kings in name rather than in authority. *Jure peritus*, Skilled in law. *Anxius animo*, Anxious in mind. *Pedibus æger*, Lame in his feet.

REMARK.—To this principle may be referred the following rules:—

436. I. Adjectives of *plenty* or *want* are sometimes limited by the ablative; as,

Domus plena servis, A house full of servants. *Dives agris* Rich in land. *Inops verbis*, Deficient in words. *Orba fratribus*, Destitute of brothers.

437. II. Verbs signifying to *abound*, and to be *destitute*, are followed by the ablative; as,

Scatentem belluis pontum, The sea abounding in monsters. *Urbs redundat militibus*, The city is full of soldiers.

438. A noun denoting that of which any thing is *deprived*, or from which it is *separated*, is often put in the ablative without a preposition; as,

Nudantur arborea foliis, The trees are stripped of leaves. *Hoc me libera metu*, Free me from this fear.

ABLATIVE OF PRICE.

439. The *price* of a thing is put in the ablative, except when expressed by the adjectives *tanti*, *quanti*, *pluris*, *minoris*; as,

Vendidit hic auro patriam, This one sold (his) country for gold.

435. What is the rule for the ablative denoting in what respect?

436. — for adjectives of plenty or want?

437. — for verbs signifying to abound and to be destitute?

438. — for a noun denoting that of which any thing is deprived?

439. — for the ablative of price?

ABLATIVE OF TIME.

440. A noun denoting the time *at* or *within* which any thing is said to be, or to be done, is put in the ablative without a preposition ; as,

Die quinto decessit, He died on the fifth day. *Hoc tempore*, At this time.

ABLATIVE OF PLACE.

441. The name of a town in which any thing is said to be, or to be done, if of the third declension or plural number, is put in the ablative without a preposition ; as,

Alexander Babylone est mortuus, Alexander died at Babylon. *Thebis nutritus an Argis*, Whether brought up at Thebes or at Argos.

442. After verbs expressing or implying motion, the name of a town whence the motion proceeds, is put in the ablative, without a preposition ; as,

Brundisio profecti sumus, We departed from Brundisium. *Corintho arcessivit colonos*, He sent for colonists from Corinth.

443. The ablatives *domo*, *humo*, and *rure* or *ruri*, are used in the ablative, like names of towns ; as,

Pater filium ruri habitare jussit, The father ordered the son to reside in the country. *Domo profectus*, Having set out from home. *Surgit humo juvenis*, The youth rises from the ground

ABLATIVE AFTER COMPARATIVES.

444. The comparative degree is followed by the ablative, when *quam* is omitted ; as,

440. What is the rule for the ablative of time ?

441. — for the ablative of place ?

442. — for the ablative after verbs expressing or implying motion ?

443. What other names of places are used in the same manner ?

444. What case follows the comparative degree when *quam* is omitted ?

Nihil est virtute formosius, Nothing is more beautiful than virtue. *Quis C. Lælio comior?* Who (is) more courteous than C. Lælius?

445. *Plùs*, *minùs*, and *ampliùs*, are often used without *quàm*, and yet are commonly followed by the same case as if it were expressed; as,

Hostium plùs quinque millia cæsi eo die, More than five thousand of the enemy were slain that day.

446. The *degree of difference* between objects compared is expressed by the ablative; as,

Minor uno mense, Younger by one month. *Quanto sumus superiõres, tanto nos submissiùs gerãmus*; The more eminent we are, the more humbly let us conduct ourselves.

ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.

447. A noun and a participle are put in the ablative, called *absolute*, to denote the *time, cause, or concomitant* of an action, or the *condition* on which it depends; as,

Pythagõras, Tarquinio Superbo regnante, in Italiam venit; Tarquinius Superbus reigning, Pythagoras came into Italy. *Lupus, stimulante fame, captat ovile*; Hunger inciting, the wolf seeks the fold.

448. A noun is put in the ablative absolute only when it denotes a different person or thing from any in the leading clause.

449. As the verb *sum* has no present participle, two nouns, or a noun and an adjective, are put in the ablative absolute without a participle; as,

Quid, adolescentulo duce, efficere possent; What they could do, a youth (being) their leader. *Romam venit, Mario consule*; He came to Rome in the consulship of Marius.

445. What is the construction of *plùs*, *minùs*, and *ampliùs*?

446. How is degree of difference expressed?

447. What is the rule for the ablative absolute?

448. What limitation is there in the use of the ablative absolute?

449. What construction arises from the want of a present participle of the verb *sum*?

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

450. The subjunctive is used to express what is contingent or hypothetical, including *possibility, power, liberty, will, duty, and desire.*

451. The present subjunctive is often used to express a *wish, an exhortation, a request, a command, or a permission*; as,

Nē sīn saluus, May I perish. *In media arma ruāmus*, Let us rush into the midst of arms. *Nē me attingas*, Do not touch me. *Faciāt quod lubet*, Let him do what he pleases.

SUBJUNCTIVE AFTER PARTICLES.

452. A clause denoting the *purpose, object, or result* of a preceding proposition, takes the subjunctive after *ut, ne, quò, quin, and quomīnus*; as,

Ea, non ut te instituērem, scripsi; I did not write that in order to instruct you. *Irritant ad pugnandum, quò fiant acriōres*; They stimulate them to fight, that they may become fiercer.

453. *Ut* is often omitted before the subjunctive, after verbs denoting *willingness, or permission, asking, advising, &c.*

454. The subjunctive is used after particles of *wishing*; as, *utīnam, uti, and O! si*; as,

Utīnam minūs vitæ cupīdi fuissēmus! O that we had been less attached to life!

455. *Quamvis*, however; *licèt*, although; *tanquam, quasi, ac si, ut si, velut si, velūti*, and *ceu*, as if; *modò*,

450. How is the subjunctive used?

451. How is the present subjunctive often used?

452. What is the general rule for the subjunctive after particles?

453. After what classes of verbs is *ut* omitted?

454. What is the rule for particles of wishing?

455. — for *quamvis, &c.*?

dum, and *dummōdo*, provided, — take the subjunctive; as,

Quamvis ille felix sit, However happy he may be. *Veritas licet nullum defensorem obtineat*, Though truth should obtain no defender.

456. After *antēquam* and *priusquam*, the imperfect and pluperfect tenses are usually in the subjunctive; the present and perfect may be either in the indicative or subjunctive; as,

Ea causa ante mortua est, quàm tu natus esses; That cause was dead before you were born.

457. *Dum*, *donec*, and *quoad*, signifying *until*, are followed by the subjunctive, if they refer to the attainment of an object; as,

Dum hic veniret, locum relinquere noluit; He was unwilling to leave the place until he (Milo) should come.

458. *Quum*, or *cùm*, when it signifies a *relation of time*, takes the indicative; when it denotes a *connection of thought*, the subjunctive; as,

Cùm est allatum ad nos, graviter commotus sum; When it was reported to us, I was greatly moved.

459. In narration, *quum* is usually joined with the imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive, even when it relates to time.

SUBJUNCTIVE AFTER QUI.

460. When the relative *qui* is equivalent to *ut* with a personal or demonstrative pronoun, it takes the subjunctive; as,

456. What is the rule for *antēquam* and *priusquam*?

457. — for *dum*, *donec*, and *quoad*?

458. — for *quum*?

459. — for *quum* in narration?

460. — for the relative *qui* when it is equivalent to *ut*, &c.?

Quis est tam Lynceus, qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat? i. e. *ut in tantis, &c.*; Who is so quick-sighted that he would not stumble in such darkness? or, — as not to stumble —?

461. *Qui* is thus used after *tam, adeo, tantus, talis, or is, iste, ille, or hic*, in the sense of *talis*.

462. When the relative is equivalent to *quanquam is, etsi is, or dummodo is*, it takes the subjunctive; as,

Laco consilii quamvis egregii, quod non ipse afferret, inimicus; Laco, an opponent of any measure, however excellent, provided he did not himself propose it.

463. *Quod*, in restrictive clauses, takes the subjunctive; as,

Quod sine molestia tua fiat, So far as it can be done without troubling you. Sestius non venerat, quod sciam; Sestius had not arrived, so far as I know.

464. The relative after the comparative followed by *quam* takes the subjunctive; as,

Major sum quam cui possit fortuna nocere, i. e. quam ut mihi, &c.; I am too great for fortune to be able to injure me.

465. A relative clause expressing a *purpose* or *motive*, and equivalent to *ut* with a demonstrative, takes the subjunctive; as,

Lacedæmonii legatos Athēnas miserunt, qui eum absentem accusarent; — to accuse him in his absence.

466. A relative clause after an *indefinite general expression* takes the subjunctive; as,

Fuerunt eā tempestate, qui dicent; There were some, at that time, who said: or, some at that time said.

The expressions included in the rule are *est, sunt, adest, præsto sunt, existunt, exoriuntur, inveniuntur, reperiuntur, si quis est, tempus fuit, tempus veniet, &c.*

461. After what words is *qui* thus used?

462. What is the rule when the relative is equivalent to *quanquam is* &c.?

463. What is the rule for *quod* in restrictive clauses?

464. — for the relative after the comparative followed by *quam*?

465. — for the relative clause expressing a purpose or motive?

466. — for the relative clause after an indefinite general expression?

467. A relative clause after a *general negative*, or an *interrogative expression implying a negative*, takes the subjunctive; as,

Nemo est, qui haud intelligat; There is no one who does not understand. *Quis est, qui utilia fugiat?* Who is there that shuns what is useful?

468. A relative clause expressing the *reason* of what goes before takes the subjunctive; as,

Peccavisse mihi videor, qui a te discesserim; I think I have erred in having left you.

469. A relative clause after *dignus, indignus, aptus, and idoneus*, takes the subjunctive; as,

Videtur, qui aliquando impēret, dignus esse; He seems to be worthy at some time to command.

470. The imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive are used in narration after relative pronouns and adverbs, when a repeated action is spoken of; as,

Semper habiti sunt fortissimi, qui summam imperii potirentur; Those have always been considered the bravest, who obtained the supreme dominion.

SUBJUNCTIVE IN INDIRECT QUESTIONS.

471. Dependent clauses containing an *indirect question* take the subjunctive; as,

Qualis sit animus, ipse animus nescit; The mind itself knows not what the mind is. *Quis ego sim, me rogitas?* Do you ask me who I am? *Nec quid scribam, habeo*; Nor have I any thing to write.

467. What is the rule for the relative clause after a general negative?

468. — for a relative clause expressing the reason of what goes before?

469. — for a relative clause after *dignus, &c.*?

470. — for the imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive in narration after relative words?

471. — for dependent clauses containing an indirect question?

SUBJUNCTIVE IN INTERMEDIATE CLAUSES.

472. A verb is put in the subjunctive, when the clause in which it stands is connected, as an *essential part*, to another clause, whose verb is in the subjunctive, or in the infinitive with the accusative; as,

Quid enim potest esse tam perspicuum, quàm esse aliquod numen, quo hæc regantur? For what can be so clear as that there is some divinity by whom these things are governed? *Audiam quid sit, quòd Epicūrum non probes;* I shall hear why it is that you do not approve of Epicurus.

473. In the *oratio obliqua*, the main proposition is expressed by the accusative with the infinitive; and dependent clauses, connected with it by relatives and particles, take the subjunctive; as,

Socrātes dicere solēbat, omnes, in eo quod scirent, satis esse eloquentes; Socrates was accustomed to say, that all were sufficiently eloquent in that which they understood.

474. A clause connected with another by a relative or causal conjunction takes the subjunctive, whatever be the mood of the preceding verb, when it contains not the sentiment or allegation of the writer, but that of some other person alluded to; as,

Socrātes accusātus est, quòd corrumpēret juventūtem; Socrates was accused, because (as was alleged) he corrupted the youth

INFINITIVE MOOD.

475. The infinitive, either with or without a subject-accusative, may be the subject of a verb; as,

Nunquam est utile peccāre, To do wrong is never useful.

472. What is the rule for the subjunctive in intermediate clauses?

473. — for the moods in *oratio obliqua*?

474. — for a clause containing not the sentiment of the writer, but that of some other person?

475. — for the infinitive as a subject?

476. The infinitive, either with or without a subject-accusative, may depend upon a verb ; as,

Spero te valēre, I hope that you are well.

477. The infinitive alone may also depend upon an adjective, and sometimes upon a noun ; as,

Dignus amāri, Worthy to be loved. *Tempus est hujus libri facēre finem*, It is time to finish this book.

478. The infinitive without a subject is only used after certain verbs, especially such as denote *desire*, *ability*, *intention*, or *endeavor* ; as,

Hęc vitāre cupimus, These things we desire to avoid.

479. The infinitive with the accusative depends on verbs and phrases which denote either the *exercise of the senses*, or *intellectual powers*, or the *communication of thought* to others ; as,

Videbat id sine rege Persārum non posse fieri, He saw that that could not be done without the aid of the king of the Persians. *Credunt se negligi*, They believe themselves to be neglected.

479½. The infinitive with the accusative is sometimes translated by a similar form, but usually either by the indicative or potential ; as,

Te tuā virtūte frui cupimus, We wish you to enjoy, or,—that you may enjoy —.

PARTICIPLES

480. Participles are followed by the same cases as their verbs ; as,

476. Upon what may the infinitive depend ?

477. Upon what else may the infinitive alone depend ?

478. After what verbs is the infinitive without a subject used ?

479. Upon what kinds of verbs does the infinitive with the accusative depend ?

479½. How is the infinitive with the accusative translated ?

480. By what cases are participles followed ?

Quidam, poet̄a nominātus; A certain one, called a poet.
Catulōrum oblita leona, The lioness forgetful of her whelps.
Tendens palmaſ, Extending (his) hands.

481. The future active participle often denotes *intention* or *purpose*; as,

Pergit consultūrus, He goes to consult.

482. The participle in *dus*, when agreeing with the subject of a sentence, has the signification of *necessity* or *propriety*; as,

Is venerandus a nobis est, He should be worshipped by us.
Delenda est Carthāgo, Carthage must be destroyed.

GERUNDS AND GERUNDIVES.

483. Gerunds are followed by the same cases as their verbs; as,

Metus parendi sibi, Fear of obeying him. *Parcendo victis*,
 By sparing the vanquished.

484. The participle in *dus* is called a gerundive when it is used instead of a gerund.

485. The *genitive* of gerunds and gerundives may follow either nouns or adjectives; as,

Amor habendi, The love of possessing. *Insuetus navigandi*,
 Unaccustomed to navigating.

486. The *dative* of gerunds and gerundives is used especially after adjectives signifying *usefulness* or *fitness*; and also after verbs to denote a *purpose*; as,

Charta inutilis scribendo, Paper not useful for writing. *Lo-*

481. What does the future active participle often denote?

482. What meaning has the participle in *dus*, when agreeing with the subject of a sentence?

483. By what cases are gerunds followed?

484. When is the participle in *dus* called a gerundive?

485. What is the rule for the genitive of gerunds and gerundives?

486. — for the dative of gerunds and gerundives?

cum oppido condendo *capere*, To choose a place for building a town.

487. The *accusative* of gerunds and gerundives follows the prepositions *ad* or *inter*, and sometimes *ante*, *circa*, or *ob*; as,

Ad pœnitendum *prop̄erat*, He makes haste to repentance.
Inter bibendum, While drinking.

488. The *ablative* of gerunds and gerundives follows the prepositions *a*, *ab*, *de*, *e*, *ex*, or *in*; or it is used without a preposition as the ablative of *cause*, *manner*, *means*, or *instrument*; as,

A scribendo, From writing. *Crescit eundo*, It increases by going.

SUPINES.

489. Supines in *um* are followed by the same cases as their verbs; as,

Eurypylum scitatum oracula Phœbi mittimus, We send Eurypylius to consult the oracle of Apollo.

490. Supines in *um* follow verbs of motion, and serve to denote the purpose of the motion; as,

Te admonitum venio, I come to admonish you.

491. The supine in *u* is used to limit the meaning of adjectives signifying *wonderful*, *agreeable*, *easy* or *difficult*, *worthy* or *unworthy*, *honorable* or *base*, and a few others; as,

Mirabile dictu! Wonderful to tell, or to be told!

487. What is the rule for the accusative of gerunds and gerundives?

488. — for the ablative of gerunds and gerundives?

489. By what cases are supines in *um* followed?

490. What do supines in *um* follow?

491. With what classes of adjectives is the supine in *u* used?

492. The supine in *u* is used also after the nouns *fas*, *nefas*, and *opus*; as,
Nefas dictu! Shameful to relate!

ADVERBS.

493. Adverbs modify or limit the meaning of verbs, adjectives, and sometimes of other adverbs; as,

Bene mones, You advise well. *Fortissimè urgentes*, Most vigorously pressing on. *Longè dissimilis*, Far different. *Valde bene*, Very well.

CONJUNCTIONS.

494. Copulative and disjunctive conjunctions, and some others, connect words which are in the same construction; as,

Pulvis et umbra sumus, We are dust and shade. *Clarus et honoratus vir*, An illustrious and honorable man. *Cùm ad oppidum accessisset, castrâque ibi poneret*; When he had approached the town, and was pitching his camp there.

ARRANGEMENT.

495. In a Latin sentence, after *connectives*, are placed, first, the *subject* and its modifiers; then the *oblique cases*, and other words which depend upon or modify the verb; and last of all, the *verb*.

496. Connectives generally stand at the beginning of a clause.

492. After what nouns is the supine in *u* used?

493. What is the rule for the construction of adverbs?

494. — for copulative and disjunctive conjunctions?

495. What is the order of words in a Latin sentence?

496. Where do connectives stand?

497. Oblique cases precede the words upon which they depend, but they follow prepositions.

498. Infinitives precede the verbs upon which they depend.

499. Relatives are commonly placed after their antecedents, and as near to them as possible.

500. The emphatic word is placed before the word or words connected with it.

497. Where do oblique cases stand ?

498. Where do infinitives stand ?

499. Where are relatives placed ?

500. Where is the emphatic word placed ?

ANALYSIS AND PARSING.

THE following are examples of analysis and parsing, according to the principles of the preceding Grammar.

1. *Tempus veniet*, The time will come.

ANALYSIS.

This is a simple^a sentence. Its *subject*^b is *tempus*; its *predicate*^c is *veniet*.

PARSING.

Tempus is a common^d noun,^e of the third^f declension, neuter^g gender; ^h [Decline it, 91.] in the singularⁱ number, and is nominative^j to *veniet*.

Veniet is a neuter^k verb,^l of the fourth^m conjugation. [Repeat the principal parts, as found in the dictionary.] It is formed in the activeⁿ voice,^o from the first^p root, [Repeat the parts formed from this root, as in *audio*.^q] in the indicative^r mood^s future^t tense,^u [Repeat the persons^v of this tense.] third person^w singular^x number,^y agreeing with *tempus*. [Repeat the rule, 363.]

a 339.	f 90.	k 224.	p 252.	u 234.
b 334.	g 99.	l 217.	q 283.	v 273.
c 335.	h 113.	m 250.	r 230.	w 245.
d 46.	i 56.	n 222.	s 228.	x 244.
e 43.	j 59.	o 221.	t 238.	y 243.

The paragraphs of the Grammar, to which reference is made at the foot of the page, should be repeated in similar cases by the learner, until their application is familiar. In the following examples, when the same references might have been made, they are often left to be supplied by the student.

2. *Sola laurus fulmine non icitur*, The laurel alone is not struck by lightning.

ANALYSIS.

This is a simple sentence.

Its logical^a subject is *sola laurus*, the laurel alone.

Its grammatical^a subject is *laurus*, the laurel.

Its logical^b predicate is *fulmine non icitur*, is not struck by lightning.

Its grammatical^b predicate is *icitur*, is struck.

PARSING.

Sola is an adjective, of the feminine^c gender, from *solus*^d of the first and second declensions, [Decline it in the feminine gender.^e] in the singular number, nominative case, agreeing with *laurus*. [Repeat the rule, 350.]

Laurus is a common noun, of the second^f declension, feminine^g gender, [Decline it.] in the nominative case to *icitur*.

Fulmine is a common noun, of the third^h declension, neuterⁱ gender, [Decline it.^j] in the singular number, ablative case after *icitur*. [Repeat the rule, 430.]

Non is an adverb modifying *icitur*.^k

Icitur is an active verb, of the third conjugation.

a 336.

b 337.

c 137.

d 136.

e 144.

f 84.

g 52.

h 90.

i 99.

j 91.

k 493

[Repeat its principal parts.] It is formed in the passive voice, from the first root; [Repeat the parts formed from this root.^a] in the indicative mood, present tense, [Repeat the persons.^b] third person, singular, agreeing with *laurus*. [Repeat the rule, 363.]

3. *Urbs, quam Romulus condidit, vocabatur Roma*; The city which Romulus built was called Rome.

ANALYSIS.

This is a compound sentence, consisting of two propositions. 1. *Urbs vocabatur Roma*, the city was called Rome. 2. *Quam Romulus condidit*, which Romulus built.

In the first proposition, *urbs* is the grammatical subject, and *urbs* limited by the relative clause, (*quam Romulus condidit*,) is the logical subject. In the second, or relative clause, *Romulus* is the subject, *condidit* the grammatical, and *quam condidit* the logical predicate.

PARSING.

Urbs is a common noun, of the third declension, feminine^c gender, [Decline it.] in the nominative case to *vocabatur*.

Quam is a relative^d pronoun, of the feminine gender, from *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*, agreeing with its antecedent *urbs*, [Repeat the rule, 360,] [Decline it in the feminine.^e] in the accusative after *condidit*. [Repeat the rule, 399.]

Romulus is a proper^f noun, of the second declension, masculine^g gender, [Decline it.] in the nominative case to *condidit*.

Condidit is an active verb, of the third conjugation. [Repeat the principal parts.] It is formed in the ac-

a 275.

b 273.

c 95.

d 199.

e 201.

f 45.

g 51

tive voice, from the second root, [Repeat the parts formed from this root.^a] in the indicative mood, perfect indefinite^b tense, [Repeat the persons.] third person, singular, agreeing with *Romulus*. [Repeat the rule, 363.]

Vocabatur is an active verb, of the first conjugation. [Repeat the principal parts.] It is formed in the passive voice, from the first root, [Repeat the parts formed from this root.] in the indicative mood, imperfect tense, [Repeat the persons of this tense.] third person, singular, agreeing with *urbs*. [Rule.]

Roma is a proper noun, of the first declension, feminine^c gender, [Decline it.] in the nominative case after *vocabatur*. [Repeat the rule, 371.]

4. "Tui me misēret," aiēbat testudīni
Lacerta, "quæ, quocunque libeat vadere,
Tuam ipsa tecum ferre cogāris domum."

ANALYSIS.

This sentence consists of four propositions. 1. *Tui me misēret*, I pity you. 2. *Aiēbat testudīni lacerta*, said a lizard to a tortoise. 3. *Quæ tuam ipsa tecum ferre cogāris domum*, who are compelled to carry your house with you. 4. *Quocunque libeat vadere*, whithersoever it pleases (you) to go.

These propositions are to be analyzed and parsed like the preceding; but in the first, the subject is wanting, and in the fourth, it consists of the infinitive *vadere*. The impersonal verb *misēret* is here translated in such a manner that the pronoun *me*, depending upon it, appears in English as its subject, instead of the pronoun *it*. It might, though less properly, have been translated, "it pities." The other impersonal verbs mentioned in 401 are usually translated in the same manner.

EXERCISES IN LATIN SYNTAX.

NOMINATIVE.

See 363.

Latin to be translated into English.

Ego lego. ^a	Plorābis.
Tu vocas. ^b	Tempus veniet.
Ille videt. ^c	Jussimus. ^e
Nos scribimus.	Studuistis.
Vos curritis.	Hostes vicērunt.
Illi audiunt. ^d	Hora venērat. ^h
Canēbam. ^e	Canes momordērant.
Ludēbas.	Vidēro. ⁱ
Aquīla volābat.	Faveat fortūna. ^j
Dormiebāmus.	Dies surgat.
Metuebātis.	Poma pendeant.
Stellæ fulgēbant.	Discipūli discērent. ^k
Habēbo. ^f	Domus stetērit.

English to be translated into Latin.

The king rules.	Rex rego. ^a
The day passes.	Dies prætereo.
Virtues adorn.	Virtus orno. ^b
Reason advises.	Ratio moneo. ^c
Thou wast playing.	Tu ludo. ^e
The stars were shining.	Stella fulgeo.
The sun will shine.	Sol luceo. ^f
The swallows will come.	Hirundo venio.
He has taught.	Ille doceo. ^g

a 273.

c 279.

e 237 & 364.

g 239.

i 242.

k 231

b 263.

d 281.

f 238.

h 241.

j 451.

See 363.

Latin into English.

Laudor. ^o	Missi erimus.
Docēris. ^o	Vinum bibitum erit.
Vox auditur. ^c	Panis ematur. ^d
Monēmur.	Pecunia solvatur. ^d
Culpamini.	Premeretur caseus.
Tempora mutantur.	Tegeretur caput.
Oppidum defendebatur.	Sylvæ habitatæ sint.
Bella parabantur.	Victus sit miles.
Domus ædificabatur.	Urbes spoliatæ sint
Præmia dabuntur.	Amicus inventus esset.
Epistola mittetur.	Hostes capti essent.
Data sunt leges.	Arces conditæ essent.
Naves mersæ sunt.	Boves immolantur.

English into Latin.

A shout is heard.	Clamor audio.
The ships are tossed.	Navis jacto.
The sailors are preserved.	Nauta servo.
The gates were opening.	Porta pando. ^e
The dog was barking.	Canis latro.
The letter has been sent.	Epistola mitto.
Gaul was conquered.	Gallia vinco.
The Helvetians were slain.	Helveii cædo.
Shouts had been heard.	Clamor audio.
The poems may be read.	Carmen lego.
Let letters be written.	Literæ scribo.
The law is established.	Lex constituo.
Carthage was destroyed.	Deleo Carthago.
The senate has been convened.	Senatus convoco.

See 350 & 363.

Latin into English.

Fugit invidia ætas.	Timidi lepores fugiunt.
Vera virtus nobilitat.	Veloces canes sequuntur.
Litæra scripta manet.	Fessus viator sedebat.
Ver erat æternum.	Meus equus fatigatur.
Voluptas nimia nocet.	Boni auctores leguntur.
Nix alta jacet.	Superbi homines cadunt.
Anima immortalis est.	Mors est certa.
Mora non ^a tuta est.	Humana consilia cadunt.
Frigida nox fuit.	Altæ turres cadent.
Iter tutum non fuit.	Humiles casæ stabunt.
Dulcis est libertas.	Tui fratres laudati sunt.
Ætas torrida venerat.	Celer equus vincet.
Dies fuisset serena.	Nemus omne virabit.
Bonus puer discit.	Bellum exitiosum impendet

English into Latin.

Men are mortal.	Homo sum mortalis.
My friends are dear.	Meus amicus sum carus.
My eyes are deceived.	Meus oculus fallo.
The rainbow is described.	Pluvius arcus describo.
Our gardens are pleasant.	Noster hortus sum amœ- nus.
The war was destructive.	Bellum sum exitiosus.
The ripe apples fell.	Mitis pomum cado.
The great pine is shaken.	Agito ingens pinus.
The father and mother are dead.	Pater et ^b mater sum ^c mortu- us. ^d
The conscript fathers had assembled.	Pater conscriptus convenio
Your liberty has been tak- en away.	Vester libertas sustollo.
Human counsels have fail- ed.	Humanus consilium cado.

See 372.

Latin into English.

Juno Jovis conjux^a erat.
 Helēna causa^a fuit belli Trojāni.
 Scipio fudit Annibālis copias.^f
 Invidia gloriæ comes^a est.
 Pan deus Arcadiæ erat.
 Nisus fuit portæ custos.
 Ventōrum pater regit navem.
 Miles timet sagittam hostis.
 Neptūnus erat numen aquārum.
 Canis lepōris vestigia sequitur.^b
 Omnium rerum principia parva sunt.
 Mors omnium malōrum sensum adīmit.
 Jucunda est memoria præteritōrum malōrum
 Calamitas virtūtis occasio est.

English into Latin.

Mercury was the messenger of Jupiter.	Mercurius ^g sum ^c nuncius Jupīter.
The examples of others admonish us.	Alius exemplum ego commoneo.
The shades allay the heat of the sun.	Vis sol umbra levo.
Cræsus was king of the Lydians.	Rex Lydus Cræsus sum. ^e
Necessity is the mother of the arts.	Mater ars sum necessitas.
The consent of all (men) is the voice of reason.	Consensus omnis ^d sum vox ratio.
The glory of virtue consists in action.	Laus virtus consisto in actio. ^e

a 371.
b 226.

c 237.
d 356.

e 411.
f 399.
g 88.

See 378 & 377.

Latin into English.

Tempus edax rerum est.

Est natūra homīnis novitātis avida.

Anīmus futūri anxius calamitōsus est.

Nescia est mens homīnis fati sortisque futūræ.

Plerīque^a sunt cupidī rerum novārum.

Laudis avidi semper fuīmus.

Cicēro gloriæ nimis avidus erat.

Non es prodīgus auri.

Vive memor senectūtis et mortis.

Auri avidissīma gens erat.

Este memōres rerum humanārum.

Quædam animalia sunt lucis timīda.

Theophrastus elegantissīmus philosophōrum erat.

Tarquinius Superbus regum Romanōrum septīmus fuit.

English into Latin.

The Gauls are very fond of novelty.	Gallus avidus ^b novitas sum.
Epaminondas was skilled in music.	Epaminondas musica peritus sum.
The Roman soldiers were patient of cold and hunger.	Miles Romanus algor et fames patiens sum.
Posterity will be mindful of this thing.	Posteritas sum hic res memor.
Good (men) are mindful of benefits.	Bonus beneficium memor sum.
The Greeks are more fond of controversy than of truth.	Græcus sum cupidus contentio quam veritas.
They were not mindful of your merit.	Non memor sum virtus tuus.

See 375, 376, 379, & 380.

Latin into English.

Puer ingenui pudōris amabītur.
 Archimēdes, vir magni ingenii, cæsus est.
 Miltiādes regiæ auctoritātis erat.
 Consul ipse parvo anīmo et pravo fuit.
 Homīnes infimā fortunā delectantur historiā.^a
 Erat ipse immāni acerbâque naturâ Oppianicus.
 Turranius fuit homo summā integritate.
 Milo est incredibili robore anīmi.
 Est fortis homīnis non perturbāri in rebus aspēris.
 Statuere^b qui sit^c sapiens, est sapientis.^d
 Arbitror vix ejus fuisse tantam rem suscipere.
 Domum pluris quām fortunam tuam æstimāsti.^e
 Postūmus suam auctoritatem magni æstimat.
 Miserere domūs labentis.

