LESSON I

THE SINGULAR AND PLURAL OF NOUNS AND VERBS
THE NOMINATIVE CASE USED AS SUBJECT


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOUN</th>
<th>VERB</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom. Sing. agriculta, farmer</td>
<td>3d Pers. Sing. laborat, works,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nom. Plur. agricultae, farmers</td>
<td>is working, does work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3d Pers. Plur. laborant, work,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>are working, do work</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Observe that the distinction between the singular and the plural is shown by the final letters of the noun and of the verb. These final letters of a noun are called case endings; the final letters of a verb are called personal endings.

b. Form the nominative plural of the nouns in the vocabulary, and the third person plural of the verbs.

26. VOCABULARY

agricola, farmer (agriculture)  
Corbilia, Cornelia  
Iulia, Julia  
nauta, sailor (nautical)  
puelia, girl  
et, conj., and  
-ne, enclitic, sign of a question  
ambulat, walks (perambulate)  
appropinquat, approaches, draws near (propinquity)  
cantat, sings (incantation)  
laborat, works, labors, suffers (laboratory)  
natat, swims (nautatorium)  
quis, interrog. pron., who?  
quid, interrog. pron., what?

27. The Nominative Case used as Subject.

1. Puella cantat, the girl sings (is singing, does sing).  
2. Puellae cantant, the girls sing (are singing, do sing).  
3. Cantatne puella, does the girl sing (is the girl singing)?  
4. Cantantne puellae, do the girls sing (are the girls singing)?
a. In Latin there is no article (III, b): *puella* may be translated *girl, a girl, or the girl*; and *puellae, girls or the girls*.

b. What is the subject (XI, b) of each of the model sentences, and what is the predicate (XI, c)? In what case is the subject of a Latin verb (XXIV)?

c. Observe that the verbs agree with their subjects in number.

d. Observe that -ne is not separately translated. Usually it is attached to the emphatic word in the sentence, and the emphasized word is placed first. When an interrogative word is used, -ne is omitted: see sentence 11 below. In English -ne is represented on the printed page by the question mark, and in oral translation by the inflection of the voice.

28. **Rule for the Nominative Case as Subject.** The subject of a verb is in the nominative case.

29. **Rule for the Agreement of the Verb with its Subject.** A verb agrees with its subject in person and number.

**EXERCISES**


TUBA
THE ACCUSATIVE CASE USED AS THE DIRECT OBJECT

32. The Accusative Case used as the Direct Object.

1. Nauta puellam vocat, the sailor calls the girl.
2. Nautae puellās vocant, the sailors call the girls.

a. Observe that puellam is the object (xlv, 4) of vocat, and puellās of vocant; and that when a Latin noun is used as the object, the case ending is not the same as when it is the subject and so in the nominative. The case of the object in Latin is called accusative (xxiv) and not objective, as in English.

b. Form the accusative singular and plural of the nouns in sections 26 and 34.

33. Rule for the Accusative as the Direct Object. The object of a verb is in the accusative case.

34. VOCABULARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a'qua, water (aquatic)</td>
<td>con'vocat, calls together (convoké)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gal'ba, Galba</td>
<td>ha'bet, has, holds (habé)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lit'tera, letter (of the alphabet); plur., a letter, epistle (literary)</td>
<td>lau'dat, praises (laud)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ter'ra, land (terrace)</td>
<td>vi'det, sees (provide)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tu'ba, trumpet (tuba)</td>
<td>quem, acc. of quis, whom?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a'mat, loves, likes (amateur)</td>
<td>quid, acc. of quid, what?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nunc, adv., now</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

35. Order of Words. Observe that in the model sentences (32) the order of Latin words is unlike the order of the words in the English sentences. The normal position of the subject of a Latin sentence is at the beginning; that of the verb is at the end. Variations from this order put emphasis on the word moved toward the beginning of the sentence; thus, puellam nauta vocat means that the sailor calls a girl. In translating Latin sentences put the emphasis where it belongs.
ACCUSATIVE AS DIRECT OBJECT

EXERCISES


37. 1. Who is approaching? 2. The sailor and Galba are approaching. 3. What has the farmer? 4. The farmer has land. 5. Does Galba praise the farmers? 6. The girl sees the water and the land. 7. The sailors call together the farmers. 8. Julia now has the letter.
LESSON III

THE PRESENT INDICATIVE ACTIVE OF THE FIRST CONJUGATION

38. The Four Conjugations. Regular verbs in Latin are divided into four classes, or conjugations (xxvii), distinguished from one another by the stem vowel before the ending -re of the present infinitive active.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present Infinitive</th>
<th>Present Stem</th>
<th>Distinguishing Vowel</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First Conj.</td>
<td>amā're</td>
<td>ā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Conj.</td>
<td>monē're</td>
<td>ē</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third Conj.</td>
<td>re'gere</td>
<td>ē</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fourth Conj.</td>
<td>audi're</td>
<td>ĭ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

39. The Present Indicative Active of the First Conjugation.

**Singular**

1st Pers. a'mō, I love, am loving, do love 
2d Pers. a'mās, you love, are loving, do love 
3d Pers. a'mat, he, she, it loves, is loving, does love 

**Personal Endings**

-5, I 
-as, you 
-t, he, she, it

**Plural**

1st Pers. amā'mus, we love, are loving, do love 
2d Pers. amā'tis, you love, are loving, do love 
3d Pers. a'mant, they love, are loving, do love 

-ans, we 
-tis, you 
-nt, they

a. Observe that in amō the final a of the stem disappears, giving amō instead of amāō. In what forms is this a of the stem not long (13)?

b. When the subject of a verb is a personal pronoun, it is seldom expressed in Latin unless emphatic. Why is the omission of the subject possible? Translate puellās convocātīs and nautam vidērunt.

c. Inflect like amō the present indicative active of ambulō, approachō, cantō, convocō, laborō, laudō, and natō.
40. Vocabulary

dō, pres. stem dē- (the a of dō is regularly short, but long in dās),
give (dative)
in'cola, inhabitant

sae'pe, adv., often
sed, conj., but
spec'tō, pres. stem spectā-, look at (spectator)

Exercises


42. 1. I swim, he swims, I am swimming. 2. Are you working? we sing, does she praise? 3. They are approaching, they give, you walk. 4. You are praising, they swim, he does labor. 5. We call together the inhabitants, but you call together the sailors. 6. The girls are now looking at the water.
THE GENITIVE CASE USED TO DENOTE POSSESSION

43. The Genitive Case used to denote Possession.

1. Filiae Galbae cantant, the daughters of Galba sing, or Galba's daughters sing.

2. Filiās nautārum laudāmus, we praise the daughters of the sailors, or we praise the sailors' daughters.

   a. Observe that Galbae modifies filiae and tells whose daughters are singing. In the same way nautārum modifies filiās and tells whose daughters we are praising. This usage of Galbae and of nautārum is like that of the English possessive case (xxiv, a, 2). In Latin the case thus used is called the genitive (xxiv, b), and this usage of that case is called the Genitive of Possession.

   b. Observe the case endings of the genitive. Form the genitive singular and the genitive plural of the nouns in sections 26, 34, and 45.

   c. Note the translations given to the genitives in the model sentences. Translate filia agricolae and filiae agricolārum.

   d. The genitive normally stands after the word it modifies.

44. Rule for the Genitive of Possession. The word denoting the owner or possessor is in the genitive case.

45. VocabularY

fē'mina, woman (feminine)  exspec'tū, pres. stem exspectā-, wait, wait for (expect)
fil'lia, daughter (filial)  fu'gō, pres. stem fugā-, put to flight, rout
fortū'na, fortune (fortunate)  li'berō, pres. stem liberā-, set free, free (liberate)
poe'ta, poet (poetic)  por'tū, pres. stem portā-, carry, bring (contribute)
rēgi'na, queen  et'iam, adv., even
cu'lus, gen. of quia and of quid, of whom? whose? of what?
dēlec'tū, pres. stem dēlectā-, delight, please (delectable)
GENITIVE OF POSSESSION

EXERCISES


47. 1. I am calling together the sailors of the queen. 2. The poets' daughters love the land. 3. Whose daughter are you setting free? 4. Do they praise Galba's daughters? 5. We are now waiting for the farmers. 6. Whom does the fortune of the farmers delight?

A STREET IN POMPEII TO-DAY
50. Causal Clause. For the kinds of clauses in a complex sentence see xix, xx.

Incolás monet quod pirātæ appropinquant, he warns the inhabitants because the pirates are approaching.

a. Observe that quod introduces a dependent clause, which tells the reason, or cause, of what is stated in the independent part of the sentence. Such a quod clause is called a causal clause.

51. Rule for a Causal Clause with Quod. The cause of an action may be expressed by a dependent clause introduced by quod.

EXERCISES


53. 1. They are advising. 2. They have. 3. I am warning. 4. You frighten. 5. We see. 6. Does he teach the girls? 7. Do Cornelia and Julia look at the pirate? 8. Why do the pirates frighten the inhabitants? 9. They have the money and the booty. 10. We praise the woman because she teaches the girls. 11. What do you see? What are you looking at?

A ROMAN COIN
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LESSON VI

THE DATIVE CASE USED AS THE INDIRECT OBJECT - THE ABLATIVE USED IN PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES TO SHOW PLACE WHERE

54. The Dative and Ablative Cases. Besides the three cases that you have already studied, there are in Latin in common use two other cases, the dative and the ablative. For the general character of these cases see xxiv, a, 4; b.

55. VOCABULARY

do'mina, lady, mistress (of slaves) (dominant)  ha'bitō, habi'tāre, dwell, live (inhabitant)  
fā'bulā, story (fable) ma'neō, manēre, remain (mansion)  
in'sula, island (peninsula) nār'rō, nārrāre, tell, relate (narrator)  
vī'a, way, road, street (viaduct) cui, dat. of quis and of quiā, to whom? for whom? to what? for what?

in, prep. with abl., in, on  
dēmōn'strō, dēmōnstrāre, point out, show (demonstrate)  

56. The Dative used as Indirect Object.

Cornēliae et puellis fābulam nārrō, I am telling a story to Cornelia and the girls, or I am telling Cornelia and the girls a story.

a. Observe that what is being told is a story, fābulam, the direct object; and that the persons to whom the story is told are Cornelia and the girls. Cornēliae and puellis, therefore, are in the dative case, as this is the case which expresses the relation of to or for (xxiv, b). This usage, which is like the English (xxiv, a, 4), is called the Dative of the Indirect Object.

b. The case endings of the dative are -ae, singular, and -īa, plural. Form the dative, singular and plural, of the nouns in sections 26, 34, and 55.
57. Rule for the Dative of the Indirect Object. The indirect object of a verb is in the dative case.

58. The Ablative used in Prepositional Phrases to show Place Where.

   In terrā et in insulaē habitant, they live on the land and on the islands.

   a. Observe that the phrases (xvi, a) on the land, in terrā, and on the islands, in insulaē, show place where. Terrā and insulaē are in the ablative case (xxiv, b).

   b. The case endings of the ablative are -ā, singular, and -ās, plural.

   c. Form the ablative, singular and plural, of the nouns in sections 26, 34, and 55.

59. Rule for the Ablative of Place Where. Place where is commonly expressed by a phrase consisting of a preposition, usually in, with the ablative case.

60. Order of Words. The indirect object normally stands before the direct object. An ablative normally stands before the direct object. Variations from this order give emphasis to the word removed from its normal position.

EXERCISES


62. 1. To whom are you pointing out the lady? 2. I am pointing out the letter to Julia. 3. They are telling stories to the queen. 4. Galba’s daughter gives money to the sailors. 5. Do the pirates live on the island? 6. Whose daughters are approaching in the street?
THE FIRST DECLENSION - GENDER

63. The First Declension. There are five declensions (xxii) of Latin nouns. Those nouns which end in -a in the nominative singular and in -ae in the genitive singular are said to belong to the first declension. Learn the complete inflection of the noun *agricola*:

**Singular**

- **Nom.** agrī'cola
- **Gen.** agrī'colae
- **Dat.** agrī'colae
- **Acc.** agrī'colam
- **Abl.** agrī'colā

**Plural**

- **Nom.** agrī'colae
- **Gen.** agrī'colae rum
- **Dat.** agrī'colīs
- **Acc.** agrī'colās
- **Abl.** agrī'colīs

**Case Endings**

- -a
- -ae
- -ac
- -am
- -ā
- -ae
- -ārum
- -īs
- -ās
- -īs

*a.* Observe that the inflection of a noun consists merely in adding the case endings to an unchangeable part of the word. This unchangeable part is called the base. Decline like *agricola* the nouns in section 55.

64. Gender. Latin nouns are masculine, feminine, or neuter in gender (xxv, a, b).

*a.* Nouns of the first declension are feminine unless they denote males. Nauta, agrī'cola, Galba, poēta, and pirāta are the masculine nouns you have learned. Hereafter the gender of nouns will be shown in the vocabularies by the letters *m.*, *f.*, or *n.*
65. **VOCABULARY**

diligent'itia, -ae, f., diligence (diligent)
por'ta, -ae, f., gate (portal)
pròvin'cia, -ae, f., province (provincial)

fu'ga, -ae, f., flight, rout (refuge)
pug'na, -ae, f., fight (pugnacious)

Germà'nia, -ae, f., Germany (Germanic)
sil'va, -ae, f., woods, forest (silvan)

Grae'cia, -ae, f., Greece (Greekian)
victò'ria, -ae, f., victory (victorious)

Ita'lia, -ae, f., Italy (Italian)

a. The ending -ae of the genitive singular is placed after the nouns in the vocabulary to indicate that these nouns belong to the first declension.

**EXERCISES**


67. 1. I am living in a province of Greece. 2. The forests of the provinces delight the poets. 3. He gives money to Julia’s daughter. 4. To whom do you give water? 5. Whose diligence do you praise? 6. They are waiting in the road and looking at the woods.

A WALL DRAWING. PROBABLY THE WORK OF A ROMAN SCHOOLBOY
FIRST REVIEW LESSON

LESSONS I–VII

68. Give the English meanings of the following words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Word</th>
<th>English Word</th>
<th>English Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>agricola</td>
<td>dō</td>
<td>habitō -ne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ambulō</td>
<td>doceō</td>
<td>in nunc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amō</td>
<td>domina</td>
<td>incola pecūnia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appropriquō</td>
<td>et</td>
<td>insula pirāta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aqua</td>
<td>etiam</td>
<td>labōrō porta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cantō</td>
<td>exspectō</td>
<td>laudō portō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>convocō</td>
<td>fabula</td>
<td>liberō portō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cui</td>
<td>fēmina</td>
<td>littera praeda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cuius</td>
<td>filia</td>
<td>mancō prōvincia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>currē</td>
<td>fortūna</td>
<td>moneō puella</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>délectō</td>
<td>fuga</td>
<td>nārro pugna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dēmōnstrō</td>
<td>fugō</td>
<td>natō quem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diligentia</td>
<td>habeō</td>
<td>nauta quid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quis</td>
<td>quod</td>
<td>rēgina saepe</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

69. Give the Latin meanings of the following words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English Word</th>
<th>Latin Word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>often</td>
<td>sing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to whom? to what?</td>
<td>walk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>labor, work, suffer whom?</td>
<td>farmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wait, wait for, expect put to flight, rout</td>
<td>call together</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>love, like</td>
<td>flight, rout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>girl</td>
<td>land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gate</td>
<td>forest, woods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and</td>
<td>diligence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water</td>
<td>delight, please</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>have, hold</td>
<td>who?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dwell, live</td>
<td>but</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>story</td>
<td>in, on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>look at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>because</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>approach, draw near</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>booty, plunder</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>island</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>poet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trumpet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teach, show</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lady, mistress</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>remain</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>way, road, street</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inhabitant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>advise, warn</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sailor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>province</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
point out, show  fight  tell, relate, narrate
daughter  victory  letter
set free, free, liberate  see  praise
queen  fortune  what?
why?  carry, bring  scare, frighten
money  woman  whose?
even  pirate  swim
now

70. Decline the nouns and conjugate the verbs in 68. Give the genitive singular of each noun; give the other cases, in the singular and in the plural. Give the third person, singular and plural, of the present indicative of each verb in 68.

71. Following the suggestions in 634, give English words derived from the Latin words in 68. Define these derivatives, and illustrate each by an English sentence.

72. Give the rule, if there is one, for the following constructions, and illustrate each by a brief sentence in Latin:

1. Nominative as the subject
2. Agreement of the verb with its subject
3. Accusative as the object
4. Genitive of possession
5. Causal clause with quod
6. Dative of the indirect object
7. Ablative of place where
8. Questions
THE SECOND DECLENSION

73. The Second Declension. Most nouns of the second declension end in -us or -um. Those ending in -us are generally masculine; those in -um are neuter. *Hortus*, garden, and *dōnum*, gift, are inflected as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case Endings</th>
<th>Case Endings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom. hort'us</td>
<td>dō'nūm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen. hortī</td>
<td>dō'nī</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat. hortō</td>
<td>dō'nō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc. hort'um</td>
<td>dō'nūm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl. hortō</td>
<td>dō'nō</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PLURAL</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom. hortī</td>
<td>dō'nā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen. hortōrum</td>
<td>dōnōrum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat. hortīs</td>
<td>dō'nīs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc. hortōs</td>
<td>dō'nā</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl. hortīs</td>
<td>dō'nīs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Learn the case endings first. Then learn the inflection by adding the case endings to the base of each noun. Then practice the inflection of the nouns in section 74.

b. What do you notice about the dative and the ablative plural of the first and second declensions? What cases are alike in the second declension?

74. VOCABULARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>amicus, -i, m.</td>
<td>friend (amicable)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dominus, -i, m.</td>
<td>master (of slaves)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domineer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dōnum, -i, n.</td>
<td>gift, present (donor)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e'quus, -i, m.</td>
<td>horse (equine)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frūmen'tum, -i, n.</td>
<td>grain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hortus, -ī, m.</td>
<td>garden (horticulture)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marcus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>op'pidum, -i, n.</td>
<td>town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>servus, -i, m.</td>
<td>slave (servile)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tribūnus, -ī, m.</td>
<td>tribune (tribunal)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
EXERCISES


76. 1. Who has the tribune's horse? 2. The servants now have the gifts of the masters. 3. Have you friends in the garden? 4. A servant carries the grain of the tribune. 5. Whose gift are they showing to Marcus? 6. We see the town and the gardens of the town.

RUINS OF AN AMPHITHEATER
ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS

77. Adjectives in Latin. Latin adjectives, unlike English adjectives, are declined (xxii). There are two declensions of adjectives.

78. Adjectives of the First and Second Declensions. One class of adjectives has in its masculine and neuter forms the case endings of the second declension, and in its feminine forms the case endings of the first declension: as, bonus (masc.), bona (fem.), bonum (neut.), good. Learn the full declension of bonus (643).

79. Rule for the Agreement of Adjectives. Adjectives agree with their nouns in gender, number, and case.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masculine</th>
<th>Feminine</th>
<th>Neuter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nom.</strong> hortus bonus</td>
<td><strong>puella bona</strong></td>
<td><strong>dōnum bonum</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gen.</strong> hortī bonī</td>
<td><strong>puellae bonae</strong></td>
<td><strong>dōnī bonī</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dat.</strong> hortō bonō</td>
<td><strong>puellae bonae</strong></td>
<td><strong>dōnō bonō</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etc.</td>
<td>etc.</td>
<td>etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Complete the declension of the expressions given above. Decline together amicus bonus, good friend; fābula grāta, pleasing story; oppidum magnum, large town.

80. The rule given in 79 does not mean that adjectives must have the same case endings as the nouns they modify. An adjective modifying a masculine noun of the first declension will not have the same case endings as the noun. Thus,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nom.</strong> nautē bonus</td>
<td>nautae bonī</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gen.</strong> nautae bonī</td>
<td>nautārum bonōrum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dat.</strong> nautae bonō</td>
<td>nautēs bonis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etc.</td>
<td>etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
a. Complete the declension of *nauta bonus*. Decline *poëta grâtus*, pleasing poet.

81. Order of Words. An adjective normally follows the noun which it modifies.

82. **VOCABULARY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>car'rus, -î, m., wagon, cart (car)</td>
<td>grâ'tus, grâ'ta, grâ'tum, pleasing, welcome (gratitude)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ci'bus, -î, m., food</td>
<td>mag'num, mag'na, mag'nun, great, large (magnitude)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pîlum, -î, u., javelin</td>
<td>va'lidus, va'ilda, va'lidum, strong, robust (valid)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ré'mus, -î, m., oar (trireme)</td>
<td>at'que, conj., and also</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ven'tus, -î, m., wind (ventilate)</td>
<td>nôn, adv., not (nonexistent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pro'bô, probâre, approve, approve of (approbation)</td>
<td>ubi, adv., where? (ubiquitous)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bo'nus, bo'na, bo'num, good, kind (bonus)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


84. 1. I have a large wagon. 2. The good master has a good slave. 3. And he also gives the good slave a welcome gift. 4. Does the slave approve of the gift? 5. They do not live in a large town of Greece. 6. He is not calling together the good sailors. 7. Where do you see a large forest?
THE PRESENT INDICATIVE OF SUM · PREDICATE NOUN
AND PREDICATE ADJECTIVE

85. The Present Indicative of Sum. The irregular verb sum, I am, is conjugated in the present indicative as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Pers.</td>
<td>sum, I am</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2d Pers.</td>
<td>es, you are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3d Pers.</td>
<td>est, he, she, it is</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

86. Predicate Noun and Predicate Adjective. For the definition of a predicate noun and of a predicate adjective, see xv.

1. Mārcus est agricola, Marcus is a farmer.
2. Nautae sunt amici, the sailors are friends.
3. Hortus est magnus, the garden is large.
4. Puellae sunt grātae, the girls are welcome.

a. Observe the case of agricola, amici, magnus, and grātae (xv, c).

87. Rule for the Agreement of a Predicate Noun. A predicate noun agrees in case with the subject of the verb.

88. Rule for the Agreement of a Predicate Adjective. A predicate adjective agrees in gender, number, and case with the subject of the verb.