English into Latin.

They are men of the best disposition, and of the greatest wisdom.	Vir sum bonus anīmus et supērus consilium.
The little ant is of great labor.	Parvulus formīca magnus labor sum.
It is the mark of a poor (man) to count (his) flock.	Sum pauper numēro pecus.
Corn was not of so much value as he reckoned.	Frumentum tantus non sum, quantus iste æstimo.
I sell at no higher price than others.	Non plus quām cetērus vendo.
I am ashamed of (my) brother.	Frater ^f ego ^g pudet.

a 430.
b 475.

c 471.
d 356.

e 253, N.
f 362½.

g 401.

See 382--388.

*Latin into English.*Datæ fidei^a reminiscitur.^b

Recordāre tempus illud.

Caium Verrem insimulat^b avaritiæ et audaciæ.

Publius Sextius damnātus est ambītus.

Meipsum inertię condemno.

Res adversæ homīnes religiōnis admōnent.

Admonēbat^b illum egestātis suæ.Omnium refert vitium fugere.^c

Tua et mea maxīmè intērest.

Dionysius Corinthi puēros docēbat.

Me literārum expectatio Thessalonīcæ tenet.

Hercūles, Jovis et Asteriæ filius, Tyri maxīmè colitur.

Parvi sunt foris arma, nisi est consilium domi.

Cadmus spargit humi jussos dentes.

*English into Latin.*You direct me to forget
evils.Jubeo ego obliviscor ma-
lum.Nor have I forgotten your
letter.

Nec obliviscor tuus litērae.

They accused the centu-
rions of avarice.Centurio^d avaritia insim-
ūlo.This ring reminded me of
Piso.Hic annūlus commoneo
ego Piso.Nothing is done in peace,
nothing in war, without
the authority of the au-
gurs.Nihil domus, nihil militia
gero sine augur auctorī-
tas.Paulus Æmilius went to
the temple of Jupiter
Trophonius at Lebadia.Paulus Æmilius Lebadia
templum Jupīter Tro-
phonius adeo.

a 362½.

b Supply *ille*.

c 475.

d 399

See 389 & 374.

*Latin into English.*Vivo carus amīcis.^aQuàm es simīlis patri!^a

Nil mortalibus arduum est.

Fidelissīmi^b homīni sunt^c canis atque equus.Antonius Galliam^d sibi infestam^e cognōvit.

Omni ætāti mors est commūnis.

Ennio æquālis fuit Livius poëta.

Canis simīlis lupo est.

Tullus Hostilius proxīmo regi dissimīlis fuit.

Omnis voluptas honestāti est contraria.

Publius dictātor^f leges secundissīmas plebi, adversas nobilitāti tulit.

Natūrā tu illi pater es, consiliis ego.

Quis huic rei testis est ?

English into Latin.

The son will be like the father.	Filius pater simīlis sum.
Disgust is nearly allied to the greatest pleasures.	Voluptas magnus fastidium finitīmus sum.
The nation is hostile to me.	Gens ego inimīcus sum.
Romulus was more agreeable to the multitude than to the senators.	Romūlus multitūdo gratus sum, quàm pater.
Publius Africanus went as lieutenant to his brother.	Publius Africānus legātus frater profectus sum.
A soldier neglected the signal for retreat.	Miles signum receptus negligo.
Demochares was sister's son to Demosthenes.	Demochāres sum Demosthēnes soror filius.
Rome is the capital of Italy.	Roma caput Latium sum.

a 362½.

b 351.

c 367.

d 419

e Supply esse.

f 347

See 390 & 391.

Latin into English.

Reddītur terræ corpus.

Da mihi pignus amōris.

Redeunt jam gramīna campis.

Arma fecit Vulcānus Achilli.

Oves nobis suam lanam præbent.

Datus est tibi plausus.

Ille despērat salūti suæ.

Factioni inimicōrum resistere nequīvit.

Bonis^a nocet quisquis pepercērit^b malis.

Juventus plerāque Catilinæ inceptis favēbat.

Voluptatibus simul et virtūti nemo servīre potest.

Ego autem nemīnem nomīno, quare irasci mihi nemo potērit.

Homīnes ampliūs oculis^c quàm auribus credunt.Imperāre^d sibi maxīmum est imperium.*English into Latin.*

I give thanks to you.

Ago tu gratia.

We were not born for ourselves alone.

Non solūm ego nascor.

You can bring assistance to me.

Auxilium tu ego fero possum.

The Athenians gave up to Miltiades a fleet of seventy ships.

Classis septuaginta navis Athenienses Miltiādes dedo.

Epaminondas always aimed at empire, not for himself, but for his country.

Epaminondas semper quæro imperium, non sui, sed patria.^e

The gods have regard to human affairs.

Deus consūlo res humanus.

The shades hurt the corn.

Noceo frux^e umbra.

I favor that opinion.

Iste faveo sententia.

See 392--397.

Latin into English.

Cæsari diadēma imponere^a voluit Antonius.
 Nihil semper floret; ætas succēdit ætati.
 Multa et varia impendent hominibus genēra mortis.
 Non ignāra mali miseris succurrere disco.
 Ne addicas^b animum^c voluptati.
 Aristides interfuit pugnae navali apud Salamina.
 Cæsar Deiotāro regi tetrarchiam eripuit.
 Ceteris satisfacio, mihi ipsi nunquam satisfacio
 Adhibenda est nobis diligentia.
 Longæ regibus sunt manus.
 Est homini similitudo quædam cum Deo.
 Exitio est avidis mare nautis.
 Divitiæ multis fuerunt exitio.
 Maturavit colligæ venire auxilio.

English into Latin.

He imposed laws on the state by violence.	Lex civitas per vis impōno.
You oppose my interests.	Meus commōdum obsto.
He came suddenly upon the enemy.	Repentē supervenio hostis.
May the gods favor thee.	Deus benefacio tu.
If you wish me to weep, you yourself must first grieve.	Si volo ego fleo, dolendus ^d sum primū ipse tu.
Each has his peculiar way.	Suus quisque mos sum.
I also have verses.	Sum et ego carmen.
Sedition almost caused the ruin of the city.	Seditio propē urbs excidium sum.
That is reckoned an honor to you.	Is tu honor habeo.

See 399.

Latin into English.

Deus mundum regit.
 Gramen carpit equus.
 Ferrum rubigo consūmit.
 Spargit sylva frondes.
 Spes alit agricōlas.
 Ventus agit nubes.
 Semirāmis Babylōnem condīdit.
 Scipio Carthaginem delēvit.
 Ver præbet flores.
 Epistolam tuam accēpi.
 Alexander Dariūm fugāvit.
 Labor omnia^a vincit.
 Acres venābor apros.
 Romūlus creāvit centum senatōres.
 Torva læna lupum sequitur.

English into Latin.

The bee loves the flowers.	Flos amo apīs.
The anchor holds the ship.	Teneo anchōra navīs
Play has an end.	Lusus habeo finis.
God gives life.	Deus do vita.
Brutus killed Cæsar.	Brutus Cæsar occīdo.
I have given many gifts.	Munus multus do.
I will sing no songs.	Carmen nullus cano.
Banish all delay.	Omnis pello mora.
Romulus founded Rome.	Romūlus Roma condo.
Practice gives despatch.	Celeritas do consuetudo.
Fire tries gold.	Ignis aurum probo.
A dark cloud concealed the moon.	Ater nubes condo luna.
Cyrus founded the Persian empire.	Cyrus imperium Persicus fundo.

See 403 & 404.

Latin into English.

Pæni Hamilcærem imperatorem fecerunt.

Montem Vesontionis murus circumdatus arcem efficit.

Hannibal Philippum absens hostem reddidit Romanis.*

Fortuna me, qui liber fueram, servum fecit.

Iram benè Ennius initium dixit insanie.

Brutus consul collegam sibi creavit P. Valerium.

Ancum Marcium regem populus creavit.

Ciceronem universa civitas consulem declaravit.

Interrex M. Furius Camillus P. Cornelium Scipionem
interragem prodidit.

Summum consilium majores nostri appellarunt senatum.

Cato Valerium Flaccum in consulatu habuit collegam.

Cneius Pompeius se auctorem mee salutis exhibuit.

Atheniensibus Pythia precepit, ut Miltiadem sibi imperatorem sumerent.

English into Latin.

You have made me consul.	Ego consul facio. ^b
I have you (for) witnesses.	Tu testis habeo.
Cato called Sicily the nurse of the Roman people.	Cato nutrix plebs Romanus Sicilia nomine.
I proclaimed L. Murena consul.	L. Murena consul renuntio.
Cæsar had made Cavarinus king.	Cæsar Cavarinus rex constituo.
Socrates esteemed himself a citizen of the whole world.	Socrates totus mundus sui civis arbitror.
Philip sent for Aristotle as the instructor of (his) son Alexander.	Philippus Aristoteles Alexander filius doctor accio.

See 405--409.

Latin into English.

Non te celāvi sermōnem Ampii.
 Quis musicam docuit Epaminondam?
 Catilīna juventūtem mala facinōra edocēbat.
 Achæi auxilia Philippum regem orābant.
 Nunquam divitias deos rogāvi.
 Quotidie Cæsar Æduos frumentum flagitābat.
 Jurāvi verissimum jusjurandum.
 Siccus Dentātus triumphāvit triumphos novem.
 Multi cives meum casum luctumque doluērunt.
 Pontus scopūlos superjācit undam.
 Ego te manum injiciam.
 Hipponiātes omnes belli artes edoctus erat.
 Ænēas refulsit, os humerosque deo similis.
 Explēri mentem nequit Dido.

English into Latin.

Eumenes concealed (his) route from all.	Eumēnes iter omnis celo.
I ask this favor of you.	Tu hic beneficium rogo.
You request of me two orations.	Oratio ego duo postūlo.
Racilius asked me (my) opinion.	Racilius ego sententia rogo.
I dreamed a wonderful dream.	Mirus somnio somnium.
Empedocles commits many other mistakes.	Empedōcles multus ^a alius pecco.
He turns (his) attention to that.	Is anīmus adverto.
The horse trembles as to (his) limbs.	Equus tremo artus. ^b

See 410.

Latin into English.

Ariovistus ad Cæsārem legātos mittit.

Pauci veniunt ad senectūtem.

Neoptolēmus apud Lycomēdem erat educātus.

Atticus sepultus est juxta viam Appiam.

Rosæ fulgent inter lilia.

Est ingens gelīdum lucus prope amnem.

Vir bonus virtūtem per se amat.

Cæsar Divitiācum ad se vocāri jubet.

Prope Calendas Sextiles puto me^a Laodicēæ fore.^bDemocritus causam explicat, cur ante lucem galli canant.^c

Vergasillaunus post montem se occultāvit.

Ponē montes Riphæos gens degit felix, quos Hyperborēos appellavēre.^dAmicitia est per se et propter se expetenda.^e*English into Latin.*

Thou shalt sup with me.

Tu apud ego cæno.

The Helvetians send ambassadors to him.

Helvetii legātus ad is mitto.

Lentulus had watched contrary to (his) custom.

Lentūlus præter consuetūdo vigilo.

The earth turns itself around (its) axis with very great velocity.

Terra circum axis sui summus celeritas converto.

Many a victim shall fall before thy altar.

Multus tu ante ara cado hostia.

If he is about the market, I shall meet (him).

Si apud forum sum, convenio.

The Tuscans sent colonies beyond the Apennines.

Tuscus trans Apennīnus colonia mitto.

See 411--413.

*Latin into English.*Codrus se in medios^a immisit hostes.

Proba vita via est in cœlum.

Stoïci divisērunt natūram homīnis in animum et corpus.

T. Manlius fuit perindulgens in patrem.

Milites Cæsaris sub montem succēdunt.

Miltiādes insūlas, quæ Cyclādes nominantur, sub Atheniensium redēgit potestātem.

Consul, equo citātō^b subter murum hostium ad cohortes advehitur.

Plato cupiditātem subter præcordia locāvit.

Dolor in maxīmis malis ducitur.

Aves quædam se in mari mergunt.

Decemviri leges in duodēcim tabulis scripsērunt.

Sæpe est etiam sub palliōlo sordīdo sapientia.

English into Latin.

Darius built a bridge over the river Ister.

Darius pons facio in Ister flumen.^c

Verres used to have one garland upon his head, another upon his neck.

Verres corōna habeo^d unus in caput, alter in collum.

Cæsar compelled the enemy to halt beneath the wall.

Cæsar hostis sub murus consisto cogo.

A drawn sword hangs over (his) impious neck.

Destructus ensis super impius cervix^e pendeo.

Youth easily fall into diseases.

Facile in morbus incido adolescens.

Cæsar withdrew his forces to the nearest hill.

Copia suos Cæsar in propior collis subduco.

a 359.

b 447.

c 347.

d 237.

e abl.

See 415--417.

*Latin into English.*Biduum Laodicēæ^a fui.

Appius cæcus multos annos fuit.

Improbōrum^b anīmi sollicitudinībus^c noctes atque dies exeduntur.

Attīcus annos triginta medicīnā non indiguit.

Urbs Veii^d decem æstātes hiemesque continuas circumsessā est.

Vixit annis viginti novem, imperāvit triennio.

Calpurnius Romam proficiscitur.

Hannibal in hiberna Capuam concessit.

Athenienses bello Persico sua^e omnia quæ movēri poterant, partim Salamīnem, partim Træzēnem asportarunt.^f

Galli quondam longè ab suis sedibus Delphos usque profecti sunt.

Lælius et Scipio rus ex urbe evolābant.

English into Latin.

The name of the Pythagoreans flourished many ages.

Multus sæcūlum vigeo Pythagorēus nomen.

There is a place in the prison sunk about twelve feet in the ground.

Sum locus in carcer cīter duodēcim pes humus depressus.

Ambassadors were sent to Athens.

Legātus Athēnæ mitto.

Dionysius, when he had plundered the temple of Proserpine, was sailing to Syracuse.

Dionysius, cūm fanum Proserpīna expīlo, navīgo Syracūsæ.

I came to the house of Antony the consul.

Venio consul Antonius domus.

a 387.

b 356.

c 430.

d 347.

e 357.

f 253 N.

See 421 & 422.

Latin into English.

A primâ ætâte me philosophia delectâvit.

Cæsar reperiēbat plerosque Belgas esse ortos ab Germānis.

De digīto^a annūlum detrāho.

Ex Massiliensium classe quinque naves sunt depressæ.

Ex vitâ discēdo tanquam ex hospitio, non tanquam ex domo.

Hercūles Tibërim^b fluvium, præ se armentum agens, nando^c trajēcit.

Aqua Trebiæ flumīnis erat pectorībus tenus.

Majōres vestri cum Antiōcho, cum Philippo, cum Ætōlis, cum Pœnis bella gessērunt.

Catilinæ ferrum de manībus extorsīmus.

English into Latin.

Pharus is a tower which takes (its) name from the island.

Pharus sum turris, qui nomen^a ab insūla accipio.

The Rhine separates the Helvetian territory from the Germans.

Rhenus ager Helvetius a Germāni dividō.

The prætor rose from (his) seat.

Prætor de sella^a surgo.

The hill was elevated a little from the plain.

Collis paulūlūm ex planities edo.

I know not, for joy, where I am.

Præ gaudium ubi sum^d nescio.

The same day he was informed by scouts.

Idem dies^e ab explorātor certus^f fio.

a 362½.

b 407.

c 488.

d 471.

e 440.

f comp

See 424--427.

Latin into English.

Corpōri cibo ac potiōne opus est.

Nunc animis opus est, nunc pectōre firmo.

Nunc viribus usus est, nunc manibus rapidis.

Paucā^a memoriā digna evenēre.

Epicūrus confirmat, deos membris humanis esse præditos.

O puēri, casūlis et collibus vivite contenti.

Numidæ plerūmque lacte et ferinā carne vescebantur.

Senectus non gladio, sed consilio et ratiōne utitur.

Sic præsentiū fruāris^b voluptatibus, ut futūris non noceas.^c

Accipio excusatiōnem quā usus es.

Humōre omnia^a hortensia gaudent.*English into Latin.*

There is need of magistrates. Magistrātus opus sum.

There is no need of examples. Nil^d opus sum exemplum.In this there is nothing worthy of dispute. In hic^e nihil sum dissidium dignus.

Learn to be content with little. Disco parvus sum contentus.

Depending on my own opinion, I have erred. Meus opinio fretus erro.

Exert all (your) strength. Utor vis^e totus.

The god delights in an odd number. Numērus deus impar gaudeo.

Every species of vine delights in warmth. Omnis vitis genus læoretopor.

a 357.

b 451.

c 452.

d 409.

e pl.

See 430 & 431.

Latin into English.

Sola laurus fulmīne non icitur.

Ignem^a elīci vidēmus lapīdum conflictu.Hirundīnes luto nidos construunt, stramento rob-
ōrant.

Luna interposītu terræ repentē defīcit.

Nihil boni^b otio et ignaviā parātur.Poma ex arboribus, si sunt cruda, vi avelluntur, si
matūra, decidunt.Aquīla volandi^c pernicitāte aves omnes excellit.

Fas est ab hoste docēri.

Cimbri et Teutōni a C. Mario pulsī sunt.

Corōna a popūlo data est.

A cane non magno sæpe tenētur aper.

English into Latin.

He advances with a slow step.	Lentus gradus procēdo.
We are deceived by the appearance of rectitude.	Decipio species rectum.
The Parthians passed the Euphrates with nearly all (their) forces.	Parthi Euphrātes transeo cunctus fere copia.
Bulls defend themselves by (their) horns, boars by (their) tusks, and lions by biting.	Cornu ^d taurus, aper dens, morsus leo sui tutor.
Carthage was destroyed by Scipio.	Carthāgo a Scipio delco.
Deiotarus was called king by the senate.	Deiotārus rex a senātus ap- pello.

See 432--437.

Latin into English.

Insŭla Delos erat referta divitiis.

Terram nox obruit umbris.

Omnes famâ atque fortŭnis expertes sumus.

Nihil honestum esse potest, quod^a justitiâ vacat.

Scriptōres Græci rerum copiâ abundant.

Censesne te^b ullum invenire posse^c hominem,^d qui^e culpâ caret?Vacent^e tua facta omni injustitiæ genere.

Deus bonis omnibus explēvit mundum.

Pacem fecit his conditionibus.

Julium cum his ad te litēris misi.

Ille e concilio multis cum millibus ibat.

Cæsar cum omnibus copiis Helvetios sequi cœpit.

English into Latin.

He errs greatly, at least, in my opinion.	Erro longè meus quidem senter.tia.
That was done by my advice.	Is ^f facio consilium meus.
We are free from care.	Vacuis cura sum.
He filled the goblet with pure wine.	Impleo merum patēra.
I do not need advice.	Consilium non egeo.
To be free from fault is a great consolation.	Vaco ^g culpa magnus sum solatium.
They departed from the camp with great uproar and tumult.	Magnus cum strepītus ac tumultus castra ^h egredior.
Lead forth with you all your (associates.)	Edūco tu cum omnis tuus. ⁱ

See 438--440.

Latin into English.

Somnus nos omnibus sensibus orbat.

Nudavit aciem equestri auxilio.

Magno metu me liberabis.

Egredere ex urbe, Catilina, libera rempublicam metu.

Vendit hic^a auro patriam.^b

Magno ubique pretio virtus aestimatur.

Reges pacem ingenti pecuniâ mercabantur.

Isocrâtes orator unam orationem viginti talentis vendit.

Hieme ursi in antris dormiunt.

Postero die Helvetii castra ex eo loco movent.

Nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit.

Postero die hostes in collibus constitērunt.

Proximo triennio omnes gentes subēgit.

English into Latin.

Troy frees herself from grief.	Solvo sui Teucria luctus.
He endeavored to drive Q. Varius from (his) possessions.	Q. Varius pello possessio conor.
He will debar you from these seats.	Tu ille sedes arceo.
The book cost me ten asses.	Liber ego ^c consto decussis.
It is of great value.	Consto ingens merces.
He sold his house for a large sum.	Vendo is domus grandis pecunia.
The same day ambassadors sent by the enemy came to Cæsar.	Idem dies legatus ab hostis missus ad Cæsar venio.

^a 356.^b 362½.^c 390.

See 441--444 & 446.

Latin into English.

Athēnis et Lacedæmōne nunciāta est victoria.

Alexander Babylōne mortuus est.

Cumis sedem figere destīnat.

Leonidas cum copiis delectis Thermopylis interiit.

Dionysius Platōnem Athēnis arcessivit.

Multas epistōlas Romā accēpi.

Philo domo profūgit, Romamque^a venit.

Fortè evēnit ut ruri essēmus.

Omnis humo fumat Neptunia Troja.

Sidēre pulchrior ille est.

Quid magis est durum saxo, quid mollius undā?

O fons Bandusiæ splendidior vitro!

Quo quis indoctior, eo impudentior.

Quo plus habent, eo plus cupiunt.

English into Latin.

Atticus, the friend of Cicero, lived a long time at Athens.

Atticus Cicero amicus diu
Athēnæ vivo.

Hippocrates, born at Carthage, was an eminent physician.

Hippocrates, natus Carthāgo, sum insignis medicus.

Cæsar retired from Alexandria.

Cæsar recipio sui Alexandria.

Æschines, being condemned, left Athens, and went to Rhodes.

Æschines damnatus Athēnæ cedo, et sui Rhodus conféro.

They were unwilling to go from home.

Domus exeo nolo.

The more difficult any thing is, the more honorable.

Qui quis difficilis sum, hic præclārus.

See 360.

Latin into English.

Litēras expecto, quas scripsisti.

Is amīcus est, qui juvat in rebus adversis.

Tutus ille non est, quem omnes odērunt.

Ingrātus est homo, qui non beneficium reddit.

Solem e mundo tollunt, qui amicitiam e vitâ tollunt

Pompeius, qui a Cæsäre victus est, fugit ad Ægyptum

Civis est is, qui patriam suam diligit.

Omnes causæ, quas commemoras, justissimæ sunt.

Flumen est Arar, quod in Rhodānum influit.

Urbs, quam Romūlus condidit, vocabātur Roma.

Scit is, qui est in concilio, C. Marcellus.

Consūles ad eum exercitum, quem in Apuliâ habui, venērunt.

English into Latin.

He is happy whom God loves.

Felix sum, qui Deus diligo.

That burden is light which is well borne.

Levis fio, qui benè fero, onus.

Where are those whom you call miserable?

Ubi sum is, qui miser dico?

Why am I compelled to censure the senate, that I have always commended?

Cur senātus cogo, qui laudo semper, reprehendo?

He is brave who conquers himself.

Fortis sum, qui sui vinco.

The hour which has passed cannot return.

Hora, qui prætereo, non redeo possum.

I am Miltiades, who conquered the Persians

Ego sum Miltiädes, qui Persæ vinco.

Sec 452--472.

Latin into English.

Non sum ita hebes ut istuc dicam.

Epaminondas eloquentiâ^a perfēcit, ut auxilio^b sociō-
rum Lacedæmonii privarentur.

Pavor erat, ne castra hostis aggredērētur.

Adjūta me, quò id fiat facilius.

Nihil est, quin malè narrando possit depravāri.

Avertit equos, priusquam pabūla gustassent^c Trojæ.

Negat se scire, cūm tamen haud ignōret.

Zenōnem, quum Athēnis essem, audiēbam frequenter.

Cæsar equitātum omnem præmittit, qui videant, quas
in partes iter faciant.

Erant, quibus appetentior famæ^d viderētur.

Caninius fuit mirificâ vigilantia^e, qui suo toto consu-
lātū^f somnum non vidērit.

Negat jus^g esse, qui miles non sit, pugnāre^h cum hoste.

English into Latin.

How does it happen that Quî fio, ut nemo contentus
no one lives contented? vivo?

He commands Volusenus Volusēnusⁱ mando ut ad
to return to him. sui revertor.

Take care that nothing be Curo ne quis is desum.
wanting to him.

What do you wish that I Quis volo facio?
should do?

Many things are of such a Multus res sum ejusmōdi,
kind that no one can qui exītus nemo provi-
foresee their issue. deo possum.

Is there any one who is An sum quisquam, quî
ignorant of this? hic^j ignōro?

a 430.
b 438.

c 253 N.
d 378.

e 375.
f 440.

g 371.
h 475. Supply eum.

i 391.
j 399.

See 419, 478, 479.

Latin into English.

Vinci quàm vincere maluit.

Cur timet flavum Tibërim^a tangere?

Ne tentes,^b quod effïci non potest.

Lupus assuëvit semper rapere atque abire.

Omnia^c pecuniâ effïci non possunt.

Sequi gloria non appeti debet.

Aut prodesse volunt, aut delectare poetæ.

Sepulcrum^d Cyri aperiri Alexander jussit.

Miror tuum fratrem^d non scribere.

Credo regem amare pacem.

Audivi necessitatem esse matrem artium.

Nemo se avarum esse intelligit.

Perspicuum est^e hominem e corpore animoque constare.

English into Latin.

I cannot be silent.

Taceo nequeo.

Dare to contemn riches.

Audeo contemno opis.^f

Virtue cannot be lost.

Amitto virtus non possum.

I long to know all (things).

Gestio scio omnis.

All desire to live happily.

Omnis volo vivo beate.

The stag begins to flee.

Cervus cepi fugio.

Thou knowest that I love truth.

Scio ego amo verum.

Do not forget that thou art Cæsar.

Nolo obliviscor tu^d sum
Cæsar.^e

They believe that they are neglected.

Credo sui negligo.

I am glad that thou hast returned.

Tu redeo gaudeo.

^a 117.

^b 451. Supply *id.*

^c 357.

^d 479½.

^e 475.

^f pl.

^g 371.

See 447, 480, 483, 485--490.

Latin into English.

Hac oratione habitâ, concilium dimisi.

Galli, re cognitâ, obsidionem relinquunt.

Virtute exceptâ, nihil amicitiam præstabilius putetis.^aHomines abundantes auro^b non sunt idcirco curis^c vacui.

Peritus civitatis regendæ fuit.

Epaminondas studiosus erat audiendi.

Timotheus belli gerendi fuit peritus.

Musicen natura ipsa nobis videtur ad tolerandos labores dedisse.

Mens discendo alitur et cogitando.

Philippus, quum spectatum ludos iret,^d juxta theatrum occisus est.*English into Latin.*(Our) work being finished, we will play. Opus^e peractus ludo.(They) favoring the interests of the Carthaginians. Favens res^f Carthaginensis.(He) being accused of a capital crime. Accusatus res^f capitalis.

The hope of seeing (one's) country. Patria spes video.

Nitrous water is useful for drinking. Aqua nitrosus utilis sum bibo.

He hastens to repent, who judges precipitately. Ad pœniteo prop̄ero, qui citò judico.

He was recalled to defend his country. Patria defendo revoco.

a 451.

b 437.

c 436.

d 459.

e 362½.

f 391.

g 383.

See 370, 418, 420, 493, 494.

Latin into English.

O vir fortis atque amīcus !

O Dave, itāne contemnō abs te !

O fallācem homīnum spem, fragilemque fortūnam, et
inānes nostras contentiōnes !

Heu vanitas humāna !

Heu miserande puer !

Heu me infelicem !

Ecce nova turba atque rixa !

Ecce misērum homīnem !

Excūdant alii spirantia molliūs æra.

Qui benè latuit, benè vixit.

Furor et ira præcipitant animum.

Patrem tuum colui, et dilexi.

Ea vidēre ac perspicēre potestis.

Cū accessisset castrāque ponēret.

English into Latin.

O holy Jupiter !

Alas unhappy maid !

O wretched me !

O hated race !

They greatly err !

So Calchas interprets the
omens.Four times it stopped on
the very threshold of the
gate.

Still, regardless we persist.

In the mean time, the heav-
ens revolve.

We are dust and shade.

Pro sanctus Jupīter !^a

Ah virgo infelix !

O ego perditus !^bHeu stirps invīsus !^b

Ille vehementer erro.

Ita digēro omen Calchas.

Quater ipse in limen por-
ta subsisto.

Insto tamen immemor.

Verto^c interea cælum.^d

Pulvis et umbra sum.

^a voc.^b acc.^c pass.^d sing

READING LESSONS.

THE LIFE OF JOSEPH.

1. *Joseph's Childhood.*

Jacōbus habuit duodēcim filios, inter quos erat Josēphus, quem pater diligēbat præ cetēris filiis, quòd hic natus erat ipsi^a in ejus senectūte, et huic dedit togam versicolōrem.

Quam ob causam Josēphus erat invīsus suis fratribus,^b præsertim postquam narrāvit eis duplex somnium, quo^c futūra ejus magnitūdo portendebātur.

Odērānt^d illum tantopēre, ut non possent^e cum eo amīcè loqui.

2. *Joseph's Dreams.*

Hæc porro erant Josēphi somnia. "Ligabāmus," inquit, "simul manipūlos in agro: ecce manipūlus meus surgēbat et stabat rectus; vestri autem manipūli circumstantes venerabantur meum.

"Postea vidi in somnis solem, lunam, et undēcim stellas adorantes me."^f

Cui fratres respondērunt, "Quorsum spectant ista somnia? Num tu eris rex noster? Num subjiciēmur ditiōni^g tuæ?"

a 390.
b 389.

c 430.
d 309.

e 452.
f 480 & 399.

g 392

Fratres igitur invidēbant ei;^a at pater rem tacitus considerābat.

3. *Joseph's Brothers resolve to kill him.*

Quādam die^b quum fratres Josēphi pascērent greges procul, ipse remanserat domi.^c Jacōbus misit eum ad fratres, ut sciret^d quomōdo se habērent.^e

Qui^f videntes Josēphum venientem consilium cepērunt illius occidendi:^g “Ecce,” dicēbant, “somniātor venit: occidāmus^h illum, et projiciāmus in puteum: dicēmus patri, ‘Fera devorāvit Josēphum.’ Tunc apparēbit quid sua illi prosint^e somnia.”

4. *Reuben, his eldest Brother, saves his Life.*

Ruben, qui erat natu^t maxīmus, deterrēbat fratres a tanto scelēre.

“Nolīte,” inquiēbat, “interficēre puērū: est enim frater noster: demittite eum potiūs in hanc foveam.”

Habēbat in animo liberāre Josēphum ex eōrum manibus, et illum extrahēre e foveā, atque ad patrem reducere.

Re ipsā his verbis deducti sunt ad mitius consilium.

5. *Joseph is sold by his Brothers.*

Ubi Josēphus pervēnit ad fratres suos, detraxērunt ei^t togam, quā^k indūtus erat, et detrusērunt eum in foveam.

Deinde quum consedissent^l ad sumendum cibum,^m conspexērunt mercatōres qui petēbant Ægyptum cum camēlis portantibus varia aromāta.

Venit illisⁿ in mentem Josēphum vendēre illis mercatoribus.^o

a 390.
b 440.
c 388.

d 452.
e 471.
f 362.

g 484 & 485.
h 451.
i 435.

j 393.
k 432.
l 459.

m 487.
n 374.
o 390.

Qui emērunt Josēphum viginti nummis^a argenteis, eumque duxērunt in Ægyptum.^b

6. *They send to their Father Joseph's Robe stained with Blood.*

Tunc fratres Josēphi tinxērunt togam ejus in sanguīne hædi, quem occidērant, et miserunt eam ad patrem^c cum his verbis: "Invenimus hanc togam: vide an toga filii tui sit."^d

Quam quum agnovisset, pater exclamāvit: "Toga filii mei est: fera pessīma devorāvit Josēphum." Deinde scidit vestem, et induit cilicium.

Omnes libēri ejus convenērunt ut lenīrent dolōrem patris; sed Jacōbus noluit accipere consolationem; dixitque, "Ego descendam mœrens cum filio meo in sepulchrum."

7. *Potiphar buys Joseph.*

Putīphar Ægyptius emit Josēphum a mercatoribus.

Deus autem favit Putiphāri^e causā Josēphi: omnia ei prospērè succedēbant.

Quamobrem Josēphus benignè habitus est ab hero, qui præfēcit eum domui^f suæ.

Josēphus ergo administrābat rem familiārem Putiphāris: omnia fiēbant ad nutum ejus, nec Putīphar ullius negotii curam gerēbat.

8. *Joseph is accused, and cast into Prison.*

Josēphus erat insigni et pulchrâ facie:^g uxor Putiphāris eum pelliciēbat ad flagitium.

Josēphus autem nolēbat assentīri imprōbæ muliēri.^h

a 439.

b 411.

c 362½.

d 471.

e 391.

f 430.

g 392.

h 375.

Quâdam die mulier apprehendit oram pallii ejus; at Josêphus reliquit pallium in manibus ejus, et fugit.

Mulier irâta inclamavit servos, et Josêphum accusavit apud virum, qui nimium credulus conjecit Josêphum in carcërem.

9. *The Dreams of two of Pharaoh's Officers.*

Erant in eodem carcëre duo ministri regis Pharaonis; alter præerat pincernis,^a alter pistoribus.

Utrique obvénit divinitus somnium eâdem nocte.

Ad quos quum venisset^b Josêphus manè, et animadvertisset^c eos tristiôres solito,^d interrogavit quænam esset^e mæstitiæ causa?

Qui respondērunt: "Obvénit nobis somnium, nec quisquam est qui illud nobis interpretetur."

"Nonne," inquit Josêphus, "Dei^f solius est prænoscere^g res futûras? Narrate mihi somnia vestra."

10. *Joseph explains the Chief Butler's Dream.*

Tum prior sic exposuit Josêpho somnium suum.

"Vidi in quiete vitem in quâ erant tres palmîtes; ea paulatim protulit gemmas; deinde flores erupērunt, ac denique uvæ maturescēbant.

"Ego exprimēbam uvas in scyphum Pharaonis, eique porrigēbam."

"Esto bono animo,"^h inquit Josêphus, "post tres dies Pharaon te restituet in gradum pristinum: te rogo ut meminēris mei."ⁱ

11. *He explains the Dream of the Chief Baker.*

Alter quoque narravit somnium suum Josêpho.

"Gestābam in capite tria canistra, in quibus erant cibi

^a 392.
^b 459.

^c 494.
^d 444.

^e 471.
^f 376.

^g 475.
^h 375.

ⁱ 382.

quos pistōres solent conficēre. Ecce autem aves cū cumvolitābant, et cibos illos comedēbant.”

Cui Josēphus: “Hæc est interpretatio istius somnii: tria canistra sunt tres dies, quibus^a elapsis Pharaο te feriet secūri, et affīget ad palum, ubi aves pascentur carne tuâ.”^b

12. *The Accomplishment of the two Dreams.*

Die tertio, qui dies natālis Pharaōnis erat, splendīdum convivium parandum^c fuit.

Tunc rex memīnit ministrōrum suōrum, qui erant in carcēre.

Restituit præfecto pincernārum ejus munus; altērum verò secūri percussum suspendit ad palum. Ita res somnium comprobāvit.

Tamen præfectus pincernārum oblītus est Josēphi,^d nec illius in se meriti^d recordātus est.

13. *King Pharaoh's Dreams.*

Post biennium rex ipse habuit somnium.

Videbātur sibi adstāre Nilo flumīni;^e et ecce emergēbant de flumīne septem vaccæ pingues, quæ pascebantur in palūde. Deinde septem aliæ vaccæ macilentæ exiērunt ex eōdem flumīne, quæ devorārunt^f priōres.

Pharaο experrectus rursus dormīvit, et altērum habuit somnium.

Septem spicæ plenæ enascebantur in uno culmo, aliæque totīdem exīles succrescēbant, et spicas plenas consumēbant.

14. *The Chief Butler speaks of Joseph to the King.*

Ubi illuxit, Pharaο perturbātus convocāvit omnes

^a 447.

^b 432.

^c 482.

^d 382.

^e 392.

^f 253 N

conjectōres Ægypti, et narrāvit illis somnium; at nemo potērat illud interpretāri.

Tunc præfectus pincernārum dixit regi: “Confiteor peccātum meum: quum ego et præfectus pistōrum essēmus in carcēre, uterque^a somniavimus eādē nocte.

“Erat ibi puer Hebræus, qui nobis sapienter interpretātus est somnia; res enim interpretatiōnem comprobāvit.”

15. *Joseph interprets the King's Dreams.*

Rex arcessivit Josēphum, eīque narrāvit utrumque somnium. Tum Josēphus Pharaōni: “Duplex,” inquit, “somnia unam atque eandem rem significat.

“Septem vaccæ pingues et septem spicæ plenæ sunt septem anni^c ubertātis mox ventūræ: septem verò vaccæ macilentæ et septem spicæ exīles sunt totīdem anni famis, quæ ubertātem secutūra est.

“Itaque, rex,^d præfice toti Ægypto virum sapientem et industrium, qui partem frugum recondat^e in horreis publicis, servetque diligenter in subsidium famis secutūræ.”

16. *Joseph is made Overseer of all Egypt.*

Regi placuit consilium; quare dixit Josēpho: “Num quisquam est in Ægypto te^f sapientior? Nemo certè fungētur meliùs illo munere.^g

“En tibi trado curam regni mei.”

Tum detraxit e manu suā annūlum, et Josēphi digito inseruit; induit illum veste byssinā, collo^h torquem aureum circumdedit, eumque in curru suo secundum collocāvit.

Josēphus erat triginta annosⁱ natus, quum summam potestātem a rege accēpit.^j

a 347.

c 371.

e 465.

g 426.

i 415.

d 420.

f 444.

h 390.

j 458.

17. *Joseph reserves a Part of the Corn, which he afterwards sells.*

Josēphus perlustrāvit omnes Ægypti regiōnes, et per septem annos ubertātis conguessit maxīmam frumenti copiam.

Secūta est inopia septem annōrum, et in orbe universo fames ingravescēbat.

Tunc Ægyptii, quos premēbat egestas, adiērunt regem,^a postulantes cibum.

Quos^b Pharaο remittēbat ad Josēphum.

Hic autem aperuit horrea, et Ægyptiis frumenta vendīdit.

18. *Jacob sends his Sons into Egypt to buy Corn.*

Ex aliis quoque regiōnibus conveniebātur in Ægyptum ad emendam^c annōnam.

Eādē necessitatē compulsus Jacōbus misit illuc filios suos.

Itāque profecti sunt fratres Josēphi; sed pater retinuit domi natu minīmum, qui vocabātur Benjamīnus.^d

Timēbat enim ne quid mali ei accidēret in itinēre.

Benjamīnus ex eādē matre natus erat quā Josēphus, ideōque ei longe carior erat quā cetēri fratres.

19. *Joseph pretends to take them for Spies.*

Decem fratres, ubi in conspectum Josēphi venērunt, eum proni venerāti sunt.

Agnōvit eos Josēphus, nec ipse est cognītus ab eis.^e

Noluit indicāre statim quis esset,^f sed eos interrogāvit tanquam aliēnos: "Unde venistis, et quo consilio?"

^a 407.

^b 362.

^c 484.

^d 371.

^e 431

^f 471.

Qui respondērunt: “Profecti sumus e regiōne Chanaan ut emāmus frumentum.”

“Non est ita,” inquit Josēphus; “sed venistis huc animo hostili: vultis explorāre nostras urbes et loca Ægypti parum munīta.”

At illi: “Minīmè,” inquiunt: “nihil mali meditāmur, duodēcim fratres sumus; minīmus retentus est domi a patre: alius verò non supērest.”

20. *Joseph detains Simeon.*

Illud Josēphum angēbat quòd Benjamīnus cum cetēris non adērat.

Quare dixit eis: “Experiar an verum dixerītis:^a maneat^b unus ex vobis obses apud me, dum adducātur^c huc frater vester minīmus; cetēri abīte cum frumento.”

Tunc cōpērunt inter se dicere: “Meritò hęc patīmur: crudēles fuīmus in fratrem nostrum; nunc pœnam hujus scelēris luīmus.”

Putābant hęc verba^d non intelligi a Josēpho, quia per interprētem cum eis loquebātur.

Ipse autem avertit se parumper et flevit.

21. *Joseph's Brothers return Home.*

Josēphus jussit fratrum saccos^d implēri tritīco,^e e pecuniam, quam attulērunt, repōni in ore saccōrum, addīdit insūper cibaria in viam.

Deinde dimīsit eos, prāter Simeōnem, quem retinuit obsidem.^f

Itāque profecti sunt fratres Josēphi, et, quum venissent ad patrem, narravērunt ei omnia^g quę sibi accidērant.

Quum aperuissent saccos, ut effundērent frumenta, mirantes reperērunt pecuniam.

a 471.

b 451.

c 457

d 419.

e 432.

f 404

g 357.

22. *Jacob will not suffer Benjamin to depart.*

Jacōbus, ut audīvit Benjamīnum arcessi a præfecto^a Ægypti, cum gemītu questus est.

“Orbum me libēris^b fecistis: Josēphus mortuus est; Simeon retentus est in Ægypto; Benjamīnum vultis abducere.

“Hæc omnia mala in me recīdunt; non dimittam Benjamīnum; nam si quid ei adversi accidērit in viā, non potēro ei^c superstes vivēre, sed dolōre oppressus moriar.”

23. *His Sons urge him to consent.*

Postquam consumpti sunt cibi quos attulērant, Jacōbus dixit filiis suis: “Proficiscimīni itērum in Ægyptum, ut emātis cibos.”

Qui respondērunt: “Non possūmus adīre præfectum^d Ægypti sine Benjamīno; ipse enim jussit illum^e ad se addūci.”^f

“Cur,” inquit pater, “mentiōnem fecistis de fratre vestro minīmo?”

“Ipse,” inquiunt, “nos interrogāvit an pater vivēret,* an alium fratrem haberēmus.* Respondīmus ad ea quæ sciscitabātur; non potuīmus præscīre eum dictūrum esse: ^g ‘Adducite huc fratrem vestrum.’”

24. *Jacob at last consents to Benjamin's Departure.*

Tunc Judas, unus e filiis Jacōbi, dixit patri: “Committe mihi puērum: ego illum recipio in fidem meam: ego servābo, ego redūcam illum ad te; quod nisi fecēro,^h hujus rei culpa in me residēbit: si voluissesⁱ eum statim dimittēre, jam secundò huc rediissēmus.”

Tandem victus pater annuit; “Quoniam necesse

* Why is this verb in the subjunctive?

a 431. b 436. c 389. d 407. e 419. f 479½. g 242. h 450

est," inquit, "profiçiscātur Benjamīnus vobiscum, deferte viro munēra et duplum pretium, ne fortè errore factum sit * ut vobis redderētur * prior pecunia."

25. *Joseph orders a Feast to be prepared for his Brothers.*

Nunciātum est Josēpho eosdem viros advenisse,^a et cum eis^b parvūlum fratrem.

Jussit Josēphus eos introdūci in domum, et lautum parāri convivium.

Illi metuēbant ne arguerentur * de pecuniā quam in saccis reperērant : quare purgavērunt se apud dispensatōrem Josēphi.

"Jam semel," inquiunt, "huc venīmus : reversi domum^c invenīmus pretium frumenti in saccis : nescīmus quonam casu id factum fuērit : * sed eandem pecuniam reportavīmus."

Quibus dispensātor ait : "Bono anīmo estōte." Deinde adduxit ad illos Simeōnem, qui retentus fuērat.

26. *They are admitted to Joseph's Presence.*

Deinde Josēphus ingressus est in conclāve, ubi sui eum fratres expectābant, qui eum venerāti sunt^d offerentes munēra.

Josēphus eos clementer salutāvit, interrogavitque : "Salvusne est senex ille, quem vos patrem^e habētis ? Vivitne adhuc ?"

Qui^f respondērunt : "Salvus est pater noster, adhuc vivit."

Josēphus autem, conjectis in Benjamīnum ocūlis,^g dixit : "An iste est frater vester minīmus, qui domi remansērat apud patrem ?" Et rursus : "Deus sit^h tibi propitius, filiⁱ mi ;"^j et abiit festīnans, quia comōtus erat anīmo, et lacrymæ erumpēbant.

* Why is this verb in the subjunctive ?

a 475.
b 434.

c 417.
d 226.

e 404.
f 362

g 447.
h 451.

i 88.
j 211

27. *Joseph orders his Cup to be placed in Benjamin's Sack.*

Josēphus lotâ facie^a regressus continuit se, et jussit appōni cibos. Tum distribuit escam unicuique fratrum^b suōrum; sed pars Benjamīni erat multo major quàm ceterōrum.

Peracto convivio, Josēphus dat negotium dispensatōri ut saccos eōrum impleat frumento, pecuniam simul repōnat, et insūper scyphum suum argenteum in sacco Benjamīni recondat.^c

Ille fecit diligenter quod jussus fuērat.

28. *Joseph sends in Pursuit of them.*

Fratres Josēphi sese in viam dedērant, necdum procul ab urbe abērant.

Tunc Josēphus vocāvit dispensatōrem domūs suæ, eīque dixit: “Persequere viros, et quum eos assecutus fuēris,^d illis dicito: ‘Quare injuriam pro beneficio rependistis?’

“‘Subripuistis scyphum argenteum quo^e domīnus meus utitur: imprōbè fecistis.’”

Dispensātor mandāta Josēphi perfēcit; ad eos confestim advolāvit; furtum exprobrāvit; rei indignitatem exposuit.

29. *The Cup is found in Benjamin's Sack.*

Fratres Josēphi respondērunt dispensatōri: “Istud scelēris longè a nobis aliēnum est: nos, ut tute scis, retulīmus bonâ fide^f pecuniam repertam in saccis; tantum abest ut furāti simus scyphum domīni tui: apud quem furtum deprehensum fuērit, is morte mulctētur.”

Continuò saccos depōnunt et aperiunt, quos ille scrutātus, invēnit scyphum in sacco Benjamīni.

a 447.

b 377.

c 494.

d 242.

e 426.

f 433.

30. *They return to the City, overwhelmed with Grief.*

Tunc fratres Josēphi mærorē oppressi revertuntur in urbem.

Adducti ad Josēphum, sese abjecērunt ad pedes illius. Quibus ille : “ Quomōdo,” inquit, “ potuistis hoc scelus admittēre ? ”

Judas respondit : “ Fateor : res est manifesta ; nullam possūmus excusatiōnem afferre, nec audēmus petere veniam aut sperāre : nos omnes erīmus servi tui.”

“ Nequāquam,” * ait Josēphus : “ sed ille apud quem inventus est scyphus erit mihi servus : vos autem abīte libēri ad patrem vestrum.”

31. *Judah offers himself a Slave instead of Benjamin.*

Tunc Judas accēdens propiūs ad Josēphum : “ Te oro,” inquit, “ domīne mi,” ut bonā cum veniā me audias.

“ Pater unīcè dilīgit puērūm ; nolēbat primò eum dimittere ; non potui id^b ab eo impetrāre, nisi postquam sponendi eum tutum ab omni pericūlo fore : si redierīmus ad patrem sine puero, ille mærorē confectus moriētur.

“ Te oro atque obsēcro ut sinas puērūm abīre, meque pro eo addīcas in servitūtem : ego pœnam, quā dignus est, exsolvam.”

32. *Joseph makes himself known to his Brothers.*

Interea Josēphus continēre se vix potērat : quare jussit Ægyptios adstantes recedēre.

Tum flens dixit magnā voce : “ Ego sum Josēphus ; vivitne adhuc pater meus ? ”

Non potērant respondēre fratres ejus nimio timōre perturbāti.

* What does this adverb modify ?

a 211.

b 357.

Quibus ille amīcè : “ Accedīte,” inquit, “ ad me : ego sum Josēphus, frater vester, quem vendidistis mercatoribus euntibus in Ægyptum : nolīte timēre ; Dei providentiā id factum est, ut ego salutī vestræ consulērem.”

33. *Joseph directs them to bring his Father to Egypt*

Josēphus hæc locūtus fratrem suum Benjamīnum complexus est, eumque lacrymis^a conspersit.

Deinde cetēros quoque fratres collacrȳmans osculātus est. Tum demum illi cum eo fidenter locūti sunt.

Quibus Josēphus : “ Ite,” inquit, “ properāte ad patrem meum, eīque nunciāte filium suum vivēre, et apud Pharaōnem plurīmum posse ; persuadēte illi ut in Ægyptum cum omni familiā^b commīgret.”

34. *Pharaoh sends Presents and Chariots to Jacob.*

Fama de adventu fratrum Josēphi ad aures regis pervēnit ; qui dedit eis munēra perferenda ad patrem cum his mandātis :^b

“ Adducīte huc patrem vestrum et omnem ejus familiam, nec multum curāte supellectilem vestram, quia omnia, quæ opus erunt vobis,^c præbiturus sum, et omnes opes Ægypti vestræ erunt.”

Misit quoque currus ad vehendum^d senem, et parvulos, et muliēres.

35. *His Brothers inform their Father that Joseph is still alive.*

Fratres Josēphi festinantes reversi sunt ad patrem suum, eīque nunciavērunt Josēphum vivēre,^e et principem esse totius Ægypti.

Ad quem nuncium Jacōbus, quasi e gravi somno

^a 432.

^b 434.

^c 389.

^d 487.

^e 479

excitatus obstupuit, nec primò filiis rem narrantibus fidem adhibebat; sed postquam vidit plaustra et dona sibi a Josèpho missa, recèpit animum, et, “Mihi satis est,” inquit, “si vivit adhuc Josèphus meus: ibo et vidèbo eum, antèquam moriar.”^a

36. *Jacob goes into Egypt with all his Family.*

Jacòbus profectus cum filiis et nepotibus pervēnit in Ægyptum, et præmisit Judam ad Josèphum, ut eum faceret certiorem de adventu suo.

Confestim Josèphus processit obviam patri,^b quem ut vidit, in collum ejus se conjecit, et flens flentem complexus est.

Tum Jacòbus: “Satìs diu vixi,” inquit, “nunc æquo animo moriar, quoniam conspectu^c tuo frui mihi licuit, et te mihi superstitem relinquo.”

37. *Joseph announces to the King the Arrival of his Father.*

Josèphus adiit Pharaōnem, eique nunciavit patrem^d suum advenisse:^e constituit etiam quinque e fratribus suis coram rege.^f

Qui eos interrogavit quidnam opëris^g habèrent: illi responderunt se esse pastores.

Tum rex dixit Josèpho: “Ægyptus in potestàte tuâ est: cura ut pater et fratres tui in optimo loco habitent; et si qui sint inter eos gnavi et industrii, trade eis curam pecorùm meorùm.”

38. *Joseph presents his Father to Pharaoh.*

Josèphus adduxit quoque patrem suum ad Pharaōnem, qui salutatus a Jacòbo percontatus est ab eo, quâ esset ætate?^h

a 456.
b 398.

c 426.
d 419.

e 479.
f 422.

g 377.
h 375.

Jacōbus respondit regi: "Vixi centum et triginta annos, nec adeptus sum senectūtem beātam avōrum meōrum:" tum bene precātus regi discessit ab eo.

Josēphus autem patrem et fratres suos collocāvit in optīmā parte Ægypti, eisque omnium rerum abundantiam suppeditāvit.

39. *Jacob requests to be interred in the Tomb of his Fathers.*

Jacōbus vixit septem et decem annos postquam commigrārat^a in Ægyptum.

Ubi sensit mortem sibi imminēre, accessīto Josēpho, dixit: "Si me amas, jura te id factūrum esse, quod a te petam,^b scilicet ut ne me sepelias in Ægypto, sed corpus meum transfēras ex hāc regiōne, et condas in sepulcro majōrum meōrum."

Josēphus autem. "Faciam," inquit, "quod jubes, pater."

"Jura ergo mihi," ait Jacōbus, "te certò id factūrum esse."

Josēphus jurāvit in verba patris.

40. *Joseph pays his last Duties to his Father.*

Ut vidit Josēphus extinctum patrem, ruit super eum flens, et osculātus est eum, luxitque illum diu.

Deinde præcepit medicis^c ut condirent corpus, et ipse cum fratribus multisque Ægyptiis patrem deportāvit in regiōnem Chanaan.

Ibi funus fecērunt cum magno planctu, et sepeliērunt corpus in speluncā, ubi jacēbant Abrahāmus et Isaācus, reversique sunt in Ægyptum.

^a 253, N.

^b 473.

^c 391.

41. *Joseph consoles his Brothers.*

Post mortem patris timēbant fratres Josēphi ne ulciscerētur injuriam, quam accepērat : misērunt igītur ad illum rogantes nomīne patris, ut eam obliviscerētur, sibique condonāret.

Quibus Josēphus respondit : “ Non est quod timeātis ;^a vos quidem malo in me anīmo fecistis ; sed Deus convertit illud in bonum : ego vos alam et familias vestras.”

Consolātus est eos plurīmis verbis, et lenīter cum illis locūtus est.

42. *The Death of Joseph.*

Josēphus vixit annos centum et decem ; quumque esset mortī proximū, convocāvit fratres suos, et illos admonuit se brevi moritūrum esse.

“ Ego,” inquit, “ jam morior : Deus vos non desēret, sed erit vobis^b præsidiū, et dedūcet vos aliquando ex Ægypto in regiōnem, quam patribus nostris promīit : oro vos atque obtestor ut illuc ossa mea deportētis.”

Deinde placidē obiit : corpus ejus conditum est, et in ferētro positum.

FABLES.

1. *The Fly.*

Quadrīgæ aliquot in stadio currēbant,^c quibus^d musca insidēbat.^e Maxīmo autem pulvĕre^f ab equis et currībus excitāto, musca dixit : “ Quantam vim pulvĕris^f excitāvi ! ”

a 467.

b 397.

c 237.

d 392.

e 447.

f 372.

Hæc fabŭla ad eos spectat, qui, cŭm ignāvi sint,^a aliēnam tamen gloriam sibi^b vindicāre solent.

2. *The Hawk and the Countryman.*

Accipiter cŭm columbam præcipiti insequerētur^a volātu,^d villam^e quandam ingressus a rustico^f captus est, quem blandè, ut se dimitteret,^g obsecrābat: “Non enim te læsi,” dicens.^h Cui rusticus: “Nec hæc,” respondit, “te læserat.”

Meritòⁱ pœnâ^j afficiuntur, qui innocentes^k lædère^l conantur.

3. *The Lion, the Ass, and the Hare.*

Cŭm quadrupēdes bellum contra volūcres^m suscepissent,ⁿ et leo dux^o copias suas recensēret,^p asinus et lepus præteribant.^q Ursus interrogāvit, ad quasnam res his^r uti posset?^s Leo respondit: “Asino utar tubicinē,^t et lepore tabellario.”

Nemo est tam parvus et humilis,^p cujus^t opēra non in aliquā re utilis esse possit.^u

4. *The Ass, the Ape, and the Mole.*

Querente asino, se cornibus^v carere;^w simiā verò, caudam sibi deesse; “Tacete,” inquit talpa, “qui me oculis^x captam esse videātis.”^y

a 458.	e 480.	i 493.	m 410.	q 367.	t 360.	w 479.
b 390.	f 431.	j 432.	n 459.	r 426.	u 460.	x 435.
c 459.	g 452.	k 356.	o 347.	s 471.	v 437.	y 468 & 365
d 430.	h 400.	l 478.	p 494.			

5. *The Reed and the Oak.*

Disceptābant de robōre quercus et arundo. Quercus exprobrābat arundīni^a mobilitātem,^b et^c quòd ea ad quamvis exiguam auram tremēret.^d Arundo tacēbat. Paulò pòst procella furit, et quercum, quæ ei^e resistēret,^f radicītus evellit; arundo autem, quæ cedēret^g vento, locum servat.

6. *The Nightingale and the Goldfinch.*

Luscinia et acanthis ante fenestram in caveis inclūsæ pendēbant. Luscinia incīpit cantum suum jucundissimum. Pater rogat filiolum,^e utra avium^h tam suavīter canat,ⁱ et ostendit utramque. Filius statim respondet: "Sanè hæc acanthis est, quæ^j sonos illos suavissimos edit; pennas enim habet pulcherrimas. Altēra verò avis satis prodit pennis,^k se^l suavīter canēre^m non posse."ⁿ

Hæc fabūla reprehendit illos, qui^j homīnes ex vestibus, formā, et conditionē tantum æstīmant.

7. *The Cuckoo and the Starling.*

Sturnum, qui ex urbe aufugērat, cucūlus interrogāvit: "Quid^o dicunt homīnes de cantu nostro? quid^o de lusciniā?" Sturnus: "Maximopēre," inquit, "laudant omnes cantum ejus." "Quid de alaudā?" "Permulti," respondet sturnus, "hujus etiam cantum laudant." "Et quid de coturnīce dicunt?" "Non desunt,^p qui voce ejus delectentur."^q "Quid tan-

a 390.	e 391.	i 471.	l 419.	o 399.
b 399.	f 468.	j 360.	m 478.	p 364.
c 494 & 400.	g 362½, 405, 400.	k 430.	n 479.	q 466.
d 474.	h 377.			

dem," rogat cucūlus, "de me iudicant?" "Hoc," inquit sturnus, "dicere nequeo; nusquam enim tui fit mentio." Irātus igitur cucūlus: "Ne inultus," inquit, "vivam,^a semper de me ipse loquar."

Hæc fabūla eos spectat, qui semper de se suisque meritis loquuntur.

8. *The Wolf, the Dog, and the Shepherd.*

Opilio quidam sævâ lue^b totum suum gregem perdidērat. Quod^c cūm lupus cognovisset, ad opiliōnem accessit, dolōrem socium ei significatūrus.^d "Ergōne verum^e est," inquit, "te tantam fecisse jactūram, totumque ovium gregem perdidisse? Heu! quàm tui^f me^g misēret! Quantus est dolor meus!" "Gratias ago," respondit opilio; "video te^h calamitāte meā vehementer commōtum."ⁱ "Semper enim," addit canis, "dolōre afficitur lupus, ubi ex aliōrum calamitāte ipse jactūram facit."

9. *The Pike and the Dolphin.*

Lucius, in amne quodam vivens, pulchritudīne,^j magnitudīne ac robōre cetēros ejusdem fluminis pisces longè excedēbat. Unde cuncti eum^k admirabantur, et tanquam regem præcipuè prosequēbantur honōre.^l Quare in superbiam elātus, majōrem principātum cœpit appetere. Relicto igitur amne,^m in quo multos annosⁿ regnaverat, mare est ingressus, ut et ipsius^o imperium sibi vindicāret. Sed offendens delphīnum^p miræ magnitudīnis, qui in illo regnābat, ita perterrefactus est, ut, quàm potērat celerrimè, in amnem suum refugēret,^q unde non ampliùs ausus est exire.

a 452.	d 481.	g 401.	j 435.	m 447.	p 480.
b 430.	e 358.	h 419.	k 399.	n 415.	q 452.
c 361 & 362.	f 380.	i Supply esse.	l 432.	o Supply maris	

Hæc fabŭla nos admōnet, ut rebus^a nostris contenti ea ne appetāmus,^b quæ nostris virībus^c longè sunt majōra.

10. *The dying Wolf and the Fox.*

Lupus moribundus vitam antè actam perpendēbat. “Malus quidem fui,” inquit, “neque tamen pessīmus. Multa malè feci, fateor, sed multum etiam boni^d perpetrāvi. Agnus aliquando balans, qui a grege aber-
ravērat, tam propè ad me accedēbat, ut facilè devorāre possem, sed parcēbam illi.^e Eōdem tempore^f convicia ab ove^g quādam in me jactāta æquissimo ferēbam anīmo,^h licèt a canibus nihil mihiⁱ metuendum esset.” “Atque hæc omnia ego testāri possum,” inquit vulpes. “Probè enim rem memīni. Nimīrum tum tempōris^d accīdit,^k cū os illud devorātum fauce hære-
ret, ad quod^l extrahendum gruis opem implorāre cogebāris.”

11. *The Apes and the two Travellers.*

Mendax^m et veraxⁿ simul iter^o facientes fortè in simiōrum^o terram venērunt. Quum unus e turbâ, qui se regem simiōrum fecērat, eos vidisset, tenēri eos^p jussit, ut audīret quid de se homīnes dicērent. Simul jubet omnes adstāre simios^p longo ordine^q dextrâ lævâque; sed sibi^r poni thronum, ut homīnum reges facere vidērat quondam. Tum homīnes in medium adductos rogat: “Qualisnam vobis^r esse videor, hospītes?” Respondit mendax: “Rex^t vidēris maximus.” “Quid^t hi quos mihi apparere vides?” “Hi comītes tui sunt, hi legāti et militum duces.” Mendacio laudātus cum turbâ suâ,^u impērat munus dari adulatōri. Tum ad

a 425.	d 377.	g 431.	j 482.	m 356.	p 419.	s 420.
b 452.	e 391.	h 430.	k 364.	n 480.	q 430.	t 371.
c 444.	f 440.	i 395.	l 487.	o 372.	r 390.	u 434.

verācem simius:“ “Et qualis tibi videor ego et illi, quos stare ante me vides?” Respondit ille: “Verus tu es simius, et simii omnes illi, qui similes tibi.” Irātus rex impērat illum dentibus et unguibus lacerāri, quòd vera dixērat.