89. Order of Words. The verb sum generally has no emphasis (unless it begins the sentence), and it is placed in the sentence where it sounds best or where it adds clearness.

In Latin phrases consisting of a monosyllabic preposition, adjective, and noun the order of words is often adjective, preposition, noun: as, magnō in oppidō, in the large town.
90. **VOCABULARY**

bel'tum, -i, n., war (belligerent)
Britan'nia, -ae, f., Britain (Britani-

ic)
de'ā, -ae, f., goddess (deity)
de'us, -i, m., god (deity)
Eurō'pa, -ae, f., Europe (European)
Rō'ma, -ae, f., Rome
Rōmā'nus, -ī, m., a Roman
(Roman)
Ves'ta, -ae, f., Vesta (vestal)
lā'tus, lā'ta, lā'tum, wide, broad
(latitudine)
lon'gus, lon'ga, lon'gum, long
(longitude)
me'us, me'a, me'um, my, mine
no'vus, no'va, no'vum, new (nov-

elty)
pa'r'vus, pa'r'va, pa'r'vum, small,
little
tu'us, tu'a, tu'um, your, yours
(referring to one owner)
e'rat, he, she, it was
e'rant, they were

91. 1. Galba agricola est. 2. Galba est validus. 3. Iūlia et
Cornēlia sunt filiae meae. 4. Filia mea est parva. 5. Estne
7. Vesta erat dea Rōmae. 8. Carri Rōmānorum boni et validi-

92. 1. The streets of the town are long. 2. The streets of
Rome were not broad. 3. The roads of Britain are broad and
long. 4. Where are you? 5. The new gifts of the tribune
are pleasing. 6. We praise the gods because they give gifts.
7. We are Romans, but we are living in Britain.
APPPOSITION

93. Apposition.

1. Galba, tribūnus, pilum habet, Galba, the tribune, has a javelin.
2. Mārcum amīcum amō, I love (my) friend Marcus.

a. Observe that tribūnus denotes the same person as Galba, and is joined to Galba as a descriptive or explanatory noun; and that amīcum is related in the same way to Mārcum. Such words are called appositives.

94. Rule for Apposition. An appositive agrees in case with the noun which it explains.

95. VOCABULARY

clā'rus, -a, -um, famous, clear (clarify)
dē, prep. with abl., from, concerning (depend)
oce'anus, -ī, m., ocean (oceanic)
pał'ō, parāre, prepare, get ready (prepare)
pa'tria, -ae, f., native land, country (patriotism)
tem'plum, -ī, n., temple

CORNELIA ET IULIA


Poētae filia est Cornēlia. Poēta lātīs in hortīs saepe ambulat. Atque dē bellō longō et fugā incolārum Germāniae cantat, quod victōriam Rōmānōrum probat.

Iūlia filia agricolae validi est. Agricola equōs et carrōs novōs habet. Cibum et frūmentum equi agricolae portant
Servī agricolae equis aquam dant. Iūlia equōs amat et servōs laudat. Bonus dominus est agricola.


THE SECOND DECLENSION: NOUNS IN -ER, -IR, -IUS, AND -IUM

97. Nouns of the Second Declension in -er and -ir. Some nouns of the second declension end in -er and -ir. They are slightly different from hortus in their inflection:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom. pu'er</td>
<td>a'ger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen. pu'erī</td>
<td>a'grī</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat. pu'erō</td>
<td>a'grō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc. pu'erum</td>
<td>a'grum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl. pu'erō</td>
<td>a'grō</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

98. Observe that these nouns are declined in the same way as hortus except that they lack the ending -us in the nominative singular. Ager is like puer except that e before r occurs only in the nominative singular.

98. Nouns of the Second Declension in -ius and -ium. Nouns of the second declension ending in -ius and -ium contract the genitive ending -ii to -i. The accent remains on the same syllable as in the nominative: auxi'lium, gen. auxi'lii. Learn the declension of filius and proelium (637).

99. Gender of Nouns of the Second Declension. Nouns of the second declension ending in -um are neuter; most others are masculine.
100. 

VOCABULARY

a'ger, agri, m., field (agriculture)
auxi'lium, aux'i-li, n., aid, help
fil'ius, fill, m., son (filial)
cla'dius, gladi, m., sword (gladiator)
nün'tius, nün'ti, m., messenger
praemium, praemi, n., reward (premium)
proel'ium, proelii, n., battle
pu'er, pueri, m., boy (puerile)
soc'ius, soci, m., comrade, ally (associate)
vir, viri, m., man (virile)

EXERCISES


102. 1. The son of the messenger is a small boy. 2. We see your sword, but we have not your javelin. 3. They frighten the little boys and the woman. 4. The men are putting the allies to flight. 5. Where do the messengers live? 6. I have my son's sword. 7. Wars and battles delight the Romans.

1 The spelling of the English derivatives agriculture, puerile, and virile will help you to recall the spelling of the genitives of ager, puer, and vir.
LESSON XIII

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECISIONS ENDING IN -ER

103. Adjectives of the First and Second Declensions in -er. Some adjectives of the first and second declensions end in -er in the nominative singular masculine. Their inflection resembles that of puer and of ager.

a. Learn the declension of liber and noster (643).

b. Observe that liber retains the e in all forms, as puer does, while noster, like ager, has no e after the nominative.

c. Decline miser, wretched, like liber. The other adjectives in this book that end in -er are declined like noster.

d. Decline together vir liber, free man; fēmina miser, poor woman; bellum miserum, wretched war; poēta liber, free poet; amīcus noster, our friend.

104. VOCABULARY

liber, li'bera, li'berum, free (liberal)
miser, mi'sera, mi'serum, poor, unhappy, wretched (miserable)
multus, mul'ta, mult'um, much (multitude)
multi, mul'tae, mul'ta, many

noster, nos'tra, nos'trum, our (nostum)
superō, superāre, surpass, defeat, overcome, conquer (insuperable)
veste'r, ves'tra, ves'trum, your (of more than one owner)
vo'cō, vocāre, call (vocation)

EXERCISES


106. 1. Our friends, Marcus and Galba, are wretched. 2. There are many carts in the streets of our town. 3. She calls together the unhappy sons of the messengers. 4. Where do you see your horse? 5. The winds do not frighten the sailors. 6. We are sons of free men. 7. I have a javelin, the gift of a friend.

DE GRAECIA


A RESTORATION OF THE ROMAN FORUM
THE IMPERFECT AND FUTURE INDICATIVE OF SUM - THE DATIVE WITH ADJECTIVES

108. The Imperfect Indicative of Sum. The imperfect indicative of sum is inflected as follows:

**Singular**
1. e'ram, I was
2. e'rās, you were
3. e'rat, he, she, it was

**Plural**
- erā'mus, we were
- erā'tis, you were
- e'rant, they were

109. The Future Indicative of Sum. The future indicative of sum is inflected as follows:

**Singular**
1. e'rō, I shall be
2. e'ris, you will be
3. e'rit, he, she, it will be

**Plural**
- c'rimus, we shall be
- c'ritis, you will be
- e'rant, they will be

110. The Dative with Adjectives.

Dōnum puerō erit grātum, the gift will be pleasing to the boy.

*a.* Observe that puerō is translated with the adjective grātum, pleasing to the boy. Certain Latin adjectives, particularly those meaning near, fit, friendly, pleasing, like, and their opposites, are thus followed by the case expressing to or for, exactly as they are followed in English by a phrase beginning with to or for: as, fit for war, unfriendly to us. This usage is known as the Dative with Adjectives.

111. Rule for the Dative with Adjectives. Certain adjectives meaning near, fit, friendly, pleasing, like, and their opposites, may be accompanied by a dative to show the person or the thing toward which the quality of the adjective is directed.
112. VOCABULARY

amicus, -a, -um, friendly

certē, adv., certainly

finī'timus, -a, -um, neighboring,
near (affinity)

idō'neus, -a, -um, fit, suitable

inimi'cus, -a, -um, unfriendly,
hostile (inimical)

iniū'ria, -ae, f., injustice, wrong
(injury)

in'terim, adv., meanwhile (interim)

li'ber, libri, m., book (library)

propin'quus, -a, -um, near (proximity)

pro'ximus, -a, -um, nearest, next,
very near (proximity)

EXERCISES

113. 1. Est, erat, erit. 2. Sunt, erant, erunt. 3. Sumus, erāmus, erimus. 4. Sum, eram, eram. 5. Es, eras, eris. 6. Estis, erātis, eritis 7. Certē erāmus inimici Mārcō, vestrō filiō. 8. Pro-


114. 1. I am, we are. 2. Where were we? I was in the
town. 3. I shall be, we shall be. 4. Is he a tribune? They
are allies. 5. Meanwhile you will be a free man. 6. Our
towns are near Greece. 7. In your towns the men are unfriendly
to Rome. 8. There will be a great battle in Britain. 9. The
books will certainly be welcome to my friend Marcus.

1 The predicate adjective idōnea is neuter because the two subjects are
things without life.

2 Express there will be by erit, and place exit at the beginning of the sen-
tence. How do you say there are? there is? there were?
SECOND REVIEW LESSON

LESSONS VIII-XIV

115. Give the English meanings of the following words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin word</th>
<th>English word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ager</td>
<td>deus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amicus, noun</td>
<td>dominus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amicus, adj.</td>
<td>dönum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atque</td>
<td>equus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auxilium</td>
<td>filius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bellum</td>
<td>finitimus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bonus</td>
<td>frümementum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carrus</td>
<td>gladius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>certe</td>
<td>grätus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cibus</td>
<td>hortus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clärus</td>
<td>idöneus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dē</td>
<td>inimicus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dea</td>
<td>iniūria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interim</td>
<td>nünìtius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>látus</td>
<td>öceanus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liber</td>
<td>oppidum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>libēr</td>
<td>parō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>longus</td>
<td>parvus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>magnus</td>
<td>patria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meus</td>
<td>pilum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miser</td>
<td>praemiaum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multus</td>
<td>probō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multi</td>
<td>proelium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nōn</td>
<td>propinquus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noster</td>
<td>proximus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>novus</td>
<td>puer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rémus</td>
<td>servus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>socius</td>
<td>superō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>templum</td>
<td>tuus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ubi</td>
<td>validus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ventus</td>
<td>vester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vir</td>
<td>vocō</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

116. Give the Latin meanings of the following words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English word</th>
<th>Latin word</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>garden</td>
<td>from, concerning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>many</td>
<td>where?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oar</td>
<td>son</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>man</td>
<td>war</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>call</td>
<td>comrade, ally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>god</td>
<td>meanwhile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long</td>
<td>horse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sword</td>
<td>wind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goddess</td>
<td>boy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>food</td>
<td>good, kind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>much</td>
<td>not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grain</td>
<td>messenger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>approve, approve of</td>
<td>famous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>injustice, wrong</td>
<td>friendly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SECOND REVIEW LESSON

friend  field  book
tribune  small, little  fit, suitable
your (plur.)  gift  free
temple  pleasing, welcome  our
my, mine  surpass, defeat, overcome, conquer  town
master  wide, broad  reward
cart  neighboring, near  ocean
and also  poor, unhappy, wretched

117. Decline each noun and adjective in 115. Conjugate each verb in the present indicative active. Give the genitive singular of each noun; give the other cases, in the singular and the plural. Conjugate sum in the imperfect and future indicative.

118. Following the suggestions in 634, give English words derived from the Latin words in 115. Define these derivatives, and illustrate each by an English sentence.

119. Give the rule for the following constructions, and illustrate each by a sentence in Latin:

1. Agreement of adjectives
2. Predicate noun
3. Predicate adjective
4. Apposition
5. Dative with adjectives
LESSON XV

THE IMPERFECT INDICATIVE ACTIVE, FIRST AND SECOND CONJUGATIONS - THE ABLATIVE OF MEANS

120. The Imperfect Indicative Active, First and Second Conjugations. The imperfect indicative active of the first and second conjugations is inflected as follows:

**SINGULAR**
1. amā'bam, I was loving
2. amā'bās, you were loving
3. amā'bat, he was loving

**PlURAL**
amāba'mus, we were loving
amāba'tis, you were loving
amā'bant, they were loving

**SINGULAR**
1. monēbam, I was advising
2. monēbās, you were advising
3. monēbat, he was advising

**PlURAL**
monēba'mus, we were advising
monēba'tis, you were advising
monēbant, they were advising

a. Observe that in this tense the personal ending of the first person singular is -m, not -s.

b. Observe that amābam is formed by adding to the stem amā-the tense sign -bā-, and to that tense sign the personal endings: amā-ba-m etc. Divide monēbam into three parts in the same way.

c. Inflect the imperfect of the verbs in 68 and 115.

d. The imperfect tense expresses action going on in past time.

121. The Ablative of Means.

Romāni gladiis et pilis pugnābant, the Romans were fighting with swords and javelins.

a. Observe that gladiis and pilis are in the ablative, since they express the relations of with and by. They answer the questions with what? by means of what? The ablative so used is called the Ablative of Means. It is limited to nouns that denote things, and is translated by a phrase beginning with by, with, or by means of.
122. Rule for the Ablative of Means. The means by which an action is accomplished is expressed by the ablative without a preposition (xxiv, b).

123. VOCABULARY

ar’mō, armāre, arm, equip (armor) lēgā’tus, -i, m., lieutenant, ambassador (legation)
com’pleō, complēre, fill (complete) pug’nō, pugnāre, fight (pugilist)
dēfes’sus, -a, -um, tired out, weary scū’tum, -i, n., shield (escutcheon)
Helvē’tii, -ōrum, m. plur., Helvetians vi’cus, -i, m., village (vicinity)

EXERCISES


125. 1. I was walking, but you (sing.) were waiting in the field. 2. We were arming, they were remaining. 3. You (plur.) were approaching, and they were fighting. 4. He was working in the village. 5. We were teaching by means of stories and books. 6. With your swords you were liberating your friends. 7. Food was welcome to the tired Helvetians. 8. The men were fighting with long javelins. 9. The lieutenant was filling the village with food and grain.
LESSON XVI

THE FUTURE INDICATIVE ACTIVE, FIRST AND SECOND CONJUGATIONS - THE ABLATIVE OF MANNER

126. The Future Indicative Active, First and Second Conjugations. The future indicative active of the first and second conjugations is inflected as follows:

**Singular**
1. amā'bo, I shall love
2. amā'bis, you will love
3. amā'bit, he will love

**Plural**
1. amā'batis, we shall love
2. amā'bitis, you will love
3. amā'but, they will love

**Singular**
1. monē'bo, I shall advise
2. monē'bis, you will advise
3. monē'bit, he will advise

**Plural**
1. monē'batis, we shall advise
2. monē'bitis, you will advise
3. monē'but, they will advise

a. Observe that the future of amō is formed by adding to the stem amā- the tense sign -bi-, and to the tense sign the personal endings; but the i is dropped in the first person, and in the third person plural is changed to u.

i. How is the future of moneō formed?

ii. Inflect the future of the verbs in 68 and 115.

127. **VOCABULARY**
aedī'ficō, aedificāre, build (ēdifice)
ae'ger, ae'gra, ae'grum, sick
cum, prep. with abl., with
cū'ra, -ae, f., care, anxiety (cura-tor)
in, prep. with acc., into, to

nāvi'gium, nāvi'gi, n., boat
pro'perō, properāre, hasten
quō, adv., whither?
stu'dium, studi, n., zeal, eagerness (study)
te'neō, tenēre, hold, keep (tenant)
128. The Ablative of Manner.

1. Mārcus cum studiō labōrat, Marcus works with seal (zealously).
2. Mārcus magnō cum studiō labōrat, Marcus works with great seal.
3. Mārcus magnō studiō labōrat, Marcus works with great zeal.

a. Observe that manner is expressed in these sentences by the use of the ablative case. Observe that 2 and 3 are translated in the same way, and that cum may be omitted when there is an adjective in the phrase. The ablative thus used answers the questions how? in what way? in what manner? and is called the Ablative of Manner. The ablative of manner may often be translated by an adverb: cum studiō, zealously.

129. Rule for the Ablative of Manner. The ablative with cum is used with abstract nouns (1, f) to denote the manner of an action; but cum may be omitted if an adjective modifies the noun of the phrase.

EXERCISES


131. 1. You (sing.) will build. 2. He will hasten. 3. Who will not remain? 4. You (plur.) will hold. 5. We shall carry the sick men with great care. 6. Whither will the lieutenant hasten? 7. He will hasten into Greece and also will arm the inhabitants. 8. Where will our friends fight zealously? 9. The men were diligently filling the boats.
PRINCIPAL PARTS - THE PERFECT STEM - THE PERFECT INDICATIVE ACTIVE, FIRST CONJUGATION

132. Principal Parts. The principal parts of the verb amō are as follows:

amō        amāre        amāvī         amātus

a. The principal parts of the verb are so called because all forms of the verb can be made from them, or from the three stems shown in the principal parts. These three stems are as follows:

1. Present stem: amā-, found by dropping the -re of the present infinitive active.
2. Perfect stem: amāv-, found by dropping the personal ending -i of the first person singular of the perfect indicative active.
3. Participial stem: amāt-, found by dropping the nominative ending -us of the perfect passive participle.

133. The Perfect Stem. By the use of the present stem you have conjugated the present, imperfect, and future tenses. By the use of the perfect stem amāv- the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect tenses are conjugated.

134. The Perfect Indicative Active of the First Conjugation. The perfect indicative active of amō is inflected as follows:

Singular
1. amāvī, I have loved, I loved
2. amāvis'ti, you have loved, etc.
3. amāv'it, he has loved, etc.

Plural
1. amāvimus, we have loved, etc.
2. amāvis'tis, you have loved, etc.
3. amāvē'runt, they have loved, etc.

Personal Endings of Perfect Tense

-ī
-isti
-īt

-imus
-istis
-ērunt
a. Observe that the perfect tense has two meanings: I have loved and I loved. Both express completed action. I have loved indicates that the action is completed at the present time; and the perfect tense so used is known as the perfect definite. I loved indicates merely that the action was completed at some indefinite time in the past; and the perfect tense so used is known as the perfect indefinite. The imperfect tense, in contrast with the perfect, expresses an action going on in the past (120, d).

b. Give the principal parts of each verb of the first conjugation in 68 and 115; they are formed in the same way as those of amō (except dō, dare, dēdi, datus). Inflect the perfect tense of each.

EXERCISES


136. 1. You have praised, you showed, you related. 2. I have given, I brought, I set free. 3. They approved, they have sung, they swam. 4. We gave, we dwelt, we showed.

137. VOCABULARY

arma, -ōrum, n. plur., arms
diū, adv., for a long time, long
prō, prep. with abl., before, for,
in defense of (proceed)
Rō'mulus, -i, m., Romulus
Sabī'ni,-ōrum, m. plur., the Sabines
vul'nerō, vulnerāre, vulnerāvi, vulnerā'tus, wound (vulnerable)

DE SABINIS

**LESSON XVIII**

**THE PERFECT INDICATIVE ACTIVE, SECOND CONJUGATION**

**THE ABLATIVE OF ACCOMPAANIMENT**

139. Principal Parts of Verbs of the Second Conjugation. The principal parts of verbs of the second conjugation are not so regular as those of the first conjugation. You have already had some verbs of the second conjugation. Their principal parts are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>compleō</td>
<td>complēre</td>
<td>completī</td>
<td>completus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>doceō</td>
<td>docēre</td>
<td>docuī</td>
<td>doctus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>habeō</td>
<td>habēre</td>
<td>habuī</td>
<td>habitus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maneō</td>
<td>manēre</td>
<td>mānsī</td>
<td>mānsūrus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moneō</td>
<td>monēre</td>
<td>monuī</td>
<td>monitus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teneō</td>
<td>tenēre</td>
<td>tenuī</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>terreō</td>
<td>terrēre</td>
<td>terruī</td>
<td>territus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>videō</td>
<td>vidēre</td>
<td>vidi</td>
<td>visus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*a.* Learn the principal parts of these verbs. What is the perfect stem of each?

*b.* Learn the inflection of the perfect tense of *moneō* (659), and practice the inflection of the perfect tense of the other verbs.

**EXERCISES**


141. 1. I have filled, you have seen, we have held. 2. He frightened, it had, they have filled. 3. She has remained, I have taught, you (*plur.*) have warned.
142. The Ablative of Accompaniment.

Cum filiō meō ambulābat, he was walking with my son.

a. Observe that the phrase cum filiō answers the questions with whom? in whose company? This use of the ablative with the preposition cum is called the Ablative of Accompaniment.

143. Rule for the Ablative of Accompaniment. The ablative with cum is used to show accompaniment.

144. VOCABULARY

captīvus, -i, m., captive (captivate)  
causā, -ae, f., cause, reason  
hīemō, hīemāre, hīemāvī, hīemāturus,1 spend the winter  
locus, -i, m. (plur. loca, n.), place  
perīculum, -i, n., peril, danger

145. Exercises

1. Pueri carrum nostrum frūmentō complēvērunt.
2. Cum cūrā puellam aēram certē portāvērunt.  
3. Scūta et gladiōs captīvorum prō portis vidi.  
4. Locus proelīō idōneus nōn erat.  
5. Lēgātus cum multīs virīs in Germāniam prope-rāvit.  
6. Causam belli dēmōnstrābit.  
7. In Graeciā cum amīcis vestris hīemāvī.  
8. Magnō cum perīculō mānsērunt.

146. Exercises

1. The swords and the javelins frightened the captives.  
2. They fought with the tribune in the long war.  
3. The women were spending the winter in Italy.  
4. Who will tell the lieutenant the cause of the war?  
5. They have filled the place with arms.  
6. The Romans have fought with the allies in defense of Rome.

1 Future active participle (144, a). This form, if it occurs, is given in the principal parts where the perfect passive participle is not in use.
147. The Demonstrative *Is*. The demonstrative *is*, *this*, *that*, plur. *these*, *those*, is declined as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MASC.</strong></td>
<td><strong>FEM.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nom. <em>is</em></td>
<td><em>e</em>a*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen. <em>e</em>ius*</td>
<td><em>e</em>ius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat. <em>e</em>i*</td>
<td><em>e</em>i*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc. <em>e</em>um*</td>
<td><em>e</em>am*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl. <em>e</em>o*</td>
<td><em>e</em>a*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*a*. *ii* and *iis* are pronounced as monosyllables, *i* and *is*.