Veritas multis odiōsa est.

12. *The Nightingale and the Cuckoo.*

Luscinia verno quodam die dulcissimè canēre cœpit. Puēri aliquot haud procul abērant in valle lusitantes. Hi cūm lusui^b essent intenti, lusciniæ cantu nihil^c movebantur. Non multò pòst cucūlus cœpit cuculāre. Continuò puēri lusu neglecto ei acclamāre,^d vocemque cucūli identidem imitāri. “Audisne, luscinia,”^e inquit cucūlus, “quanto me isti plausu excipiant,^f quantopēre cantu meo delectentur?”^g Luscinia, quæ nollet^g cum eo altercāri, nihil impediēbat, quòd minùs ille suam vocem mirarētur.^h Interea pastor fistulā canens cum puellāⁱ lento gradu præterit. Cucūlus itērum vociferātur novas laudes captans. At puella pastōrem^j allocūta: “Malè sit,”^k inquit, “huic cucūlo,^l qui cantum tuum odiōsā voce interstrēpit.” Quo audīto cūm cucūlus in pudōrem conjectus conticuisset,^m luscinia tam suaviter canēre cœpit, ut se ipsam superāre velle viderētur.ⁿ Pastor fistulam depōnens: “Cōsidāmus^k hīc,” inquit, “sub arbōre,ⁿ et lusciniā audiāmus.” Tum pastor et puella cantum lusciniæ certātīm laudāre cœpērunt, et diu tacīti intentis auribus^o sedent. Ad postrēmum adēò capta est puella sonōrum dulcedīne,^o ut lacrymæ quòdque erumpērent.^h Tum luscinia ad cucūlum conversa: “Videsne,” inquit, “quantūm ab imperitōrum opinionibus prudentiōrum iudicia dissent?^l Una sanè ex istis lacrymis, quāmvīs muta,

a Supply dixit.

b 389.

c 409.

d Supply cœpērunt.

e 420.

f 471

g 468.

h 452.

i 434.

j 407.

k 451.

l 398.

m 459.

n 411.

o 430

locupletior tamen est artis meæ testis, quàm inconditus iste puerorum clamor, quem tantopere jactabas.”

Monet fabula, magnorum artificum opera non ex vulgi opinione, sed ex prudentum existimatione esse censenda.*

13. *The Sun and the Stars.*

De principatu contendebant sidera ;

Sol oritur : omnis cessat hinc contentio.

Procærum superbia deficit, cum rex adest.

14. *The Dog and the two Hares.*

Unum insecutus in campo leporem canis,

Videt alterum, et eum similiter studet insæqui ;

Dum verò utrumque capere vult, neutrum capit.

Sibi ipsa semper aviditas nimia officit.

15. *The Lizard and the Tortoise.*

“ Tui^b me^c miseret,” aiēbat testudīni

Lacerta, “ quæ, quòcunque libeat^d vadere,”

Tuam ipsa tecum ferre cogāris^e domum.”

“ Quod utile,” inquit illa, “ non grave est onus.”

WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT

1. Londinê e mercatoribus ditioribus aliquis puërum orbem et egenum recepit in familiam. Qui^f cum per

a 482.

b 380.

c 401.

d 450.

e 476.

f 468.

g 362.

ætatūlam nemīni^a posset opĕram alīquam commodāre, negligunt eum, atque in ædibus sinunt libĕrē vagārī. Is verò, cui^b Richardus Vittington nomen fuit, hoc sibi sponte^c sumpsit negotii,^d ut acus abjectāque funiculōrum præsegmīna legĕret curiosēque custodiret. Quodsi acum dyodecādē aut funiculōrum fasciculū colle-gisset, ad herum detūlit. Herus verò hac re delectabā-tur, quippe qui puĕrum olim parcum futūrum^e et fidĕlem, inde intelligĕret.^f Atque ab eo inde tempōre magis eum curāre,^g imò diligĕre.^h

2. Interea verò accīdit, ut ostiarius vellet pullos felīnos in aquas projicĕre. Adit herum^h puer, rogatque ut permittat sibi felem parvūlam educāre, quam adultam vendat.ⁱ Quo^j annuente alit puer et edūcit felicūlam. Aliquo tempōre^k pōst navim^l parat herus, quā peregrīnas in terras merces venum^m mittĕret.ⁱ Qui^j cūm in eo esset, ut navim, rectĕne ea instructa sit,ⁿ necne, lustrāret, obviām ei^o fit puer felem in sinu gerens. “Quid?” acclāmat herūs, “an non et tu habes, Ri-charde,^p quod venum^m mittas?”^q “Ah! bene quidem tute scis,” respondet puer, “egĕnum me^r esse, neque habĕre quidquam, præterquam hanc felem.” “Quidni hancece tuam felem misĕris?” Quo audīto puer ac-celĕrat ad navim, felemque impōnit.

3. Solvit navis, atque post menses alīquot ad terram hactĕnus incognītam appellit. Escendunt,^r regem hīc regnāre comperiunt. Qui^j cūm audisset^s peregrīnos^t appulisse, arcessit eōrum^d alīquos, mensæque^u adhībet. At verò in maxīmā cibariōrum copiā vix gustandi^u ea^v fuit potestas. Namque omne cubicūlum obsidebātur murībus, iūque protervĕ gregatimque discursēbant^w in mensā, cibum invadēbant, quin bolum convivis^x e manu

a 390.	e Supply esse.	i 465.	m Supply ad.	q 419.	u 485
b 396.	f 4 8.	j 362.	n 471.	r 364.	v 483
c 433.	g Supply capit.	k 440.	o 398.	s 459.	w 237
d 377.	h 407.	l 117.	p 420.	t 392.	

præripiēbant. Neque ratiōnem quisquam invenire potuit opprimendi^a hæc animalia, quàmvis ingentem pecuniæ vim præmio^b rex proposuisset.^c Id ubi hospites animadvertērent,^d regi dixerunt attulisse sese^e animal, quod mures hos ad unum omnes facile posset^f delere.

4. Apportata dein felis hem! quam stragem dedit murium! post semihoram nullus erat in toto cubiculo, quem vidēres^g audiresve. Quâ re^h rex perinde ac de regno aliquo donato gaudet, atque felem ducenties mille imperialibusⁱ emit, ut qui esset^j supra fidem opulentus. Quo^k facto domum^l nautæ properaverunt. Quod si mercator ille Londiniensis, navarchus,^m fraudulentus fuisset et fallax homo, rem omnem,ⁿ ut gesta erat, Richardum^o celasset,^o aurumque ad suos usus convertisset.^o Sed probiorem eo^p hominem vix invenisses.^o Nam simul atque audiērat, quantam pecuniam nautæ e fele fecissent,^d puero^k arcessito rem omnem aperit, spondetque sese^e aurum ipsi justo tempore^q redditurum.^r

5. Jubet eum^e mercatūram^e doceri, et cum pergret puer in fide, assiduitate, et parsimoniâ, dedit adulto ei filiam, quam habebat unam, in matrimonium, eumque decedens heredemⁱ ex asse instituit. Atque ita Richardus Vittington facultates sibi comparavit quàm amplissimas eâ, quam a pueritiâ inde adamarat,^u parsimoniâ. Fors quidem hac in re partem haud levissimam sibi deposcit, neque tamen non parsimonia puëri fuit eorum, quæ evenērunt, causa prima. Namque nemo nisi parcus felem, quò posset^o olim vendere eam, aluisset;^o neque impetrasset fortè ab hero, nisi antè ejus favorem parsimoniâ suâ sibi conciliasset, potestatem feliculam^v hanc pro suâ habendi.^a Atque adeò casus ille prosperrimus non evenisset.

a 485.	e 419.	i 439.	m 347.	q 440.	u 253, N
b 397.	f 472.	j 468.	n 405.	r Supply esse.	v 452.
c 455.	g 467.	k 447.	o 450.	s 408 & 405.	w 483
d 471.	h 427.	l 417	v 444.	t 404.	

VOCABULARY.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS.

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

- A, ab, or abs, prep. *from*; *by*, 431; *of*.
- Abdūco, ěre, xi, ctum, a. (ab & duco,) *to take away*.
- Abeo, ěre, ii, ětum, irr. n. 301, (ab & eo,) *to depart*; *to go out*.
- Abĕram, &c. See *Absum*.
- Aberro, ěre, āvi, ātum, n. (ab & erro,) *to stray*.
- Abii, &c. See *Abeo*.
- Abiectus, a, um, part. *thrown away*; *cast off*: from
- Abjicio, ěre, jĕci, jectum, a. (ab & jacio,) *to throw away*; *to throw*.
- Abrahāmus, i, m. *Abraham, the first of the Jewish patriarchs*.
- Abs. See *A*.
- Absens, tis, part. *absent*: from
- Absum, esse, fui, irr. n. 258, (ab & sum,) *to be absent or distant*.
- Abundans, tis, part. (abundo,) *abounding*.
- Abundantia, æ, f. *abundance*; *plenty*: from
- Abundo, ěre, āvi, ātum, n. (ab & undo,) *to abound*.
- Ac, conj. *and*.
- Acanthis, Idis, f. *a goldfinch*.
- Accēdens, tis, part.: from
- Accēdo, ěre, cessi, cessum, n. (ad & cedo,) *to come to or near*; *to approach*.
- Accelĕro, ěre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. (ad & celĕro,) *to hasten*; *to make haste*.
- Accĕpi. See *Accipio*.
- Accessi. See *Accēdo*.
- Accĕdo, ěre, cĕdi, n. (ad & cado,) *to happen*.
- Accido, ěre, cĕdi, cĕsum, a. (ad & cædo,) *to cut*; *to cut down*; *to destroy*.
- Accio, ěre, ěvi & ěi, ětum, a. (ad & cio,) *to send for*.
- Accipio, ěre, cĕpi, ceptum, a. (ad & capio,) *to receive*; *to take*; *to admit*; *to accept of*.
- Accipĕter, tris, m. *a hawk*.
- Acclāmo, ěre, āvi, ātum, n. (ad & clamo,) *to cry out*; *to shout*; *to huzza*.
- Accusātus, a, um, part. *being accused*: from
- Accūso, ěre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & causa,) *to accuse*.
- Acer, acris, acre, adj. 147, *fierce*.
- Acerbus, a, um, adj. *morose*; *severe*.
- Achæi, ōrum, m. pl. *the Achæans*.
- Achilles, is, m. *Achilles*.

- Acies, ĕi, f. *an army in battle-array.*
 Actio, ōnis, f. (ago,) *action.*
 Actus, a, um, part. (ago,) *done; finished: vita antē acta, past life.*
 Acus, ūs, f. 128, *a needle.*
 Ad, prep. *to; at; for; according to.*
 Adāmo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & amo,) *to love greatly.*
 Addico, ĕre, ixi, ictum, a. (ad & dico,) *to give up; to devote.*
 Addo, ĕre, dīdi, dītum, a. (ad & do,) *to add; to give.*
 Addūco, ĕre, uxi, uctum, a. (ad & duco,) *to bring; to lead.*
 Adductus, a, um, part. (addūco,) *being brought.*
 Adeò, adv. (ad & eò,) *so; so far.*
 Adeo, ĩre, ii, ĩtum, irr. n. 301, (ad & eo,) *to go to.*
 Adeptus, a, um, part. (adipiscor.)
 Adest. *See Adsum.*
 Adhibeo, ĕre, ui, ĩtum, a. (ad & habeo,) *to use; to employ; to admit; to receive: adhibĕre fidem, to give credit to; to believe.*
 Adhibendus, a, um, part. (adhibeo.)
 Adhuc, adv. (ad & huc,) *hitherto; as yet; still.*
 Adii, &c. *See Adeo.*
 Adīmo, ĕre, ĕmi, emptum, a. (ad & emo,) *to take away.*
 Adipiscor, i, adeptus sum, dep. (ad & apiscor,) *to acquire; to attain to; to reach.*
 Adjūto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq. 318, (adjūvo,) *to assist.*
 Administro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. & a. (ad & ministro,) *to manage; to direct.*
 Admiror, āri, ātus sum, dep. (ad & miror,) *to admire.*
 Admitto, ĕre, ĩsi, ĩssum, a. (ad & mitto,) *to admit; to commit.*
 Admoneo, ĕre, ui, ĩtum, a. (ad & moneo,) *to admonish.*
 Adolescens, tis, c. *a youth: from*
 Adolesco, ĕre, olĕvi, ultum, n. (ad & olesco,) *to grow up.*
 Adōrans, tis, part.: *from*
 Adōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & oro,) *to adore; to reverence.*
 Adstans, tis, part.: *from*
 Adsto, stāre, stīti, n. (ad & sto,) *to stand near.*
 Adsum, esse, fui, irr. n. 258, (ad & sum,) *to be present.*
 Adulātor, ōris, m. (adūlor,) *a flatterer.*
 Adultus, a, um, part. (adolesco,) *grown up.*
 Advĕho, ĕre, vexi, vectum, a. (ad & veho,) *to bear; to carry.*
 Advenio, ĩre, ĕni, entum, n. (ad & venio,) *to come; to arrive.*
 Adventus, ūs, m. (advenio,) *an arrival; a coming.*
 Adversus, a, um, adj. *adverse: res adversæ, misfortunes; adversity: si quid adversi, if any misfortune: from*
 Adverto, ĕre, verti, versum, a. (ad & verito,) *to turn to.*
 Advōlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (ad & volo,) *to fly or hasten to.*
 Ædes, is, *a temple, and pl. Ædes, ium, f. a house, temples.*
 Ædificio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ædes & facio,) *to build.*
 Ædui, ōrum, m. pl. *the Æduans.*
 Ænĕas, æ, m. *Æneas.*
 Ægyptius, a, um, adj. *Egyptian; subs. an Egyptian: from*
 Ægyptus, i. f. 52, *Egypt.*
 Æquālis, e, adj. *equal; contemporary.*
 Æquor, ōris, n. *a sea: from*
 Æquus, a, um, adj. *ior, issimus, equal; calm; unruffled.*
 Æs, æris, n. *brass; a statue.*
 Æschĭnes, is, m. *Æschines, a Grecian orator.*
 Æstas, ātis, f. *summer.*
 Æstĭmo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to estimate; to value.*
 Ætas, ātis, f. *age.*
 Ætatūla, æ, f. dim. (ætas,) *a tender age.*
 Æternus, a, um, adj. *eternal.*
 Ætōli, ōrum, m. pl. *the Ætolians; the inhabitants of Ætolia, a country of Greece.*
 Affĕro, ferre, attūli, allātum, irr. a. (ad & fero,) 294, *to bring; to allege; to plead.*

- Afficio**, ěre, fĕci, fectum, a. (ad & facio,) *to affect*; afficĕre pœnà, *to punish*; dolĕre, *to grieve*.
- Affigo**, ěre, xi, xum, a. (ad & figo,) *to fix upon*.
- Africānus**, i, m. *Africanus*.
- Agens**, tis, part. (ago,) *driving*.
- Ager**, agri, m. *a field*; *a territory*.
- Aggredior**, grĕdi, gressus sum, dep. (ad & gradior,) *to attack*; *to assault*.
- Agĭto**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq. (ago,) 318, *to shake*.
- Agnosco**, ěre, ōvi, ĭtum, a. (ad & nosco,) *to recognize*.
- Agnus**, i, m. *a lamb*.
- Ago**, agĕre, egi, actum, a. *to drive*; *to act*; *to do*; *to lead*: gratias agĕre, *to give thanks*.
- Agricŏla**, æ, m. (ager & colo,) *a husbandman*.
- Ah!** int. *ah! alas!*
- Aio**, ais, ait, def. 310, *to say*.
- Aiuda**, æ, f. *a lark*.
- Alexander**, dri, m. *Alexander, a king of Macedonia*.
- Alexandria**, æ, f. *Alexandria, a city of Egypt*.
- Algor**, ōris, m. *cold*.
- Aliĕnus**, a, um, adj. (alius,) *belonging to another or to others*; *foreign*: a nobis aliĕnum, *at variance with our character*: subs. *a stranger*; *a foreigner*.
- Aliquando**, adv. (alius & quando,) *once*; *formerly*; *at length*; *finally*.
- Aliquis**, -qua, -quod & -quid, pro. (alius & quis,) 206, *some*; *some one*; *any*.
- Aliquot**, ind. adj. (alius & quot,) *some*; *several*.
- Alius**, a, ud, adj. 144, *other*; *another*.
- Alĭo**, alĕre, alui, alĭtum or altum, a. *to maintain*; *to feed*; *to support*; *to strengthen*.
- Allocŭtus**, a, um, part. *addressing*: from
- Allŏquor**, lŏqui, locŭtus sum, dep. (ad & loquor,) *to speak to*; *to address*.
- Alter**, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. 144, *another*; *the other*.
- Altercor**, āri, ātus sum, dep. (alter,) *to dispute*; *to wrangle*.
- Altus**, a, um, adj. *high*; *lofty*; *deep*.
- Ambĭtus**, ūs, m. *bribery*.
- Amicĕ**, adv. (amicus,) *in a friendly manner*.
- Amicitia**, æ, f. *friendship*: from
- Amicus**, i, m. *a friend*.
- Amicus**, a, um, adj. ior, issĭmus, (amo,) *friendly*.
- Amitto**, ěre, niĭsi, missum, a. (a & mitto,) *to lose*.
- Amnis**, is, d. 96, *a river*.
- Amo**, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to love*: si me amas, *if you love me*, or *I pray you*.
- Amŏenus**, a, um, adj. *pleasant*.
- Amor**, ōris, m. (amo,) *love*; *affection*.
- Ampius**, i, m. *Ampius, a Roman*.
- Ampliŭs**, adv. (comp. of amplĕ,) *more*: non ampliŭs, *no more*.
- Amplus**, a, um, adj. ior, issĭmus, *great*.
- An**, adv. & conj. of doubt or interrogation; in *indirect* questions, *whether*; in *direct* questions, it is not translated.
- Anchŏra**, æ, f. *an anchor*.
- Ancus**, i, m. *Ancus, a Roman king*.
- Ango**, ěre, anxi, a. *to strangle*; *to trouble*.
- Anĭma**, æ, f. *the life*; *the soul*.
- Anĭmadverto**, ěre, verti, versum, a. (anĭmus & adverto,) *to observe*; *to perceive*.
- Anĭmal**, ālis, n. (anĭma,) *a creature*; *an animal*.
- Anĭmus**, i, m. *the mind*; *the disposition*; *the soul*; *courage*: esto bono anĭmo, *be of good courage*; *take courage*.
- Annĭbal**, ālis, m. *Hannibal, a Carthaginian general*.
- Annŏna**, æ, f. (annus,) *provisions*.
- Annŭlus**, i, m. *a ring*.
- Annuens**, tis, part. *consenting*: from
- Annuo**, ěre, ui, n. (ad & nuo,) *to consent*.
- Annus**, i, m. *a year*.
- Ante**, prep. *before*; antĕ, adv. *before*; *formerly*.

- Antēquam, adv. (antē & quām,) *before.*
- Antiōchus, i, m. *Antiochus, a king of Syria.*
- Antonius, i, m. *Antony, a Roman general.*
- Antrum, i, n. *a cave.*
- Anxius, a, um, adj. *anxious; solicitous.*
- Apennīus, i, m. *the Apennines.*
- Aper, apri, m. *a wild boar.*
- Aperio, ire, ui, tum, a. (a & pario,) *to open; to disclose.*
- Apis, is, f. *a bee.*
- Appareo, ēre, ui, n. (ad & pareo,) *to appear; to be seen; to attend; to wait on.*
- Appello, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & pello,) *to call.*
- Appello, ēre, pūli, pulsum, a. (ad & pello,) *to approach; to arrive.*
- Appētens, tis, adj. *desirous; fond; appetentior famæ, too fond of fame; from*
- Appēto, ēre, ivi, itum, a. (ad & peto,) *to desire; to try to obtain; to pursue; to covet.*
- Appius, a, um, adj. *Appian.*
- Appius, i, m. *Appius, a Roman.*
- Appōno, ēre, sui, sītum, a. (ad & pono,) *to serve up; to set before one.*
- Apportātus, a, um, part. *being brought; from*
- Apporto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ad & porto,) *to bring.*
- Apprehendo, ēre, di, sum, a. (ad & prehendo,) *to lay hold of; to seize.*
- Apud, prep. *with; near; before; at: with the name of a person, it often signifies at the house of.*
- Apulia, æ, f. *Apulia, a country of Italy.*
- Aqua, æ, f. *water.*
- Aquila, æ, f. 66 & 80, *an eagle.*
- Ara, æ, f. *an altar.*
- Arar, āris, m. *the river Arar, now the Saone, in France.*
- Arbitror, āri, ātus sum, dep. (arbitr,) *to think; to consider.*
- Arbor, ōris, f. *a tree.*
- Arcadia, æ, f. *Arcadia, a mountainous country of Greece.*
- Arceo, ēre, ui, a. *to drive away; to debar.*
- Arcessītus, a, um, part. *being called; from*
- Arcesso, ēre, ivi, itum, a. *to send for; to invite.*
- Archimēdes, is, m. *Archimedes, a celebrated mathematician of Syracuse.*
- Arcus, ūs, m. *a bow; pluvius arcus, the rainbow.*
- Arduus, a, um, adj. *difficult.*
- Argenteus, a, um, adj. (argentum,) *of silver; silver.*
- Arguo, ēre, ui, ūtum, a. *to accuse; to blame.*
- Ariovistus, i, m. *Ariovistus, a German king.*
- Aristīdes, is, m. *Aristides, a Grecian general.*
- Aristotēles, is, m. *Aristotle, an eminent Grecian philosopher.*
- Arma, ōrum, n. pl. *arms.*
- Armentum, i, n. *a herd.*
- Arōma, ātis, n. *a spice.*
- Ars, tis, f. *art; skill.*
- Artifex, icis, c. (ars & facio,) *an artist.*
- Artus, ūs, m. *a joint; a limb.*
- Arundo, inis, f. 94 & 105, *a reed.*
- Arx, cis, f. 115 & 95, *a citadel; a fortress.*
- As, assis, m. *a unit; a whole; a piece of money.*
- Asīnus, i, m. *an ass.*
- Asper, ĉra, ĉrum, adj. *rough; calamitous; perilous.*
- Asporto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (abs & porto,) *to carry away.*
- Assecūtus, a, um, part. (assēquor.)
- Assentior, iri, sus sum, dep. (ad & sentio,) *to assent.*
- Assēquor, i, cūtus sum, dep. (ad & sequor,) *to overtake; to come up with; to reach.*
- Assiduitas, ātis, f. (assiduus,) *industry.*
- Assuesco, ēre, suēvi, ētum, n. & a. (ad & suesco,) *to accustom one's self; to be wont or used.*

At, conj. *but*.
 Ater, tra, trum, adj. 143, *black*.
 Athénæ, árum, f. pl. *Athens, the most celebrated city of Greece*.
 Athenienses, ium, m. pl. *the Athenians; the citizens of Athens*.
 Atque, conj. *and*.
 Atticus, i, m. *Atticus, a distinguished Roman*.
 Attúli, &c. *See Affëro*.
 Auctor, ôris, c. (augeo,) *an author; a leader; a head*.
 Auctoritas, âtis, f. (auctor,) *authority*.
 Audacia, æ, f. (audax,) *audacity*.
 Audeo, ère, ausus sum, n. pass. *to dare*.
 Audiendi, ger. : from
 Audio, ire, ïvi, ïtum, a. 280, *to hear*.
 Auditus, a, um, part. (audio.)
 Aufugio, ère, i, ïtum, n. (ab & fugio,) *to escape; to fly from*.
 Aura, æ, f. *a gentle gale*.
 Aureus, a, um, adj. *of gold; golden*.
 Auris, is, f. *an ear*.
 Aurum, i, n. *gold*.
 Ausus, a, um, part. (audeo.)
 Aut, conj. *or*.
 Autem, conj. *but*.
 Auxilium, i, n. *aid; assistance; auxiliaries*.
 Avaritia, æ, f. *avarice; from*
 Avârus, a, um, adj. *avaricious*.
 Avello, ère, velli or vulsi, vulsum, a. (a & vello,) *to pluck off*.
 Avertô, ère, verti, versum, a. (a & verto,) *to turn away*.
 Aviditas, âtis, f. *greediness; eagerness; from*
 Avîdus, a, um, adj. ior, issîmus, *desirous; eager; fond; avaricious*.
 Avis, is, f. *a bird*.
 Avus, i, m. *a grandfather; an ancestor*.
 Axis, is, m. *the axis, (of the earth or heavens.)*

B.

Babÿlon, ônis, f. 52, *Babylon, the capital of Chaldea*

Balans, tis, part. *bleating; from*
 Balo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. *to bleat*.
 Bandusia, æ, f. *Bandusia, a fountain in Italy*.
 Beâtê, adv. *happily; from*
 Beâtus, a, um, adj. (beo,) *happy*.
 Belgæ, ârum, m. pl. *the Belgians, people in the northern part of Gaul*.
 Bellum, i, n. *war*.
 Bene, adv. *melius, optîmè, well*.
 Benefacio, ère, fëci, factum, n. (bene & facio,) *to benefit*.
 Beneficium, i, n. (benefacio,) *a benefit; a favor*.
 Benignè, adv. (benignus,) *kindly*.
 Benjamînus, i, m. *Benjamin*.
 Bibo, ère, i, ïtum, a. *to drink*.
 Biduum, i, n. (bis & dies,) *two days*.
 Biennium, i, n. (bis & annus,) *two years*.
 Blandè, adv. (blandus,) *gently; courteously*.
 Bolus, i, m. *a morsel*.
 Bonum, i, n. *a good; a good thing; a blessing; from*
 Bonus, a, um, adj. comp. *melior, sup. optîmus, 177, good*.
 Bos, bovis, c. 125, *an ox; a cow*.
 Brevis, e, adj. *short; brief; brevi, or brevi tempore, in a short time*.
 Brutus, i, m. *Brutus, a Roman*.
 Byssînus, a, um, adj. (byssus,) *of fine linen*.

C.

C, an abbreviation of *Caius*.
 Cado, ère, cecîdi, casum, n. *to fall; to fail; to perish*.
 Cædo, ère, cecîdi, cæsum, a. *to cut; to slay*.
 Cæcus, a, um, adj. *blind*.
 Cælum. *See Cœlum*.
 Cæsar, âris, m. *Julius Cæsar, the first Roman emperor*.
 Cæsus, a, um, part. (cædo,) *slain*.
 Caius, i, m. *Caius, a common Roman prænomen*.
 Calamitas, âtis, f. (calâmus,) *loss; calamity; misfortune*.
 Calamitôsus, a, um, adj. (calamitas,) *unhappy*.