148. The Uses of *Is*. There is no word in English like *is*. Although it is a demonstrative pronoun (*ii*, *f*) and means *this* and *that*, it does not point emphatically to what is near, as does *hic*, or to what is remote, as does *ille* (228). Generally it refers to somebody or to something that has just been mentioned. Sometimes it approaches in meaning the English definite article *the*. It is translated by *this* or *that* as the meaning of the sentence may require.

1. *Is* agricolās convocāvit, *this* (or *that*) man called the farmers together.

2. *Is* servus cum diligentia laborat, *this* (or *that*) slave works diligently.

*a*. Observe that *is* is used in the first sentence as a pronoun, and in the second sentence as an adjective (*iii*, *e*). *Is*, when an adjective, usually precedes its noun.

*b*. Decline together *id* dōnum; *is* nūntius; *ea* patria.
149. The Perfect Indicative of *Sum*. The perfect indicative of *sum* is conjugated as follows:

**Singular**

1. *fuī*, *I have been, was*
2. *fuīstī*, *you have been, were*
3. *fuīt*, *he has been, was*

**Plural**

1. *fuīmus*, *we have been, were*
2. *fuīstis*, *you have been, were*
3. *fuīrunt*, *they have been, were*

**Exercises**


151. 1. By means of these arms we shall overcome the pirates on the ocean. 2. That help is pleasing to the Romans. 3. I have often been in those woods. 4. I have taught the sons of these farmers. 5. You have seen and praised these allies because they fought with zeal. 6. Whither were you hastening with this boy? 7. The causes of this war have been many.
152. The Uses of the Interrogative Quis. The interrogative quis (qui), who? which? what? may be used as a pronoun or as an adjective (II, e; III, e): quis vocat? who calls? quod dōnum habēs? what gift have you?

153. The Declension of the Interrogative Pronoun. The interrogative pronoun quis is declined as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>quis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>cu'ius</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>cui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>quem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td>quō</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Which forms have you already learned?

154. The Declension of the Interrogative Adjective. The interrogative adjective qui is declined as follows in the singular (the plural is the same as that of quis):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Decline together qui captivus; quae causa; quod periculum.
EXERCISES


156. 1. Who was the messenger of the gods? 2. What gift did he give to this boy? 3. Whose shield did that slave have? 4. To whom have they shown the causes of this war? 5. Whom have you overcome? 6. With what arms have they overcome the Helvetians? 7. In which village did they live?

157. VOCABULARY

adōrā, adōrāre, adōrāvī, adōrātus, imperium, impe'ri, n., command, pray to, worship (adoration) power (imperial)
animus, -i, m., feeling, mind (animus) i'taque, conj., and so, therefore

DE DEIS ROMANORUM

THE PRESENT, IMPERFECT, FUTURE, AND PERFECT INDICATIVE ACTIVE OF THE THIRD CONJUGATION

159. The Present, Imperfect, Future, and Perfect Indicative Active of the Third Conjugation. Learn the present, imperfect, future, and perfect indicative active of the verb regō (660). What are the present and perfect stems?

a. Observe that the personal endings, except in the first person singular of the future, are the same as in the first and second conjugations.

b. Observe that the differences between this conjugation and the first and second conjugations are in the present and future tenses.

c. Observe that in the present tense the e of the present stem rege- disappears before ō in the first person, just as happened in ama-ō; and that it becomes u in the third person plural, while in the other persons it is i. The inflection is like that of erō, future of sum.

d. Observe that the future does not use -bi- as a tense sign, but has -ae- in the first person singular, and -e- in the other persons.

e. Give heed to the quantities and the accents. Inflect like regō the verbs in the following vocabulary.

160. VOCABULARY

bene, adv., well (benevolent)    emō, emere, ēmi, ēmptus, buy (preemption)
hodiē, adv., to-day    mittō, mittere, misi, missus, send (remitt)
ōlim, adv., once, formerly    regō, regere, rēxi, rēctus, rule,
tum, adv., then    manage (regent)
dūcō, dūcere, dūxi, ductus, lead

(conduct)

EXERCISES

161. 1. Regit, regēbat, reget. 2. Emō, emēbam, emam. 3. Dūcunt, dūcent, dūcēbat. 4. Rēxit, rēxērunt, dūxīt. 5. Dūxērunt, ēmīstī, ēmīstis. 6. Mīsi, misimus, mīsit. 7. Mittimus,

68

**162.** 1. They rule, they were ruling, they will rule. 2. He leads, he was leading, he will lead. 3. I have bought, we bought, they bought. 4. I am sending, I shall send, I have sent. 5. You send, you will send, you have sent. 6. The Romans once had many lands. 7. Often they did not rule these lands well. 8. Then the allies sent assistance. 9. What girls spent the winter in Italy? 10. I shall send a lieutenant with these captives into Italy.

*GLADIATORS ENTERING THE ARENA*
THIRD REVIEW LESSON

LESSONS XV-XXI

163. Give the English meanings of the following words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adōrō</td>
<td>causa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aedificō</td>
<td>compleō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aeger</td>
<td>cum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>animus</td>
<td>cūra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arma</td>
<td>défessus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>armō</td>
<td>diū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bene</td>
<td>dúcō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>captivus</td>
<td>emō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hiemō</td>
<td>mittō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hodie</td>
<td>nāvigium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>imperium</td>
<td>ōlim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in</td>
<td>periculum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is</td>
<td>prō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>itaque</td>
<td>properō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>legātus</td>
<td>pugnō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>locus</td>
<td>quō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regō</td>
<td>scūtum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>studium</td>
<td>teneō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tum</td>
<td>vicus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

164. Give the Latin meanings of the following words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Latin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lead</td>
<td>rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>once, formerly</td>
<td>place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>peril</td>
<td>equip, arm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with</td>
<td>sick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>before, for, in defense of</td>
<td>shield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>then</td>
<td>spend the winter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whither?</td>
<td>this, that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>village</td>
<td>into, to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tired out, weary</td>
<td>send</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>feeling, mind</td>
<td>well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fight</td>
<td>lieutenant, envoy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wound</td>
<td>fill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for a long time, long</td>
<td>build</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zeal, cagerness</td>
<td>care, anxiety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arms</td>
<td>pray to, worship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hold, keep</td>
<td>hasten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>captive</td>
<td>to-day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cause, reason</td>
<td>buy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and so, therefore</td>
<td>command, power</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

165. Decline each noun and each adjective in 163. Conjugate each verb in the present, imperfect, and future indicative active. Give the principal parts of each verb in 68, 115, and 163. Conjugate each verb in 163 in the perfect indicative active. Decline is and quis.
166. Following the suggestions in 634, give English words derived from the Latin words in 163. Define these derivatives, and illustrate each by an English sentence.

167. Give the rule for the following constructions, and illustrate each by a sentence in Latin:

1. Ablative of means
2. Ablative of manner
3. Ablative of accompaniment
READING LESSON

168. VOCABULARY

āla, -ae, f., wing
cēra, -ae, f., wax
Crēta, -ae, f., Crete
Daedalus, -ī, m., Daedalus, father of Icarus
iam, adv., now, already
Īcarus, -ī, m., Icarus
-que, conj., enditic (22), and
quoque, adv., also, too
aptō, aptāre, aptāvi, aptātus, fit, fit to, adjust (adapt)
cōnfirmō, cōnfirmāre, cōnfirmāvi, cōnfirmātus, strengthen, encourage (confirmation)
dēcidō, dēcidere, dēcidī, ——, fall off, fall down (deciduous)
fingō, fingere, finxi, fictus, fashion, devise (fiction)
postulō, postulāre, postulāvi, postulātus, demand (postulate)
solvō, solvere, solvi, solūtus, loose (solve)
volō, volāre, volāvi, volātūrus, fly (volatile)

169. DE ICARO

MĀRCUS. Fābulam bonam amicus meus hodiē nārrāvit.
IŪLIA. Dē quō nārrāvit amicus tuus?
MĀRCUS. Dē Īcarō, Daedalī filiō, puerō miserō.
IŪLIA. Ubi habitābat Īcarus? In Britannia?
MĀRCUS. Nōn in Britannia habitābat, sed in Crētā, insula magnā et clārā. Daedalus filiō ālās finxit et parāvit. Eās ālās Īcarō magnā cum cūrā cērā aptāvit. Ālæ Īcarō grātæ erant. Tum Daedalus puerum volāre (to fly) docuit, sed alius (too high) volāvit Īcarus. Itaque sōl (the sun) cēram solvit, et ālæ dēcidērunt.
IŪLIA. Sed quid dē Īcarō?
MĀRCUS. Īcarus quoque dēcidit in ōceanum.
IŪLIA. Ėheu (alas), miserum Īcarum!
THE THIRD DECLENSION

171. The Third Declension. Nouns of the third declension end variously in the nominative singular. They are of masculine, feminine, or neuter gender. Their inflection is illustrated by the following words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>nominative singular</th>
<th>adjective</th>
<th>genitive singular</th>
<th>dative singular</th>
<th>accusative singular</th>
<th>ablative singular</th>
<th>case endings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>m. rex, m. miles, m.</td>
<td>f. virtus</td>
<td>n. caput, n.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>M. and F. N.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>king</td>
<td>soldier</td>
<td>valor head</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s. Nom. rex</td>
<td>m. miles</td>
<td>f. virtus</td>
<td>n. caput</td>
<td>-s or - -</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. gen. re'gis</td>
<td>m. militis</td>
<td>f. virtutis</td>
<td>m. capitis</td>
<td>-is - -</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. dat. re'gi</td>
<td>m. militi</td>
<td>f. virtuti</td>
<td>m. capiti</td>
<td>-i - -</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. acc. re'gem</td>
<td>m. militem</td>
<td>f. virtutem</td>
<td>m. caput</td>
<td>-em - -</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ab. abl. re'ge</td>
<td>m. militi</td>
<td>f. virtute</td>
<td>m. capite</td>
<td>-e - -</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To decline a noun of the third declension it is necessary to know the gender, and the spelling of the nominative and the genitive singular. These things, therefore, must be learned about every noun of this declension. Often an English derivative will suggest the spelling of the genitive singular: as, capitol, capitis; military, militis.

b. No adequate rule for the gender of nouns of the third declension can be given. But

Nouns ending in -tor are masculine.
Nouns ending in -täs, -tüs, or -tūdō, and most nouns ending in -iō are feminine.
Nouns ending in -e, -al, or -ar are neuter.
c. Learn the case endings. Then practice the declension of the nouns above and of those in the vocabulary. Observe that masculines and feminines are declined alike. The stem of nouns of this declension may end in a mute (p, b, t, d, c, g), as rex, stem rēg-; or in a liquid (l, r), as soror, stem sorōr-; or in a nasal (m, n), as homō, stem hōmin-.

172. **VOCABULARY**

caput, capitis, n., head (capital)  
dux, ducis, m., leader, general  (conductor)  
eques, equitis, n., horseman (eques-trian)  
et ...  
fortiter, adv., bravely  
lapis, lapidis, m., stone (dilapidate)  
miles, militis, m., soldier (military)  
pedes, peditis, m., foot soldier  (pedestrian)  
rēx, rēgis, m., king (regal)  
virtūs, virtūtis f., valor courage  (virtue)  

**EXERCISES**


174. 1. The commands of the king have been many. 2. We shall approve of the commands of the kings. 3. By the valor of these soldiers we shall overcome the Helvetians. 4. I shall spend the winter with the general. 5. In a town I saw a king. 6. This king was a good general and ruled well. 7. He bought food for the wretched foot soldiers. 8. He sent both arms and grain into that town.

1 Observe that the ablative of an abstract noun may express means.

2 Observe that a singular verb may be used with two subjects, if the subjects are abstract nouns and considered as a single whole.
LESSON XXIV

THE THIRD CONJUGATION: VERBS IN -IO - THE ABLATIVE OF PLACE FROM WHICH - THE ACCUSATIVE OF PLACE TO WHICH

175. The Third Conjugation: Verbs in -io. Certain verbs of the third conjugation differ in inflection from the regular verbs of that conjugation. Learn the present, imperfect, future, and perfect indicative active of capio, take (661).

a. Wherein does the inflection of capio differ from that of rego in the present? in the imperfect? in the future?

b. Verbs in -io, with the infinitive in -ere, are conjugated like capio. Like capio inflect in the same tenses fugio and iacio (176).

176. VOCABULARY

ā (ab), prep. with abl., away from, from, by (avert)
ad, prep. with acc., to, toward (adhere)
conloquium, conlo'qui, n., conference, interview (colloquial)
ē (ex), prep. with abl., out of, from (exit)
mūrus, -ī, m., wall (mural)
pēs, pedis, m., foot (pedal)
capio, capere, cēpi, captus, take, capture, receive (captive)
dimittō, dimittere, dimisī, dimissus, send away (dismiss)
fugio, fugere, fūgī, fugītūrus, flee, run away (fugitive)
iacio, iacere, iēci, iactus, throw, hurl, cast, fling (reject)

a. Ab and ex are used instead of ā and ē before words beginning with a vowel or h; before consonants either ā or ab, ē or ex may be used.

177. The Ablative of Place from Which.

1. Militēs ab vicō propterant, the soldiers are hastening away from the village.
2. Militēs ex vicō propterant, the soldiers are hastening out of the village.
3. Militēs dē vicō propterant, the soldiers are hastening from (down from) the village.

76
a. Observe that the phrases ab vico, ex vico, and de vico denote the place from which the motion is directed. This usage is known as the Ablative of Place from Which. Ab vico (1) indicates that the soldiers started from the vicinity of the village; while ex vico (2) indicates that they started from some point or place within the village.

178. Rule for the Ablative of Place from Which. Place from which is expressed by the ablative with ab (ab), de, et (ex).

179. The Accusative of Place to Which.
1. Legatos in oppidum miserunt, they sent ambassadors into the town.
2. Legatos ad oppidum miserunt, they sent ambassadors to the town.

a. Observe that the phrases in oppidum and ad oppidum denote the place to which the motion is directed. This usage is known as the Accusative of Place to Which.

180. Rule for the Accusative of Place to Which. Place to which is expressed by the accusative with ad or in.

EXERCISES


182. 1. He will hurl, they will hurl, they hurl. 2. You throw, you will throw, you have thrown. 3. They wounded the feet of the horsemen. 4. I shall hasten from Italy into the province. 5. Both women and girls were fleeing from the fields. 6. They have hastened from Germany into Italy. 7. He led the tribune to the conference.
THE ABLATIVE OF CAUSE - PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES EXPRESSING CAUSE

183. VOCABULARY

centuriō, centuriōnis, m., centurion

 corpus, corporis, n., body (corporal) ¹

doleō, dolēre, dolui, dolitorus,
grieve (doleful)

explōrātor, explōrātōris, m., scout
(explore)

hōmō, hominis, m., man (homicide)

inopia, -ae, f., want, lack

ob, prep. with acc., on account of

pater, patris, m., father (paternal)

propter, prep. with acc., on account of

soror, sorōris, f., sister (sorority)

vulnus, vulneris, n., wound (vulnerable)

a. Decline centuriō miser, corpus magnum, homō défessus, id vulnus.

184. The Ablative of Cause.

1. Lēgātus militem virtūte laudāvit, the lieutenant praised the soldier for (because of, on account of) his valor.

2. Peditēs viā longā sunt défessi, the foot soldiers are tired out with (from, because of) the long march.

a. Observe that the ablatives virtūte and viā denote cause or reason. Observe the various prepositions used in translating these ablatives: for, with, from, because of, on account of. This ablative answers the question why? and is known as the Ablative of Cause.

185. Rule for the Ablative of Cause. The ablative without a preposition is used to express cause.

186. Prepositional Phrases expressing Cause. Cause may also be expressed by a prepositional phrase consisting of ob or propter with the accusative, or of de or ex with the ablative:

¹ See 171, a.
THE ABLATIVE OF CAUSE

1. Lēgātus militem ob (propter) virtūtem laudāvit, the lieutenant praised the soldier on account of his courage.
2. Multis dē causis in Italian properābunt, for many reasons they will hurry into Italy.

a. Observe the translation of dē in the phrase dē causis.

EXERCISES


188. 1. We have often been tired because of wounds. 2. I shall praise our soldiers because of their courage and zeal. 3. Our fathers will fight for a long time and will capture much booty. 4. Which centurion was throwing javelins down from the wall? 5. On account of a lack of food and water Marcus and Galba, the centurions, did not fight with courage. 6. My sister is now grieving because the women of Britain are wretched. 7. In the meantime the scouts related the commands of the general.

1 This is a new usage of the genitive case. As used here, the genitive denotes that of which something consists or is made. It is called the Genitive of Material.
THE THIRD DECLENSION: I-STEMS

189. The Third Declension: i-Stems. Certain nouns of the third declension have i-stems. These include:

1. Nouns which end in -is or -ēs in the nominative singular and have no more syllables in the genitive singular than in the nominative.
2. Neuters ending in -e, -al, or -ar.
3. Nouns ending in -ns or -ra.
4. Monosyllables ending in -s or -x, with a consonant preceding the -s or -x.

These nouns show the following peculiarities of declension:

1. The genitive plural ends in -ium.
2. The accusative plural of masculines and of feminines ends in -is or -ēs.
3. The nominative and the accusative plural of neuters end in -ia.
4. The ablative singular of neuters and of a few other words ends in -i.

The declension of nouns having i-stems is illustrated by the following paradigms:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>hostis, m., enemy</th>
<th>mare, n., sea</th>
<th>cohors, f., cohort</th>
<th>mōns, m., mountain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stem hosti-</td>
<td>Stem mari-</td>
<td>Stem cohorti-</td>
<td>Stem monti-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nom. host'is</td>
<td>ma're</td>
<td>co'hors</td>
<td>mōns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen. host'is</td>
<td>ma'ris</td>
<td>cohort'is</td>
<td>mon'tis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat. host'i</td>
<td>ma'ri</td>
<td>cohort'i</td>
<td>mon'ti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc. host'ēm</td>
<td>ma're</td>
<td>cohort'ēm</td>
<td>mon'tem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl. host'ē</td>
<td>ma'ri</td>
<td>cohort'ē</td>
<td>mon'te</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
I-STEMS

PLURAL

Nom. hostes maria cohorthes montes
Gen. hostium marium cohortium montium
Dat. hostibus marius cohortibus montibus
Acc. hostis (-ae) maria cohortis (-ae) montis (-ae)
Abl. hostibus marius cohortibus montibus

a. For the guidance of the learner, in the succeeding vocabularies nouns having i-stems will be followed by the stem.
b. Decline each noun in 190.

190.

VOCABULARY

Civis, civis (civi-), m., citizen (civil)
Cohors, cohortis (cohortis-), f., cohort
Collis, collis (coli-), m., hill
Finis, finis (fini-), m., end; plur., territories (finish)
Hostis, hostis (hostis-), m., enemy
Ignis, ignis (igni-), m., fire

Mare, maris (maris-), n., sea
Monis, montis (monti-), m., mountain
Navis, navis (navi-), f., ship
Urbs, urbis (urbi-), f., city

EXERCISES


192. 1. Have we many ships to-day? 2. Formerly they lived on the hills and mountains. 3. The territories of the Romans were wide. 4. These citizens are not fit for war. 5. Our soldiers have captured many cities of Greece. 6. Who are throwing javelins down from the walls of the cities? 7. Boys see great fires in the city.
THE ACCUSATIVE AND THE ABLATIVE WITH PREPOSITIONS
ADJECTIVES USED AS NOUNS

193. Prepositions with the Accusative. The following prepositions are used with the accusative:

ad, to, toward, against (adverse)
ante, before, in front of (antecedent)
apud, near, with, among
contrā, against (contradict)
in, into, against (inspire)
inter, between (of two objects),
among (of more than two objects) (intervene)
ob, on account of, because of
per, through (perennial)
post, after, behind (postpone)
propter, on account of, because of
trans, across (transatlantic)

194. Prepositions with the Ablative. The following prepositions are used with the ablative:

ā, ab, away from, from, by (ablative)
cum, with (complet)
dē, down from, concerning (depose)
e, ex, out of, from (expose)
in, in, at, on (insist)
pro, in front of, in behalf of (proded)
sine, without (sinecure)

a. Which preposition is used with both cases? With what difference in meaning?
b. Learn the meanings of all these prepositions.

195. Methods of saying "to," "on account of," "because of," and "with" in Latin:

a. To: If the phrase expresses the indirect object, use the dative.
   If the phrase occurs with a verb of motion (as mittō), use ad or in with the accusative.

b. On account of, because of: Use either ob or propter with the accusative, or use the ablative.
Remember that the preposition dé or ex is used in certain phrases (as, multí dé causís, for many reasons).

c. With: If the phrase expresses means, use the ablative.

If the phrase expresses manner, use the ablative with cum; omit cum, if you wish, when there is an adjective in the phrase.

If the phrase expresses accompaniment, use the ablative with cum.

If the phrase expresses cause, use either dé or propter with the accusative, or use the ablative of cause.

196. Adjectives used as Nouns.
Adjectives are often used as nouns (III, f); as, amícus, -í, m., a friend, from amícus, a, -um, friendly; multa, -órum, n., many things, from multí, -ae, -a, many. So also fínitími, neighbors, and nostri, our men.

EXERCISES


198. 1. After this battle he will send our men into Germany. 2. They captured the town without help. 3. The neighbors were fighting bravely against the enemy. 4. In front of the town was a hill. 5. Near the lieutenant a messenger was waiting. 6. We shall hurry through Italy and shall spend the winter among those mountains.
READING LESSON

199.

VOCABULARY

exemplum, -i, n., example

factum, -i, n., act, deed (fact)

Horatius, Horati, m., Horatius, a Roman

nam, conj., for

pauci, -ae, -a, plur., few, only a few (paucity)

pōns, pontis (ponti-), m., bridge (pontoon)

Porsena, -ae, m., Porsena, a king of Etruria

Sublicius, -a, -um, Sublician (resting on piles)

tandem, adv., at last, finally

tergum, -i, n., back; ā tergō, in the rear

terror, terrōria, m., terror, fear

Tiberis, -is (acc. -im), m., Tiber, a river

timidus, -a, -um, fearful (timid)

défendō, défendere, défendi, défensus, defend (defense)

obsideō, obsidēre, obsēdi, obsessus, besiege

servō, servāre, servāvi, servātus, save, protect (preserve)

sustineō, sustinēre, sustinui, sustinus, sustatus, hold up, sustain, hold in check

HORATIUS PONTEM DEFENDIT

201. **VOCABULARY**

- contendō, contendere, contendī, contentus, struggle (*contend*)
- cotidiānus, -a, -um, daily
- fērē, adv., almost
- Gallia, -ae, f., Gaul (*Gallīc*)
- Gallus, -ī, m., a Gaul (inhabitant of Gaul)
- Germānī, -ōrum, m. plur., Germans
- Hispānī, -ōrum, m. plur., Spaniards
- Hispānia, -ae, f., Spain
- incolō, incolere, incolui, ——, dwell in, inhabit
- magnopere, adv., greatly
- nātiō, nātiōnis, f., race, people, tribe (*national*)
- nōn sōlum . . . sed etiam, not only . . . but also
- Rhēnus, -ī, m., Rhine (*Rhenīsh*)
- timeō, timēre, timui, ——, fear, dread

**DE NATIONIBUS EUROPAE**


*HORATIUS PONTEM DEFENDIT*
203. Give the English meanings of the following words:

ā, ab - dēcīdō - homō - nāvis - rēx
ad - dēfendō - hostis - nōn sōlum... servō
ante - dīmittō - iaciō - sed etiam - sine
apud - doleō - iam - ob - solvō
capiō - dux - ignis - obsideō - soror
caput - ē, ex - incolō - pater - sustineō
centuriō - eques - inopia - paucī - tandem
civis - et... et - inter - pedes - tergum
cohors - exemplum - lapīs - per - terror
collis - explorātor - magnopere - pēs - timeō
cōnfirmō - factum - mare - pōns - timidus
conloquium - fērē - miles - post - trāns
contendō - fingō - mōns - postulo - urbs
contra - finis - mūrus - propter - virtūs
corpus - fortiter - ram - -que - volō
cōridiānus - fugiō - nātiō - quoque - vulnus

204. Give the Latin meanings of the following words:

- sister - back - after - on account of, because of
- few, only a few - wall - and - near, with, among
- fly - without - father - conference, interview
- both...and - bridge - head - to, toward, against
- across - enemy - daily - from, away from
- hill - now - defend - not only...but also
- foot soldier - horseman - stone - throw, hurl, cast
- ship - at last - before - valor, courage
- grieve - soldier - centurion - leader, general
- fear, dread - bravely - for - fashion, devise
- mountain - citizen - fall down - dwell in, inhabit
- city - terror - loose - between, among
### 205. Decline each noun in 203. Give the principal parts of each verb. Conjugate each verb of the third conjugation in the present, imperfect, future, and perfect indicative active. Use each preposition in a Latin phrase. Which nouns have i-stems?

### 206. Following the suggestions in 634, give English words derived from the Latin words in 203. Define these derivatives, and illustrate each by an English sentence.

### 207. Give the rule, if there is one, for each of the following constructions, and illustrate each by a sentence in Latin:

1. Ablative of place from which
2. Accusative of place to which
3. Ablative of cause
4. Prepositional phrases expressing cause
5. Prepositions with the accusative
6. Prepositions with the ablative
7. Adjectives used as nouns

---

**Table:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>take, capture</td>
<td>king</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fire</td>
<td>greatly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>struggle</td>
<td>scout</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>man</td>
<td>against</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wound</td>
<td>lack, want</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>send away</td>
<td>demand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>out of, from</td>
<td>through</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fearful</td>
<td>save, protect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>race, people, tribe</td>
<td>end, territories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strengthen, encourage</td>
<td>hold up, sustain, hold in check</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>act, deed</td>
<td>example</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Illustration:**

*NAVIS*
ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION

208. Adjectives of the Third Declension. Besides the adjectives of the first and second declensions there are also adjectives of the third declension. They use the endings of the third declension of nouns.

a. Some of these adjectives have the same form for the nominative singular of all three genders: as, audax, bold. Others have the same form for the masculine and feminine nominative singular, but a different form for the neuter nominative singular: as, brevis, breve, short. Still others have a different form in the nominative singular for each gender: as, acer, acris, acre, keen, eager.

b. Learn the declension of audax, brevis, and acer (644).

c. Observe that the adjectives having two or three endings in the nominative singular have only -i in the ablative singular. Adjectives of one ending more often have -i than -e in the ablative. Compare the endings of these adjectives with the endings of nouns having 1-stems (189). What differences are there?

d. Decline proelium acer, keen battle; corpus breve, short body; hostis audax, bold enemy; vir acer, bold man.

209. VOCABULARY

acer, acris, acre, keen, eager, sharp
(acri
audax, audacia, bold (audacious)
brevis, -e, short, brief (brevity)
Caesar, Caesaris, m., Caesar
communis, -e, common (community)

fortis, -e, brave, strong (fortitude)
gravis, -e, heavy, severe (gravity)
labor, laboris, m., toil, hardship (laborious)
onmis, -e, all, every, the whole (omnipresent)
potestas, potestatis, f., power

Note. In the vocabularies the genitive singular will be given of adjectives of one ending; but in the case of adjectives of two or of three endings all the forms of the nominative singular will be given.
EXERCISES


211. 1. The sword of the Romans was both short and heavy. 2. The foot soldier had a bold comrade. 3. Our men were carrying many heavy things. 4. To all my friends I shall give gifts. 5. The leader of the eager horsemen was grieving because of many hardships. 6. He dismissed all the tribunes from the conference.
THE FOURTH CONJUGATION

212. The Fourth Conjugation. Learn the present, imperfect, future, and perfect indicative active of audīō (662).

\[a\] Compare the inflection of audīō with that of capiō. Observe that three forms of audīō in the present differ in quantity from the corresponding forms of capiō: audīs, audīmus, audītis. In other respects the inflection is identical with that of capiō.

\[b\] Inflect like audīō in the same tenses reperiō, find, and veniō, come.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VOCABULARY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>flūmen, flūminus, n., river (fluent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nōbilis, -e, noble, of high birth (nobility)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audīō, audīre, audīvī, audītus, hear (audible)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oppugnō, oppugnāre, oppugnāvī, oppugnātus, attack (impugn)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reperiō, reperire, repperi, repertus, find (repertory)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>veniō, venire, venī, ventūrus, come (invent)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXERCISES


215. 1. He has found, they have found, they came. 2. You are hearing, you did come, he heard. 3. We have heard, we were finding, we came. 4. You are coming, they were finding, we shall come. 5. I shall hear, we hear, they heard. 6. He came, he has come, they hear. 7. They will defend, they have attacked, he has defended.
216.

CONLOQUIUM

MARCUS. Hodie fabulam de Porsena et Horatio audivi.
IULIA. Quis fuit Porsena? Romanusne erat?
MARCUS. Porsena, rex nobilis, Romanorum hostis olim fuit. Cum militibus audacibus in finis Romanorum venit, et urbem Roman oppugnabat.
IULIA. Fugeruntne Romani ob periculum?
MARCUS. Magnum erat periculum urbis et civium, quod hostes erant fortis et acres, sed Romani non fugerunt.
IULIA. Cepitne Porsena Roman?
MARCUS. Urbem non cepit, quod virtus validi viri civis defendebat. Paucis cum sociis Horatius pro urbe fortiter pugnabat.
IULIA. Diuque hostes sustinuit Horatius?
MARCUS. Non dixi, quod hostes erant multi, et multa pilae iaciabant. Tandem trans flumen ad socios natavit. Roman Horatium ob eam virtutem laudaverunt.

SOLDIERS MARCHING
THE ABLATIVE OF TIME

217. VOCABULARY

aestās, aestātis, f., summer
annus, -i, m., year (annual)
decem, adj., indecl., ten (decimal)
hiems, hiemis, f., winter
hōra, -ae, f., hour (horoscope)
lūx, lūcis, f., light (translucent)
nox, noctis (noctil.), f., night (nocturnal)
primus, -a, -um, first (primary)
secundus, -a, -um, second (secondary)
tempus, temporis, n., time (temporal)
gerō, gerere, gessī, gestus, manage, carry on (vicegerent)
primā lūce, at dawn
bellum gerere, carry on war, wage war

218. The Ablative of Time.

1. Hominēs aestātē et hiemē labōrant, men toil in summer and in winter.

2. Decem annīs Caesar multa bella gessit, within ten years Caesar carried on many wars.

a. Observe that these ablatives are expressions of time. They answer the questions when? in or within what time? This usage of the ablative is known as the Ablative of Time. It may be translated by a phrase beginning with in, at, within, or during.

219. Rule for the Ablative of Time. The time at which or within which a thing happens is expressed by the ablative without a preposition.

EXERCISES


221. 1. Welcome summer will come in a short time. 2. At the second hour of the night we heard these commands. 3. He found ten wounds on the body of the foot soldier. 4. At dawn Cāesar sent this cohort between the hill and the mountain. 5. They all fled from the province in the first year of the war. 6. Why did they not carry on war with the Romans in the winter?

**LACONIC SPEECHES**

222. 1. Amicus ōlim Spartānum rogāvit: "Cūr mūrōs nōn habet Sparta?" Spartānus respondit: "Nostra urbs mūrōs optimōs (the very best) habet, virtūtem incolārum fortium."

2. Rēx Spartānus ōlim dixit: "Mei civēs numquam rogāverunt, 'Quot sunt hostēs?' sed 'Ubi sunt?'


---

1 The meanings of words that are not given in the vocabularies of the lessons may be found in the general vocabulary.
LESSON XXXII

THE PLUPERFECT AND FUTURE PERFECT INDICATIVE
ACTIVE OF ALL CONJUGATIONS

223. The Formation of the Pluperfect and Future Perfect Tenses. The pluperfect (xxxiii, b) and the future perfect (xxxiii, b) indicative active of amō are inflected as follows:

PLUPERFECT

1. amaˈveram, I had loved
2. amaˈverās, you had loved
3. amaˈverat, he had loved

amāˈverāˈmus, we had loved
amāˈverāˈtis, you had loved
amāˈverant, they had loved

FUTURE PERFECT

1. amaˈverō, I shall have loved
2. amaˈveris, you will have loved
3. amaˈverit, he will have loved

amāˈverimus, we shall have loved
amāˈveritīs, you will have loved
amāˈverint, they will have loved

a. Observe that the pluperfect is formed by adding the imperfect of sum (108) to the perfect stem; and the future perfect by adding the future of sum to the perfect stem. One form, however, is not spelled as it is in the inflection of sum. Which form?

b. The tense sign of the pluperfect is -erā-; of the future perfect, -eri-.

c. What are the perfect stems of moneō, regō, capiō, audiō, and sum? Inflect the pluperfect and future perfect tenses of these verbs, and of the verbs in 203.

d. What auxiliary verbs (iv, /) are to be used in translating these tenses? What English tense is the same as the pluperfect?

e. The perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect use the perfect stem, and so belong to the perfect system of the verb. Make synopses (671) in this system of the model verbs,
224. **VOCABULARY**

civitās, civitātis, f., state, clan  
Labiēnus, ā, m., Labienus, a Roman officer  
populus, -ūs, m., people (populā-tion)

princeps, principiis, m., chief (princi-pal)  
Rōmānus, -a, -um, Roman  
tēlum, -ī, n., weapon

**EXERCISES**


226. 1. We shall have frightened, you (sing.) had come, you (plur.) will have dismissed. 2. He will have fought, he had captured, they had defended. 3. We had led, they will have wounded, he will have thrown. 4. You (sing.) will have built, we had found, they will have carried. 5. The Roman people had long held the Gauls in check. 6. The chiefs had called together all the clans. 7. Labienus will have found many weapons in that place. 8. The Gauls had waited for aid. 9. At last we had attacked that hill.
THE DEMONSTRATIVES HIC AND ILLAE • PLACE FROM WHICH AND TO WHICH, IN NAMES OF TOWNS

227. The Demonstratives Hic and Ille. Review the declension of is (654), and learn the declension of hic and ille (654).

a. Decline hic princeps, haec civitas, hoc telum, ille Gallus, illa nox, and illud tempus.

228. The Distinction between Is, Hic, and Ille. Is is used indifferently for this or that without emphasis (148). Hic means this, and ille that, with a certain emphasis. Hic is applied to what is near the speaker in place, time, or thought. Ille is applied to what is not near the speaker in place, time, or thought. Hic and ille, like is, are used both as demonstrative adjectives and as demonstrative pronouns: as, hoc donum meum, illud tuum est, this gift is mine, that is yours. Demonstratives, when used as adjectives, regularly precede their nouns.

229. Place from Which and to Which, in Names of Towns. You have already learned that place from which is expressed by the ablative with ab (ab), de, e (ex) (178); and that place to which is expressed by the accusative with ad or in (180). If, however, the place from which or to which is the name of a town, the prepositions are omitted: as, Roma venit, he came from Rome; Romam venit, he came to Rome. Domus, home, also omits the preposition: domum venit, he came home (homeward).

230. Complete Rules for Place from Which and to Which.
a. Place from which is usually expressed by the ablative with ab (ab), de, e (ex); but with the names of towns, and with domus, the preposition is omitted.

96
b. *Place to which is usually expressed by the accusative with ad or in; but with the names of towns, and with domus, the preposition is omitted.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VOCABULARY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Athēnae, -ārum, f. plur., Athens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capua, -ae, f., Capua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carthāgō, -inis, f., Carthage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corinthus, -i, f., Corinth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delphi, -ōrum, m. plur., Delphi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domum, acc., home, homeward</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>domō, abl., from home</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXERCISES**


233. 1. From Delphi they had come to Athens. 2. From home my brother hastened to Corinth. 3. Cāesar had sent messengers through those states. 4. In these years the Gauls had been friendly to the Roman people. 5. These enemies will have fought with Cāesar with great courage. 6. This is a javelin, that is a sword.

1 Most names of towns are feminine.
LESSON XXXIV

READING LESSON

VICTORIA CAESARIS


Prīmō annō belli populus Rōmānus Caesarem contrā Gallōs misit. Is dux, cum Labiēnō et peditibus et paucis equitibus,

MILITES ROMANI

ex Italiā aestāte properāvit et sine periculō in finis Gallōrum vēnit. Hīs in locīs explōratōrēs Caesaris hostēs reperrerunt. 


Decem annīs Caesar multa bella in Galliā gessit et multōs captīvōs Rōmam misit.
VOCABULARY

Britannī, -ōrum, m. plur., the Britons
Cassivellaunus, -i, m., Cassivel-
launus
obses, obsidis, m., hostage
tamen, adv., yet, but, neverthe-
less
navigō, navigāre, navigāvi, navigā-
̣tus, sail (navigation)
occupō, occupāre, occupāvi, occu-
pātus, seize, take possession of
occupy
vāstō, vāstāre, vāstāvi, vāstātus,
lay waste (devastate)

DE CAESARE ET BRITANNIS

LESSON XXXV

THE PRESENT, IMPERFECT, AND FUTURE INDICATIVE PASSIVE OF THE FIRST AND SECOND CONJUGATIONS
THE ABLATIVE OF AGENT

237. The Passive Voice. In the active voice the subject of the verb is acting; in the passive voice it is acted on (xxviii): as,

The general praises the soldier (active).
The soldier is praised by the general (passive).

238. The Present Indicative Passive of the First Conjugation. The present indicative passive of amō is inflected as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PERS. ENDINGS</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
<th>PERS. ENDINGS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. a'mor, I am loved (I am being loved)</td>
<td>-r</td>
<td>amā'mur, we are loved</td>
<td>-mur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. amā'ris, you are loved</td>
<td>-ris</td>
<td>amā'mini, you are loved</td>
<td>-mini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. amā'tur, he, she, it is loved</td>
<td>-tur</td>
<td>amā'nur, they are loved</td>
<td>-ntur</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Observe that these passive forms differ from the active only in the personal endings. The endings are added to the present stem amā- exactly as they were in the active voice.

239. The Imperfect and Future Indicative Passive of the First Conjugation. Compare the imperfect and the future active and passive of amō (658). Observe that the passive endings are added to the tense stems amāba- and amābi-, exactly as in the active voice, except in the second person singular of the future, where -bi- is changed to -be-. Learn these tenses of moneō (659).

EXERCISES


241. 1. You praise, you are praised. 2. They were praising, they were being praised. 3. You will praise, you will be praised. 4. I teach, I am taught. 5. We teach, we are taught. 6. We shall teach, we shall be taught. 7. They teach, they are taught.

242. The Ablative of Agent.

1. Labiēnus militem laudat, Labienus praises the soldier.
2. Miles ab Labiēnō laudātur, the soldier is being praised by Labienus.

a. Observe the changes made in turning the active sentence into the passive: (1) the object in the active becomes the subject in the passive; (2) the subject of the active is expressed in the passive by the ablative with ab. This ablative is known as the Ablative of Agent.

b. The agent is the person doing something. The ablative of agent should not be confused with the ablative of means (122), which has no preposition: as, miles lapide vulnerātur, the soldier is wounded by a stone; miles ā Gallō vulnerātur, the soldier is wounded by a Gaul.

243. Rule for the Ablative of Agent. The personal agent with a passive verb is expressed by the ablative with ā or ab.

EXERCISES


245. 1. All these Gauls will be held in check by those horsemen. 2. My brothers were praised by that boy. 3. Aid is being awaited by the enemy. 4. A few cohorts were seen by the chief. 5. Rome was loved by all the Romans.
LESSON XXXVI

THE RELATIVE QUI

246. The Relative Qui. The relative qui, who, which, that, is declined as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>qui</td>
<td>qui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>cuius</td>
<td>quorum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>cui</td>
<td>quibus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>quem</td>
<td>quos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td>quod</td>
<td>quibus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Compare the declension of the relative qui with that of the interrogative qui (154).

247. Agreement of the Relative with its Antecedent.

1. Puellae quas laudavimus bonae erant, the girls whom we praised were good.
2. Praemium quod ille homō portat laudātur, the reward which that man is bringing is praised.
3. Homō cuius gladium habeō est nauta, the man whose sword I have is a sailor.

a. Observe that the relative (ii, d') in each sentence refers to a certain word. This word is called its antecedent (ii, b). Observe that the relative has the same gender and number as its antecedent, but that its case is different. Thus, in sentences 1 and 2 it is accusative because it is the object of laudavimus or of portat; in sentence 3 it is genitive because it indicates the possessor of gladium.

b. A relative clause modifies its antecedent as an adjective modifies its noun.

248. Rule for the Agreement of the Relative. A relative pronoun agrees with its antecedent in gender and number, but its case depends on the way it is used in its own clause.
249. **VOCABULARY**

cōnsilium, cōnscī'li, n., advice, plan (counsel)
frūstrā, adv., in vain (frustrate)
legiō, legiōnis, f., legion (legionary)
māter, mātris, f., mother (maternal)
mercātor, mercātōris, m., trader, merchant (merchandise)
qui, quae, quod, rel. pron., who, which, that, as
turris, turris (turri-), f., tower (turret)

**EXERCISES**

250. 1. Illa fēmina quam vidēs est māter Cornēliae. 2. Mercātōrés multa in Germāniam portant. 3. Hostēs ācrēs, ā quibus nostra patria vāstātur, sunt Rōmānī. 4. Iī hominēs, quōrum virtūte et cōnsiliis urbs tenēbatur, domum ē bellō venient. 5. Turrēs, quae cum cūrā aedificabantur, ab hostibus vāstābuntur. 6. Obsidēs qui ā Rōmānis liberantur Athēnās properābunt. 7. Dux legiōnīs quam Caesar trāns flūmen mīsit erat Labiēnus.

251. 1. The weapons which we have brought are not good. 2. This summer you will fight with Caesar, who is defending the province. 3. I shall praise the plan by which that town is being laid waste. 4. Caesar had ten legions in the wars which he carried on with the Gauls. 5. The woman to whom I showed the way is the mother of this unhappy hostage.
252. Give the English meanings of the following words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ãcer</td>
<td>decem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aestãs</td>
<td>flûmen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>annus</td>
<td>fortis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audãx</td>
<td>frãter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audiõ</td>
<td>frãstrã</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brevis</td>
<td>gerõ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>civitãs</td>
<td>gravis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>commûnis</td>
<td>hic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cõnsilium</td>
<td>hiems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hõra</td>
<td>ille</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nox</td>
<td>occupõ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qui</td>
<td>obses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reperiõ</td>
<td>secundas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tamen</td>
<td>tempus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>telum</td>
<td>tûllum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lux</td>
<td>oppugnõ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mõter</td>
<td>populus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mercător</td>
<td>primus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>navigõ</td>
<td>princeps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nõbilis</td>
<td>reperiõ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

253. Give the Latin meanings of the following words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Latin</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>find</td>
<td>legion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toil, hardship</td>
<td>com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sail</td>
<td>that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>advice, plan</td>
<td>ten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in vain</td>
<td>summer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>short, brief</td>
<td>hostage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trader</td>
<td>time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>power</td>
<td>year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chief</td>
<td>river</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tower</td>
<td>winter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yet, nevertheless</td>
<td>first</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manage, carry on, wage</td>
<td>common</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>state, clan</td>
<td>light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noble, of high birth</td>
<td>weapon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attack</td>
<td>hear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keen, eager, sharp</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

254. Decline each noun and each adjective in 252. Give the principal parts of each verb. Conjugate each verb of the fourth
conjugation throughout the indicative mood. Make synopses (671) of each verb in the third person singular and plural. Decline hic, ille, and qui.

255. Following the suggestions in 634, give English words derived from the Latin words in 252. Define these derivatives, and illustrate each by an English sentence.