- Calchas, antis, m. *Calchas, a Grecian augur.*
- Calendæ, Ærum, f. pl. *the Calends; the first day of the month.*
- Calpurnius, i, m. *Culpurnius, a Roman.*
- Camelus, i, m. *a camel.*
- Camillus, i, m. *Camillus, a Roman.*
- Campus, i, m. *a plain; a field.*
- Canens, tis, part. (cano,) *singing; playing.*
- Caninius, i. m. *Caninius, a Roman, who was consul only seven hours.*
- Canis, is, c. 53, *a dog.*
- Canistrum, i, n. *a basket; a bread-basket.*
- Cano, ère, cecini, cantum, a. *to sing; to play upon a musical instrument: gallus canit, the cock crows.*
- Cantus, ùs, m. (cano,) *a song.*
- Capio, ère, cepi, captum, a. 276, *to take; to capture; to seize; to captivate.*
- Capitalis, e, adj. (caput,) *capital: res capitalis, a capital crime.*
- Captans, tis, part. *seeking for: from*
- Capto, Ære, Ævi, Ætum, a. freq. (capio,) *to seek or strive for.*
- Captus, a, um, part. (capio,) *having been seized; taken; captivated; charmed: captus oculis, blind.*
- Capua, Æ, f. *Capua, a city of Campania, in Italy.*
- Caput, itis, n. 99, *a head; a capital city.*
- Carcer, èris, m. *a prison.*
- Careo, ère, ui, n. *to be without; to be in want; to be destitute of.*
- Carmen, inis, n. 107 & 99, *a poem; a song.*
- Caro, carnis, f. *flesh.*
- Carpo, ère, carpsi, carptum, a. *to crop.*
- Carthaginiensis, e, adj. *Carthaginian: subs. a Carthaginian: from*
- Carthago, inis, f. 105 & 52, *Carthage, a city in the northern part of Africa.*
- Carus, a, um, adj. ior, issimus, *dear.*
- Casa, Æ, f. *a cottage.*
- Caseus, i, m. *a cheese.*
- Castra, òrum, n. pl. *a camp.*
- Casula, Æ, f. dim. (casa,) *a little cottage.*
- Casus, ùs, m. (cado,) *an event; a misfortune; chance; accident.*
- Catilius, Æ, m. 51, *Catiline, a profligate Roman, who conspired against the government of his country.*
- Cato, ònis, m. *Cato, the name of a Roman family.*
- Cavarinus, i, m. *Cavarinus, a king of the Senones, in Gaul.*
- Cavea, Æ, f. *a cage.*
- Cauda, Æ, f. *a tail.*
- Causa, Æ, f. *a cause; a reason: causâ, on account of.*
- Cecidi. *See Cado.*
- Cedo, ère, cessi, cessum, n. *to yield; to depart.*
- Celer, èris, ère, adj. *swift.*
- Celeritas, atis, f. (celer,) *swiftness; despatch.*
- Celeriter, adv. celerius, celerrimè, (celer,) *swiftly; quickly.*
- Celo, Ære, Ævi, Ætum, a. *to conceal; to conceal from.*
- Censeo, ère, ui, um, a. *to judge; to estimate; to suppose.*
- Censendus, a, um, part. (censeo.)
- Centum, num. adj. pl. ind. 165, *a hundred.*
- Centurio, ònis, m. (centum,) *a centurion.*
- Cepi. *See Capio.*
- Certatim, adv. (certo,) *earnestly.*
- Certè or Certò, adv. (certus,) *certainly.*
- Certus, a, um, adj. ior, issimus, *certain.*
- Cervix, icis, f. *the neck.*
- Cervus, i, m. *a stag.*
- Cesso, Ære, Ævi, Ætum, n. *to cease; to stop.*
- Ceterus, èra, èrum, adj. *other; the other.*
- Chanaan, ind. *Canaan.*
- Cibaria, òrum, n. pl. *food; provisions: from*
- Cibus, i, m. *food; viand.*
- Cicero, ònis, m. *Cicero, an illustrious Roman orator.*

- Cilicium, i, n. *cloth of goat's hair; sackcloth.*
 Cimbri, ōrum, m. pl. *the Cimbrians.*
 Circiter, adv. *about; nearly.*
 Circum, prep. *around.*
 Circumdātus, a, um, part. *built around: from*
 Circumdo, dāre, dēdi, dātum, a. (circum & do,) *to put or build around.*
 Circumsideo, ēre, sēdi, sessum, a. (circum & sedeo,) *to besiege.*
 Circumstans, tis, part.: *from*
 Circumsto, āre, stēti, stātum, a. (circum & sto,) *to stand around.*
 Circumvolito, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq. (circum & volito,) *to keep flying round; to hover round.*
 Citātus, a, um, part. (cieo,) *excited: equo citāto, at full gallop: from*
 Cito, āre. āvi, ātum, a. freq. (cieo,) *to excite.*
 Citō, adv. *quickly.*
 Civis, is, c. *a citizen.*
 Civitas, ātis, f. (civis,) *a state; a city.*
 Clamor, ōris, m. (clamo,) 92 & 106, *a shout.*
 Classis, is, f. *a fleet.*
 Clementer, adv. (clemens,) *kindly.*
 Cneius, i, m. *Cneius, a Roman prænomen.*
 Codrus, i, m. *Codrus, the last king of the Athenians.*
 Cœlum, i, n. sing. *heaven.*
 Cœno, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (cœna,) *to sup.*
 Cœpi, isse, def. 307, *I begin or I began.*
 Cogitandi, ger.: *from*
 Cogito, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to think; to reflect.*
 Cogo, ēre, coēgi, coactum, a. (con & ago,) *to compel; to force.*
 Cognitus, a, um, part. *known: from*
 Cognosco, ēre, nōvi, nītum, a. (con & nosco,) *to learn; to hear; to know.*
 Cohors, tis, f. *a cohort.*
 Collacrȳmans, tis, part.: *from*
 Collacrȳmo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (con & lacrȳmo,) *to weep with; to weep.*
 Collēga, æ, m. *a colleague.*
 Colligo, ēre, lēgi, lectum, a. (con & lego,) *to collect.*
 Collis, is, m. *a hill.*
 Collōco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & loco,) *to place; to set.*
 Collum, i, n. *the neck.*
 Colo, ēre, colui, cultum, a. *to respect.*
 Colonia, æ, f. (colōnus,) *a colony.*
 Columba, æ, f. *a dove; a pigeon.*
 Comēdo, ēre, ēdi, ēsum, a. (con & edo,) *to eat up; to devour.*
 Comes, itis, c. (cum & eo,) *a companion; an attendant.*
 Commemōro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & memōro,) *to mention.*
 Commīgro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (con & migro,) *to remove.*
 Committo, ēre, īsi, issum, a. (con & mitto,) *to commit; to intrust.*
 Commōdo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (commōdus,) *to give; to afford.*
 Commōdum, i, n. *profit; interest; advantage.*
 Commoneo, ēre, uī, itum, a. (con & moneo,) *to remind; to admonish.*
 Commoveo, ēre, ōvi, ōtum, a. (con & moveo,) *to move.*
 Commōtus, a, um, part. (commoveo,) *moved; affected.*
 Commūnis, e, adj. *common.*
 Compāro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & paro,) *to acquire.*
 Compello, ēre, ūli, ulsum, a. (con & pello,) *to force; to compel; to drive.*
 Comperio, ire, pēri, pertum, a. (con & pario,) *to learn; to be informed.*
 Complector, i, xus sum, dep. (con & plecto,) *to surround; to embrace.*
 Complexus, a, um, part. (complector.)
 Comprōbo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & probō,) *to confirm; to verify.*
 Compulsus, a, um, part. (compello,) *driven.*
 Concēdo, ēre, cessi, cessum, a. & n. (con & cedo,) *to go; to retire.*
 Concilio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (concilium,) *to conciliate.*
 Concilium, i, n. *a council; an assembly.*

- Conclāve, is, n. (con & clavis,) a chamber; a hall.
- Condemno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & damno,) to condemn.
- Condio, ire, ivi, itum, a. to season; to embalm.
- Conditus, a, um, part. (condio.)
- Conditio, ōnis, f. condition; circumstances: from
- Condo, ěre, ĩdi, itum, a. (con & do,) to found; to build; to conceal; to bury; to place.
- Condōno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & dono,) to remit; to pardon; to forgive.
- Confectus, a, um, part. (conficio,) consumed; destroyed; wasted.
- Confĕro, conferre, contŭli, collātum, a. irr. (con & fero,) 294, to bring together: conferre se, to betake one's self; to go.
- Confestim, adv. immediately.
- Conficio, ěre, ěci, ectum, a. (con & facio,) to make; to prepare; to overpower; to consume.
- Confirmo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & firmo,) to encourage; to assert.
- Confiteor, ěri, fessus sum, dep. (con & fateor,) to confess; to acknowledge.
- Conflictus, ūs, m. (confliĝo,) a collision.
- Congĕro, ěre, essi, estum, a. (con & gero,) to collect; to heap up.
- Conjector, ōris, m. (conjicio,) a soothsayer; an interpreter of dreams.
- Conjectus, a, um, part. being thrown or cast: in pudōrem, being brought to shame: from
- Conjicio, ěre, jĕci, jectum, a. (con & jacio,) to throw.
- Conjux, ūgis, c. (con & jungo,) a spouse; a husband; a wife.
- Conor, āri, ātus sum, dep. to strive; to endeavor.
- Conscribo, ěre, scripsi, scriptum, a. (con & scribo,) to write together.
- Conscriptus, a, um, part. (conscribo,) patres conscripti, conscript fathers, a title of Roman senators.
- Consensus, ūs, m. (consentio,) consent.
- Considĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. to consider; to think of.
- Consido, ěre, ědi, essum, n. (con & sideo,) to sit down together.
- Consilium, i, n. (consŭlo,) wisdom; counsel; advice; a council; a design; sagacity.
- Consisto, ěre, stĭti, n. (con & sisto,) to consist in; to stop; to draw up; to post one's self.
- Consolatio, ōnis, f. (consŏlor,) consolation; comfort.
- Consolātus, a, um, part. from
- Consŏlor, āri, ātus sum, dep. to console; to comfort.
- Conspectus, ūs, m. sight; presence.
- Conspergo, ěre, si, sum, a. (con & spargo,) to sprinkle; to moisten.
- Conspicio, ěre, exi, ectum, a. (con & specio,) to see; to behold; to perceive.
- Constituto, ěre, ui, ūtum, a. (con & statuo,) to establish; to make; to place; to set.
- Consto, āre, stĭti, n. (con & sto,) to consist of; to cost.
- Construo, ěre, struxi, structum, a. (con & struo,) to build; to construct.
- Consuetŭdo, ĩnis, f. (consuesco,) custom; practice.
- Consul, ūlis, m. (consŭlo,) a consul.
- Consulātus, ūs, m. (consul,) a consulship.
- Consŭlo, ěre, ui, tum, n. & a. to consult; to provide for; to regard.
- Consŭmo, ěre, sumpsi, sumptum, a. (con & sumo,) to consume.
- Consumptus, a, um, part. (consŭmo.)
- Contendo, ěre, tendi, tentum, a. (con & tendo,) to contend.
- Contemno, ěre, tempsi, temptum, a. (con & temno,) to contemn; to despise.
- Contentio, ōnis, f. (contendo,) contention.
- Contentus, a, um, adj. (contineo,) content.

Conticesco, ēre, tīcui, n. inc. (conticeo,) *to keep silence.*
 Contineo, ēre, tīnui, tentum, a. (con & teneo,) *to hold; to keep; to restrain.*
 Continuū, adv. *immediately*: from
 Continuus, a, um, adj. (contineo,) *continual; successive.*
 Contra, prep. *against.*
 Contrarius, a, um, adj. (contra,) *contrary; repugnant.*
 Convenio, ire, vēni, ventum, n. (con & venio,) *to assemble; to meet*: pass. imp. *convenitur, people flock.*
 Conversus, a, um, part. *having turned; turning*: from
 Convertō, ēre, verti, versum, a. (con & verto,) *to turn; to convert.*
 Conviciū, i, n. *a reproach; an insult.*
 Convīva, æ, m. & f. (con & vivo,) *a guest.*
 Convivium, i, n. (con & vivo,) *a feast; a banquet.*
 Convōco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (con & voco,) *to call together; to assemble; to convene.*
 Copia, æ, f. *abundance; copiousness; troops; forces.*
 Copiōsē, adv. (copiōsus,) *abundantly.*
 Coram, prep. *before; in presence of.*
 Corinthus, i, f. 52, *Corinth, a city of Greece.*
 Cornelius, i, m. *Cornelius, a Roman name.*
 Corōna, æ, f. *a crown.*
 Cornu, u, n. 127, *a horn.*
 Corpus, ōris, n. *a body.*
 Coturnix, icis, f. *a quail.*
 Credo, ēre, īdi, itum, a. & n. *to trust; to believe.*
 Credūlus, a, um, adj. (credo,) *credulous.*
 Creō, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to create; to appoint; to elect.*
 Cræsus, i, m. *Cræsus, a rich king of Lydia.*
 Crudēlis, e, adj. *cruel; hard-hearted*: from

Crudus, a, um, adj. *unripe; cruel.*
 Cubicūlum, i, n. (cubo,) *a room; a chamber.*
 Cucūlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to cry like a cuckoo*: from
 Cucūlus, i, m. *a cuckoo.*
 Cui. *See Qui & Quis.*
 Cujus. *See Qui & Quis.*
 Culmus, i, m. *a stalk; a stem.*
 Culpa, æ, f. *a fault.*
 Culpo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (culpa,) *to blame.*
 Cum, prep. *with*: similitūdo cum Deo, *resemblance to God.*
 Cūm, adv. *when; although.*
 Cumæ, ārum, f. pl. *the city Cumæ, in Italy.*
 Cunctus, a, um, adj. *all.*
 Cupiditas, ātis, f. *desire; passion*: from
 Cupīdus, a, um, adj. ior, issīmus *fond; desirous*: from
 Cupio, ēre, īvi, itum, a. *to desire.*
 Cur, adv. *why?*
 Cura, æ, f. *care.*
 Curiōsē, adv. (curiōsus,) *carefully.*
 Curo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (cura,) *to look to; to regard; to take care.*
 Curro, ēre, cucurri, cursum, n. 250, *to run.*
 Curro, ūs, m. (curro,) *a chariot.*
 Custodio, ire, īvi, itum, a. *to keep; to preserve*: from
 Custos, ōdis, c. *a keeper.*
 Cyclādes, um, f. pl. 52, *the Cyclades, islands in the Ægean Sea.*
 Cyrus, i, m. *Cyrus, a king of Persia.*

D.

Da, &c. *See Do.*
 Damnātus, a, um, part. *condemned*: from
 Damno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to condemn.*
 Darius, i, m. *Darius, a king of Persia.*
 Datus, a, um, part. (do,) *given; pledged.*
 Davus, i, m. *Davus, the name of a slave.*
 De, prep. *of; concerning; from.*

- Debeo, ěre, ui, ĩtum, a. *to owe; ought.*
- Decēdens, tis, part. *dying*: from
- Decēdo, ěre, cessi, cessum, n. (de & cedo,) *to depart; to die.*
- Decem, num. adj. ind. *ten.*
- Decemviri, ōrum, m. pl. (decem & viri,) *the Decemvirs.*
- December, bris, m. (decem,) *December, the tenth Roman month.*
- Decīdo, ěre, cīdi, n. (de & cado,) *to fall; to fall off.*
- Decipio, ěre, decēpi, deceptum, a. (de & capio,) *to deceive.*
- Declāro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (de & claro,) *to proclaim.*
- Decussis, is, m. (decem & as,) *a piece of money of the value of ten asses, or five ounces of copper.*
- Dedi. *See Do.*
- Dedo, ěre, dedīdi, deditum, a. (de & do,) *to give up; to surrender.*
- Dedūco, ěre, xi, ctum, a. (de & duco,) *to bring down; to bring; to lead.*
- Defendo, ěre, fendi, fensum, a. *to defend.*
- Defēro, ferre, tūli, lātum, irr. a. (de & fero,) 294, *to carry down; to carry.*
- Deficio, ěre, fēci, fectum, a. & n. (de & facio,) *to fail; to end; to be eclipsed.*
- Degeo, ěre, degi, a. & n. (de & ago,) *to live.*
- Deinde & Dein, adv. *then.*
- Deiotārus, i, m. *Deiotarus, a king of Galatia.*
- Delecto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (de & lacto,) *to delight; to please.*
- Delectus, a, um, part. (delīgo,) *chosen; select.*
- Deleo, ěre, ēvi, ētum, a. *to destroy.*
- Deligo, ěre, lēgi, lectum, a. (de & lego,) *to choose; to select.*
- Delos, i, f. 89½, *the island Delos, one of the Cyclades.*
- Delphi, ōrum, m. pl. *Delphi, a town of Phocis, in Greece.*
- Delphinus, i, m. *a dolphin.*
- Demereo, ěre, ui, ĩtum, a. (de & mereo,) *to deserve.*
- Demeritus, a, um, part. (demereo,) *deserved.*
- Demitto, ěre, ĩsi, issum, a. (de & mitto,) *to let down; to cast down.*
- Demochāres, is, m. *Demochares, an Athenian orator.*
- Democritus, i, m. *Democritus, a Grecian philosopher.*
- Demosthēnes, is, m. *Demosthenes, the most celebrated of the Grecian orators.*
- Demum, adv. *at length.*
- Denique, adv. *finally; at last.*
- Dens, tis, m. 97, *a tooth.*
- Dentātus, i, m. *Dentatus.*
- Depōno, ěre, posui, positum, a. (de & pono,) *to lay down; to lay aside; to take off.*
- Depōnens, tis, part. (depōno,) *laying down or aside.*
- Deporto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (de & porto,) *to carry away; to convey.*
- Deposco, ěre, poposci, a. (de & posco,) *to demand; to claim.*
- Deprāvo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (de & pravus,) *to spoil.*
- Deprehendo, ěre, di, sum, a. (de & prehendo,) *to seize; to find; to detect.*
- Deprehensus, a, um, part. (deprehendo.)
- Depressus, a, um, part. *sunk*: from
- Deprīmo, ěre, pressi, pressum, a. (de & premo,) *to depress; to sink.*
- Descendo, ěre, di, sum, n. (de & scando,) *to go down; to descend.*
- Describo, ěre, scripsi, scriptum, a. (de & scribo,) *to describe.*
- Desēro, ěre, erui, ertum, a. (de & sero,) *to forsake; to desert.*
- Despēro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (de & spero,) *to despair of.*
- Destīno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to determine.*
- Destructus, a, um, part. *drawn*: from
- Destringo, ěre, strinxī, strictum, a. (de & stringo,) *to draw.*
- Desum, esse, fui, irr. n. (de & sum,) *to be wanting.*

- Deterreo, ēre, ui, itum, a. (de & terreo,) *to deter.*
- Detraho, ēre, traxi, tractum, a. (de & traho,) *to take off.*
- Detrudo, ēre, si, sum, a. (de & trudo,) *to thrust down.*
- Deus, i, m. 89, *God; a god.*
- Devoratus, a, um, part. *swallowed: from*
- Devoro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (de & voro,) *to devour; to swallow.*
- Dextra, æ, f. *the right hand.*
- Diadēma, ātis, n. *a diadem.*
- Dicens, tis, part. *saying: from*
- Dico, ēre, dixi, dictum, a. *to say; to call.*
- Dictator, ōris, m. *a dictator; a temporary Roman magistrate with unlimited power.*
- Dicturus, a, um, part. (dico.)
- Dido, ūs or ōnis, f. *Dido, a queen of Carthage.*
- Dies, ei, m. or f. in sing. m. in pl. *a day.* 132 & 133.
- Difficilis, e, adj. 125, 2, ior, limus, (de & facilis,) *difficult.*
- Digero, ēre, gessi, gestum, a. (dis & gero,) *to arrange, to explain.*
- Digitus, i, m. *a finger.*
- Dignus, a, um, adj. *worthy.*
- Diligenter, adv. (diligens,) *diligently, carefully.*
- Diligentia, æ, f. (diligens,) *diligence.*
- Diligo, ēre, lexi, lectum, a. (dis & lego,) *to love; to esteem.*
- Dimisi. *See Dimitto.*
- Dimitto, ēre, misi, missum, a. (dis & mitto,) *to dismiss, to let go.*
- Dionysius, i, m. *Dionysius, a tyrant of Syracuse.*
- Dis, ditis, adj. ior, issimus, *rich.*
- Discendo, ēre, cessi, cessum, n. (dis & cedo,) *to depart.*
- Discendi, ger. (disco.)
- Discepto, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (dis & cepto,) *to dispute.*
- Discipulus, i, m. 85, *a scholar: from*
- Disco, ēre, didici, a. *to learn; to know how.*
- Discurro, ēre, curri & cucurri, cursum, n. (dis & curro,) *to run about.*
- Dispensator, ōris, m. (dispenso,) *a steward.*
- Dissidium, i, n. (dissideo,) *disagreement.*
- Dissimilis, e, adj. (dis & similis,) *unlike.*
- Disto, āre, n. (dis & sto,) *to differ.*
- Distribuo, ēre, ui, ūtum, a. (dis & tribuo,) *to distribute.*
- Ditio, ōnis, f. *rule; power; authority; dominion.*
- Ditis. *See Dis.*
- Diu, adv. *long; a long time.*
- Divido, ēre, visi, visum, a. *to divide; to separate.*
- Divinitus, adv. *from God; providentially.*
- Divitiacus, i, m. *Divitiacus, a chief of the Ædui, in Gaul.*
- Divitiæ, ārum, f. pl. (dives,) *riches.*
- Dixi. *See Dico.*
- Do, dare, dedi, datum, a. *to give: stragem dare, to make a slaughter: dare negotium, to charge; to commission: dare se in viam, to set out on a journey.*
- Doceo, ēre, ui, tum, a. *to teach.*
- Doctor, ōris, m. (doceo,) *a teacher; a preceptor.*
- Dolendus, a, um, part. *from*
- Doleo, ēre, ui, n. & a. *to grieve; to sympathize in.*
- Dolor, ōris, m. *pain; grief; sorrow.*
- Dominus, i, m. *a master; a lord: from*
- Domus, ūs & i, f. 129, *a house; a family; a household: domum properare, to hasten home: domi, at home: domo or ex domo, from home.*
- Donatus, a, um, part. *given; presented: from*
- Dono, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to give; to bestow.*
- Donum, i, n. (dono,) *a gift; a present.*
- Dormio, ire, ivi, itum, n. *to sleep.*
- Duco, ēre, duxi, ductum, a. *to lead; to conduct; to reckon.*
- Ducenties, num. adv. (ducenti,) *two hundred times.*
- Dulcè, adv. iūs, issimè, (dulcis,) *sweetly.*

Dulcēdo, Inis, f. *sweetness*: from
Dulcis, e, adj. ior, issimus, *sweet*;
pleasant.

Dum, adv. *while*; *whilst*; *until*.

Duo, æ, o, num. adj. pl. 163, *two*.

Duodōcim, num. adj. ind. pl. (duo
& decem,) *twelve*.

Duplex, icis, adj. (duo & plico,) *double*;
twofold.

Duplus, a, um, num. adj. *double*;
twice as large.

Durus, a, um, adj. *hard*.

Dux, ducis, c. a *leader*; a *commander*;
a *general*.

Duxi. See Duco.

Dyodēcas, ādis, f. a *dozen*.

E.

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

Ea, &c. See Is.

Eadem. See Idem.

Ecce, int. *lo!* *behold!*

Edax, ācis, adj. (edo, to eat,) *consuming*;
destructive.

Edo, ěre, dīdi, dītum, a. to *send*
forth; to *elevate*; to *utter*; to *emit*.

Edoceo, ěre, docui; doctum, a. (e
& doceo,) to *teach*.

Edoctus, a, um, part. (edoceo.)

Edūco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. to *bring*
up; to *train*; to *educate*.

Edūco, ducēre, duxi, ductum, a.
(e & duco,) to *lead forth*; to *bring*
up; to *maintain*.

Effĕro, efferre, extūli, elātum, a.
irr. (ex & fero,) to *raise*.

Efficio, ěre, fĕci, fectum, a. (ex
& facio,) to *make*; to *form*; to
accomplish.

Effundo, ěre, ūdi, ūsum, a. (ex &
fundo,) to *pour out*; to *empty*.

Egēnus, a, um, adj. *indigent*;
needy: from

Egeo, ěre, ui, n. to *need*.

Egestas, ātis, f. (egeo,) *poverty*;
want.

Ego, mei; subs. pron. 187, *I*.

Egredior, grēdi, gressus sum, dep.
(e & gradior,) to *depart from*.

Ei, Eis, & Ejus. See Is.

Ejusdem. See Idem.

Ejuszmodi, pro. (is & modus,) (used
only in the genitive,) *of such kind*.

Elābor, i, psus sum, dep. (e & la-
bor,) to *glide away*.

Elapsus, a, um, part. (elābor,) *hav-*
ing passed away.

Elātus, a, um, part. (effĕro,) *raised*;
in *superbiam elātus, being rendered*
proud.

Elĕgans, tis, adj. ior, issimus, (elĕ-
go,) *refined*; *polished*.

Elicio, ěre, ui, itum, a. to *draw*
forth; to *elicit*.

Eloquentia, æ, f. (elōquor,) *elo-*
quence.

Emendus, a, um, part. (emo.)

Emergo, ěre, si, sum, a. & n. (e &
mergo,) to *emerge*; to *rise*.

Emo, emĕre, emi, emptum, a. to
buy; to *purchase*.

Empedōcles, is, m. *Empedocles, a*
philosopher of Agrigentum.

En, int. *lo!* *behold!*

Enascor, i, nātus sum, dep. (e &
nascor,) to *spring up*.

Enim, conj. *for*.

Ennius, i, m. *Ennius, an early Ro-*
man poet.

Ensis, is, m. a *sword*.

Eo, ire, ivi, itum, irr. n. 299, to *go*.

Eo, &c. See Is.

Eōdem, &c. See Idem.

Epaminondas, æ, m. *Epaminondas,*
a Theban general.

Epicūrus, i, m. *Epicurus, a Grecian*
philosopher.

Epistōla, æ, f. a *letter*.

Equester, tris, tre, adj. (eques,) *e-*
questrian.

Equitātus, ūs, m. *cavalry*: from

Equus, i, m. a *horse*.

Eram, &c. See Sum.

Ergo, conj. *then*; *therefore*.

Eripio, ěre, ui, eptum, a. (e & ra-
pio,) to *take away*.

Erro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. to *err*.

Error, ōris, m. (erro,) *mistake*; *error*

Erudio, ire, ivi, itum, a. to *instruct*

Erumpo, ěre, rūpi, ruptum, a. &
n. (e & rumpo,) to *burst forth*
to *appear*.

Esca, æ, f. *food*; *meat*.

- Escendo, ěre, scendi, scensum, a. (e & scando,) to disembark; to land.
- Esse. See Sum.
- Et, conj. and; also; even.
- Etiam, conj. also.
- Eum. See Is.
- Eumĕnes, is, m. *Eumenes, a king of Pergĕmus.*
- Euntis, &c. See Iens.
- Euphrĕtes, is, m. 51. *Euphrates, a large river of Asia.*
- Evĕdo, ěre, vĕsi, vĕsum, a. (e & vado,) to escape.
- Evello, ěre, velli or vulsi, vulsum, a. (e & vello,) to tear up.
- Evenio, ĩre, vĕni, ventum, n. (e & venio,) to happen: imp. it happens.
- Evĕlo, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (e & volo,) to fly from.
- Ex, prep. See E.
- Excĕdo, ěre, cessi, cessum; n. & a. (ex & cedo,) to exceed; to surpass.
- Excello, ěre, cellui, celsum, n. & a. to excel; to surpass.
- Exceptus, a, um, part. (excipio,) excepted.
- Excidium, i, n. (excĕdo,) destruction.
- Excipio, ěre, cĕpi, ceptum, a. (ex & capio,) to receive; to except.
- Excitĕtus, a, um, part. being raised; roused: from
- Excĕto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & cito,) to raise; to excite; to rouse.
- Exclĕmo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. (ex & clamo,) to cry out; to exclaim.
- Excĕdo, ěre, cĕdi, cĕsum, a. (ex & cudo,) to make; to form.
- Excusatio, ōnis, f. (excĕso,) an excuse.
- Exĕdo, ěre & esse, ĕdi, ĕsum, irr. a. (ex & edo,) to consume.
- Exemplum, i, n. (exĕmo,) an example.
- Exeo, ĩre, ii, irr. n. (ex & eo,) 299, to go out; to come forth; to ascend.
- Exercĕtus, ūs, m. (exerceo,) an army.
- Exhibeo, ěre, ui, Itum, a. (ex & habeo,) to show; to exhibit.
- Exiguus, a, um, adj. small; light.
- Exilis, e, adj. thin; meagre.
- Existimatio, ōnis, f. (existĕmo,) opinion; judgment.
- Exitĕosus, a, um, adj. destructive: from
- Exitium, i, n. (exeo,) destruction.
- Exĕtus, ūs, m. (exeo,) an end; an issue.
- Expectatio, ōnis, f. expectation: from
- Expecto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. to wait for; to expect.
- Expello, ěre, pĕli, pulsum, a. (ex & pello,) to expel; to banish.
- Experior, ĩri, expertus sum, dep. to try; to prove; to find out.
- Expergiscor, i, rectus sum, dep. to awake.
- Experrectus, a, um, part. (expergiscor,) having awakened.
- Expers, tis, adj. (ex & pars,) destitute.
- Expetendus, a, um, part. from
- Expĕto, ěre, ĩvi, ĩtum, a. (ex & peto,) to seek.
- Expilo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & pilo,) to plunder.
- Expleo, ěre, ĕvi, ĕtum, a. to fill; to satisfy.
- Explĕco, āre, āvi & ui, ātum & ĩtum, a. (ex & plico,) to explain.
- Explorĕtor, ōris, m. an explorer; a scout: from
- Explĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & ploro,) to search; to explore; to spy out.
- Expŕo, ěre, osui, osĕtum, a. (ex & pono,) to set forth; to relate; to rehearse; to show.
- Exprĕmo, ěre, essi, essum, a. (ex & premo,) to press out.
- Exprŕbro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ex & probrum,) to reproach; to twit for; to charge with.
- Exsolvo, ěre, vi, ūtum, a. (ex & solvo,) to loose; to pay; to suffer.
- Extinctus, a, um, part. dead: from
- Extinguo, ěre, xi, ctum, a. (ex &

stinguo,) *to extinguish*: pass. *to perish*; *to die*.

Extorqueo, ěre, torsi, tortum, a. (ex & torqueo,) *to wrest*.

Extrahendus, a, um, part. from

Extrāho, ěre, traxi, tractum, a. (ex & traho,) *to draw out*; *to extract*.

F.

Fabŭla, æ, f. *a fable*.

Faciens, tis, part. (facio,) *making*.

Facies, ei, f. *face*; *countenance*.

Facilĕ, adv. iŭs, illimĕ, *easily*.

Facinus, ōris, n. *a bad action*; *a crime*; *a deed*; *an exploit*; from

Facio, ěre, feci, factum, a. & n. *to make*; *to do*; *to act*: facĕre jac-tŭram, *to suffer a loss*: facĕre certiŏrem, *to inform*; *to apprise*. Pass. fio.

Factio, ōnis, f. (facio,) *a party*; *a faction*.

Factum, i, n. (facio,) *a deed*; *an action*.

Factŭrus, a, um, part. (facio.)

Factus, a, um, part. (fio.)

Facultas, ātis, f. (facilis,) *ability*: facultātes, pl. *riches*.

Fallax, ācis, adj. *treacherous*; *deceitful*: from

Fallo, ěre, sefelli, falsum, a. *to deceive*.

Fama, æ, f. *fame*; *a report*.

Fames, is, f. *hunger*; *famine*.

Familia, æ, f. *a family*.

Familiāris, e, adj. (familia,) *relating to a family*; *household*.

Fanum, i, n. *a temple*.

Fas, n. ind. *right*: fas est, *it is proper*.

Fascicŭlus, i, m. (fascis,) *a small bundle*.

Fastidium, i, n. *disgust*.

Fateor, ěri, fassus sum, dep. *to confess*; *to own*.

Fatigo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to tire*; *to weary*.

Fatum, i, n. *fate*.

Favens, tis, part. *favoring*: from

Faveo, ěre, favi, fautum, n. *to favor*.

Favor, ōris, m. (faveo,) *favor*; *good will*.

Fauce, abl. f. (from the obsolete faux, cis,) *a throat*.

Feci, &c. See Facio.

Felicŭla, æ, f. dim. *a kitten*: from

Felis, is, f. *a cat*.

Felinus, a, um, adj. (felis,) *of or belonging to a cat*: pullus felinus, *a kitten*.

Felix, icis, adj. 154, *happy*.

Fenestra, æ, f. *a window*.

Fera, æ, f. *a wild beast*.

Ferĕ, adv. *nearly*; *almost*.

Ferĕtrum, i, n. (fero,) *a bier*.

Ferinus, a, um, adj. (fera,) *of a wild beast*.

Ferio, ire, a. *to strike*.

Fero, ferre, tuli, latum, irr. a. 294, *to bear*; *to carry*; *to endure*; *to bring*: ferre legem, *to propose or enact a law*.

Ferrum, i, n. *iron*; *the sword*.

Fessus, a, um, adj. *weary*.

Festinans, tis, part. *hastening*; *in haste*: from

Festino, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. *to hasten*; *to be in haste*.

Fidĕlis, e, adj. ior, issimŭs, (fides,) *faithful*; *trusty*.

Fidenter, adv. *boldly*, *without fear*.

Fides, ei, f. *belief*; *fidelity*; *faith*; *credit*; *protection*: in fidem recipĕre, *to receive under one's protection*: bonā fide, *honestly*: supra fidem, *incredibly*.

Fixo, ěre, fixi, fixum, a. *to fix*.

Filia, æ, f. *a daughter*.

Filiŭlus, i, m. dim. *a little son*: from

Filius, i, m. 88, *a son*.

Finis, is, d. 96, *an end*.

Finitimŭs, a, um, adj. (finis,) *neighboring*; *bordering upon*.