256. Give the rule for the following constructions, and illustrate each by a sentence in Latin:

1. Ablative of time
2. Place from which, in names of towns
3. Place to which, in names of towns
4. Ablative of agent
5. Agreement of the relative

Hostes contra Romanos oppidum defendunt
THE PRESENT, IMPERFECT, AND FUTURE INDICATIVE PASSIVE
OF REGO AND CAPIO

257. The Present, Imperfect, and Future Indicative Passive
of Regō and Capiō. Review the present, imperfect, and future
indicative active of regō and capiō, and learn the passive of the
same tenses (660, 661).

a. Observe that to form the passive you have only to substitute
the passive personal endings for the active, except in one form.
Which one is that, and what is the change?

b. Like regō inflect in both voices the same tenses of dūcō, mittō,
and gerō; inflect iaciō and recipiō like capiō.

EXERCISES

258. 1. Regit, regitur. 2. Regēbat, regēbatur. 3. Reget,
regētur. 4. Regunt, reguntur. 5. Regent, regentur. 6. Regis,
regeris. 7. Regēbās, regēbāris. 8. Regēs, regēris. 9. Regimus,
regimur. 10. Regitis, regimini. 11. Regam, regar. 12. Ca-
piant, capiuntur. 13. Capiēbat, capiēbātur. 14. Capiet, capiē-
tur. 15. Capient, capientur. 16. Capiēs, capiēris. 17. Capis,
caperis. 18. Capiēbās, capiēbāris.

259. 1. He leads, he is led. 2. They will lead, they will
be led. 3. They lead, they are led. 4. You lead, you are led.
5. We shall lead, we shall be led. 6. We send, we are sent.
7. Is he sent? are they sent? 8. He will send, he will be
sent. 9. You are sent, you will be sent. 10. They were waging,
I was waging. 11. We wage, we shall wage. 12. We throw,
we are thrown. 13. We threw, we were being thrown. 14. Who
receives? who was being received?
260. VOCABULARY
castra, -ōrum, n. plur., camp pāx, pācis, f., peace (pacify)
(Lancaster) recipiō, recipere, recēpī, receptus,
cōnsul, cōnsulis, m., consul (cons-
ular) receive, welcome (recipient)
nōn iam, adv., no longer vincō, vincere, vīci, victus, defeat,
conquer (invincible)

EXERCISES

261. 1. Lēgāti dē pāce in castra cōnsulis vēnērunt. 2. Iam
ad cōnsulem dūcuntur hi lēgāti. 3. Bene ā cōnsule recipiēntur.
4. Nōn iam urbs hostium dēfēnditur. 5. Tēla quae dē mūris
iacēbantur multōs vulnerābant. 6. Mīlitēs cōnsulis nōn saepe
ā Gallis vincuntur. 7. Pāx popuλō Rōmānō grātā erit.

262. 1. Labienus with only a few cohorts will be sent from
Rome into Gaul. 2. Those towns of Gaul will be defended
bravely. 3. The legion is being led out of the camp. 4. Many
states of Gaul are being conquered to-day. 5. The new plans
of our allies were being announced to the neighbors. 6. They
will be received by Cæsar, who has conquered the Helvetians.
263. The Personal Pronouns. The personal pronouns (II, e) are ego, I; tū, you; is, he; ea, she; id, it.

In reality there is no pronoun of the third person in Latin. The demonstrative is (148, 228) is so often used as a personal pronoun that it may be classed as the pronoun of the third person. Sometimes the demonstratives hic and ille are similarly used. Learn the declension of the personal pronouns (652).

264. The Personal Pronouns as Subjects of Verbs. The personal pronouns are expressed as subjects only for emphasis, especially the emphasis of contrast: as, ego tē laudō, tū mē nōn laudās, I praise you, you do not praise me.

265. The Reflexive Pronouns. A reflexive pronoun refers to the subject of its clause (II, h). Learn the declension of the reflexive pronouns (653).

266. The Use of the Reflexive Pronouns. The use of the reflexive pronouns is illustrated by the following sentences:

1. Tū tē amās, you love yourself.
2. Omnēs hominēs sē amant, all men love themselves.

a. Observe that tē and sē refer to the subjects of their sentences.

b. Remember that is, he; ea, she; and id, it, are used as personal pronouns, but not as reflexive pronouns; and that sūi is always a reflexive pronoun, and not a personal pronoun.

267. Relative Clauses referring to Personal Pronouns.

Tū, qui venis, es amicus meus, you, who are coming, are my friend.

a. Observe that the verb of the relative clause is in the same person as the antecedent.

108
268. **Vocabulary**

cotidiē, adv., daily
ego, pers. pron., I (egotistic)
interficī, interficere, interfici, interfectus, kill
is, ea, id, pers. pron., he, she, it
reliquus, -a, -um, rest of, remaining (relic)
reliqui, -orum, m. plur., the rest
sui, reflex. pron., of himself, herself, itself, themselves
tempestās, tempestātis, f., weather, storm (tempest)
tū, pers. pron., you

**Exercises**


270. 1. His mother and my father saw you. 2. They are now with me. 3. To him, to her, to them I shall give rewards. 4. Their camp is being attacked. 5. I shall hurry into town with you. 6. We shall free ourselves with severe hardship. 7. She has wounded herself with her father’s sword. 8. The rest will kill themselves. 9. Their towns are being laid waste by the Gauls this summer.

¹ The preposition cum is appended to the ablative of personal and reflexive pronouns in the manner of an enclitic (22); so usually to relative and interrogative pronouns.
LESSON XXXIX

THE PRESENT, IMPERFECT, AND FUTURE INDICATIVE PASSIVE
OF THE FOURTH CONJUGATION

271. The Present, Imperfect, and Future Indicative Passive
of audiō. Review the active voice of audiō in the present,
imperfect, and future indicative, and learn the passive of the
same tenses (662)

a. Like audiō inflect impedīō, hinder, and reperiō, find, in the
present, imperfect, and future tenses.

EXERCISES

272. 1. Audit, auditur. 2. Audiēbat, audiēbatur. 3. Audiet,
audiētur. 4. Audimus, audimur. 5. Audiēmus, audiēmur.
6. Audiam, audiar. 7. Auditis, audiimini. 8. Audiētis, audiē-
mini. 9. Audis, audiris. 10. Audiēbam, audiēbar. 11. Audiunt,

273. 1. I hinder, I am hindered. 2. I was hindering, I was
being hindered. 3. I shall hinder, I shall be hindered. 4. They
hinder, they are hindered. 5. They will hinder, they will be
hindered. 6. He finds, he is found. 7. He found, he was
found. 8. He will find, he will be found.

274. VOCABULARY

aedificium, aedīficī, n., building
dicō, dicere, dixi, dictus, say (diction)
edifice)
impedīō, impedire, impedīvi, impedi-
Coriolānus, -ī, m., Coriolanus
peditus, hinder (impede)
maximē, adv., greatly, very much
incitō, incitāre, incitāvi, incitātus,
(maximum)
aroise, impel (incite)
statim, adv., at once
praebēs, praebēre, praebuī, praeb-
Veturia, -ae, f., Veturia
bitus, cause, furnish, show
Volsci, -ōrum, m., Volscians
EXERCISES

VETURIA, MATER CORIOLANI


276. VOCABULARY

autem, *postpositive* *conj.*, but, however, besides
enim, *postpositive* *conj.*, for
perturbō, perturbāre, perturbāvī,

perturbātus, disturb, throw into confusion (*perturbation*)
pōnō, pōnere, posuī, positus, put, place (*postpone*)

DE PERSEO


1 Never the first word in the sentence or clause.
2 *interficere volēbat*, wished to kill. The infinitive used in this way is called a complementary infinitive (394).
THE POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES · THE ABLATIVE OF SEPARATION

278. The Possessive Adjectives. The possessive adjectives are as follows:

meus, -a, -um, my
noster, -tra, -trum, our
suus, -a, -um, his, her, its, their (own), used reflexively

tuus, -a, -um, your (sing.)
vester, -tra, -trum, your (plur.)

a. To show possession the possessive adjectives are used instead of the genitives mei, tui, nostrum, vestrum, and sui. They may also be used as possessive pronouns: as, mea, mine; nostri, our men.

279. The Distinction between Suus and the Possessive Genitive of Is.

1. Miles scūtum eius habet, the soldier has his shield (i.e. somebody else's shield).
2. Miles suum scūtum habet, the soldier has his own shield.

a. Eius (sentence 1) does not refer to the subject; suum (sentence 2) does refer to the subject. Suus is always reflexive, but the genitives of is, ea, id are never reflexive.

280. When Possessive Adjectives are used in Latin. When the meaning is clear, a possessive adjective is omitted unless emphatic: as,

1. Caesar militēs in castra redūxit, Caesar led his soldiers back into camp.
2. Caesar suōs militēs in castra redūxit, Caesar led his (own) soldiers back into camp (but the others he left outside).

281. The Ablative of Separation.

1. Hic homō cībō caret, this man lacks (is separated from) food.
2. Germānī Rōmānōs ā finibus suis prohibēbant, the Germans were keeping the Romans away from their lands.
a. Observe that the ablative is here used to denote that from which there is freedom, removal, or separation, or that which is lacking. The ablative so used answers the questions from what? of what? and is called the Ablative of Separation. It is of the same nature as the ablative of place whence.

282. **Rule for the Ablative of Separation.** Words signifying privation, removal, or separation are followed by the ablative without a preposition, or with the prepositions à (ab), dē, è (ex).

**VOCABULARY**

- postea, *adv.*, afterwards
- suus, -a, -um, his (own), her (own), its (own), their (own)
- careō, carēre, carūi, caritūrus, lack, want (aret)
- dēsistō, dēsistere, dēstiti, dēstitūrus, leave off, cease (desist)
- interclūdō, interclūdere, interclūdai,
- interclūsus, cut off, shut off (conclude)
- privō, privāre, privāvi, privātus, keep from, deprive of (privation)
- prohibō, prohibere, prohibui, prohibitus, keep away (from), restrain (prohibit)

**EXERCISES**


285. 1. Our friends lacked money. 2. The enemy will defend their own buildings. 3. You will free us from care. 4. Cāesar announced to his (men) his plans concerning peace. 5. They will afterwards deprive the Germans of all power. 6. The rest of the chiefs were being shut off from their towns
THE PERFECT, PLUPERFECT, AND FUTURE PERFECT
INDICATIVE PASSIVE OF ALL CONJUGATIONS

286. The Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect of All
Conjugations.

a. Review the principal parts of amō, and notice especially the
perfect passive participle. Examine the formation of the perfect
indicative passive (658). Observe that it is formed by using the
present tense of sum with the perfect passive participle amātus.
Those tenses which are formed with the help of the perfect passive
participle belong to the participial system of the verb (671).

b. Examine the pluperfect and the future perfect indicative passive.
Observe that they are formed by using the imperfect and the future
of sum with the perfect passive participle.

c. The perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect indicative passive of
all verbs are formed in the same way.

d. The participle amātus is declined like bonus; and so in the
nominative singular and plural it is changed to agree with the subject
of the verb in number and gender. These changes are made because
a participle is an adjective in its nature. Observe these changes as
illustrated in 287.

e. Recall the principal parts of moneō, regō, capiō, and audiō, and in-
fect the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect passive of these verbs
and of those in 252.

EXERCISES

287. 1. Vir amātus est, fēmina amāta est, bellum amātum
est. 2. Virī amātī sunt, fēminae amātae sunt, bella amāta sunt.
3. Mīlitēs moniti erant, puer monitus erit, oppidum monitum
erat. 4. Agricola captus est, urbs rēcta est, prōvincia rēcta erat.
5. Captus sum, captus eram, captus erō. 6. Auditus es, auditus
erās, auditus eris. 7. Audīti sumus, auditi erāmus, audīti erimus.
288. 1. The Gaul was warned, had been warned, will have been warned. 2. The buildings have been taken, had been taken, will have been taken. 3. The territories had been ruled by the Germans. 4. The cities will have been defended. 5. And so we (fem.) shall have been heard.

289. **VOCABULARY**

concillium, concilii, n., meeting (council)
ibi, adv., there
impedimentum, -i, n., hindrance; plur., baggage (impediment)
imperātor, imperātōris, m., general, commander (emperor)
mora, -ae, f., delay (moratorium)
verbum, -i, n., word (verbal)

**EXERCISES**

290. 1. Multa in Italiā oppida ā Rōmānīs aedificāta sunt. 2. Pauci Germānī ibi tēlis nostrōrum interfectī sunt. 3. Tua verba ā me audita erunt. 4. Eō tempore imperātor ab impedimentis carrisque interclūsus erat. 5. Bellum, quod ā Caesare gestum est, longum fuit. 6. Mīlitēs, qui ab eō in Galliam missī sunt, frūmentō caruērunt. 7. Praeda, quae ab imperātōre nostrō capta erat, sine morā Rōmam portāta est. 8. In concilīō sui Caesar dixit, "Cōnsilia mea ab hostibus nōn impedita sunt."

**IUPPITER PERSEUM SERVAT** (CONTINUED FROM 277)


1 *Postquam* introduces a subordinatē clause of time (XX, c).
THE FOURTH DECLENSION

292. The Fourth Declension. Nouns of the fourth declension end in the nominative singular in -us or -ū. Those ending in -us are masculine, with a few exceptions; those ending in -ū are neuter. These nouns are inflected as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>singular</th>
<th>case endings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nom.</strong></td>
<td><strong>masc.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exercitus, m.</td>
<td>cornū, n.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exer'citus</td>
<td>cor'nū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exer'citūs</td>
<td>cor'nūs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exer'citūi (-ū)</td>
<td>cor'nū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exer'citum</td>
<td>cor'nū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exer'citū</td>
<td>cor'nū</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>plural</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Nom.</strong></td>
<td><strong>gen.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exercitus, m.</td>
<td>cornū</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exer'citūs</td>
<td>cor'nua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exer'cituum</td>
<td>cor'nuum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exer'citibus</td>
<td>cor'nibus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exer'citūs</td>
<td>cor'nua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exer'citibus</td>
<td>cor'nibus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. A few nouns of this declension may have the dative and the ablative plural in -ibus; such nouns in this book are lacus, lake, and portus, harbor.

b. Domus, house, and manus, hand, are the only feminine nouns of this declension used in this book; and cornū is the only neuter so used. Learn the declension of domus, which has forms of the second declension as well as those of the fourth (642).

c. Decline exercitus magnus, mea manus, and cornū longum.
293. **VOCABULARY**

- adventus, -ús, m., coming *(advent)*
- commēātus, -ús, *m.*, supplies
- cornū, -ús, *n.*, horn, wing *(of an army)* *(cornucopia)*
- domus, -ús, *f.*, house, home *(domicile)*
- exercitus, -ús, *m.*, army *(exercise)*
- lacus, -ús, *m.*, lake *(lake)*
- manus, -ús, *f.*, hand, handful, band *(of men)* *(manufacture)*
- palūs, palūdis, *f.*, marsh, swamp
- portus, -ús, *m.*, harbor *(port)*
- mūniō, mūnire, mūnivi, mūnitus, *fortify* *(munitio)*


295. 1. They fight both with feet and with horns. 2. Many lakes are seen by them among the mountains. 3. We had been delighted by the coming of the traders. 4. This house is mine, that is yours. 5. However, at daybreak they carried the supplies from the camp to the harbor. 6. Rome was at once fortified by the hands of the citizens. 7. Why are you hurrying home?
THE COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

296. Degrees of Comparison. Latin adjectives have three degrees of comparison, the positive, the comparative, and the superlative. But in Latin, as in English, there are certain adjectives which are not compared.

Positive
látus, -a, -um, wide (base lát-)
brevis, -e, short (base brev-)
audáx, bold (base audác-)

Comparative
látior, látius, wider
brevíor, brevíus, shorter
audációr, audácius, bolder

Superlative
látissimus, -a, -um, widest
brevíssimus, -a, -um, shortest
audációssimus, -a, -um, boldest

a. Observe that the comparative is formed by adding to the base of the positive the endings -iór for the masculine and the feminine, and -iús for the neuter; the superlative by adding to the base of the positive -issimus, -issima, -issimum.

b. Compare clárus, grátus, longus, fortis, and gravis.

c. The comparative may be translated wider, more wide, rather wide, too wide; the superlative widest, most wide, very wide.

297. The Declension of the Comparative. The comparative is declined as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M. AND F.</td>
<td>N.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>látior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>látio'res</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>látio'ri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>látio'rem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td>látio're</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THE COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES

a. The superlative is declined like bonus (643).
b. Decline the positive, the comparative, and the superlative of the adjectives in 296, b.

298. VOCABULARY

amicitia, -ae, f., friendship
equitātus, -ūs, m., cavalry
impetus, -ūs, m., attack (impetuous)
itērus, itineris, n., way, march, journey (642) (itinerary)

senātus, -ūs, m., senate (senator)
faciō, facere, fēci, factus, make;
impetum facere, to make an attack; itēr facere, to march, travel
peto, petere, petivī (petī), petitus, seek, ask (petition)

EXERCISES


300. 1. Your house is very new. 2. The general sent the cavalry by a longer way. 3. The summer in Britain is not very short. 4. This javelin is too heavy. 5. Peace, however, will be sought by all the clans of Gaul. 6. They are making an attack against the turret with little zeal. 7. The army was marching through the woods and swamps.
301. Give the English meanings of the following words:

- adventus
- aedificium
- amicitia
- autem
- careō
- castra
- comeātus
- concilium
- cōnsul
- cornū
- cotidiē
- désistō
- dicō
- domus
- ego
- enim
- equitātus
- exercitus
- faciō
- ibi
- impedimentum
- impediō
- imperātor
- impetus
- incitō
- interclūdō
- interficiō
- is
- iter
- lacus
- manus
- maximē
- mora
- ōminiō
- nōn iam
- palūs
- pāx
- perturbō
- petō
- pōnō
- portus
- postea
- praebēō
- privō
- prohibēō
- recipiō
- reliquī
- reliquis
- senātus
- statim
- suī
- suus
- tempestās
- tū
- verbum
- vincō

302. Give the Latin meanings of the following words:

- daily
- senate
- say
- army
- lack, want
- no longer
- for
- peace
- hand, band
- cut off, shut off
- you
- at once
- house, home
- horn, wing
- put, place
- I
- camp
- lake
- kill
- hinder
- make
- meeting
- delay
- the rest
- fortify
- afterwards
- but, however, besides
- cause, furnish, show
- seek, ask
- greatly, very much
- keep from, deprive of
- he, she, it, they
- disturb, throw into confusion
- leave off, cease
- harbor
- his (own), her (own), its (own)
- rest of, remaining
- arouse, impel
- keep away, restrain
marsh, swamp
weather, storm
receive, welcome
supplies
there
defeat, conquer

word
consul
coming
building
attack
friendship
cavalry
hindrance, baggage
general, commander
way, march, journey
of himself, of herself, etc.

303. Decline each noun in 301. Give the principal parts of each verb. Inflect those tenses of dicō, impediō, pōnō, and privō which are formed from the present stem. Make synopses of each verb in 301 in the third person singular and plural. Decline ego, is, and tū.

304. Following the suggestions in 634, give English words derived from the Latin words in 301. Define these derivatives, and illustrate each by an English sentence.

305. Give the rule, if there is one, for each of the following constructions, and illustrate each by a sentence in Latin:

1. A personal pronoun of each person as the object of a verb
2. A personal pronoun of each person as the subject of a verb
3. A reflexive pronoun of the third person as the object of a verb
4. Ablative of separation
THE COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES ENDING IN -ER OR -LIS
THE PARTITIVE GENITIVE

306. The Comparison of Adjectives in -er. Adjectives ending in -er are compared as follows:

miser, misera, miscerum, wretched
ácer, ácria, ácre, keen
ácior, ácrius
ácerrimus, -a, -um

a. Observe that the comparative of these adjectives is regular; but the superlative is formed by adding -rimus, -rima, -rimum to the nominative masculine of the positive. Compare similarly aeger.

307. The Comparison of Adjectives in -lis. The comparative of the following adjectives ending in -lis is regular; but the superlative is formed by adding -limus, -lima, -limum to the base of the positive. Learn their meaning and comparison.

facilis, -e, easy
facilior, -ius
facillimus, -a, -um

difficilis, -e, hard
difficilior, -ius
difficillimus, -a, -um

similis, -e, like
similior, -ius
simillimus, -a, -um

dissimilis, -e, unlike
dissimilior, -ius
dissimillimus, -a, -um

Most other adjectives in -lis are compared regularly: as, nóbilis, nóbilior, nóbilissimus.

308. The Partitive Genitive.

1. Ille amicus cópiam pecúniæ habet, that friend has plenty of money.

2. Multi militum vulnerāti sunt, many of the soldiers were wounded.

a. Observe that each genitive denotes a whole, and the word on which it depends denotes a part of that whole. Such a genitive, of which a part is taken, is called a Partitive Genitive.
309. Rule for the Partitive Genitive. Words denoting a part may have with them a genitive of the whole from which the part is taken.

a. Numerals and a few other words have the ablative with 
ex or de instead of the partitive genitive: as, decem ex militibus, ten of the soldiers.

310. Vocabulary

angustus, -a, -um, narrow (anguish)

CELER, -ERIS, -ERE, swift, quick (celerity)
copia, -AE, F., plenty, supply/pier, troops (copious)

litus, litoria, n., shore (littoral)
pars, partis (parti-), F., part (partition)
qu quinte, adf., indeed, five (quinquennial)


312. 1. Have we plenty of arms? 2. The march through the mountains will not be easy. 3. Five of my friends will be sent by me by an easier way to the shore. 4. Part of the soldiers were cut off from the rest of the army. 5. Your hand is like mine. 6. This is the easiest of all the ways through the territories of the Gauls.
LESSON XLV

READING LESSON

313. VOCABULARY

adulescens, adulescentis, m., young man (adolescent)
vita, -ae, f., life (vital)
appello, appellare, appellavi, appellatus, call, name (appeal)
expugno, expugnare, expugnavi, expugnatus, take by storm, capture
iuro, iurare, iuravi, iuratus, swear, take oath (abjure)

SCIPIO ET HANNIBAL

314. Scipio et Hannibal erant clarissimi imperatormes. Ille (the former) erat Romanus, qui victoriam magnam reportavit; hic (the latter) Poenus, qui Romanos multis pugonis vicit. Hannibal puer1 ad aras a patre adductus est. Ibi odium iuravit in2 Romanos. Adulescens oppida multa in Hispании expugnavit, tum Alpis montis superavit3 Romanosque saepe vicit in Italiа. Scipio ad4 Ticinum flumen vitam patris virtute servavit posteaque ad4 Cannas contrā Hannibalem sé fortēm praebuit. Bellum in Africae transpōratum est ibique Scipio Hannibalem ad4 Zamam superavit. A Romainis appellatus est Afric anus.

315. VOCABULARY

natūra, -ae, f., nature, character (natural)
ominō, adv., wholly, altogether, entirely
primum, adv., first, at first
acciπio, accipere, accēpi, acceptus, receive (accept)
discēdō, discēdere, discersi, discessurus, withdraw
perveniō, pervenire, pervēni, perventūrus, come through, reach, arrive
quaerō, quauerere, quaesivī, quae situs, seek, ask (inquire)

1 puer, when a boy.  2 in, against.  3 superavit, passed over.  4 ad, near.
PERSEUS MEDUSAM QUAERIT (CONTINUED FROM 291)


¹ pedibus induit, put on his feet. ² āera, acc. of āer. ³ contēctā, from contegō. ⁴ aere, from aes.
LESSON XLVI

IRREGULAR COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES · THE ABLATIVE
OF DEGREE OF DIFFERENCE

317. Adjectives Compared Irregularly. Both the comparative and the superlative of several common adjectives are irregular. Commit to memory the following:

- bonus, -a, -um, good
- magnus, -a, -um, large
- malus, -a, -um, bad
- multus, -a, -um, much
- multī, -ae, -a, many
- parvus, -a, -um, little, small
- melior, melius, better
- maior, maius, larger
- peior, peius, worse
- plūres, plūra, more
- minor, minus, less
- optimus, -a, -um, best
- maximus, -a, -um, largest
- pessimus, -a, -um, worst
- plūrimus, -a, -um, most
- plūrimī, -ae, -a, most

318. The Declension of Plus. In the singular plūs, mare, is used only as a neuter noun. Learn the declension of plūs (648).

319. Other Adjectives Compared Irregularly. There are other adjectives that are compared irregularly, some of which have no positive, but form their comparative and superlative from prepositions or adverbs, and others of which have two forms in the superlative. See 649. These should be learned as they occur in the vocabularies.

320. The Ablative of Degree of Difference.

1. Pater pede altior est quam filius, the father is a foot taller than his son.
2. Pāx multō grātior erit quam bellum, peace will be much more welcome than war.

a. Observe that the ablatives pede and multō answer the question (by) how much? They denote the degree of difference between the objects compared. This usage is called the Ablative of Degree of Difference.
321. Rule for the Ablative of Degree of Difference. The degree of difference is expressed by the ablative.

322. Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>centum, <em>adj.</em>, <em>indecl.</em>, a hundred</td>
<td><em>opera</em>, -ae, <em>f.</em>, work, activity (<em>opera</em>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>quam</em>, <em>conj.</em>, than</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inferus, -a, -um, low, below (6.49)</td>
<td><em>sex</em>, <em>adj.</em>, <em>indecl.</em>, six (<em>sextant</em>)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>superus</em>, -a, -um, high, above (6.49)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>interdum, <em>adv.</em>, sometimes</td>
<td><em>superior</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>malus, -a, -um, bad (<em>malice</em>)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercises

323. 1. In inferiorem partem pròvinciae sex legiònes à Caesare ducuntur. 2. Viae urbis nostrae pedibus multis angustiorès sunt. 3. Maximae manús hostium convocatae erant et Ròmanòs itinere prohibèbant. 4. Dè locis superiòribus plurima tèla iecèrunt. 5. Illa turris decem pedibus altior quam mûrus est. 6. Minòra castra a centum militibus défendèbantur. 7. Tua operae pars est maior quam mea. 8. Interdum amici nòbis cònsilium malum dant. 9. Summum montem¹ videò. 10. Italiae pars inferior propter multàs Graecòrum urbès Magna Graecia appellàbatur; superior pars Italiae, quod ibi Galli incolèbant, Gallia Cisalpìna vel (or) Gallia Citerior appellàbatur.

324. 1. The best men sometimes do not have the most friends. 2. On the journey a great many men were killed; the rest fled into a very large forest. 3. Cornelia was a foot taller than Julia. 4. The Gauls had more horsemen than the Romans. 5. Part of the army was waiting in higher places. 6. A better plan was shown to the senate. 7. The largest towns sent a hundred hostages to Cæsar.

¹ summmum montem, top of the mountain.
THE FORMATION AND THE COMPARISON OF ADVERBS

325. The Formation of Adverbs. Many adverbs are formed from adjectives. From adjectives of the first and second declensions adverbs are formed by the addition of -ē to the base of the positive; from adjectives of the third declension they may be formed by the addition of -iter to the base: as, cărē, dearly, from cărus, dear; miserē, wretchedly, from miser, wretched; ācriter, eagerly, from ācer, eager; but most adjectives of one ending add -ter to the base: as, audāctēr, from audāx.

    a. Form adverbs from grātus, lātus, longus, liber, aēger, brevis, fortis, gravis.

326. The Irregular Formation of Adverbs. Some adverbs are the accusative or ablative singular neuter of the adjective: as, multum, much, from multus; multō, much, from multus; facile, easily, from facēlis.

327. The Comparison of Adverbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POSITIVE</th>
<th>COMPARATIVE</th>
<th>SUPERLATIVE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cărē</td>
<td>cărius</td>
<td>cărissimē</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miserē</td>
<td>miserius</td>
<td>miserrimē</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ācriter</td>
<td>ācrius</td>
<td>ācerrimē</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>facile</td>
<td>facilius</td>
<td>facillimē</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bene</td>
<td>melius</td>
<td>optimē</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>male</td>
<td>peius</td>
<td>pessimē</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>multum</td>
<td>plūs</td>
<td>plūrimum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

    a. Observe that the comparative of the adverb is the same as the neuter singular comparative of the adjective; and that the superlative, with one exception, is formed from the superlative of the adjective by changing final -us to -ē.
328. **VOCABULARY**

amplus, -a, -um, large, spacious (ample)

arbor, arboris, f., tree (arboreal)

diligenter, adv., diligently (diligent)

diū (diūtius, diūtissimē), adv., long

hinc, adv., hence, from here, from this place

liberi, -orum, m. plur., children (liberty)

multitūdō, -inis, f., great number (multitude)

subitō, adv., suddenly

praemittō, praemittere, praemīsi, praemissus, send ahead (premise)

relinquō, relinquere, reliqui, relic-tus, leave behind, leave (relinquish)

**EXERCISES**


330. 1. Sometimes Cæsar’s enemies fought much more bravely than the Roman soldiers. 2. But his soldiers fought very eagerly and boldly. 3. He carried on wars with the Gauls for a very long time. 4. Often he gave ample rewards to his centurions because they had captured much booty. 5. He was killed in the city of Rome by his personal enemies (inimicus).
### Lesson XLVIII

**The Fifth Declension - The Accusative of Extent**

#### 331. The Fifth Declension.

Nouns of the fifth declension end in `-ēs`. They are feminine, with the exception of `diēs`, day, which is usually masculine. They are inflected as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Case</th>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
<th>Sing.</th>
<th>Plur.</th>
<th>Case Endings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nom.</td>
<td>diēs</td>
<td>diēs</td>
<td>rēs</td>
<td>rēs</td>
<td>-ēs -ēs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gen.</td>
<td>diḗ i</td>
<td>diḗ rum</td>
<td>rḗ i</td>
<td>rḗ rum</td>
<td>-ḗ i -ḗ rum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dat.</td>
<td>diḗ i</td>
<td>diḗ bus</td>
<td>rḗ i</td>
<td>rḗ bus</td>
<td>-ḗ i -ḗ bus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acc.</td>
<td>diḗm</td>
<td>diḗs</td>
<td>rem</td>
<td>rēs</td>
<td>-ḗm -ḗs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abl.</td>
<td>diḗ</td>
<td>diḗ bus</td>
<td>rē</td>
<td>rḗ bus</td>
<td>-ē</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*a.* The vowel `e` of the case endings is regularly long. It is shortened, however, in the ending `-ḗ i` after a consonant, and in the ending `-ḗ m`: as, `rḗ i` and `rem`.

*b.* Only `diēs` and `rēs` are complete in the plural. A few other nouns have the nominative and the accusative plural. Decline `aciēs`, `ādēs`, and `spēs`.

#### 332. The Accusative of Extent.

1. Decem annōs urbs oppugnābatur, *the city was besieged for ten years.*
2. Turris est centum pedēs alta, *the tower is a hundred feet high.*

*a.* The accusative `decem annōs` denotes *extent of time*; the accusative `centum pedēs` denotes *extent of space*. Such accusatives answer the questions *how long? how far?* in time or in space. This usage is called the **Accusative of Extent**.

#### 333. Rule for the Accusative of Extent.

*Extent of time or of space is expressed by the accusative.*
THE FIFTH DECLENSION

334.

VOCABULARY

acīēs, -ī, f., line of battle
altus, -a, -um, high, deep (altus)
dīēs, -ī, m., day (diēs)
fīdēs, -ī, f., trust, confidence
plānītīēs, -ēī, f., plain (plānītīēs)
posterus, -a, -um, next (posterus)

rēs, -ei, f., thing, event, fact
(reality)
spēs, -ei, f., hope
Instruō, instruere, instruxi, instructus, draw up, marshal
(instruxi)
castra pōnere, to pitch camp

EXERCISES


336. 1. Cæsar heard about this fact from very many messengers. 2. The confidence of the Gauls was very slight on that day. 3. The river was ten feet deep at this place; and so they left all the baggage on the shore. 4. This fact deprived our soldiers of all hope. 5. We shall remain six days in Italy.
LESSON XLIX

READING LESSON

A LETTER FROM POMPEII


1 laetus, gladly. 2 apūd, with. 3 sitās, situated. 4 valē, farewell. This form is the imperative singular of valeō. See xxxi, a. 5 mi amice, my friend. These words are in the vocative case (XXIV, b). When a person is addressed in Latin, a special case, called the vocative, is used. Generally it is the same in spelling as the nominative.

A VIEW IN POMPEII

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338. **Vocabulary**

- consecutus, -us, m., look, view, sight (conspectus)
- procedo, procedere, processi, processurus, go forward, advance (proceed)
- modus, -i, m., way, manner (mood)
- saxum, -i, n., stone, rock
- excedo, excedere, excessi, excessurus, go out, withdraw
- verto, vertere, verti, versus, turn, change (convert)

**Perseus Medusam Interficit** (continued from 316)


1 abscidere, to cut off. The infinitive is here used as the subject of erat (393). 2 What two meanings has ubi in this paragraph? What kind of clause does it introduce here? 3 interficere volēbant, wished to kill. 4 dum fugit, while he was fleeing. The present tense with dum is translated as if it were the imperfect tense.
LESSON L

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD - THE PRESENT SUBJUNCTIVE PURPOSE CLAUSES WITH UT AND NE

340. The Subjunctive Mood. The Latin subjunctive is used in both independent and dependent clauses, but the kinds of dependent clauses in which the subjunctive is used are far more numerous than the independent. In this book only some uses in dependent clauses will be studied.

341. The Tenses of the Subjunctive. There are four tenses of the subjunctive: present, imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect. No meanings are given for the tenses of the subjunctive, because the translation varies with the use of the mood (cf. 343, 357, 372).

342. The Present Subjunctive. The present subjunctive of the several conjugations and of sum is inflected as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Active</th>
<th>Passive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. a'mem</td>
<td>amē'mus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. a'mēs</td>
<td>amē'tis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. a'met</td>
<td>amē'ment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

mone
reg \{-am, -ās, -at\} -āmus, -ātis, -ant

capi \{-ar, -āris, -ātur\} -āmur, -āmini, -antur
audi

sim, sis, sit

a. Observe that the mood sign of the present subjunctive of the regular verbs is -ē- in the first conjugation, and -ā- in the others.

b. Learn the present subjunctive of the verbs above. Then inflect the present subjunctive active and passive of dūcō, mittō, recipiō, reperiō, and videō. The present subjunctive belongs in the present system (671).
343. Purpose Clauses.

1. Civēs sē armant ut pugnent, the citizens arm themselves that they may fight (or, in order that they may fight, in order to fight, for the purpose of fighting, to fight).

2. Civēs sē armant nē superentur, the citizens arm themselves that they may not be overcome (or, in order not to be overcome, so that they may not be overcome, lest they be overcome).

a. Observe that the dependent clauses express the purpose of the action of the principal clause, ut, that, introducing the affirmative clause, and nē, that not, the negative clause.

b. Observe the various ways of translating ut and nē and the subjunctive in these clauses. In English, purpose is most often expressed by the infinitive. In the best Latin prose, however, the purpose of an action is not expressed by the infinitive.

344. Rule for Purpose Clauses. The subjunctive is used with ut or nē in a dependent clause to express the purpose of the action stated in the independent clause.

EXERCISES


346. 1. He is sent to fight. 2. We send them to find the way. 3. You are sent that the enemy may not make an attack on the city. 4. The soldiers are led out of the camp that a line of battle may be drawn up. 5. I am coming to see you and your mother. 6. He fights to defend himself.
LESSON LI

THE IMPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE · SEQUENCE OF TENSES

347. The Imperfect Subjunctive. The imperfect subjunctive may be formed by adding the personal endings to the present infinitive active; but the final -e of the infinitive is lengthened in certain forms.

a. Learn the imperfect subjunctive of the model verbs and of sum (658–663). The imperfect subjunctive belongs in the present system (671).

348. Sequence of Tenses. Examine the following English sentences:

1. He comes (is coming) that he may fight.
2. He will come that he may fight.
3. He came that he might fight.

a. Observe that in sentences 1 and 2 the verbs in the independent clauses are present and future, and that in sentence 3 the verb in the independent clause is past. Observe the change from may (present) to might (past) when a past tense takes the place of a present or a future in the verb of the independent clause. This following of one tense by another of the same kind is called Sequence of Tenses.

349. Primary and Secondary Tenses. Those tenses of the indicative which refer to present or to future time (present, future, and future perfect) are called Primary Tenses. Those tenses of the indicative which refer to past time (imperfect, perfect, and pluperfect) are called Secondary Tenses.

350. Rule for Primary Sequence. When the verb of the independent clause of a sentence is in a primary tense, a verb in the dependent clause is in the present tense if its action is incomplete, but in the perfect tense if its action is completed.
351. Rule for Secondary Sequence. When the verb of the independent clause of a sentence is in a secondary tense, a verb in the dependent clause is in the imperfect tense if its action is incomplete, but in the pluperfect if its action is completed.

a. Observe that all the verbs in the independent clauses in 345 are in the present tense, and that all the verbs in the dependent clauses are in the present subjunctive. If the verbs in the independent clauses should be changed to the future or the future perfect tense, what would be the tense of the subjunctive in the dependent clauses?

352. Rule for the Tense of the Subjunctive in Purpose Clauses. Since a purpose clause expresses an incomplete action, its verb will be in the present subjunctive if the verb in the independent clause is in a primary tense, and in the imperfect subjunctive if the verb of the independent clause is in a secondary tense.

EXERCISES


354. 1. They labor that they may be praised. 2. They were laboring that they might be praised. 3. They will labor that they may be praised. 4. They had labored that they might be praised. 5. They threw weapons from the higher places in order to hinder the Romans. 6. He had called together the chiefs to hear the new plan. 7. They will desist from battle that they may not be killed.
SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSES OF PURPOSE · RESULT CLAUSES

355. Substantive Clauses of Purpose. A substantive clause is a clause used like a noun (xx, d); it may be the subject or the object of a verb. Purpose clauses with ut and nē are often used in Latin as the objects of certain verbs: as,

Petit ut obsidēs dent, he asks them to give hostages (that they give hostages).

a. Observe that the clause ut obsidēs dent is the object of petit. This is, therefore, a noun clause. The purpose clauses in the preceding lessons were adverbal in nature (xx, c).

356. Rule for Substantive Clauses of Purpose. Verbs meaning ask, command, persuade, and urge may have for their object a clause of purpose with its verb in the subjunctive.

a. In English an infinitive is generally used in the object clause.

357. Result Clauses.

1. Iter tam longum est ut puer sit dēfessus, the journey is so long that the boy is tired out.

2. Puer tam malus fuit ut ā patre nōn laudārētur, the boy was so bad that he was not praised by his father.

a. Observe that the dependent clauses beginning with ut express the result of the statements in the independent clauses, and that the subjunctive is translated by an English indicative.

b. Observe that the sequence is the same as in purpose clauses, but that the negative clause contains ut nōn (not nē).

358. Rule for Result Clauses. The subjunctive is used with ut or ut nōn in a dependent clause to express the result of the action stated in the independent clause. The sequence of tenses is generally the same as in purpose clauses.
359. **Vocabulary**

*ita, adv., so, in such a way*
*circumveniō, circumvenire, circumvenī, circumventus, surround (circumvent)*
*tam, adv., so*
*imperō, imperāre, imperāvi, imperātus, command, order (imperative)*
*tantus, -a, -um, so great*

*agō, agere, ēgi, āctus, āct, do (agent)*

**Exercises**


361. 1. They were so few that they fled. 2. They were so brave that they did not flee. 3. I advise him to be more bold. 4. The lieutenant led the soldiers out of the camp in order to draw up a line of battle. 5. He demands that they pitch camp in this place. 6. The marsh is so great that our men are hindered.
SEVENTH REVIEW LESSON

LESSONS XLIV-LII

362. Give the English meanings of the following words:

acciédō — copia — instruō — opera — rēs
aciēs — diēs — interdum — pars — saxum
adulēscēns — difficilis — ita — perveniō — sex
agō — diligenter — iūrō — plānitiēs — similis
altus — discēdō — liberī — posterus — spēs
amplius — dissimilis — litus — praemittō — subitō
angustus — excēdō — malus — prīnum — superus
appellō — expugnō — modus — prōcēdō — tam
arbor — facilis — multitudō — quaerō — tantus
celer — fīdēs — nātūra — quam — ut
centum — hinc — nē — quīnque — vertō
cūmveniō — imperō — omnīnō — relinquo — vīa
cōnspectus — inferus

363. Give the Latin meanings of the following words:

children — hundred — high, deep — swear, take oath
bad — so — turn, change — so, in such a way
hope — next — young man — nature, character
five — plain — that not, lest — thing, event, fact
suddenly — narrow — way, manner — leave behind, leave
so great — day — send ahead — look, view, sight
part — withdraw — command, order — plenty, supply; troops
easy — hard — stone, rock — trust, confidence
than — six — wholly, entirely — draw up, marshal
unlike — seek, ask — great number — take by storm, capture
tree — act, do — so that, to — go forward, advance
sometimes — high, above — large, spacious — hence, from here
diligently — call, name — first, at first — come through, reach,
shore — like — work, activity — arrive
receive — low, below — line of battle — go out, withdraw
life — surround — swift, quick
364. Decline each noun and each adjective in 362. Conjugate each verb in the present and the imperfect subjunctive, active and passive. Make synopses in the third person singular and plural.

365. Following the suggestions in 634, give English words derived from the Latin words in 362. Define these derivatives, and illustrate each by an English sentence.

366. Give the rule for the following constructions, and illustrate each by a sentence in Latin:

1. Partitive genitive
2. Ablative of degree of difference
3. Accusative of extent
4. Adverbial clause of purpose
5. Substantive clause of purpose
6. Adverbial clause of result
7. Sequence of tenses

THE ATRIUM OF A ROMAN HOUSE
READING LESSON

367. VOCABULARY

cēdō, cēdere, cessī, cessūrus, give  ēdūcō, ēdūcere, ēdūxi, ēductus,  
way, retire (secede)  lead out, lead forth
conlocō, conlocāre, conlocāvī, con-
locātus, place, station (colloca-
tion)
iuvō, iuvāre, iūvī, iūtus, help,
aid (adjutant)

CAESAR HOSTIS VINCIT


ROMAN HELMETS

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369. **VOCABULARY**

constituō, consituentem, consituir, sultus, plan, deliberate, consult
constitūtus, establish, determine (constitution)
trādō, trādere, trādidi, trāditus,
cōnsulō, cōnsulere, cōnsului, cō-
give over, surrender (tradition)

ANDROMEDA FILIA CEPHEI (CONTINUED FROM 339)

370. Post haec Perseus in fines Aethiopum vēnit. Ibi Cē-
pheus illō tempore regēbat. Hic Neptūnum, maris deum, ōlim
offenderat; itaque Neptūnus mónstrum saevissimum miserat.
Hoc mónstrum cotidiē ē mari veniēbat et hominēs dēvorābat.
Quam (this) ob causam terror animōs omnium occupāverat.
Cēpheus igitur ōrāculum dei Hammōnis cōnsuluit, et ā deō
iussus est 1 filiam Andromedam mónstrō trādere. 2 Illa autem
virgō pulcherrima erat. Cēpheus, ubi haec audīvit, maximē
doluit. Volēbat tamen civis suōs ē tantō periculō servāre, 3
et ob eam causam imperāta Hammōnis facere 4 cōnsituit.

1 iussus est, from iubeō. 2 trādere, translate with iussus est. 3 servāre,
translate with volēbat (394). 4 facere, translate with cōnsituit (394).

AN ETRUSCAN CHARIOT
THE PERFECT AND THE PLUPERFECT SUBJUNCTIVE
INDIRECT QUESTIONS

371. The Perfect and the Pluperfect Subjunctive. The perfect and the pluperfect subjunctive active are formed on the perfect stem (671):

\[
\begin{array}{lll}
amāv & -erim, -eris, -erit, & -erimus, -eritis, -erint \\
amāv & -issem, -isses, -isset, & -issēmus, -issētis, -issent
\end{array}
\]

The perfect and the pluperfect subjunctive passive belong to the participial system (671).

\(a\). Learn these tenses of the model verbs and of sum (658–663). Inflect the entire subjunctive of agō, pōnō, dō, and videō.