Fio, fieri, factus sum, irr. pass. of facio, *to be made*; *to become*; *to be*; *to happen*; *to be done*. 297.

Firmus, a, um, adj. *firm*; *resolute*.

Fistŭla, æ, f. *a pipe*.

Flaccus, i, m. *Flaccus*.

Flagitium, i, n. *profligacy*; *shame*.

Flagito, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to demand*; *to solicit*.

Flavus, a, um, adj. *yellow*.
 Flens, tis, part. : from
 Fleo, ère, evi, etum, n. & a. *to weep*.
 Floreo, ère, ui, n. *to flourish* : from
 Flos, oris, m. *a flower*.
 Flumen, inis, n. (fluo,) *a river*.
 Fluvius, i, m. (fluo,) *a river*.
 Fons, tis, m. *a fountain*.
 Fore, def. verb, 314, *to be about to*
be : fore sponondit, *he promised*
that it should come to pass, or
should be.
 Forma, æ, f. *figure* ; *beauty*.
 Formica, æ, f. *an ant*.
 Fors, tis, f. *chance* ; *fortune*.
 Fortè, adv. (fors,) *by chance* ; *per-*
haps.
 Fortis, e, adj. *brave*.
 Fortuna, æ, f. (fors,) *fortune*.
 Forum, i, n. *a market-place*.
 Fovea, æ, f. *a pit*.
 Fragilis, e, adj. (frango,) *frail* ; *in-*
constant.
 Frater, tris, m. *a brother*.
 Fraudulentus, a, um, adj. (fraus,)
dishonest.
 Frequenter, adv. (frequens,) *fre-*
quently.
 Fretus, a, um, adj. *trusting to*.
 Frigidus, a, um, adj. (frigus,) *cold*.
 Frons, dis, f. *a leaf*.
 Frumentum, i, n. *corn*.
 Fruor, frui, fruitus & fructus sum,
 dep. *to enjoy*.
 Frux, gis, f. *fruit* ; *corn*.
 Fugio, ère, fugi, fugitum, n. & a.
to flee or fly ; *to pass away* ; *to*
avoid ; *to shun*.
 Fugo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to rout* ; *to*
put to flight.
 Fui, &c. See Sum.
 Fulgeo, ère, fulsi, n. *to shine* ; *to be*
conspicuous.
 Fulmen, inis, n. (fulgeo,) *lightning*.
 Fumo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (fumus,)
to smoke.
 Fundo, ère, fudi, fusum, a. *to rout*.
 Fundo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to found*.
 Fungor, i, functus sum, dep. *to exe-*
cute ; *to discharge*.
 Funiculus, i, m. dim. (funis,) *a*
string ; *a cord* ; *a twine*.

Funus, èris, n. *a funeral* ; *funeral*
rites : funus facère, *to perform*
funeral rites.
 Furius, i, m. *Furius, a Roman name*.
 Furo, ère, n. *to rage*.
 Furor, âri, âtus sum, dep. (fur,) *to*
steal.
 Furor, ôris, m. (furo,) *fury* ; *mad-*
ness.
 Furtum, i, n. (fur,) *theft*.
 Futurus, a, um, part. (sum,) *about*
to be ; *future* : futurum, sc. tem-
 pus, *the future*.

G.

Gallia, æ, f. *Gaul*. *This country*
included France and the north
part of Italy.
 Gallus, i, m. *a Gaul, an inhabitant*
of Gallia.
 Gallus, i, m. *a cock*.
 Gaudeo, ère, gavisus sum, n. pass.
to rejoice ; *to be glad*.
 Gaudium, i, n. (gaudeo,) *joy*.
 Gelidus, a, um, adj. *cold*.
 Gemma, æ, f. *a gem* ; *a bud*.
 Gemitus, ûs, m. (gemo,) *a groan*.
 Gesser, èri, m. 36, *a son-in-law*.
 Gens, tis, f. *a nation*.
 Genus, èris, n. *a kind*.
 Gerendus, a, um, part. (gero.)
 Gerens, tis, part. (gero,) *carrying*.
 Germania, æ, f. *Germany*.
 Germâni, ôrum, m. pl. *the Ger-*
mans.
 Gero, ère, gessi, gestum, a. *to car-*
ry ; *to transact* ; *to have* : geère
 curam, *to take care* ; bellum, *to*
wage war.
 Gestio, ire, ivi or ii, a. & n. *to de-*
sire ; *to long for*.
 Gesto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. freq.
 (gero,) *to bear* ; *to carry*.
 Gestus, a, um, part. (gero.)
 Gladius, i, m. *a sword*.
 Gloria, æ, f. *glory*.
 Gnavus, a, um, adj. *active* ; *indus-*
trious.
 Gradus, ûs, m. *a step* ; *condition* ;
rank : lento gradu, *at a slow*
pace ; *leisurely*.

Græcus, i, m. *a Greek*. Adj. *Greek*.
 Gramen, inis, n. *grass*; *an herb*.
 Grandis, e, adj. *large*: *grandis pecunia, much money*.
 Gratia, æ, f. *thanks*: *from*.
 Gratus, a, um, adj. *ior, issimus, grateful*; *agreeable*.
 Gravis, e, adj. *heavy*; *burdensome*: *gravis somnus, deep sleep*.
 Graviter, adv. (*gravis*,) *heavily*.
 Gregatim, adv. *in troops*: *from*.
 Grex, gregis, m. *a flock*; *a herd*.
 Grus, gruis, m. & f. *a crane*.
 Gustandi, ger. *of tasting*: *from*.
 Gusto, are, avi, atum, a. *to taste*.

H.

Habendi, ger. *of having*: *from*.
 Habeo, ère, ui, itum, a. *to have*; *to esteem*; *to reckon*; *to use*; *to treat*: *se habère, to be*: *habère in animo, to intend*.
 Habito, are, avi, atum, a. & n. freq. (*habeo*,) *to inhabit*; *to live*; *to reside*.
 Habitus, a, um, part. (*habeo*,) *had*; *pronounced*; *delivered*.
 Hac, Hæc, &c. See *Hic*.
 Hactenus, adv. (*hac & tenus*,) *hitherto*.
 Hædus, i, m. *a kid*.
 Hæreo, ère, hæsi, hæsu n, n. *to stick*.
 Hamilcar, aris, m. *Hamilcar, a Carthaginian general*.
 Hammon, onis, m. *Ammon, a name of Jupiter*.
 Hancce. See *Hicce*.
 Hannibal, alis, m. *Hannibal, a very celebrated Carthaginian general*.
 Haud, adv. *not*.
 Hebes, ètis, adj. *stupid*.
 Hebræus, a, um, adj. *Hebrew*.
 Helena, æ, f. *Helen, a beautiful Grecian queen*.
 Helvetii, orum, m. pl. *the Helvetians or Swiss*.
 Helvetius, a, um, adj. *Helvetian*.
 Hem! int. *do but see!*
 Herba, æ, f. *an herb*.
 Hercules, is, m. *Hercules, a famous Grecian hero*.

Heres, èdis, m. & f. *an heir*: *heres ex asse, sole heir*.
 Herus, i, m. *a master*.
 Heu! int. *ah! alas!*
 Hi. See *Hic*.
 Hiberna, orum, n. pl. *winter quarters*.
 Hic, hæc, hoc, pro. 193, *this*; *he*; *she*; *it*.
 Hic, adv. *here*; *then*; *hereupon*.
 Hicce, hæcce, hocce, pro. *intensive, this*.
 Hiems, èmis, f. *winter*.
 Hinc, adv. (*hic*,) *hence*; *from this place*.
 Hippocrâtes, is, m. *Hippocrates, a famous Grecian physician*.
 Hipponiâtes, is, m. *Hipponiates*.
 Hirundo, inis, f. *a swallow*.
 Historia, æ, f. *history*.
 Homo, inis, c. *a man*.
 Honestas, atis, f. *honor*; *virtue*: *from*.
 Honestus, a, um, adj. *honorable*: *from*.
 Honor, oris, m. *honor*.
 Hora, æ, f. *an hour*.
 Horreum, i, n. *a storehouse*; *a granary*.
 Hortensius, a, um, adj. *growing in a garden*: *from*.
 Hortus, i, m. *a garden*.
 Hospitium, i, n. *an inn*: *from*.
 Hospes, itis, c. *a stranger*; *a guest*.
 Hostia, æ, f. *a victim*.
 Hostilis, e, adj. *hostile*: *from*.
 Hostis, is, c. *an enemy*.
 Hostilius, i, m. *Hostilius, a Roman king*.
 Huc, adv. (*hic*,) *hither*.
 Hujus, &c. See *Hic*.
 Humânus, a, um, adj. (*homo*,) *human*; *humane*.
 Humêrus, i, m. *a shoulder*.
 Humilis, e, adj. (*humus*,) *humble*.
 Humor, oris, m. *moisture*.
 Humus, i, f. *the ground*.
 Hyperboræi, orum, m. *the Hyperboreans*; *a northern nation*.

I.

Ibam, Ibo, &c. See *Eo*.
 Ibi, adv. (*is*,) *there*.

Ico, ěre, ici, ictum, a. *to strike.*

Id. *See Is.*

Idcirco, adv. *on that account; therefore.*

Idem, eadem, idem, pro. 195, *the same.*

Identidem, adv. *now and then.*

Ideo, adv. *therefore; on that account.*

Iens, euntis, part. (eo,) 299.

Igitur, adv. *therefore.*

Ignarus, a, um, adj. *ignorant; inexperienced.*

Ignavia, æ, f. *sloth; idleness*: from Ignavus, a, um, adj. *inactive; indolent; idle.*

Ignis, is, m. 96, *fire.*

Ignoro, are, avi, atum, n. & a. *to be ignorant.*

Ii. *See Is.*

Ille, illa, illud, pro. 191, *he; she; it; that.*

Illic, adv. (ille,) *thither.*

Illucesco, ěre, luxi, n. (in & lucesco,) *to become light; to dawn*: imp. ubi illuxit, *when it was light.*

Imitor, ari, atus sum, dep. *to imitate.*

Immānis, e, adj. *cruel; savage.*

Immēmor, oris, adj. (in & memora,) *regardless; unmindful.*

Immineo, ěre, ui, n. (in & mineo,) *to overhang; to be near to.*

Immitto, ěre, misi, missum, a. (in & mitto,) *to throw: se, to rush.*

Immōlo, are, avi, atum, a. *to sacrifice.*

Immortālis, e, adj. (in & mortālis,) *immortal.*

Imò, adv. *nay; nay rather.*

Impar, aris, adj. (in & par,) *uneven; odd; unequal.*

Impedio, ire, ivi, itum, a. (in & pes,) *to hinder; to obstruct; to prevent.*

Impendeo, ěre, n. (in & pendeo,) *to hang over; to impend; to be near; to threaten.*

Imperātor, oris, m. (impěro,) *a commander.*

Imperiālis, is, m. *a crown.*

Imperitus, a, um, adj. (in & peritus,) *ignorant; unskilful.*

Imperium, i, n. *government; an empire; sovereignty*: from

Impěro, are, avi, atum, n. & a. *to command; to govern.*

Impětro, are, avi, atum, a. (in & patro,) *to obtain.*

Impius, a, um, adj. (in & pius,) *impious.*

Impleo, ěre, ēvi, ētum, a. *to fill.*

Imploro, are, avi, atum, a. (in & ploro,) *to implore; to entreat.*

Impōno, ěre, posui, positum, a. (in & pono,) *to place; to put on board; to impose; to place upon.*

Imprōbě, adv. *wickedly; dishonestly*: from

Imprōbus, a, um, adj. (in & probus,) *ior, issimus, wicked.*

Impūdēns, tis, adj. (in & pudens,) *impudent.*

In, prep. *in; into; over; upon; to; for; towards; according to.*

Inānis, e, adj. *vain; frivolous.*

Inceptum, i, n. (incipio,) *a design.*

Ineido, ěre, cidi, n. (in & cado,) *to fall into.*

Incipio, ěre, cĕpi, ceptum, a. (in & capio,) *to begin.*

Inclāmo, are, avi, atum, a. & n. (in & clamo,) *to call to; to call.*

Inclūdo, ěre, clūsi, clūsum, a. (in & claudo,) *to shut up; to confine.*

Inclūsus, a, um, part. (inclūdo,) *shut up; confined.*

Incognītus, a, um, adj. (in & cognītus,) *unknown.*

Incondītus, a, um, adj. (in & condītus,) *rude; confused.*

Incredibīlis, e, adj. (in & credibīlis,) *incredible.*

Inde, adv. *thence; from thence*: ab eo inde tempore, *from that time*: a pueritiā inde, *from childhood.*

Indico, are, avi, atum, a. (in & dico,) *to show; to discover; to disclose.*

Indigeo, ěre, ui, n. (in & egeo,) *to need.* 437.

Indignitas, atis, f. (indignus,) *unworthiness; baseness; meanness.*

Indoctus, a, um, adj. (in & doctus,) *ior, issimus, illiterate; ignorant.*

- Induo, ěre, ui, ūtum, a. *to clothe; to cover; to put on.*
- Industrius, a, um, adj. *industrious.*
- Indŭtus, a, um, part. (induo,) *clothed; clad.*
- Inertia, æ, f. (iners,) *inactivity.*
- Infāmis, e, adj. (in & fama,) *infamous.*
- Infēlix, icis, adj. (in & felix,) *unhappy; wretched.*
- Infērus, a, um, adj. 176, *low.*
- Infestus, a, um, adj. *hostile.*
- Inficio, ěre, fēci, fectum, a. (in & facio,) *to stain; to infect; to corrupt.*
- Infīmus, a, um, adj. (sup. of infērus,) *lowest; humblest.*
- Influo, ěre, fluxi, fluxum, n. (in & fluo,) *to flow into.*
- Ingenium, i, n. *genius; abilities.*
- Ingens, tis, adj. 155, *great; vast; immense.*
- Ingenuus, a, um, adj. *ingenious; noble.*
- Ingrātus, a, um, adj. (in & gratus,) *ungrateful.*
- Ingravesco, ěre, n. (in & gravesco,) *to grow heavy; to increase.*
- Ingridior, grēdi, gressum, dep. (in & gradior,) *to enter.*
- Ingressus, a, um, part. (ingredior,) *having entered.*
- Inimīcus, a, um, adj. (in & amīcus,) *hostile: subs. an enemy.*
- Initium, i, n. (ineo,) *a beginning.*
- Injicio, ěre, jēci, jectum, a. (in & jacio,) *to lay or put in or upon.*
- Injuria, æ, f. (injurius,) *injury; wrong.*
- Injustitia, æ, f. (injustus,) *injustice.*
- Innocens, tis, adj. (in & nocens,) *innocent; harmless.*
- Inopia, æ, f. (inops,) *want; scarcity; dearth.*
- Inquam, or Inquio, def. 311, *to say.*
- Insania, æ, f. (insānus,) *madness.*
- Insecŭtus, a, um, part. *having followed; pursuing: from*
- Insęquor, sęqui, secŭtus sum, dep. (in & sequor,) *to follow; to pursue.*
- Insęro, ěre, erui, ertum, a. (in & sero,) *to insert; to put upon.*
- Insideo, ěre, sēdi, sessum, n. & a. (in & sedeo,) *to sit upon.*
- Insignis, e, adj. (in & signum,) *striking; extraordinary; distinguished.*
- Insimŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (in & simŭlo,) *to accuse.*
- Instituto, ěre, ui, ūtum, a. (in & statuo,) *to make; to appoint.*
- Insto, āre, stŭti, n. (in & sto,) *to persist.*
- Instruo, ěre, struxi, structum, a. (in & struo,) *to equip; to fit out.*
- Instructus, a, um, part. (instruo,) *equipped; fitted out.*
- Insŭla, æ, f. *an island.*
- Insŭper, adv. (in & super,) *moreover; over and above.*
- Integritas, ātis, f. (intęger,) *honesty; probity; integrity.*
- Intelligo, ěre, lexi, lectum, a. (inter & lego,) *to understand; to perceive.*
- Intentus, a, um, adj. (intendo,) *intent upon; attentive.*
- Inter, prep. *among; between.*
- Interea, adv. (inter & is,) *in the mean time.*
- Intereo, ire, ii, n. irr. (inter & eo,) 299, *to perish.*
- Intęrest, interfuit, imp. (intersum,) *it concerns.*
- Interficio, ěre, ěci, ectum, a. (inter & facio,) *to kill; to slay; to murder.*
- Interpōno, ěre, posui, posŭtum, a. (inter & pono,) *to interpose.*
- Interpositus, ūs, m. (interpōno,) *an interposition.*
- Interpres, ětis, m. & f. *an interpreter.*
- Interpretatio, ōnis, f. *interpretation; explanation.*
- Interprętor, āri, ātus sum, dep. (interpres,) *to interpret; to explain.*
- Interrex, ěgis, m. (inter & rex,) *an interrex; a regent.*
- Interrŏgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (inter & rogo,) *to ask.*
- Interstrępo, ěre, ui, ūtum, n. & a. (inter & strepo,) *to interrupt.*
- Intersum, esse, fui, irr. n. (inter & sum,) *to be present.*

Introdūco, ěre, xi, ctum, a. (intro & duco,) *to bring in; to introduce.*

Inultus, a, um, adj. (in & ultus,) *unrevenged.*

Invādo, ěre, vāsi, vāsum, a. (in & vado,) *to fall upon; to attack.*

Invenio. ěre vēni, ventum, a. (in & venio,) *to find; to contrive.*

Inventus, a, um, part. (invenio.)

Invideo, ěre, idi, isum, n. & a. (in & video,) *to envy.*

Invidia, æ, f. *envy; from*

Invidus, a, um, adj. *envious.*

Invisus, a, um, adj. (invideo,) *hated; hateful; odious.*

Ipsē, ipsa, ipsum, pro. 198, *self; myself; himself, &c.; also, I myself; he himself, &c., when ego, tu, ille, &c. are understood; also, he, she, it.*

Ira, æ, f. *anger.*

Ire. *See Eo.*

Irascor, i, dep. *to be angry.*

Irātus, a, um, adj. (irascor,) *angry; displeased.*

Is, ea, id, pro. 194, *he; she; it or that: in eo esset ut lustrāret, was upon the point of examining: eo, with comparatives, by so much, or the.*

Isaācus, i, m. *Isaac, the son of Abraham.*

Isocrātes, is, m. *Isocrates, an Athenian orator.*

Iste, ista, istud, pro. 192, *this; that; he; she; it.*

Ister, tri, m. *the Ister, now the Danube, the largest river of Europe.*

Istic, istæc, istoc & istuc, pro. *this; that.*

Ita, adv. *so.*

Itāque, conj. (ita & que,) *and so; therefore.*

Iter, itinēris, n. 91, *a journey: iter facere, to go; to march; to travel.*

Itērum, adv. *again.*

J.

Jaceo, ěre, ui, n. *to lie.*

Jacōbus, i, m. *Jacob, the son of Isaac*

Jactātus, a, um, part. *thrown out; spoken; uttered: from*

Jacto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq. (jacio) *to throw; to toss; to speak; to utter; to boast of.*

Jactūra, æ, f. (jacio,) *a loss.*

Jam, adv. *now; already.*

Josēphus, i, m. *Joseph.*

Jovis. *See Jupiter.*

Jubeo, ěre, jussi, jussum, a. *to command; to order.*

Jucundus, a, um, adj. ior, issimus, *sweet; delightful; pleasant.*

Judas, æ, m. *Judah.*

Judīco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (judex,) *to judge; to think.*

Judicium, i, n. (judex,) *a judgment; an opinion.*

Julius, i, m. *Julius.*

Juno, ōnis, f. *Juno, the wife of Jupiter.*

Jupīter, Jovis, m. 125, *Jupiter, the king of gods and men, according to the Grecian and Roman mythology.*

Juro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to swear.*

Jus, juris, n. *right.*

Jusjurandum, jurisjurandi, n. (jus & jurandum,) *an oath.*

Jussi. *See Jubeo.*

Jussus, a, um, part. (jubeo.)

Justitia, æ, f. *justice: from*

Justus, a, um, adj. ior, issimus, *proper; right; just.*

Juventus, ūtis, f. (juvenis,) *youth; the youth.*

Juvo, āre, juvi, jutum, a. *to aid; to assist.*

Juxta, prep. *near to; hard by.*

L.

L., *an abbreviation of Lucius.*

Labor, ōris, m. *labor; trouble.*

Labor, labi, lapsus sum, dep. *to fall; to glide.*

Laboriōsus, a, um, adj. (labor,) *laborious.*

Lac, tis, n. *milk.*

Lacedæmon, ōnis, f. *Lacedæmon or Sparta, a celebrated city of Greece.*

- Lacedæmonius, a, um, adj. *Lacedæmonian*: subs. a *Lacedæmonian*.
- Lacero, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to tear; to tear in pieces.*
- Lacerta, æ, f. *a lizard.*
- Lacrÿma, æ, f. *a tear.*
- Lædo, ère, læsi, læsum, a. *to injure; to hurt.*
- Lælius, i, m. *Lælius, a Roman.*
- Læsi. *See Lædo.*
- Lætor, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to rejoice.*
- Læva, æ, f. *the left hand.*
- Lana, æ, f. *wool.*
- Laodicæa, æ, f. *Laodicea, a city of Asia.*
- Lapis, idis, m. *a stone.*
- Laqueus, i, m. *a snare; a trap.*
- Lateo, ère, ui, n. *to be concealed.*
- Latium, i, n. *Latium, a country of Italy.*
- Latro, âre, âvi, âtum, n. *to bark.*
- Laudâtus, a, um, part. *being praised: from*
- Laudo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (laus,) *to praise; to extol.*
- Laurus, i & us, f. 52, *the laurel.*
- Laus, laudis, f. *praise; glory.*
- Lautus, a, um, adj. *elegant; sumptuous.*
- Lavo, âre, vi, lautum, lotum, or lavatum, a. *to wash.*
- Leæna, æ, f. *a lioness.*
- Legâtus, i, m. *a lieutenant; an ambassador.*
- Leges. *See Lex.*
- Lego, ère, legi, lectum, a. 250, *to collect; to pick up; to read.*
- Lenio, ire, ivi, itum, a. (lenis,) *to mitigate; to assuage.*
- Leniter, adv. (lenis,) *mildly; kindly.*
- Lentulus, i, m. *Lentulus, a Roman.*
- Lentus, a, um, adj. *slow.*
- Leo, ônis, m. *a lion.*
- Leonidas, æ, m. *Leonidas, a king of the Lacedæmonians.*
- Lepus, ôris, m. *a hare.*
- Levis, e, adj. ior, issimus, *small; trifling; light.*
- Levo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (levis,) *to allay.*
- Lex, legis, f. 115 & 95, *a law.*
- Liber, era, erum, adj. *free.*
- Liber, bri, m. *a book.*
- Libère, adv. (liber,) *freely; without constraint.*
- Libëri, ôrum, m. (liber,) *children.*
- Libëro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (liber,) *to free; to deliver.*
- Libertas, âtis, f. (liber,) *liberty.*
- Libet, libuit, or libitum est, imp. *it pleases.*
- Licet, licuit, & licitum est, imp. *it is permitted.*
- Licèt, adv. *although.*
- Ligo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to bind; to tie.*
- Lilium, i, n. *a lily.*
- Limen, inis, n. *a threshold.*
- Litëra, æ, f. *a letter: pl. an epistle or letter.*
- Livius, i, m. *Livy, a Roman writer.*
- Loco, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (locus,) *to place.*
- Locuples, ètis, adj. ior, issimus, *rich; ample; sure.*
- Locus, i, m. pl. loci, m. and loca, n. *a place.*
- Locutus, a, um, part. (loquor.)
- Londiniensis, e, adj. *of London: from*
- Londinium, i, n. *London.*
- Longè, adv. *long; far: from*
- Longus, a, um, adj. *long.*
- Loquor, loqui, locutus sum, dep. *to speak; to talk; to converse.*
- Lotus, a, um, part. (lavo,) *washed.*
- Luceo, ère, luxi, n. (lux,) *to shine.*
- Lucius, i, m. *a pike.*
- Luctus, ûs, m. (lugeo,) *grief.*
- Lucus, i, m. *a grove.*
- Ludo, ère, lusi, lusum, n. *to play.*
- Ludus, i, m. (ludo,) *play.*
- Lues, is, f. *a plague; a pestilence.*
- Lugeo, ère, xi, n. & a. *to mourn for; to lament.*
- Luna, æ, f. *the moon.*
- Luo, ère, i, a. *to pay; to suffer.*
- Lupus, i, m. *a wolf.*
- Luscinia, æ, f. *a nightingale.*
- Lusitans, tis, part. *from*
- Lusito, âre, âvi, âtum, n. freq. (ludo,) *to play.*

Lustro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to examine.*

Lusus, ūs, m. (ludo,) *play; sport.*

Lutum, i, n. *mud; clay.*

Lux, lucis, f. *light.*

Luxi, &c. *See Lugeo.*

Lycomēdes, is, m. *Lycomedes, a king of the island of Scyros.*

Lycurgus, i, m. *Lycurgus, the Spartan lawgiver.*

Lydus, i, m. *a Lydian*

M.

M., *an abbreviation of Marcus.*

Macilentus, a, um, adj. (macies,) *lean.*

Magis, adv. sup. maxīmè, *more.*

Magistrātus, ūs, m. (magister,) *a magistrate.*

Magnitūdo, inis, f. *magnitude; greatness; size: from*

Magnus, a, um, adj. *major, maximus, great; large: magna vox, a loud voice: æstimāre magni, to value highly.*

Major, us, ōris, adj. (E. 116,) *greater. See Magnus.*

Majōres, um, m. pl. *ancestors.*

Malè, adv. (malus,) *badly; ill; amiss; wrong: malè sit, may mischief befall; a plague upon.*

Malo, malle, malui, irr. n. (magis & volo,) 290, *to prefer; to choose rather.*

Malum, i, n. *an evil; misfortune: from*

Malus, a, um, adj. *bad; wicked; evil.*

Mandātum, i, n. (mando,) *order; command; an injunction.*

Mando, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to command.*

Mando, ěre, mandi, mansum, a. *to chew; to eat.*

Manè, adv. *in the morning.*

Maneo, ěre, mansi, mansum, n. *to stay; to remain.*

Manifestus, a, um, adj. *clear; evident.*

Manipŭlus, i, m. (manus & pleo,) *a bundle; a sheaf.*

Manlius, i, m. *Manlius.*

Manus, ūs, f. 123, *a hand.*

Marcellus, i, m. *Marcellus, a Roman general.*

Marcus, i, m. *Marcus.*

Mare, is, n. 118, *the sea.*

Marius, i, m. *Marius, a Roman general.*

Massiliensis, is, m. *an inhabitant of Marseilles.*

Mater, tris, f. *a mother.*

Matrimonium, i, n. (mater,) *marriage.*

Maturesco, ěre, rui, n. (matŭrus,) *to ripen; to come to maturity.*

Matŭro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to hasten: from*

Matŭrus, a, um, adj. *ripe.*

Maxīmè, adv. *very greatly. See Magis.*

Maximopĕre, adv. (magnus & opus,) *exceedingly.*

Maxīmus, a, um, adj. (sup. of magnus,) *greatest; very great: maximus natu, oldest.*

Me. *See Ego.*

Medicina, æ, f. *medicine: from*

Medīcus, i, m. (medeor,) *a physician.*

Medītor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to think; to meditate; to intend.*

Medius, a, um, adj. *midst: subs. the middle; the midst.*

Meipsum, *myself; acc. of ego & ipse.*

Meliŭs, adv. *better. See Bene.*

Membrum, i, n. *a limb.*

Memīni, pret. 304 & 308, *I remember.*

Memor, ōris, adj. (memīni,) *mindful.*

Memoria, æ, f. (memor,) *memory; recollection.*

Mendax, ācis, adj. *lying: subs. a liar.*

Mendacium, i, n. (mendax,) *a falsehood.*

Mens, tis, f. *the mind.*

Mensa, æ, f. *a table.*

Mensis, is, m. *a month.*

Mentio, ōnis, f. *mention.*

Mercātor, ōris, m. (mercor,) *a merchant.*

Mercatŭra, æ, f. (mercor,) *the trade of a merchant.*

- Merces, édis, f. *pay; reward; cost.*
 Merces. *See Merx.*
 Mercor, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to purchase.*
 Mercurius, i, m. *Mercury, the messenger of the gods.*
 Mergo, ère, mersi, mersum, a. *to sink; to plunge; to dive.*
 Meritò, adv. (meritus,) *deservedly.*
 Meritum, i, n. (meritus,) *merit; kindness; benefit; favor.*
 Mersus, a um, part. (mergo.)
 Merum, i, n. *pure wine.*
 Merx, cis, f. *merchandise; goods.*
 Metuendus, a, um, part. : from
 Metuo, ère, ui, a. *to fear:* from
 Metus, ùs, m. *fear.*
 Meus, a, um, pro. 210 & 211, *mine.*
 Mi. *See Meus.*
 Mihi. *See Ego.*
 Miles, Itis, c. 110, *a soldier:* from
 Mille, num. adj. ind. *a thousand:*
 ducenties mille, *two hundred thousand:* also a subs. n. ind. in the
 sing. in the pl. milia, millium, & c.
 Milo, ònis, m. *Milo.*
 Miltiades, is, m. *Miltiades, an Athenian general.*
 Minimè, adv. (sup. of parum,) *least; by no means.*
 Minimus, a, um, adj. sup. (parvus,)
least: minimus or natu minimus, youngest.
 Minister, tri, m. *a servant.*
 Minus, adv. (comp. of parum,) *less:*
 after quò, *not. See Quò.*
 Mirificus, a, um, adj. (mirus & facio,) *astonishing.*
 Mirans, tis, part. : from
 Miror, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to wonder; to admire; to be astonished.*
 Mirus, a, um, adj. *wonderful.*
 Miser, èra, èrum, adj. *miserable; unfortunate.*
 Misereor, èri, eritus or ertus sum, dep. (miser,) *to pity.*
 Misèror, âri, âtus sum, dep. (miser,) *to deplore; to pity.*
 Miserandus, a, um, part. (misèror,) *to be pitied.*
 Misèret, miseruit, miseritum, imp. *to pity: me misèret, I pity.*
 Misi. *See Mitto.*
 Missus, a, um, part. (mitto,) *sent.*
 Mitis, e, adj. ior, issimus, 149, *mild; kind; humane; ripe.*
 Mitto, ère, misi, missum, a. *to send.*
 Mobilitas, âtis, f. (mobilis,) *pliancy; want of firmness; flexibility.*
 Mœrens, tis, part. *mourning:* from
 Mœreo, ère, ui, n. & a. *to mourn.*
 Mœror, òris, m. *grief; sorrow.*
 Mœstitia, æ, f. (mœstus,) *sadness; grief.*
 Mollis, e, adj. ior, issimus, *soft.*
 Molliter, adv. ius, issimè, (mollis,) *softly; agreeably.*
 Momordi. *See Mordeo.*
 Moneo, ère, ui, itum, a. *to admonish; to teach; to advise.*
 Mons, tis, m. 97, *a mountain.*
 Mora, æ, f. *delay.*
 Morbus, i, m. *a disease.*
 Mordeo, ère, momordi, morsum, a. *to bite.*
 Moribundus, a, um, adj. *at the point of death; dying:* from
 Morior, mori, rarely moriri, mortuus sum, dep. (mors,) *to die.*
 Moritùrus, a, um, part. (mорий.)
 Mors, tis, f. *death.*
 Morsus, ùs, m. (mordeo,) *a bite.*
 Mortâlis, e, adj. (mors,) *mortal:* subs. *a mortal.*
 Mortuus, a, um, part. (mорий,) *dead.*
 Mos, moris, m. *manner; way.*
 Moveo, ère, movi, motum, a. *to move; to remove.*
 Mox, adv. *soon; immediately.*
 Muleto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to punish.*
 Mulier, èris, f. *a woman.*
 Multitudo, inis, f. (multus,) *a multitude; the multitude; the populace; the rabble.*
 Multò, adv. *much: non multò post, not long after:* from
 Multum, adv. comp. plus, sup. plurimum, *much.*
 Multus, a, um, adj. 177, *many; much.*
 Mundus, i, m. *the world.*
 Munio, ire, ivi, itum, n. & a. *to defend; to fortify.*
 Munitus, a, um, part. (munio,) *fortified.*

- Munus, ěris, n. *an office; a present.*
 Murĕna, æ, m. *Murena, a Roman consul.*
 Murus, i, m. *a wall.*
 Mus, muris, m. & f. *a mouse.*
 Musca, æ, f. *a fly.*
 Musĭca, æ, & Musĭce, es, f. *music.*
 Muto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to change.*
 Mutus, a, um, adj. *mute; silent.*
- N.**
- Nam, & Namque, conj. *for.*
 Nandi, ger. *See No.*
 Narrandi, ger. (narro.)
 Narrans, tis, part.: *from*
 Narro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to tell; to relate.*
 Nascor, i, natus sum, dep. *to be born.*
 Natālis, e, adj. *natal; native: dies natālis, a birthday.*
 Natu, m. (nascor.) *used in the ablative singular only, by birth; in age.*
 Natūra, æ, f. (nascor.) *nature; disposition; constitution.*
 Natus, a, um, part. (nascor.) *born: decem annos natus, ten years old.*
 Nauta, æ, m. 51, *a sailor.*
 Navālis, e, adj. (navis,) *naval.*
 Navarchus, i, m. *a master or owner of a ship.*
 Navĭgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. (navis & ago,) *to navigate; to sail.*
 Navis, is, f. 95, *a vessel; a ship.*
 Ne, adv. & conj. *not; that not; lest.*
 Ne, enclitic conj. *in indirect questions, whether; in direct questions it is not translated.*
 Nec, or Neque, conj. (ne & que,) *and not; but not; nor.*
 Necdum, adv. (nec & dum,) *and not yet; but not yet.*
 Necessē, adj. ind. *necessary.*
 Necessitas, ātis, f. (necessē,) *necessity.*
 Necne, adv. *or not.*
 Neglectus, a, um, part. *neglected; from, being neglected*
 Neglĭgo, ěre, lexi, lectum, a. (nec & lego,) *to neglect.*
 Nego, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to deny.*
 Negotium, i, n. (nec & otium,) *business; employment.*
 Nemo, ĩnis, c. (ne & homo,) *no one; no body.*
 Nemus, ěris, n. *a wood.*
 Neoptolĕmus, i, m. *Neoptolemus, the son of Achilles.*
 Nepos, ōtis, m. *a grandson.*
 Neptunius, a, um, adj. *Neptunian: from*
 Neptūnus, i, m. *Neptune, the brother of Jupiter, and god of the sea.*
 Nequāquam, adv. *by no means.*
 Neque. *See Nec.*
 Nequeo, ĩre, ĩvi & ĩi, ĩtum, irr. n. (ne & queo,) 299, *not to be able; I cannot.*
 Nequis, nequa, nequod & nequid, pro. (ne & quis,) 205, *that no one; that nothing; lest any; lest some.*
 Nescio, ĩre, ĩvi, ĩtum, a. (ne & scio,) *to be ignorant; not to know.*
 Nescius, a, um, adj. (ne & sciūs,) *ignorant.*
 Neuter, tra, trum, adj. 144, *neither.*
 Nex, necis, f. *death.*
 Nidus, i, m. *a nest.*
 Nihil, & Nil, ind. n. *nothing: nihil boni, no advantage: nihil impedio, I do not hinder: nihil moveor, I am not affected.*
 Nil. *See Nihil.*
 Nilus, i, m. *the Nile.*
 Nimis, adv. *too; too much.*
 Nimĭrum, adv. (ne & mirum,) *doubtless; certainly.*
 Nimiūm, adv. *too; too much: from*
 Nimius, a, um, adj. (nimis,) *too much; excessive; very great.*
 Nisi, conj. (ne & si,) *unless; except.*
 Nisus, i, m. *Nisus.*
 Nitrosus, a, um, adj. (nitrum,) *nitrous.*
 Nix, nivis, f. *snow.*
 No, are, avi, atum, n. *to swim.*
 Nobilitas, ātis, f. (nobĭlis,) *the nobility.*
 Nobilito, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (nobĭlis,) *to ennoble*

Nobis. See Ego.

Noceo, ěre, u, ĭtum, a. to hurt; to injure; to impair.

Nolo, nolle, nolui, irr. n. 290, 291, to be unwilling: I will not.

With an infinitive of another verb, *nolo* is translated by *not*, and the infinitive by an imperative; as, *esse noli*, be not.

Nomen, ĭnis, n. a name: *nomĭne*, on account of; for the sake of.

Nomĭno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (nomen,) to call; to name.

Non, adv. not.

Nonne, adv. (non & ne,) not? nonne est, is it not?

Nos. See Ego.

Noster, tra, trum. pro. 209 & 143, our.

Novem, num. adj. ind. nine.

Novĭtas, ātis, f. novelty: from

Novus, a, um, adj. new.

Nox, noctis, f. night.

Nubes, is, f. 95, a cloud.

Nudo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (nudus,) to deprive.

Nullus, a, um, adj. 144, no; no one.

Num, adv. in indirect questions, whether; in direct questions it is not translated.

Numen, ĭnis, n. (nuo,) a deity; a god.

Numĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. to count: from

Numĕrus, i, m. a number.

Numĭdĕ, ārum, m. pl. the Numidians, a people of northern Africa.

Nummus, i, m. a piece of money.

Nunc, adv. now.

Nuncio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. to announce; to tell; to report; to make known: from

Nunciŭs, i, m. news; tidings; a messenger.

Nunquam, adv. (ne & unquam,) never.

Nusquam, adv. (ne & usquam,) no where: nusquam non, every where.

Nutrix, ĭcis, f. a nurse.

Nutus, ūs, m. (nuo,) a nod; will; pleasure.

O.

O, int. O!

Ob, prep. for; on account of.

Obeo, ĭre, ĭvi or ĭi, ĭtum, a. & n. irr. (ob & eo,) to die.

Obliviscor, i, oblĭtus sum, dep. to forget.

Obruo, ěre, rui, rŭtum, a. (ob & ruo,) to cover; to conceal.

Obsĕcro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (ob & sacro,) to entreat.

Obses, ĭdis, m. & f. (ob & sedeo,) a hostage; a surety.

Obsideo, ěre, sĕdi, sessum, a. (ob & sedeo,) to beset; to fill.

Obsidio, ōnis, f. (obsideo,) a siege.

Obsto, āre, stĭti, n. (ob & sto,) to oppose.

Obstupeseo, ěre, pui, n. to be amazed; to be astonished.

Obtestor, āri, ātus sum, dep. (ob & testor,) to adjure; to beseech.

Obvenio, ĭre, eni, entum, n. (ob & venio,) to happen; to occur.

Obviĕm, adv. (obviŭs,) in the way: fit obviĕm, he meets.

Occasio, ōnis, f. (occĭdo,) occasion; opportunity.

Occidendus, a, um, part.: from

Occĭdo, ěre, cĭdi, cĭsum, a. (ob & cĕdo,) to kill: to slay.

Occĭsus, a, um, part. (occĭdo,) slain.

Occulto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq. (occŭlo,) to conceal; to hide.

Ocŭlus, i, m. an eye.

Odi, pret. 304 & 309, I hate.

Odiŏsus, a, um, adj. (odi,) offensive; hateful.

Offendens, tis, part. meeting: from

Offendo, ěre, fendĭ, fensum, n. & a. to come upon; to meet with.

Offĕro, ferre, obtŭli, oblĕtum, a. irr. (ob & fero,) to offer; to present.

Officio, ěre, fĕci, fectum, a. (ob & facio,) to hinder; to obstruct; to hurt.

Olim, adv. once; formerly; hereafter; afterwards.

Omen, Inis, n. *an omen; a sign.*
 Omnis, e, adj. *all; every.*
 Onus, ěris, n. *a load.*
 Opĕra, æ, f. *labor; service.*
 Opĕra, um, n. pl. *See Opus.*
 Opilio, ōnis, m. *a shepherd.*
 Opinio, ōnis, f. *opinion; fancy.*
 Opis, gen. (from obsolete ops,) f. *aid; assistance; pl. wealth.*
 Oppianĭcus, i, m. *Oppianicus.*
 Oppĭdum, i, n. 84 & 85, *a town.*
 Oppressus, a, um, part., and
 Opprimendi, ger.: *from*
 Opprimo, ěre, pressi, pressum, a.
 (ob & premo,) *to subdue; to de-*
stroy; to oppress; to overwhelm.
 Optĭmus, a, um, adj. (sup. of bo-
 nus,) *best.*
 Opulentus, a, um, adj. (ops,) *rich.*
 Opus, ěris, n. *a work; an employ-*
ment.
 Opus, ind. subs. & adj. *need; ne-*
cessity; necessary.
 Ora, æ, f. *a border.*
 Oratio, ōnis, f. (oro,) *an oration; a*
speech.
 Orātor, ōris, m. (oro,) *an orator.*
 Orbis, is, m. *a circle; the world.*
 Orbo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to deprive:*
from
 Orbus, a, um, adj. *orphan; bereft;*
childless: orbum facĕre, to be-
reave; to deprive.
 Ordo, ĩnis, m. *a row; a line.*
 Orior, ĩri, ortus sum, dep. *to rise;*
to spring.
 Orno, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to adorn.*
 Oro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to ask; to*
request; to crave; to beg.
 Ortus, a, um, part. (orior,) *sprung;*
descended.
 Os, oris, n. *the mouth; the face.*
 Os, ossis, n. *a bone.*
 Osculātus, a, um, part.: *from*
 Oscŭlor, āri, ātus sum, dep. (oscŭ-
 lum,) *to kiss.*
 Ostendo, ěre, tendi, tensum & ten-
 tum, a. (ob & tendo,) *to show.*
 Ostiarius, i, m. (ostium,) *a porter.*
 Otium, i, n. *inactivity.*
 Ovis, is, f. *a sheep.*

P.

P., *an abbreviation of Publius.*
 Pabŭlum, i, n. (pasco,) *pasture;*
fodder.
 Pacis. *See Pax.*
 Palliolum, i, n. dim. *a cloak or*
mantle: from
 Pallium, i, n. *a mantle.*
 Palmes, ĩtis, m. *the branch of a vine.*
 Palus, i, m, *a stake; a pale.*
 Palus, ūdis, f. *a marsh; a pool.*
 Pan, Panis, m. *Pan.*
 Pando, ěre, — passum or pansum,
 a. *to open.*
 Panis, is, m. *bread.*
 Parandus, a, um, part. (paro,) *to*
be prepared.
 Parco, ěre, peperci or parsi, n. *to*
spare: from
 Parcus, a, um, adj. *frugal.*
 Pario, ěre, pepĕri, partum, a. *to*
produce; to beget; to obtain.
 Paro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to prepare;*
to equip; to fit out; to obtain.
 Pars, tis, f. *a part; a portion; a*
share: pl. partes, a region; a
quarter.
 Parsimonia, æ, f. (parco,) *frugality.*
 Parthi, ōrum, m. pl. *the Parthians,*
a people of Asia.
 Partim, adv. (pars,) *partly.*
 Parum, comp. minŭs, sup. minĭmĕ,
 adv. *little.*
 Parumper, adv. *awhile; for a short*
time.
 Parvŭlus, a, um, adj. dim. *small;*
little: from
 Parvus, a, um, adj. 177. *small;*
mean: subs. parvum, a little.
 Pasco, ěre, pavi, pastum, a. & Pas-
 cor, i, pastus sum, dep. *to feed;*
to pasture; to eat.
 Pastor, ōris, m. (pasco,) *a shepherd.*
 Pater, tris, m. 108, *a father: ven-*
 tŏrum pater, i. e. *Æolus: pl.*
patres, fathers; senators.
 Patĕra, æ, f. (pateo,) *a goblet.*
 Patiens, tis, part. & adj. *patient*
from
 Patior, i, passus sum, dep. *to suffer*
to endure.

- Patria, æ, f. (pater,) *one's native country; a country.*
 Paucus, a, um, adj. *few; a few.*
 Paulatim, adv. (paulus,) *gradually; by degrees.*
 Paulò, adv. (paulus,) *a little.*
 Paululum, adv. *a little.*
 Pauper, èris, adj. *poor.*
 Pavor, òris, m. (paveo,) *fear; alarm.*
 Pax, pacis, f. *peace.*
 Peccatum, i, n. *a fault: from*
 Pecco, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, n. *to err; to commit a fault or mistake.*
 Pectus, òris, n. *the breast; the mind.*
 Pecunia, æ, f. *money: from*
 Pecus, òris, n. *a flock.*
 Pedis. *See Pes.*
 Pellicio, ère, exi, ectum, a. *to entice; to seek to entice.*
 Pello, ère, pepuli, pulsum, a. *to drive away; to banish; to rout.*
 Pendeo, ère, pependi, n. *to hang.*
 Penna, æ, f. *a feather.*
 Peperci. *See Parco.*
 Pepëri. *See Pario.*
 Per, prep. *through; by; by means of; during; for: per se, by itself; alone.*
 Peractus, a, um, part. *finished: from*
 Perãgo, ère, ègi, actum, a. (per & ago,) *to finish.*
 Percontatus, a, um, part.: *from*
 Percontor, ãri, ãtus sum, dep. *to ask; to inquire.*
 Percussus, a, um, part. *from*
 Percutio, ère, ssi, ssum, a. (per & quatio,) *to strike.*
 Perditus, a, um, part. *ruined; undone: from*
 Perdo, ère, didi, ditum, a. (per & do,) *to destroy, to lose.*
 Peregrinus, a, um, adj. *foreign: subs. a foreigner; a stranger.*
 Perferendus, a, um, part.: *from*
 Perfëro, ferre, tûli, lãtum, a. irr. (per & fero,) *to bear; to carry.*
 Percipio, ère, feci, factum, a. (per & facio,) *to cause; to perform; to execute.*
 Pergo, ère, perrexi, perrectum, n. *to persevere.*
 Periculum, i, n. *a trial; danger; peril.*
 Perinde, adv. (per & inde,) *equally: perinde ac, just as if; as much as if.*
 Perindulgens, tis, adj. (per & indulgens,) *very kind.*
 Peritus, a, um, adj. *skilled in; skilful.*
 Perlustro, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, a. (per & lustro,) *to travel through; to traverse.*
 Permitto, ère, misi, missum, a. (per & mitto,) *to permit; to allow.*
 Permiltus, a, um, adj. (per & multus,) *very many.*
 Pernicitas, ãtis, f. (pernix,) *swiftness.*
 Perpendo, ère, pendi, pensum, a. (per & pendo,) *to weigh; to consider.*
 Perpëtro, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, a. (per & patro,) *to accomplish; to perform.*
 Persæ, ãrum, m. pl. *the Persians.*
 Persëquor, i, cûtus sum, dep. (per & sequor,) *to follow; to pursue.*
 Persicus, a, um, adj. *Persian.*
 Perspicio, ère, spexi, spectrum, a. (per & specio,) *to examine; to perceive.*
 Perspicuus, a, um, adj. *plain; evident.*
 Persuadeo, ère, si, sum, a. (per & suadeo,) *to persuade.*
 Perterrefacio, ère, feci, factum, a. (perterreo & facio,) *to frighten greatly.*
 Perterrefactus, a, um, part. *frightened greatly: from*
 Perterrefio, fieri, factus sum, irr. passive of perterrefacio, 296, *to be greatly frightened.*
 Perturbatus, a, um, part.: *from*
 Perturbo, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, a. (per & turbo,) *to disturb; to trouble.*
 Pervenio, ire, eni, entum, n. (per & venio,) *to come.*
 Pes, pedis, m. *a foot.*

- Pessimus, a, um, adj. (sup. of malus, 177,) *very mischievous; very bad.*
 Peto, ěre, ĩvi, ĩtum, a. *to ask; to seek; to go to; to travel to.*
 Pharao, ōnis, m. *Pharaoh, the name of many Egyptian kings.*
 Pliarus, i, f. *Pharus, an island and town near Alexandria.*
 Philippus, i, m. *Philip, a king of Macedonia.*
 Philo, ōnis, m. *Philo, a Grecian philosopher.*
 Philosophia, æ, f. *philosophy.*
 Philosophus, i, m. *a philosopher.*
 Pignus, ōris, n. *a pledge; a proof.*
 Pincerna, æ, m. *a cup-bearer; a butler.*
 Pinguis, e, adj. *fat.*
 Pinus, ūs & i, f. *a pine.*
 Piscis, is, m. *a fish.*
 Piso, ōnis, m. *Piso, a Roman name.*
 Pistor, ōris, m. (pinso,) *a baker.*
 Placeo, ěre, ui, ĩtum, n. *to please; to be agreeable.*
 Placidē, adv. (placĭdus,) *calmly; quietly.*
 Planctus, ūs, m. (plango,) *lamentation; wailing.*
 Planities, ěi, f. (planus,) *a plain.*
 Plato, ōnis, m. *Plato, a Grecian philosopher.*
 Plaustrum, i, n. *a wagon.*
 Plausus, ūs, m. (plaudo,) *applause.*
 Plebs, plebis, f. *a people.*
 Plenus, a, um, adj. *full.*
 Plerūmq̄ue, adv. *for the most part.*
 Plerusq̄ue, āque, umque, adj. *most; the most; the greatest part.*
 Ploro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. & a. *to lament.*
 Plurīmūm, adv. (sup. of multūm,) *very much.*
 Plurīmus, a, um, adj. (sup. of multus,) *very much; very many; most.*
 Plus, pluris, adj. (comp. of multus, 177,) *more; higher.*
 Pluvius, a, um, adj. *rainy.*
 Pœna, æ, f. *punishment.*
 Pœni, ōrum, m. pl. *the Carthaginians.*
 Pœniteo, ěre, ui, n. *to repent.*
 Poëta, æ, m. *a poet.*
 Pompeius, i, m. *Pompey, a distinguished Roman general.*
 Pomum, i, n. *an apple.*
 Ponē, prep. *behind.*
 Pono, ěre, posui, positum, a. *to place; to set; castra, to pitch.*
 Pons, pontis, m. *a bridge.*
 Pontus, i, m. *the sea.*
 Populus, i, m. *a people.*
 Porcus, i, m. *a pig; a hog.*
 Porrigo, ěre, rexi, rectum, a. *to extend; to present.*
 Porro, adv. *moreover; then.*
 Porta, æ, f. *a gate.*
 Portans, tis, part. (porto.)
 Portendo, ěre, di, tum, a. *to foretell; to forebode.*
 Porto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to carry; to convey; to bear; to have influence.*
 Posĭtus, a, um, part. (pono.)
 Possessio, ōnis, f. (posideo,) *a possession.*
 Possum, posse, potui, irr. n. 260, *to be able; I can.*
 Post, prep. *after.*
 Pōst, adv. *after; afterwards.*
 Postea, adv. (post & is,) *afterward; after that.*
 Posteritas, ātis, f. *posterity; from Postera, um, adj. posterior, posttrēmus, or postūmus, 176, following; next.*
 Postquam, adv. & conj. (post & quā,) *after.*
 Postrēmus, a, um, adj. (sup. of postera,) *the last; ad postrēmum, at last.*
 Postulans, tis, part.: from
 Postūlo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to ask; to demand.*
 Postūmus, i, m. *Postumus.*
 Posui, &c. *See Pono.*
 Potest, &c. *See Possum.*
 Potestas, ātis, f. (potis,) *power; dominion; opportunity.*
 Potio, ōnis, f. (poto,) *drink.*
 Potiūs, adv. *rather.*
 Præ, prep. *before; for; more than.*
 Præbeo, ěre, ui, a. (præ & habeo,) *to afford; to furnish; to give.*

- Præbitûrus, a, um, part. (præbeo.)
 Præceps, cipitis, adj. (præ & caput,) *headlong; swift; rapid.*
 Præcipio, ère, èpi, eptum, a. (præ & capio,) *to take before; to command.*
 Præcipito, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (præceps,) *to hurry; to impel.*
 Præcipuè, adv. (præcipuus,) *especially; particularly.*
 Præclârus, a, um, adj. ior, issîmus, (præ & clarus,) *celebrated; honorable.*
 Præcordia, òrum, n. pl. (præ & cor,) *the midriff or diaphragm.*
 Præditus, a, um, adj. *furnished with.*
 Præfectus, i, m. *an overseer; a chief; a chief officer; a governor: from*
 Præficio, ère, èci, ectum, a. (præ & facio,) *to set over; to appoint over.*
 Præmitto, ère, mîsi, missum, a. (præ & mitto,) *to send forward.*
 Præmium, i, n. *a reward.*
 Prænosco, ère, nôvi, nôtum, a. (præ & nosco,) *to foreknow.*
 Præripio, ère, ripui, reptum, a. (præ & rapio,) *to snatch away.*
 Præscio, ire, ivi, itum, a. (præ & scio,) *to foreknow; to foresee.*
 Præsegmen, înis, n. (præ & segmen,) *a piece; a bit; a fragment.*
 Præsens, tis, adj. (præsum,) *present.*
 Præsertim, adv. *especially.*
 Præsidium, i, n. (præses,) *a defence; a protection.*
 Præstabilis, e, adj. ior, issîmus, (præ & stabilis,) *excellent.*
 Præsum, esse, fui, n. irr. (præ & sum,) *to preside over; to have the charge of.*
 Præter, prep. *except; contrary to.*
 Prætereo, ire, ii, itum, irr. n. (præter & eo,) 301, *to pass; to pass by.*
 Præteritus, a, um, part. (prætereo,) *past.*
 Præterquam, adv. (præter & quàm,) *except.*
 Prætor, ôris, m. *a prætor.*
- Pravus, a, um, adj. *depraved.*
 Precor, âri, âtus sum, dep. (prex,) *to pray; to entreat: bene precâri, to bless; to invoke blessings upon.*
 Pŕehendo, ère, di, sum, a. *to take; to catch.*
 Pŕehensus, a, um, part. (prehendo,) *caught.*
 Premo, ère, pressi, pressum, a. *to press; to straiten; to distress.*
 Pretium, i, n. *a price; a value; pay.*
 Primò, adv. *at first.*
 Primùm, adv. *first: from*
 Primus, a, um, adj. (sup. of prior, 178,) *first: a primâ ætâte, from one's earliest years.*
 Princeps, îpis, m. & f. *a prince; a ruler; a governor.*
 Principâtus, ùs, m. (princeps,) *dominion; preëminence.*
 Principium, i, n. (princeps,) *a beginning.*
 Prior, us, ôris, adj. *former; first.*
 Pristinus, a, um, adj. *former.*
 Priusquam, adv. (prius & quàm,) *before; before that.*
 Privo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to deprive.*
 Pro, prep. *before; for; in the place of.*
 Pro, or Proh! int. *O!*
 Probè, adv. (probus,) *well.*
 Probo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to try: from*
 Probus, a, um, adj. ior, issîmus, *honest; upright.*
 Procêdo, ère, cessi, cessum, n. (pro & cedo,) *to advance; to go forth.*
 Procella, æ, f. *a storm; a tempest.*
 Procer, êris, m. *a noble.*
 Procul, adv. *far; far off; at a distance.*
 Prodîgus, a, um, adj. *profuse; lavish.*
 Prodo, ère, dîdi, dîtum, a. (pro & do,) *to make known; to disclose; to show; to appoint.*
 Profectus, a, um, part. (proficiscor.)
 Profêro, ferre, tûli, lâtum, a. irr. (pro & fero,) *to bring or put forth.*
 Proficiscor, i, fectus sum, dep. (pro & facio,) *to set out; to depart; to go; to come.*

- Profugio, ěre, i, n. & a. *to flee; to escape.*
- Projicio, ěre, jěci, jectum, a. (pro & jacio,) *to throw; to cast.*
- Promitto, ěre, ĩsi, issum, a. (pro & mitto,) *to promise.*
- Pronus, a, um, adj. *prone; bowing down.*
- Propě, adv. comp. propiũs, sup. proxĩmě, *near; nearly; almost.*
- Prope, prep. *near.*
- Propĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to hasten.*
- Propior, us, adj. 178, *nearer; comp. of proxĩmus.*
- Propitiũs, a, um, adj. *favorable; propitious.*
- Propoũo, ěre, posui, posĩtum, a. (pro & pono,) *to offer.*
- Proposui. *See Propoũo.*
- Propter, prep. *for; on account of.*
- Proseqũor, seqũi, secũtus sum, dep. (pro & sequor,) *to follow: proseqũi honoĩre, to honor.*
- Proserpĩna, ā, f. *Proserpine, the wife of Pluto.*
- Prosper, a, um, adj. ior, errĩmus, 174, *lucky; fortunate.*
- Prosperĕ, adv. *prosperously; well.*
- Prosum, desse, fui, irr. n. (pro & sum, 258,) *to profit.*
- Protervĕ, adv. (protervus,) *boldly.*
- Protũli, &c. *See Profĕro.*
- Providentia, ā, f. *foresight; providence: from*
- Provideo, ěre, vĩdi, vĩsum, a. (pro & video,) *to foresee.*
- Proxĩmus, a, um, adj. (sup. of propior, 178,) *very near; nearest; next; last.*
- Prudens, tis, adj. *learned; skilful.*
- Publĩcus, a, um, adj. (popũlus,) *public.*
- Publĩlius, i, m. *Publĩlius, a Roman dictator.*
- Publius, i, m. *Publius, a Roman prænomen.*
- Pudet, uit, imp. *it shames: me pudet, I am ashamed.*
- Pudor, oĩs, m. (pudeo,) *shame; modesty: in pudoĩrem conjicĕre, to bring to shame.*
- Puella, ā, f. *a girl.*
- Puer, ěri, m. *a boy; a child.*
- Pueritia, ā, f. (puer,) *childhood.*
- Pugna, ā, f. *a battle.*
- Pugno, āre, āvi, ātum, n. (pugna,) *to fight.*
- Pulcher, chra, chrum, adj. ior, rĩmus, 174, *beautiful.*
- Pulchritũdo, ĩnis, f. (pulcher,) *beauty.*
- Pullus, i, m. *a young animal.*
- Pulsus, a, um, part. (pello.)
- Pulvis, ěris, m. & f. *dust.*
- Purgo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to purify; to clear; to justify.*
- Puteus, i, m. *a well; a pit.*
- Putĩphar, āris, m. *Potĩphar.*
- Puto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to suppose; to esteem.*
- Pythagoras, ā, m. *Pythagoras, a Grecian philosopher.*
- Pythagoreũs, i, m. *a Pythagorean.*
- Pythia, ā, f. *the priestess of Apollo at Delphi.*

Q.

- Q., *an abbreviation of Quintus.*
- Quãdam. *See Quidam.*
- Quadrĩga, ā, f. (quatuor & jugum,) *a four-horse chariot.*
- Quadrĩpes, ědis, adj. (quatuor & pes,) *four-footed: subs. f. & n. a quadruped.*
- Quæ. *See Qui.*
- Quænam. *See Quisnam.*
- Quæro, ěre, quæsivi, quæsĩtum, a. *to seek; to aim at.*
- Qualis, e, adj. *of what kind.*
- Qualisnam, adj. (qualis & nam,) *of what sort or nature.*
- Quãm, adv. & conj. *how; how much; as: quãm potĕrat celerrĩmě, as swift as he could: after comparatives, than; with superlatives, very.*
- Quãmõbrem, adv. (qui, ob, & res,) *wherefore; for which cause.*
- Quamvis, pro. *See Quivis.*
- Quamvis, conj. (quam & volo,) *although.*
- Quantopĕre, adv. (quantus & opus,) *how much.*
- Quantũm, adv. *how much: from*

Quantus, a, um, adj. *how great; how much*: tantus — quantus, so much — as.
 Quare, adv. (quis & res,) *wherefore*.
 Quasi, conj. *as if*.
 Quasnam. See Quisnam.
 Quater, adv. (quatuor,) *four times*.
 Que, enclitic conj. *and*.
 Quercus, ūs, f. 52, *an oak*.
 Querens, tis, part. *complaining*: from
 Queror, queri, questus sum, dep. *to complain*.
 Questus. See Queror.
 Qui, quæ, quod, pro. 201 & 203, *who; which; what*: quo, with comparatives, *by how much, or the*: as, quo plures erant, *the more there were*.
 Quī, adv. *how*.
 Quia, conj. *because*.
 Quid. See Quis.
 Quidam, quædam, quoddam & quiddam, pro. *a certain; a sort of*.
 Quidem, conj. *indeed; certainly; at least*.
 Quidni, pro. (nom. & acc.) *why not?*
 Quidquam. See Quisquam.
 Quies, êtis, f. *rest; sleep*.
 Quin, conj. *nay; nay even; that not*.
 Quinque, num. adj. ind. *five*.
 Quintus, i, m. *Quintus*.
 Quippe, conj. *as; inasmuch as*: quippe qui, *inasmuch as he*.
 Quis, quæ, quid, pro. 204, *who? which? what?* also for aliquis, *any one*.
 Quisnam, quænam, quodnam or quidnam, pro. (quis & nam,) 202, *who? which? what?*
 Quisquam, quæquam, quidquam or quicquam, pro. (quis & quam,) 205, *any; any one; any thing*.
 Quisque, quæque, quodque & quidque, pro. (quis & que,) 205, *each; every one*.
 Quisquis, quidquid or quicquid, pro. (quis & quis,) 200, *whoever*.
 Quivis, quævis, quodvis & quidvis, pro. (qui & volo,) 205, *every*.
 Quo, pro. See Qui.
 Quò, adv. & conj. (qui,) *whither;*

— *that*: quò minùs or quomínus, *that not*: quò minùs mirarètur, *from admiring*.
 Quocunque, adv. (quo & cumque,) *whithersoever*.
 Quod, pro. See Qui.
 Quòd, conj. (qui,) *that; because*: quòd si, *if now; but if*.
 Quodam. See Quidam.
 Quodsi, conj. (quod & si,) *if then; but if*.
 Quomòdo, adv. *how; in what manner*.
 Quondam, adv. *formerly*.
 Quoniam, conj. (quum & jam,) *since; as*.
 Quonam. See Quisnam.
 Quoque, conj. *also*.
 Quorsum, adv. (quò & versum,) *whither? to what?*
 Quotidie, adv. (quot & dies,) *daily*.
 Quum, or Cùm, conj. *when*.