372. Indirect Questions. An indirect question is a subordinate clause which contains the substance of a direct question: as,

1. Ubi sunt? where are they?
2. Audit ubi sint, he hears where they are.

\(a\). Observe that the dependent clause in 2 begins with an interrogative word (ubi) and contains the substance of the direct question in 1. Observe that the subjunctive mood is used, and that the clause is substantive in nature. Every subordinate clause introduced by an interrogative word is an indirect question.

\(b\). An indirect question, with its verb in the subjunctive, may be used as the subject or the object of another verb. Indirect questions usually follow the general rule for the sequence of tenses: as,

\[
\begin{array}{lll}
1. Audit, he hears & \{ & ubi sint, where they are \\
2. Audiet, he will hear & \{ & ubi fuerint, where they were or \\
3. Audiverit, he will have heard & \{ & where they have been \\
\end{array}
\]
1. Audīēbat, he was hearing \{ ubi essent, where they were \\
2. Audīvit, he heard \{ ubi fuissent, where they had been \\
3. Audīverat, he had heard

373. Rule for Indirect Questions. The verb of an indirect question is in the subjunctive. If the verb of the independent clause is in a primary tense, the verb of the indirect question is put in the present subjunctive for an incomplete action, but in the perfect for a completed action. If the verb of the independent clause is in a secondary tense, the verb of the indirect question is put in the imperfect subjunctive for an incomplete action, but in the pluperfect for a completed action.

374. VOCABULARY

num, adv., whether rogū, rogāre, rogāvi, rogātus, ask
quot, adj., how many (quotient) (arrogant)
unde, adv., whence sciō, scire, scīvī, scītus, know
(science)

EXERCISES

375. 1. Rogat quid agant, quid ēgerint. 2. Sciēbat quid age-
rent, quid ēgissent. 3. Tibi dicam cūr labūrent, cūr labōrāverint.
4. Audīverant unde militēs venirent, unde vēnissent. 5. Rogā-
vērunt cūr laudārētur, cūr laudātī essent. 6. Scit cūr mane-
ant, cūr mānserint. 7. Nōbis dixit quid illī pueri fēcissent.
8. Rogāvi num saepe in Ītāliā fuisset. 9. Scisne quot annōs
Rōmānī Britanniam tenuerint?

376. 1. I shall tell you where they were and what they did.
2. These come to see, those to be seen. 3. They are so tired
that they are not working to-day. 4. He asked me why I had
come. 5. I had heard where he had been. 6. The general
asked whether they had all come. 7. Do you know how many
soldiers are coming?
LESSON LV

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES - THE OBJECTIVE GENITIVE

377. Numeral Adjectives. For the definition of numeral adjectives see III, c. A list of Latin cardinal and ordinal numerals is given in 651.

378. The Declension of Numeral Adjectives. The cardinals unus, one, duo, two, tres, three, are declined; so, too, are the words for the hundreds, as, ducenti, two hundred, trecenti, three hundred, and (in the plural) mille, thousand. The other cardinals are not declined. The ordinals are declined as adjectives of the first and second declensions.

a. Learn the declension of unus, duo, tres, and mille (646).

379. The Use of Mille. The singular of mille is indeclinable, and is used either as an adjective or as a neuter noun: mille (adj.) hominès, a thousand men, or mille (noun) hominum. The plural is used only as a noun. When used as a noun it takes the partitive genitive: mille hominum, a thousand (of) men; quattuor milia hominum, four thousand(s of) men.

380. The Objective Genitive.

Spès prædae hominès incitat, hope of booty impels the men.

a. Observe that the genitive prædae expresses the thing hoped for, the object of the hope. This usage of the genitive case is called the Objective Genitive. The difference between the possessive and the objective genitive is illustrated by timor canis, fear of the dog; which may mean the dog’s fear (possessive) or fear felt for the dog (objective).

381. Rule for the Objective Genitive. Some nouns of action and feeling may have with them a genitive to express the object of the action or feeling implied in the nouns.

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382.

**VOCABULARY**

dexter, dextra, dextrum, right
(dexterous)
duo, duae, duo, adj., two (dual)
memoria, -ae, f., memory (memorable)
mille, adj. or noun, thousand
(million)
mille passuum, mile (a thousand of paces)
octō, adj., indecl., eight (October)

passus, -īs, m., pace (pace)
quārtus, -a, -um, adj., fourth
(quarto)
quattuor, adj., indecl., four
sinister, sinistra, sinistrum, left
(sinner)
tertius, -a, -um, adj., third (tertiary)
timor, timōritis, m., fear (timorous)
trēs, tria, adj., three (trio)
ünus, -a, -um, adj., one (unify)

**EXERCISES**


384. 1. Hope of a reward impelled the children of Marcus. 2. On that hill were drawn up ten thousand foot soldiers and two thousand horsemen. 3. The baggage of the army had been left a mile from the shore. 4. The general will station the second legion in front of the camp. 5. At the arrival of two legions the enemy departed from the left flank. 6. Fear of Cæsar and of the Romans will hinder one clan. 7. One of the men was unfriendly to me.
ADJECTIVES HAVING THE GENITIVE IN -IUS

385. Adjectives having the Genitive in -ius. The adjectives of the following vocabulary end in -ius in the genitive singular and in -i in the dative singular of all genders (except that the genitive of alter ends in -ius).

386. VOCABULARY

alius, alia, aliud, other, another (alias)  
solus, -a, -um, alone, sole, only (solitude)
alter, altera, alterum, the other (of two) (alternate)  
totus, -a, -um, whole, all (total)
neuter, neutra, neutrum, neither (of two) (neutrality)  
unus, -a, -um, one (unite)
nullus, -a, -um, no, no one, none (nullify)  
uter, utra, utrum, which (of two)
uterque, utraque, utrumque, each (of two), both

a. Learn the declension of alius (646). Decline the other words.
b. These adjectives are usually emphatic, and so stand before their nouns. They are often used as pronouns.

387. The Idiomatic Uses of Alius and of Alter. Alius and alter, when repeated in the same sentence, have the following meanings:

alter . . . alter, one . . . the other (of two only)
alius . . . alius, one . . . another (of any number)
alii . . . alii, some . . . others

1. Alterum oppidum in Italìa, alterum in Gallìa est, one town is in Italy, the other in Gaul (only two towns are thought of).
2. Aliud oppidum magnum, aliud parvum est, one town is large, another small (here the thought is not limited to two towns).
3. Alii gladiis, alií pilis pugnànt, some are fighting with swords, others with javelins.

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EXERCISES

388. 1. In alterō flūminis litore urbs, in alterō fuit mōns. 2. Duōrum hominum alter imperātor, alter tribūnus erat. 3. Ter-
tiae legiōnis sōlius virtūte tōtus exercitus dēfendēbātur. 4. Altera
legiō in dextrō, altera in sinistrō cornū ā Caesare conlocāta est.
aestāte erant in mari nūllae nāvēs. 8. Cūr utrumque incitās?

389. 1. Cæsar had praised the valor of the whole legion.
2. Which of the two young men showed the greater courage?
3. Cæsar will march without any delay with the second legion
alone. 4. Some were pitching camp, others were drawing up
a line of battle. 5. In no place did we find very many trees.

390. VOCABULARY

CELERITĀS, Celeritātis, f., speed
(celerity)
DOLOR, Dolōris, m., grief, pain
(dolorous)
FREMITUS, -ūs, m., noise
Lacrīma, -ae, f., tear (lachrymose)
NEC, Neque, conj., and not, nor
SIMUL, adv., at the same time
(simultaneous)

MONSTRUM APPROPINQUIT (CONTINUED FROM 370)

391. Tum rēx diem dixit et omnia parāvit. Ubi is diēs vēnit,
Andromeda ad litus ducta est, et in cōnspectū omnium ad rūpem
adligāta est. Omnēs propter fātum eius dolēbant, nec lacrimās
tenēbant. Subitō autem, dum mōnstrum exspectant, Perseus
ad litus pervenit; et, ubi lacrimās vidit, causam dolōris quāerit.
Illi rem tōtam expōnunt et puellam dēmōnstrant. Dum haec
geruntur, fremitus terribilis audītur; simul mōnstrum saevissi-
mum procul vidētur. Eius cōnspectus timōrem maximum prae-
buit. Magnā celeritāte ad litus mōnstrum properāvit, iamque
ad locum appropinquābat ubi puella stābat.
THE INFINITIVE AS SUBJECT AND AS COMPLEMENT

392. The Infinitive. The infinitives of amō are as follows:

**Active**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Present Participle</th>
<th>Future Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>amāre, to love</td>
<td>amāvisse, to have loved</td>
<td>amātūrus esse, to be about to love, to be going to love</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Passive**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Present Participle</th>
<th>Future Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>amāri, to be loved</td>
<td>amātus esse, to have been loved</td>
<td>(amātum īri, to be about to be loved)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. Observe that the present infinitive passive is formed from the active by changing final -e to -ī. But in the third conjugation final ere is changed to -ī.

b. The perfect infinitive active is formed by adding -isse to the perfect stem.

c. The perfect infinitive passive is formed by using the perfect participle with esse, the present infinitive of sum.

d. The future infinitive active is formed by using the future active participle, amātūrus, with esse. The future active participle is made by changing final -tus or -sus of the perfect passive participle to tūrus or -sūrus. Form the future active participles of pōnō, īnstruō, īrideō, mittō, and gerō.

e. Learn the infinitives and meanings of the model verbs and of sum (658–663). The future infinitive passive may be omitted. It is rare.

393. The Infinitive as Subject. Since the infinitive is a noun, it may be used as the subject or the object of a verb. Since it is a verbal noun, it may have a subject or an object of its own, and be modified by adverbs, adverb phrases, or adverb clauses.

1. Laudāri est grātum, to be praised is pleasing.
2. Iter per finēs hostium facere erit difficile, to march through the territory of the enemy will be difficult.
a. Observe that laudāri is the subject of est, and iter per finēs hos- tium facere of erit, while iter is the object of facere. Of what gender are grātum and difficile? What, then, is the gender of the infinitive?

394. The Complementary Infinitive.

1. Vincere potest, he is able to conquer.
2. Boni esse débēmus, we ought to be good.

a. Observe that vincere and esse complete the meaning of potest and débēmus. An infinitive so used is called a Complementary Infinitive, and it is common in Latin, as in English, with verbs meaning be able, decide, ought, wish, begin, etc. You have already met this usage of the infinitive in several of the selections for reading.

b. The predicate adjective used with a complementary infinitive agrees in gender, number, and case with the subject of the main verb.

395. Vocabulary

coepi, coepisse (lacks the present system), began
dēbeo, dēbere, dēbui, dēbitus, ought,
be obliged to (debit)
decimus, -a, -um, tenth (decimate)
potest, is able, can
possunt, are able, can (possible)

Exercises


397. 1. It will be easy to fortify the camp with a high wall. 2. You ought to offer help. 3. He is not able to arouse the soldiers of the tenth legion. 4. To carry on a war is not often best. 5. We ought to be brave and good. 6. Some have begun to fight, others to flee.
LESSON LVIII

THE INFINITIVE AS OBJECT - THE ACCUSATIVE AS SUBJECT OF THE INFINITIVE - INDIRECT STATEMENTS

398. The Infinitive as Object.

Mē venire iussit, he ordered me to come.

a. Observe that in the English sentence the object of ordered is me to come; and that me is in the objective case and subject of the infinitive to come. The Latin sentence is like the English; mē is in the accusative case. Verbs meaning order and wish are the commonest verbs having an infinitive as their object; but imperō, order, takes a substantive clause of purpose (356). The objective infinitive is also used in indirect statements (400–402).

399. Rule for the Accusative as Subject of the Infinitive. The subject of the infinitive is in the accusative.

400. Indirect Statements. A direct statement gives the exact words used by a speaker or writer; as, He says (or said), "Soldiers are coming." In an indirect statement the words of a speaker or writer are made to depend on a verb of saying, thinking, etc., and in English may or may not be the same as they were in the original statement or thought; as, He says that soldiers are coming, he said that soldiers were coming. Observe the same sentences in Latin:

1. Militēs veniunt, soldiers are coming.
2. Dicit militēs venire, he says that soldiers are coming.
3. Dixit militēs venire, he said that soldiers were coming.

a. Observe that in turning a direct statement into an indirect statement in Latin the nominative is changed to the accusative (399) and the indicative to the infinitive.

152
401. Rule for Indirect Statements. Indirect statements, with verb in the infinitive and subject in the accusative, are found in dependence on verbs of saying, thinking, knowing, perceiving, and the like.

402. The Use of the Tenses of the Infinitive in Indirect Statements. The present infinitive is used when the action of the indirect statement is going on at the same time as the action indicated by the verb of saying, thinking, etc.; as,

1. Dicit militēs venīre, he says that soldiers are coming.
2. Dixit militēs venīre, he said that soldiers were coming.
3. Dict militēs venīre, he will say that soldiers are coming.

The perfect infinitive is used when the action of the indirect statement occurred before that of the verb of saying, thinking, etc.; as,

1. Dicit militēs vēnisse, he says that soldiers came (or have come).
2. Dixit militēs vēnisse, he said that soldiers came (or had come).
3. Dict militēs vēnisse, he will say that soldiers came (or have come).

The future infinitive is used when the action of the indirect statement occurs after that of the verb of saying, thinking, etc.; as,

1. Dicit militēs ventūrōs esse, he says that soldiers will come.
2. Dixit militēs ventūrōs esse, he said that soldiers would come.
3. Dict militēs ventūrōs esse, he will say that soldiers will come.

403. VOCABULARY

cognoscō, cognoscere, cognōvi, cognōvit, cognitus, learn, know, understand (recognise)
cupō, cupere, cupivī (cupīi), cupitus, desire, wish (cupidity)
iubeō, iubere, iussi, iussus, bid, order, command (fissive)
respondeō, respondere, respondi, responsus, answer, reply (respond)
EXERCISES


405. 1. That lieutenant will order his men to build towers. 2. I know that two legions have been sent ahead. 3. From the captives he learned that the enemy lacked food. 4. He ordered (inēbē) them to spend the winter in that state. 5. The traders replied that there was no grain in the territory of the Germans.
LESSON LIX

READING LESSON

CAESAR IN CONCILIO DICEIT

406. Post hoc proelium Caesar militibus in conciliō ita dixit: Eōs fōrtiter pugnāvisse; itaque hostis omnibus in partibus victōs esse et in montīs et palūdēs fugere; praedam eis sē datūrum esse; sē scire cōs longō bellō esse défessōs et statim cōs in Italian missūrum esse; sē velle 1 in Gallīā manēre per hiemem, sed proximā aestāte suōs in Germānōs ductūrum esse; multōs captīvōs Rōmam missōs esse, et populum Rōmānum victōriā corum dēlectāri.

407.

VOCABULARY

paene, adv., nearly, almost (peninsula)
regiō, regiōnis, f., place (region)
undique, adv., from all sides, everywhere
dēpōnō, dēpōnere, dēposui, dēpositus, put down, lay aside (deposit)

ostendō, ostendere, ostendi, ostensūs, show, display (ostensible)
reddō, reddere, reddidī, redditus, give back, return (render)
sentīō, sentire, sēnsi, sēnsus, feel, know; perceive (sentiment)

PERSEUS CEPHEO ANDROMEDAM REDDIT

(CONTINUED FROM 391)

408. At Perseus ubi haec vidit, gladiōm suum ēdūxit, et postquam tālāria induit, per āera volāvit. Tum dēsuper in mōnstrum īmpetum subitō fēcit, et gladiō suō collum eius graviter vulnerāvit. Mōnstrum ubi sēnsit vulner, fremītum horribilem ēdit et sine morā tōtum corpus in aquam mersit. Perseus dum circum ītus volat, reditum eius exspectābat. Mare

1 velle, infin. of volō, wish.
autem interim undique sanguine inficetur. Post breve tempus bēlua rūrus caput ostendit; mox tamen ā Perseō ictū graviōre vulnerāta est. Tum iterum sē in undās mersit, neque posteā visa est.

LESSON LX

THE DEMONSTRATIVES IDEM, IPSE, ISTE - THE IRREGULAR VERB POSSUM

409. The Demonstratives Idem, Ipse, and Iste. Review the declension of is, hic, and ille (654), and learn the declension of idem, same, ipse, -self, and iste, thls of yours, that of yours (654).

a. Observe that idem is declined like is with -dem added, except that in the accusative singular and the genitive plural m is changed to n, and in the nominative and accusative singular is is changed to i, id to i.

b. Decline together idem diēs, rēs ipsa, and istud consilium.

410. The Distinction between Idem, Ipse, and Iste.

a. Idem and iste may be used both as demonstrative adjectives and as demonstrative pronouns.

b. Iste is used of that which has some relation to the second person, and is translated this of yours, that of yours, your: as, istam diligentiam laudō, I praise that diligence of yours (your diligence).

c. Ipse means -self (himself, herself, itself, themselves). It is an intensive word, used to emphasize a noun or pronoun, expressed or understood, with which it agrees as an adjective: as, amicus ipse ad mé vēnit, my friend himself came to me. It must be distinguished from se, -self, which is reflexive, not emphatic (266). Sometimes ipse may be translated even or very: as, in flūmine ipsō pugnant, they are fighting in the very river.

411. The Irregular Verb Possum. The irregular verb possum, I can, is a compound of petis, able, and sum, I am; pot-sum changed to possum. Wherever, in the inflection of this verb, t comes before s, it is changed to s, and wherever it comes before f, f is dropped. Learn the principal parts and the complete inflection (664).
412. **Vocabulary**

- **difficultās**, **difficultātie**, f., difficulty
- **idem**, **eadem**, **idem**, same (identity)
- **ipse, ipsa, ipsum**, intensive, self
- **iste, ista, istud**, this of yours, that of yours
- **nihil, n., indec., nothing (annihilate)**
- **orātiō, orātiōnis, f., speech, plea (oration)**
- **rūrsus, adv., again**
- **nūntiō, nūntiāre, nūntiāvi, nūntiātus**, report, announce (annunciator)
- **possum, posse, potui, ——, be able, can (potent)**
- **putō, putāre, putāvi, putātus**, think, believe, reckon (compute)
- **spērō, spērāre, spērāvi, spērātus**, hope (prosperous)

**Exercises**

413. 1. **Potest, poterat, poterit.** 2. **Potuimus, potuerant, poterant.** 3. **Scisne curs ista verba audiri nōn possinī?** 4. **Eadem erant difficultātēs bellī quās vōbis nūntiāre potuī.** 5. **Labiēnus ipse scīvit causās bellī plurīmās esse.** 6. **Putō mē hodiē nihil emptūrum esse.** 7. **Nōn iam postulant ut populus Rōmānus nāvēs praebat.** 8. **Centuriō, quī cum octō explōrātoribus missus erat ut viam cognōsceret, nūntiāvit sē viam cognōscre nōn potuisse.** 9. **Omnēs spērābant Caesarem eā aestāte Gallōs victūrum esse.**

414. 1. They have been able, he will be able, I could. 2. He had been able, they will have been able, we could. 3. The very children no longer desired peace. 4. They say that our allies are in the same danger to-day. 5. I think that I can stay two days with that friend of yours. 6. The traders reported that many bands of horsemen had been sent into the mountains. 7. I think that you can fight. 8. You thought that I could not come.
EIGHTH REVIEW LESSON

LESSONS LIII-LX

415. Give the English meanings of the following words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>alius</td>
<td>difficultás</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alter</td>
<td>dolor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cēdō</td>
<td>duo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>celerítas</td>
<td>ēdūcō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coepī</td>
<td>fremitus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cognósco</td>
<td>idem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conlocō</td>
<td>ipse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>consittuō</td>
<td>īste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cōnsulō</td>
<td>iubeō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cupiō</td>
<td>iuvō</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>débeō</td>
<td>lacrima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decimus</td>
<td>memoria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dépōnō</td>
<td>mille</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dexter</td>
<td>mille passuum</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

416. Give the Latin meanings of the following words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Latin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>two</td>
<td>answer, reply</td>
<td>memory</td>
<td>give way, retire</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one</td>
<td>nearly, almost</td>
<td>the other</td>
<td>think, believe, reckon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>left</td>
<td>and not, nor</td>
<td>know</td>
<td>put down, lay aside</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tear</td>
<td>give back, return</td>
<td>began</td>
<td>from all sides, everywhere</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>speed</td>
<td>other, another</td>
<td>three</td>
<td>no, no one, none</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eight</td>
<td>how many</td>
<td>whence</td>
<td>lead out, lead forth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>again</td>
<td>be able, can</td>
<td>help, aid</td>
<td>at the same time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>four</td>
<td>show, display</td>
<td>hope</td>
<td>bid, order, command</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mile</td>
<td>which (of two)</td>
<td>difficulty</td>
<td>this of yours, that of yours</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ask</td>
<td>speech, plea</td>
<td>place</td>
<td>establish, determine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>third</td>
<td>place, station</td>
<td>noise</td>
<td>alone, sole, only</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neither</td>
<td>desire, wish</td>
<td>thousand</td>
<td>learn, know, understand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pace</td>
<td>report, announce</td>
<td>right</td>
<td>ought, be obliged to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nothing</td>
<td>whole, all</td>
<td>-self</td>
<td>give over, surrender</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
same   each, both   whether   feel, know, perceive
fourth any (at all) fear plan, deliberate, consult
tenth grief, pain

417. Decline each noun, adjective, and pronoun in 415. Conjugate each verb in all tenses of the subjunctive mood. Make synopses. Give the infinitives of each verb.

418. Following the suggestions of 634, give English words derived from the Latin words in 415. Define these derivatives, and illustrate each by an English sentence.