R.

Racilius, i, m. *Racilius, a Roman*.
 Radicītus, adv. (radix,) *by the root*.
 Rapīdus, a, um, adj. *rapid; swift*: from
 Rapio, ère, ui, tum, a. *to plunder*.
 Ratio, ōnis, f. (reor,) 93, *reason; means; an expedient*.
 Recēdo, ère, ssi, ssum, n. (re & cedo,) *to retire*.
 Recenseo, ère, ui, itum, a. (re & censeo,) *to review; to muster*.
 Receptus, ūs, m. *a retreat*.
 Recīdo, ère, īdi, n. (re & cado,) *to fall*.
 Recipio, ère, cēpi, ceptum, a. (re & capio,) *to take back; to receive; to recover*: se recipere, *to betake himself back; to return; to retire*: recipere animum, *to recover from one's amazement*.
 Recondo, ère, dīdi, dītum, a. (re & condo,) *to lay up; to hoard; to hide; to conceal*.
 Recordor, āri, ātus sum, dep. *to recollect; to consider*.
 Rectè, adv. (rectus,) *rightly; properly*.

- Rectum, i, n. (rectus,) *rectitude*.
 Rectus, a, um, adj. (rego,) *right; straight; erect*.
 Redditurus, a, um, part.: from
 Reddo, ěre, didi, ditum, a. (re & do,) *to deliver; to restore; to requite; to render*.
 Redeo, ěre, ii, itum, irr. n. (re & eo,) 301, *to return*.
 Redigo, ěre, ěgi, actum, a. (re & ago,) *to reduce*.
 Reduco, ěre, xi, ctum, a. (re & duco,) *to lead back; to restore*.
 Refěro, ferre, tŭli, lĀtum, irr. a. (re & fero,) *to bring back; to restore*.
 Refert, retŭlit, imp. (refěro,) *it concerns*.
 Refertus, a, um, adj. (refercio,) *full*.
 Refugio, ěre, fŭgi, fugitum, a. (re & fugio,) *to flee back; to retreat*.
 Refulgeo, ěre, fulsi, n. (re & fulgeo,) *to shine*.
 Refulsi. *See* Refulgeo.
 Regendus, a, um, part. (rego.)
 Regio, ōnis, f. (rego,) *a region; a district; a territory; a country*.
 Regis, &c. *See* Rex.
 Regius, a, um, adj. (rex,) *regal; princely*.
 Regno, Āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to reign; to rule: from*
 Regnum, i, n. (rex,) *a kingdom*.
 Rego, ěre, rexi, rectum, a. *to reign; to rule: to guide*.
 Regredior, i, essus sum, dep. (re & gradior,) *to return*.
 Regressus, a, um, part. (regredior.)
 Relictus, a, um, part. (relinquo,) *having been left*.
 Religio, ōnis, f. *religion*.
 Relinquo, ěre, liqui, lictum, a. (re & linquo,) *to leave; to abandon*.
 Remaneo, ěre, si, sum, n. (re & maneo,) *to stay; to remain*.
 Reminiscor, i, dep. *to remember*.
 Remitto, ěre, misi, missum, a. (re & mitto,) *to send back*.
 Renuntio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & nuntio,) *to proclaim*.
 Rependo, ěre, di, sum, a. (re & pendo,) *to return; to reward; to repay*.
 Repentě, adv. (repens,) *suddenly*.
 Reperio, ěre, pěri, pertum, a. (re & pario,) *to find*.
 Repertus, a, um, part. (reperio.)
 Repōno, ěre, sui, sĭtum, a. (re & pono,) *to replace; to restore; to repay*.
 Reporto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & porto,) *to bring back*.
 Reprehendo, ěre, di, sum, a. (re & prendo,) *to censure*.
 Res, rei, f. 132, *a thing; an affair; a material; an event; property; circumstances; a purpose: re ipsā, in fact: res familiāris, estate; household affairs*.
 Resideo, ěre, sědi, sessum, n. (re & sědeo,) *to remain; to rest*.
 Resisto, ěre, stĭti, n. (re & sisto,) *to resist; to oppose*.
 Respondeo, ěre, spondi, sponsum, a. (re & spondeo,) *to answer; to reply*.
 Respublica, (res & publicus,) gen. & dat. reipublicæ, acc. rempublicam, &c. f. *a state*.
 Restituo, ěre, ui, ūtum, a. (re & statuo,) *to restore*.
 Retineo, ěre, ui, entum, a. (re & teneo,) *to retain; to keep; to detain*.
 Retŭli, &c. *See* Refěro.
 Reversus, a, um, part. (revertor.)
 Revertor, ěre, verti, versum, (re & verto,) n. & Revertor, i, sus sum, dep. *to return*.
 Revocō, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (re & voco,) *to recall*.
 Rex, regis, m. 51, *a king*.
 Rhenus, i, m. *the river Rhine*.
 Rhodānus, i, m. *the river Rhone*.
 Rhodus, i, f. 52, *Rhodes, an island and town near the coast of Asia Minor*.
 Richardus, i, m. *Richard*.
 Riphæus, a, um, adj. *Riphæan, of or belonging to the Riphæan mountains in Scythia*.
 Rixa, æ, f. *a quarrel*.
 Roboro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to strengthen: from*
 Robur, ōris, n. *strength*.

Rogo, âre, âvi, âtum, a. *to ask; to request.*
 Roma, æ, f. *Rome, the chief city of Italy.*
 Românus, a, um, adj. (Roma,) *Roman.*
 Romûlus, i, m. *Romulus, the founder of Rome.*
 Rosa, æ, f. *a rose.*
 Ruben, ênis, m. *Reuben, a son of Jacob.*
 Rubigo, înis, f. *rust.*
 Ruo, êre, i, rutum, n. & a. *to fall; to rush; to throw one's self.*
 Rursus, & Rursum, adv. *again; a second time.*
 Rus, ruris, n. *the country.*
 Rustîcus, i, m. (rus,) *a countryman.*

S.

Saccus, i, m. *a sack; a bag.*
 Sæcûlum, i, n. *an age.*
 Sæpe, adv. *ius issime, often.*
 Sævus, a, um, adj. *cruel; terrible.*
 Sagitta, æ, f. *an arrow.*
 Salâmis, înis, f. 52, *Salamis.*
 Salus, ûtis, f. 101, *safety; preservation.*
 Salutâtus, a, um, part.: *from*
 Salûto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. (salus,) *to salute; to greet.*
 Salvus, a, um, adj. *safe; well.*
 Sanctus, a, um, adj. *holy.*
 Sanguis, înis, m. *blood.*
 Sanè, adv. (sanus,) *certainly, truly.*
 Sapiens, tis, adj. (sapio,) *ior, issimus, wise.*
 Sapienter, adv. (sapiens,) *wisely.*
 Sapientëa, æ, f. (sapiens,) *wisdom.*
 Sapio, indre, îvi & ui. n. *to be wise.*
 Satis, adj. & adv. *enough; sufficient; sufficiently.*
 Satisfaciô, êre, fëci, factum, a. (satis & facio,) *to satisfy.*
 Saxum, i, n. *a rock.*
 Scelus, êris, n. *crime.*
 Scidi. *See Scindo.*
 Scilicet, adv. (scio & licet,) *to wit; namely.*
 Scindo, êre, scidi, scissum, a. *to tear; to rend.*

Scio, scire, scivi, scitum, a. *to know; to learn.*
 Scipio, ônis, m. *Scipio.*
 Sciscitor, âri, âtus sum, dep. freq. (scisco,) *to ask; to inquire.*
 Scopûlus, i, m. *a rock.*
 Scribo, êre, scripsi, scriptum, a. 250, *to write.*
 Scriptor, ôris, m. (scribo,) *a writer.*
 Scriptus, a, um, part. (scribo.)
 Scrutâtus, a, um, part.: *from*
 Scrutor, âri, âtus sum, dep. *to search.*
 Scyphus, i, m. *a cup; a goblet.*
 Se. *See Sui.*
 Secundò, adv. *a second time; from*
 Secundus, a, um, num. adj. *ior, issimus, second; favorable.*
 Secûris, is, f. *an axe; a hatchet; secûri ferire or percutere, to behead.*
 Secutûrus, a, um, part. (sequor,) *about to follow.*
 Secûtus, a, um, part. (sequor,) *following, having followed.*
 Sed, conj. *but.*
 Sedeo, êre, sedi, sessum, n. *to sit; from*
 Sedes, is, f. *a seat; a residence; a habitation.*
 Seditio, ônis, f. (sedeo,) *sedition.*
 Sella, æ, f. *a seat.*
 Semel, adv. *once; jam semel, once already; once before.*
 Semihôra, æ, f. (semi & hora,) *half an hour.*
 Semirâmis, îdis, f. *Semiramis, a queen of Assyria.*
 Semper, adv. *always.*
 Senâtor, ôris, m. (senex,) *a senator.*
 Senâtus, ûs, m. (senex,) 126, *a senate.*
 Senectus, ûtis, f. 101, *old age; from*
 Senex, senis, adj. *old; subs. m. & f. an old man; an old woman.*
 Sensus, ûs, m. (sentio,) *sense; perception.*
 Sententia, æ, f. *an opinion; from*
 Sentio, ire, si, sum, a. *to perceive; to feel.*
 Sepelio, ire, sepelivi or sepelii, sepultum, a. *to bury.*
 Septem, num. adj. ind. *seven.*

- Septimus, a, um, num. adj. (septem,) *the seventh.*
- Septuaginta, num. adj. ind. (septem,) *seventy.*
- Sepulcrum, i, n. (sepelio,) *a grave; a tomb.*
- Sequor, sequi, secutus sum, dep. 226, *to follow.*
- Serēnus, a, um, adj. *clear; bright.*
- Sermo, ōnis, m. *a speech; a discourse.*
- Servio, ire, ivi or ii, itum, n. (servus,) *to serve.*
- Servitūs, ūtis, f. (servus,) *servitude; slavery.*
- Servo, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to keep; to maintain; to preserve: from*
- Servus, i, m. *a slave.*
- Sese, *the same as Se.*
- Sextilis, e, adj. (sextus,) *the sixth: Calendæ Sextiles, the calends of the sixth month, or the first day of August.*
- Sextius, i, m. *Sextius, a Roman name.*
- Si, conj. *if.*
- Sibi. *See Sui.*
- Sic, adv. *so; thus.*
- Siccus, i, m. *Siccus (Dentatus,) a brave Roman soldier.*
- Sicilia, æ, f. *Sicily.*
- Sidus, ěris, n. *a star.*
- Significātūrus, a, um, part.: from Signifīco, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (signum & facio,) *to signify; to express.*
- Signum, i, n. *a sign; a signal.*
- Sim, &c. *See Sum.*
- Simeon, ōnis, m. *Simeon, a son of Jacob.*
- Simia, æ, f. & Simius, i, m. *an ape.*
- Similis, e, adj. *like.*
- Similiter, adv. (similis,) *in like manner.*
- Similitūdo, Inis, f. (similis,) *resemblance.*
- Simul, adv. *together; at the same time: simul atque, as soon as.*
- Sine, prep. *without.*
- Sinistra, æ, f. *the left hand.*
- Sino, ěre, sivi, situm, a. *to permit; to suffer.*
- Sinus, ūs, m. *a bosom.*
- Si quis, si qua, si quod or si quid, pro. 205, *if any; if any person or thing. This is often written Siquis, &c.*
- Socius, i, m. *a companion; an ally.*
- Socius, a, um, adj. *social: dolor socius, sympathy.*
- Socrātes, is, m. *Socrates, an illustrious Athenian philosopher.*
- Sol, solis, m. *the sun.*
- Solatiū, i, n. (solor,) *a consolation.*
- Soleo, ěre, itus sum, n. pass. *to use; to be accustomed or wont.*
- Solicitūdo, Inis, f. (solicitus,) *anxiety; care.*
- Solitus, a, um, part. & adj. (soleo,) *usual.*
- Solum, adv. (solus,) *only; alone.*
- Solum, i, n. *the ground.*
- Solus, a, um, adj. 144, *alone.*
- Solvo, ěre, solvi, solūtum, a. *to loose; to set sail; to pay; to free.*
- Somniātor, ōris, m. *a dreamer: from*
- Somnio, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to dream: from*
- Somnium, i, n. *a dream: from*
- Somnus, i, m. *sleep.*
- Sonus, i, m. *a sound.*
- Sordidus, a, um, adj. (sordis,) *mean.*
- Soror, ōris, f. *a sister.*
- Sors, sortis, f. *lot; destiny.*
- Spargo, ěre, sparsi, sparsum, a. *to scatter.*
- Species, ěi, f. *an appearance.*
- Spectātum, supine, *to see: from*
- Specto, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to look; to see; to concern; to relate to; to tend; to point; to refer.*
- Spelunca, æ, f. *a cave.*
- Spero, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to hope.*
- Spes, ei, f. *hope.*
- Spica, æ, f. *an ear of corn.*
- Spirans, tis, part. *breathing: from*
- Spiro, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to breathe.*
- Splendidus, a, um, adj. ior, issimus, (splendeo,) *clear; bright; splendid; magnificent.*
- Spolio, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (spolium,) *to plunder.*
- Spondeo, ěre, spondi, sponsum, a. *to promise.*

Spontis, gen. sponte, abl. f. (obsolete spons,) of one's own accord.
 Stadium, i, n. a race-course.
 Statim, adv. (sto,) immediately.
 Statuo, ěre, statui, statūtum, a. to determine; to resolve.
 Stella, æ, f. 66 & 80, a star.
 Steti. See Sto.
 Stirps, stirpis, f. a race.
 Sto, stare, steti, statum, n. to stand.
 Stoicus, a, um, adj. Stoic: Stoici, subs. m. pl. the Stoics, a sect of Grecian philosophers.
 Strages, is, f. (sterno,) slaughter.
 Stramentum, i, n. (sterno,) straw.
 Strepitus, ūs, m. (strepo,) uproar.
 Studeo, ěre, ui, n. to study; to desire.
 Studiōsus, a, um, adj. (studeo,) fond.
 Sturnus, i, m. a starling.
 Suavis, e, adj. ior, issīmus, sweet.
 Suaviter, adv. (suavis,) sweetly.
 Sub, prep. under; beneath; near.
 Subduco, ěre, xi, ctum, a. (sub & duco,) to lead away; to withdraw.
 Subigo, ěre, ěgi, actum, a. (sub & ago,) to subdue.
 Subjicio, ěre, jěci, ectum, a. (sub & jacio,) to subject; to make subject.
 Subripio, ěre, ui, reptum, a. (sub & rapio,) to steal; to filch.
 Subsidium, i, n. (subsideo,) help; assistance; relief; alleviation.
 Subsisto, ěre, stīti, a. & n. (sub & sisto,) to stop.
 Subter, prep. under; beneath.
 Succědo, ěre, cessi, cessum, n. (sub & cedo,) to succeed; to prosper; to approach.
 Succresco, ěre, crěvi, crětum, n. (sub & cresco,) to grow beneath.
 Succurro, ěre, curri, cursum, n. (sub & curro,) to succor; to aid.
 Sui, pro. 187, of himself; of herself; of themselves.
 Sum, esse, fui, irr. n. 256, to be; to belong to: sunt quibus, to some: non est quod, there is no reason why.
 Sumendus, a, um, part. (sumo.)
 Summus, a, um, (sup. of supěrus,) highest; supreme; greatest: ad summum, at the most.

Sumo, ěre, sumpsī, sumptum, a. to take; to take up; to undertake.
 Sumpsī. See Sumo.
 Supellex, lectilis, f. household goods; furniture.
 Super, prep. over; on; upon.
 Superbia, æ, f. pride: from
 Superbus, a, um, adj. proud: (Tar quinius,) the Proud.
 Superjacio, ěre, jěci, jactum, a. (super & jacio,) to throw over.
 Supěro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. (super,) to surpass; to excel.
 Supersum, esse, fui, n. irr. (super & sum,) to remain; to survive; to be still alive.
 Supěrus, a, um, adj. 176, (super,) high; great.
 Superstes, itis, adj. (supersto,) surviving; outliving: esse or vivere superstes, to survive or outlive.
 Supervenio, ire, věni, ventum, n. (super & venio,) to come upon.
 Suppedito, āre, āvi, ātum, a. & n. to furnish; to supply; to give.
 Supra, adv. (supěrus,) above; beyond.
 Surgo, ěre, surrexi, surrectum, n. & a. (sub & rego,) to rise; to raise.
 Suscipio, ěre, cěpi, ceptum, a. (sub & capio,) to undertake; to commence.
 Suspendo, ěre, di, sum, a. (sub & pendo,) to hang.
 Sustollo, ěre, sustūli, sublātum, a. (sub & tollo,) to take away.
 Suus, a, um, pro. 215, his; her; its; their.
 Sylva, æ, f. a wood.
 Syracūsæ, ārum, f. pl. Syracuse, the principal city of Sicily.

T.

T., an abbreviation of Titus.
 Tabellarius, i, m. a courier.
 Tabŭla, æ, f. a table; a tablet.
 Taceo, ěre, ui, itum, n. to be silent.
 Tacitus, a, um, part. & adj. (taceo) silent.
 Talentum, i, n. a talent.
 Talpa, æ, f. a mole.
 Tam, adv. so.

- Tamen, conj. *yet; nevertheless.*
 Tandem, adv. *at length; finally.*
 Tango, ěre, tetġgi, tactum, a. *to touch.*
 Tanquam, adv. (tam & quam,) *as; as if.*
 Tantopġre, adv. (tantus & opus,) *so much.*
 Tantum, adv. *only; from*
 Tantus, a, um, adj. *so great; so much: tantum abest ut furati simus, so far are we from having stolen.*
 Tarquinius, i, m. *Tarquin, the name of two kings of Rome.*
 Taurus, i, m. *a bull.*
 Tecum. *See Tu, and Cum.*
 Tego, ěre, texi, tectum, a. *to cover.*
 Templum, i, n. *a temple.*
 Tempus, ōris, n. 113 & 99, *time.*
 Teneo, ěre, tenui, tentum, a. *to hold; to detain.*
 Tento, āre, āvi, ātum, a. freq. (teneo,) *to attempt.*
 Tenus, prep. *up to.*
 Tepor, ōris, m. (tepeo,) *warmth.*
 Terra, æ, f. *the earth; a country; a land.*
 Tertius, a, um, num. adj. (tres,) *third.*
 Testis, is, c. *a witness; evidence.*
 Testor, āri, ātus sum, dep. (testis,) *to testify; to attest.*
 Testudo, ġnis, f. *a tortoise.*
 Tetrarchia, æ, f. *a tetrarchy.*
 Teucra, æ, f. *Troy.*
 Teutōni, ōrum, m. pl. *the Teutoni, a people of Germany.*
 Theātrum, i, n. *a theatre.*
 Theophrastus, i, m. *Theophrastus, a Grecian philosopher.*
 Thermopŷlæ, ārum, f. pl. *Thermopŷlæ, a narrow passage in Thessaly, between mount Œta and the sea.*
 Thessalonica, æ, f. *Thessalonica, a town of Macedonia.*
 Thronus, i, m. *a throne.*
 Tibġris, is, m. *the Tiber, a river of Italy.*
 Tibi. *See Tu.*
 Timeo, ěre, ui, a. & n. *to fear.*
 Timidus, a, um, adj. (timeo,) *timorous; fearful.*
 Timor, ōris, m. (timeo,) *fear; apprehension.*
 Timotheus, i, m. *Timotheus, a Grecian general.*
 Tingo, ěre, nxi, nctum, a. *to stain; to tinge; to dye.*
 Titus, i, m. *Titus.*
 Toga, æ, f. *a gown; a robe.*
 Tolerandus, a, um, part. from
 Tolġro, āre, āvi, ātum, a. *to endure; to sustain.*
 Tollo, ěre, tolli, a. *to take away.*
 Torques, is, m. & f. (torqueo,) *a chain; a collar.*
 Torridus, a, um, adj. (torreo,) *sultry; hot.*
 Torvus, a, um, adj. *grim; savage*
 Totġdem, num. adj. ind. *as many.*
 Totus, a, um, adj. 144, *all; the whole.*
 Trado, ěre, dġdi, dġtum, a. (trans & do,) *to commit; to consign.*
 Trajicio, ěre, jġci, jectum, a. (trans & jacio,) *to pass over.*
 Trans, prep. *over, beyond.*
 Transeo, ire, ġvi, ġtum, irr. a. (trans & eo,) 301, *to pass over.*
 Transfġro, ferre, tŷli, lġtum, irr. a. (trans & fero,) *to transfer; to carry; to transport.*
 Trebia, æ, m. *the river Trebia.*
 Tremo, ěre, ui, n. *to tremble; to shake.*
 Tres, tria, num. adj. 149, *three.*
 Triennium, i, n. (tres & annus,) *three years.*
 Triginta, num. adj. ind. (tres,) *thirty.*
 Tristis, e, adj. ior, issġmus, *sad; dejected.*
 Tritġcum, i, n. *wheat.*
 Triumpho, āre, āvi, ātum, n. *to triumph: triumphāre triumphum, to celebrate a triumph: from*
 Triumphus, i, m. *a triumph.*
 Troezen, ġnis, f. *Troæzen, a town of the Peloponnesus.*
 Troja, æ, f. *Troy, a famous city of Asia Minor.*
 Trojānus, a, um, adj. *Trojan.*
 Tu, tui, pro. 187, *thou; you.*
 Tubicen, ġnis, m. (tuba & cano,) *a trumpeter.*

Tuli. See Fero.
 Tullus, i, m. *Tullus*.
 Tum, adv. *then*: tum temporis, at that time.
 Tumultus, ūs, m. a *tumult*.
 Tunc, adv. *then*.
 Turba, æ, f. a *multitude*, a *retinue*.
 Turranius, i, m. *Turranius*, a *Roman*.
 Turris, is, f. a *tower*.
 Tuscus, i, m. a *Tuscan*.
 Tute, pro. intensive for tu ipse; *thou thyself*.
 Tutor, āri, ātus sum, dep. (tutus,) to defend, to protect.
 Tutus, a, um, adj. ior, issimus, *safe*.
 Tuus, a, um, pro. (tu,) *thy*; *your*.
 Tyrrhēnus, a, um, adj. *Etrurian*; *Tuscan*.

U.

Ubertas, ātis, f. (uber,) *fruitfulness*; *abundance*; *plenty*.
 Ubi, adv. *when*; *where*.
 Ubique, adv. *every where*.
 Ulciscor, i, ultus sum, dep. to avenge; to revenge.
 Ullus, a, um, adj. 144, *any*.
 Umbra, æ, f. a *shade*; a *shadow*.
 Unda, æ, f. a *wave*; *water*.
 Unde, adv. *whence*; *from which*.
 Undēcim, num. adj. ind. (unus & decem,) *eleven*.
 Unguis, is, m. a *nail*; a *claw*.
 Unicē, adv. *singularly*; *exceedingly*.
 Universus, a, um, adj. (unus & versus,) *all*; *whole*.
 Unus, a, um, adj. 144, *one*; *one only*; *alone*: omnes ad unum, *all without exception*.
 Unusquisque, unaquæque, unumquodque, gen. uniuscujusque, pro. 205, (unus & quisque,) *each*.
 Urbs, is, f. 114 & 95, a *city*.
 Ursus, i, m. a *bear*.
 Usque, adv. *even*; *even to*; *as far as*.
 Usus, ūs, m. (utor,) *use*.
 Usus, a, um, part. (utor.)
 Ut, conj. & adv. *that*; *as*; *as to*; *when*; *as soon as*; *how*: ut qui, *inasmuch as he*.
 Uter, utra, utrum, adj. 144, *which*; *which of the two*.

Uterque, utrāque, utrumque, adj. (uter & que,) 144, *both*; *each*.
 Utilis, e, adj. *useful*: from
 Utor, uti, usus sum, dep. to use; to exert; to make use of.
 Uva, æ, f. a *cluster of grapes*.
 Uxor, ōris, f. a *wife*.

V.

Vacca, æ, f. a *cow*.
 Vaco, āre, āvi, ātum, n. to be free from; to be destitute of.
 Vacuus, a, um, adj. (vaco,) *void*; *free*.
 Vado, ěre, vasi, vasum, n. to go.
 Vadum, i, n. a *shallow place*.
 Vagor, āri, ātus sum, dep. to wander; to stroll.
 Vallis, is, f. a *vale*; a *valley*.
 Valerius, i, m. *Valerius*, a *Roman*.
 Vanitas, ātis, f. (vanus,) *emptiness*; *vanity*.
 Varius, i, m. *Varius*, a *Roman*.
 Varius, a, um, adj. *various*.
 Ve, conj. enclitic, or.
 Vehementer, adv. (vehēmens,) *vehemently*; *extremely*.
 Vehendus, a, um, part.: from
 Veho, ěre, xi, ctum, a. to carry; to convey.
 Veii, ōrum, m. pl. *Veii*, a *town of Etruria*.
 Velle. See Volo.
 Velox, ōcis, adj. *swift*.
 Vendo, ěre, didi, ditum, a. to sell.
 Venēror, āri, ātus sum, dep. to reverence, to worship, to pay respect to.
 Venia, æ, f. *pardon*, *forgiveness*: bonā cum veniā, *with indulgence*, *without offence*.
 Veniens, tis, part. *coming*: from
 Venio, ire, veni, ventum, n. to come.
 Venor, āri, ātus sum, dep. to hunt.
 Ventūrus, a, um, part. (venio,) *about to come*.
 Ventus, i, m. *the wind*.
 Venus, i, or ūs, m. *sale*: venum, for ad venum, *for sale*.
 Ver, veris, n. *spring*.
 Verax, ācis, adj. *veracious*; *truth-telling*.
 Verbum, i, n. a *word*.

- Vergasilaunus, i, m. *Vergasilaunus*, a chief of the Arverni, a people of Gaul.
- Veritas, âtis, f. (verus,) truth.
- Vernus, a, um, adj. (ver,) vernal; spring.
- Verò, conj. (verus,) but.
- Verres, is, m. *Verres*, a Roman prætor.
- Versicolor, ôris, adj. (verto & color,) of divers colors.
- Verto, ère, verti, versum, a. & n. to turn.
- Verum, i, n. truth: from
- Verus, a, um, adj. ior, issimus, true; real.
- Vescor, vesci, dep. to eat; to subsist upon.
- Vesontio, ônis, m. *Besançon*, a town of Gaul.
- Vester, tra, trum, pro. (vos,) 143, your.
- Vestigium, i, n. a track.
- Vestis, is, f. a garment; dress.
- Via, æ, f. a road; a way.
- Viator, ôris, m. (via,) a traveller.
- Vici. See Vinco.
- Victoria, æ, f. victory: from
- Victus, a, um, part. (vinco.)
- Videns, tis, part. seeing: from
- Video, ère, vidi, visum, a. 250, to see.
- Videor, èri, visus sum, pass. (video,) to seem.
- Vigeo, ère, ui, n. to flourish.
- Vigilantia, æ, f. (vigilans,) vigilance; watchfulness; wakefulness.
- Vigilo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. (vigil,) to watch.
- Viginti, num. adj. ind. twenty.
- Villa, æ, f. a villa; a farm-house; a cottage.
- Vinco, ère, vici, victum, a. to conquer; to overcome.
- Vindico, âre, âvi, âtum, a. to claim; to arrogate.
- Vinum, i, n. wine.
- Vir, viri, m. 87, a man; a husband.
- Vireo, ère, ui, n. to be green.
- Vires, ium, f. pl. See Vis.
- Virgo, Inis, f. a virgin; a maid.
- Virtus, ûtis, f. (vir,) 101, virtue; merit; bravery.
- Vis, vis, f. (pl. vires), 125, force; strength; a quantity; a sum; violence: vis solis, the intense heat of the sun.
- Vita, æ, f. life.
- Vitis, is, f. a vine.
- Vitium, i, n. vice.
- Vitrum, i, n. glass.
- Vittington, is, m. *Whittington*.
- Vivens, tis, part. living: from
- Vivo, ère, vixi, victum, n. to live; to reside; to be.
- Vix, adv. scarcely.
- Vixi. See Vivo.
- Vobiscum. See Tu, and Cum.
- Vociferor, âri, âtus sum, dep. to cry out; to vociferate.
- Voco, âre, âvi, âtum, a. 250, to call.
- Volandî, ger. (volo, âre.)
- Volâtus, ûs, m. flight: from
- Volo, âre, âvi, âtum, n. to fly.
- Volo, velle, volui, irr. a. to wish; to purpose; to be willing.
- Volûcer, cris, cre, adj. (volo, âre,) winged: subs. volûces, um, f. pl. birds.
- Voluptas, âtis, f. pleasure.
- Volusenus, i, m. *Volusenus*, a Roman officer.
- Volûtans, tis, part. wallowing: from
- Volûto, âre, âvi, âtum, a. freq. (volvo,) to roll: sc volûtare, to wallow.
- Voro, âre, âvi, âtum, a. to devour.
- Vos. See Tu.
- Vox, vocis, f. 95, a voice.
- Vulcânus, i, m. *Vulcan*, the son of Jupiter and Juno.
- Vulgus, i, n. & m. the vulgar.
- Vulpes, is, f. a fox.
- Vult, &c. See Volo.

Z.

Zeno, ônis, m. *Zeno*, a Grecian philosopher.



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