419. Give the rule for the following constructions, and illustrate each by a sentence in Latin:

1. Indirect questions 5. Infinitive as object
2. Objective genitive 6. Indirect statements
3. Infinitive as subject 7. Accusative as subject of the
4. Infinitive as complement  infinitive

INTERIOR OF A ROMAN HOUSE
LESSON LXI

THE INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

420. The Indefinite Pronouns. The indefinite pronouns (11, 5) are compounds of quis and of qui. The following indefinite pronouns will be used in this book:

aliquis, aliqua, aliquid, aliquod, some, some one, any, any one
quidam, quaedam, quiddam, quoddam, a certain one, a certain
quisquam, ——, quidquam (no plural), any one (at all)
quisque, quaeque, quidque, quodque, each, each one, every, every one

a. Learn the meanings and the declension of these pronouns (657).
b. The meanings of the neuters (something, anything, etc.) are easily inferred.
c. Observe how aliqua, which is both the feminine nominative singular and the neuter nominative and accusative plural of aliquis, differs from the corresponding forms of quis.
d. Observe that quidam (qui + dam) is declined like qui, except that in the accusative singular and genitive plural m is changed to n; also that the neuter has quiddam and quoddam in the nominative and accusative singular.
e. In the neuter of all indefinites the quid forms are used as pronouns, and the quod forms as adjectives.

EXERCISES

421. 1. Duo nova flūmina à quibusdam viris audācibus reperta sunt. 2. Nōn iam quemquam ante domum videre possum. 3. Ut cīvēs timōre liberāret, arma statim trādī iussit. 4. Quidam captivus idem rūrsus nūntiāvit. 5. Quisque aliquid respondēre potuerit. 6. Aliquae fēminae nōn sōlum perturbātæ erant, sed etiam fūgerant. 7. Lēgātus quemque ex finibus frūmentum
portāre iubēbit. 8. Quaedam legiō spē victōriae Delphōs pro-
perābat. 9. Īnsulae similis est ista terra.

422. 1. Each says that the Gauls are approaching. 2. He
does not demand anything at all. 3. That girl has something
in her right hand. 4. A part of each summer we live among
the mountains and hills. 5. To-day a story was told to us by
somebody. 6. At the same time certain (men) came to Cæsar
to demand help. 7. I know what each is able to do.

THE NATIONS OF GAUL

423. Gallia est omnis divisa (divided) in partīs trēs, quārum
ūnam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquitāni, tertiam ei qui Galli
appellantur. Hōrum omnium fortissimī sunt Belgae, quod
prōvinciae Rōmānae propinquī nōn sunt neque mercātō-
rēs ad ēos sāepe perveniunt; proximique sunt Germānis
qui trāns Rhēnum incolunt, quibuscum bellum gerunt.
Quā de causā (for this reason, 186) Helvētīi quo-
que fortiorēs quam reliquī Galli sunt. Cotidiānis fērē
proelīis cum Germānis contendunt, cum (when) aut
(either) suis finibus ēōs prohibent aut (or) ipsī in eōrum
finibus bellum gerunt. Ea
pars quam Galli obtinent initium capit ā flūmine Rhodanō; con-
tinētur Garumnā (Garonne) flūmine, ōceanō, finibus Belgārum.
THE DATIVE WITH COMPOUNDS - THE DATIVES OF PURPOSE AND REFERENCE

424. The Dative with Compounds.

1. Quis equitibus praefuit? who commanded the horsemen?
2. Huic legiōni lēgātum praefectit, he put a lieutenant in charge of this legion.

a. Observe that praefuit, which is a compound of sum, is intransitive. It does not admit a direct object, but does admit the indirect object equitibus. There are a number of Latin verbs which in their simple form take neither a direct nor an indirect object; when these verbs are compounded with a preposition, they have a meaning which may take an indirect object. Some compound verbs take both a direct and an indirect object: as, praefectit in sentence 2.

425. Rule for the Dative with Compounds. Some verbs compounded with ad, ante, con, dē, in, inter, ob, post, prae, prō, sub, and super, take a dative of the indirect object. Transitive compounds may take both an accusative and a dative.

426. The Datives of Purpose and Reference.

1. Mīlitēs ibi erant præsidio, soldiers were there as (for) a defense.
2. Mīlitēs auxiliō eīs mittuntur, soldiers are sent as (for) a help to them.

a. Observe that the datives præsidio and auxiliō are used to express the purpose for which something serves. This usage is called the Dative of Purpose. Often the dative of purpose is accompanied by another dative, called the Dative of Reference, denoting the person or thing served: as, eīs in sentence 2. This combination is known as the Double Dative.

427. Rule for the Dative of Purpose. The dative is used to denote the purpose for which a thing serves.
428. Rule for the Dative of Reference. The dative is used to denote the person (or, rarely, the thing) affected by the action or situation expressed by the verb.

429. **VOCABULARY**

mūnitio, mūnitiōnis, f., fortification, defense (ammunition)
presaedium, praesidium, praesi'di, n., defense, protection, guard
subsidium, subsidium, subsidi'di, n., help, aid
ūsus, -ūs, m., use, benefit, advantage (useful)
dēsum, deesse, dēfui, défutūrus, be lacking, be wanting, fail
occurrō, occurrere, curri, occurrēre, occurrūs, run toward, meet (occur)
presaecio, praeciscere, praefeci, praefectus, place in command of (prefect)
presaestāre, praestāri, praestitit, praestitus, surpass, be superior to
praesium, praeesse, praefui, praefutūrus, be at the head of, command
supersum, superesse, superfui, superfutūrus, be left over, survive

**EXERCISES**


431. 1. Courage did not often fail Caesar. 2. He commanded brave men. 3. He was a protection to his country. 4. He did not survive his last (proximus) wars many years. 5. He was superior to the chiefs of the Gauls and the Germans. 6. He placed lieutenants in charge over the nations which had been conquered. 7. The sea is many feet deeper than this lake.
THE DATIVE WITH SPECIAL INTRANSITIVE VERBS · THE IRREGULAR VERBS VOLÔ, NOLO, MALÔ

432. The Dative with Special Intransitive Verbs.

1. Legiōnī imperat, he commands a legion.
2. Amicō meō persuādet, he persuades my friend.

a. Observe that legiōnī and amicō are in the dative case, while the English equivalents are in the objective case. It is obvious, therefore, that the Latin verbs imperō and persuādeo are intransitive, and that they admit an indirect object.

433. Rule for the Dative with Special Intransitive Verbs. Most verbs meaning believe, favor, help, please, trust, and their opposites, also command, obey, pardon, persuade, resist, serve, spare, and the like, take a dative of the indirect object.

a. Such verbs used in this book are crēdō, believe; favēō, favor; imperō, command; noceō, harm; persuādeo, persuade; placēō, please; resistō, resist; and studeō, desire, be eager for.

b. Observe that imperō has an indirect object, while iubeō takes a direct object.

434. The Irregular Verbs Volō, Nolō, and Malō. Learn the principal parts and the conjugation of volō, wish, nōlō (nō + volō), be unwilling, and malō (magis volō), be more willing, prefer, in the indicative, subjunctive, and infinitive (665).

435. VOCABULARY

mulier, mulieris, f., woman  crēdō, crēdere, crēdidi, crēditus, believe, trust (creditor)
neque . . . neque, neither . . . nor favēō, favēre, favī, favēreus, favor
occāsus, -ūs, m., setting (occasion) (favor)
sōl, sōlis, m., sun (solstice)
mālō, mālle, mālui, —, be more willing, prefer
noceō, nocēre, nocui, nocitūrus, harm, injure (obnoxious)
nōlō, nōlle, nōlui, —, be unwilling
persuādeo, persuādere, persuāsi, persuāsus, persuade (persuasive)
placeō, placēre, placui, placitūrus, please, be pleasing to (placidly)
resistō, resistere, restitī, —, resist, oppose (resistance)
studeō, studēre, studui, —, be eager for, desire (student)
vōlō, velle, volui, —, be willing, wish (volition)

EXERCISES

437. 1. They were wishing, I shall be unwilling, she will prefer. 2. They were not willing to help our men. 3. They were not able to please your friends. 4. And they did not persuade the general. 5. He will command them not to harm the women. 6. Neither the Gauls nor the Germans desired war at that time.
LESSON LXIV

READING LESSON

PELLING THE CAT


NASICA AND ENNIUS

439. Nāsica aliquando ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad poētan ad 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Helvētīi continentur: ūnā ex parte (on one side) flūmine Rhēnō, lātissimō atque altissimō, qui agrum Helvētiōrum ā Germanīs dividit; alterā ex parte monte īūrā altissimō, qui est inter Sequanos et Helvētiōs; tertiā (ex parte) lacū Lemannō et flūmine Rhodanō, qui prōvinciam nostrām ā Helvētiis dividit. Propter multitūdinem hominum et glōriam belli angustōs sē finēs habēre putābant, qui in longitudinēm milia passuum CCXL (ducentā quadrāgintā), in lātitudinēm CLXX (centum octōgintā) patēbant.
PARTICIPLES

441. Participles. Learn the participles of the model verbs (658–662), and their meanings.

a. Observe that the present active and the future passive participles are formed from the present stem by the addition of -ns and -ndus, with certain changes in quantity; and the future active and the perfect passive from the participial stem by the addition of -urus and -us. But observe that in verbs of the fourth conjugation and of the third conjugation ending in -iō the present active participle has -iens and the future passive participle has -iendus. Form the participles of gerō, videō, iaciō, vāstō, and mūniō.

442. The Declension of Participles. Participles in -ns are declined like amāns (645). The ablative singular ending is -e; but the ending is -i when the word is used as an adjective. The other participles are declined like bonus (643). Decline the participles of gerō.

443. The Agreement of Participles. Since participles are verbal adjectives (xxxiv), they agree with nouns or pronouns in gender, number, and case.

444. The Tenses of Participles. The present active participle is used of an action going on at the same time as the action of the main verb: as, tē labōrantem videō, I see you working; tē labōrantem vidi, I saw you working.

The perfect passive participle is used of an action that is completed at the time of the action of the main verb: as, miles vulnerātus domum vēnit, the soldier, having been wounded, came home.

The future active and passive participles are used of actions which are to occur after the time of the action of the main
PARTICIPLES

verb. In this book the future active participle is used only in the formation of the future active infinitive (392, d'). The uses of the future passive participle will be explained later (471–473).

445. The Translation of Particiles.

1. Tē in urbe manentem vidi, I saw you when you were staying in the city.
2. Urbs diū oppugnāta nōn capta est, the city, though besieged for a long time, was not taken.
3. Caesar eā re commōtus in Galliam properāvit. Caesar, because he was alarmed by this circumstance, hastened into Gaul.
4. Dux victus sē recipiet, the general, if defeated, will retreat.
5. Dōna missa recēptā, he received the gifts which had been sent.
6. Caesar principe captam Rōmam misit, Caesar captured a chieftain and sent him to Rome.

a. Observe that in the first five sentences the participle is translated by clauses of time, concession, cause, and condition, and by a relative clause. In 6 the participle is translated by a coordinate verb. Note the words which introduce the different clauses. When you meet a participle, consider which of these six ways best brings out the thought of the sentence and translate accordingly. Do not translate a participle literally.

446. VOCABULARY

hiberna, -ōrum, n. plur., winter quarters (hibernate)
commoveō, commovere, commōvi, commōtus, move (motion)
redūco, redūcere, redūxi, reductus, lead back (reduce)

EXERCISES

447. 1. Alī militēs fugientēs captī sunt. 2. His rēbus impediō eō die impetum nōn fecerunt. 3. Alter centurio primā in acie pugnāns vulnerātus est. 4. Ad nostrōs militēs castra oppugnantīs auxiliōm missōm erat. 5. Quaedam mulierēs in oppidō relictae sē dēfendere cōnstituērunt. 6. Pars hostium

448. 1. A certain man, while resisting, was wounded by an enemy. 2. Although wounded, they fought so bravely that they could not be captured. 3. Since he was disturbed by the difficulties of the march, he decided to lead back his legions. 4. Those horsemen who were sent ahead resisted the Gauls long and bravely. 5. If asked concerning your plans, I shall say nothing. 6. The leaders will be captured and sent to Italy.
LESSON LXVI

READING LESSON

DICTA ANTIQUORUM

449. 1. Lacaena fillo in proelium properanti dixit, "Aut in scūtō aut cum scūtō."
2. Leōnidās miliē nūntianti, "Hostēs nōbis propinqui sunt," respondit, "Etiam nōs hostibus propinqui sumus."
3. Thalēs interrogātūs, "Quid hominibus commune est?" respondit, "Spēs; hanc enim etiam illi habent qui nihil aliud habent."
4. Āgis mūros firmōs altōsque Corinthī spectāns rogāvit, "Quārum mulierum haec urbs est?"
5. Aristotelem quidam rogāvit, "Quid est amicitia?" Ille respondit, "Unus animus in duōbus corporibus."
6. Cicerō dixit, "Nōn potest exercitum is continēre imperātor qui sē ipse nōn continet."

450.    VOCABULARY

rēgnum, -i, n., kingdom (inter-
regnum)
adducē, adducere, addūxi, adduc-
tus, lead to, influence (adduce)
(omit)
(omit)
(take up, undertake)
suscipiō, suscipere, suscépi, sus-
ceptus, possess, occupy, hold
(omit)
(omit)
(omit)
(omit)
ORGETORIX AND THE HELVETIANS (CONTINUED FROM 449)

451. His rēbus adductī et auctōritāte Orgetorīgis permōtī Helvētiì constituerunt carrōrum maximum numerum emere, cōpiam frūmentī parāre, pācem et amicitiam cum proximīs civi-
tātibus confirmāre. Orgetorīx interim lēgātiōnem ad civitātēs
suscepit. In eō itinere persuāsit Casticō, Sēquanō, cuius pa-
ter rēgnum in Sēquanīs multōs annōs obtinuerat et ā senātū
populi Rōmānī amīcus appellātus erat, ut rēgnum in cīvitāte
suā occupāret. Cuidam allī principī persuāsit ut īdem faceret.
Ōrātiōne Orgetorigis adductī hi principēs inter sē obsidēs dant,
et tōtam Galliam sēsē occupāre posse spērant. Helvētii autem
hoc cōnsilium nōn probāvērunt. Itaque multiūdinem hominum
ex agrīs coēgērunt ut cōnsilia Orgetorigis prohibērent. Sed eō
tempore Orgetorīx subitō mortuus est (died).

ROMAN STYLES OF HAIRDRESSING
THE ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE

452. The Ablative Absolute.

1. Consul, castris munitis, Romam venit, with the camp fortified, the consul came to Rome.
2. Caesare ducente, semper vincimus, with Caesar leading, we always conquer.
3. Caesare ducce, vincemus, with Caesar as leader, we shall conquer.

a. Observe that the ablative in these sentences are so loosely connected with the rest of the sentence that they are grammatically independent. Because of its loose connection with the sentence this usage of the ablative is known as the Ablative Absolute (ab + solvi).

453. How to translate the Ablative Absolute. The ablative absolute is usually translated, not as above, but by a clause: thus,

1. When (because, although, if) the camp had been fortified, the consul came to Rome.
2. When (because, although, if) Caesar is leading, we always conquer.
3. When (because, although, if) Caesar is leader, we shall conquer.

The method of translation in any particular sentence must be determined by asking which kind of clause best expresses the thought of the sentence as a whole.

454. The Formation of the Ablative Absolute. The ablative absolute may be formed by a noun or pronoun with a participle (as in 452, 1 and 2); or by a noun or pronoun with another noun or an adjective (as in 452, 3). The present active and perfect passive participles are used in this construction. Since the verb sum has no present participle, a participle is not expressed when the ablative absolute is formed as it is in 452, 3: Caesare ducce, Caesar (being) leader.
a. An ablative absolute containing a perfect passive participle expresses an action that occurred before the action expressed by the main verb of the sentence; one containing a present participle expresses an action occurring at the same time as that of the main verb.

b. The Latin perfect participle is not found in the active voice. Accordingly such a sentence as *Caesar, having defeated the Gauls, returned to Rome* has to be recast into the form *Caesar, the Gauls having been defeated, returned to Rome, Caesar, Gallis victis, Rōmam redīt.*

c. The noun of the ablative absolute is always a different person or thing from the subject or object of the sentence.

455. Rule for the Ablative Absolute. The ablative of a noun or pronoun, with a participle, a noun, or an adjective in agreement, is used to express time, cause, concession, condition, or other relations.

456. Vocabulary

dēditiō, dēditiōnis, f., surrender
ēruptīō, ēruptīōnis, f., sally, sortie
medius, -a, -um, middle of
(medium)
ripa, -ae, f., bank (riparian)

458. 1. When he had heard these words, he was much disturbed. 2. When the city had been taken, the soldiers set the prisoners free. 3. The enemy resisted our men all day. 4. If Labienus is leader, our army will be able to injure the enemy. 5. Labienus, having captured the mountain, was waiting for our men. 6. Although a sortie was made, they were not able to approach our first line.
THE GERUND · THE IRREGULAR VERB EO

459. The Gerund. The gerund (xxxii, e) is a verbal noun used in the genitive, dative, accusative, and ablative singular. It is formed by adding -ndi, -ndo, -ndum, -ndo to the present stem, with certain changes in quantity and spelling. Learn the gerunds of the model verbs (658–662).

460. What the Gerund is. The gerund is like the English verbal noun in -ing, as, loving; but it lacks a nominative case. For the nominative the infinitive is used.

Nom. amāre, to love, loving
Gen. amandi, of loving
Dat. amandō, for loving
Acc. amandum, loving
Abl. amandō, by loving

461. The Uses of the Gerund. The gerund is used in the various constructions of nouns. Since it is a verbal noun, it may have a direct or an indirect object: as, vincendō hostēs, by overcoming the enemy; resistandō hostibus, by resisting the enemy. Also observe the following:

1. Ad pugnandum vēnērunt, they came for fighting, for the purpose of fighting, to fight.
2. Pugnandi causā vēnērunt, they came for the sake of fighting, to fight.

a. Observe that the accusative of the gerund with ad, or the genitive of the gerund with causā, is used to express purpose. Causā when so used follows its genitive. This method of expressing purpose is used in brief statements.

*a*. Observe where *i* (the root of *eō*) is changed to *e* in the present indicative and subjunctive, in the present participle, and in the gerund. In the perfect system -*v-* is regularly dropped. For the declension of the present participle see 645.

### Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Latin Form</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>causâ</td>
<td>abl. of causa, for the sake of, to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nōmen, nōminis</td>
<td>n., name (nominate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spatium, spatii</td>
<td>n., room, space, time, opportunity (spacious)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vāllum, -ī</td>
<td>n., rampart, earthworks (interval)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>accēdō, accēdere, accessī, accessūrus</td>
<td>come near, approach (accession)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coniciō, conicere, coniēcī, coniectus</td>
<td>throw, hurl (conjecture)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eō, īre, iī (iīvī), itūrus, go (initial)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ērō, ērāre, ūrāvi, ūrātus</td>
<td>speak, plead, beg (orator)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Exercises


465. 1. You are going, they were going, he had gone. 2. We shall go, you will have gone. 3. Whither have they gone? 4. He persuades them to go. 5. He ordered them to go. 6. They came near for the sake of seeking peace. 7. Time was not given for pleading. 8. They went toward the sea for the purpose of sailing. 9. That day they went three miles, and at sunset pitched camp.
NINTH REVIEW LESSON

LESSONS LXI-LXVIII

466. Give the English meanings of the following words:

accédō | éruptō | noceō | praesidium | sól
addúcō | fateō | nólō | praesto | spatio
aliquis | hiberna | nōmen | praesum | studeō
causā | mālō | obtūneō | quīdam | subsidium
commoveō | medius | occāsus | quisquam | supersum
coniciō | moveō | occurrō | quīse | suscipiō
credō | mulier | ōrō | redūcō | ūsus
dediitō | mūnitiō | persuādeō | rēgnum | vāllum
desum | neque... | placeō | resistō | volō
eco | neque | praeficiō | ripa

467. Give the Latin meanings of the following words:

neither...nor | kingdom | use, benefit, advantage
be unwilling | bank | each, each one, every, every one
be left over, survive | throw, hurl | possess, occupy, hold
to be willing, wish | favor | disturb, move, arouse
resist, oppose | sun | surpass, be superior to
believe, trust | surrender | rampart, earthworks
place in command | move | be at the head of, command
for the sake of, to | harm, injure | some, some one, any, any one
be eager for, desire | help, aid | be more willing, prefer
speak, plead, beg | middle of | defense, protection, guard
sally, sortie | name | be lacking, be wanting, fail
delead to, influence | woman | come near, approach
winter quarters | persuade | please, be pleasing to
take up, undertake | lead back | room, space, time, opportunity
run towards, meet | setting | a certain one, a certain
any one (at all) | go | fortification, defense
468. Decline the nouns in 466. Decline the indefinite pronouns. Give the principal parts of each verb. Give the participles of each verb. Make synopses in the third person singular and plural. Conjugate volō, nólo, and ēō throughout.

469. Following the suggestions in 634, give English words derived from the Latin words in 466. Define these derivatives, and illustrate each by an English sentence.

470. Give the rule, if there is one, for the following constructions, and illustrate each by a sentence in Latin:

1. Dative with compounds
2. Dative of purpose
3. Dative of reference
4. Dative with special intransitive verbs
5. Participles as the equivalent of certain clauses
6. Ablative absolute
7. Gerund
THE GERUNDIVE - THE IRREGULAR VERB FERO

471. The Gerundive. The future passive participle (441, 444) is more commonly called the Gerundive. It is a verbal adjective, and must be distinguished from the gerund, which is a verbal noun. The gerund, being a noun, may be used alone or with an object; but the gerundive, being an adjective, must agree with a noun.

472. The Gerundive used in Place of the Gerund.

1. Pácem petendi causā vēnērunt, they came for the purpose of seeking peace.
2. Pácis petendae causā vēnērunt, they came for the purpose of seeking peace.

a. Observe that the Latin sentences have the same meaning, and that 1 contains a gerund, petendi, with an object, pácem; while 2 contains a gerundive, petendae, in agreement with pácis. Instead of a gerund with an object, the Romans much preferred the gerundive construction, except occasionally in the genitive and in the ablative without a preposition.

473. The Gerundive used in the Passive Periphrastic Conjugation. The gerundive is also used with forms of sum as a predicate adjective. This is known as the Passive Periphrastic Conjugation. For a synopsis see 670.

1. Miles laudandus eōt, the soldier is to be praised, must be praised, ought to be praised.
2. Corneālia laudanda eōr, Cornelia was to be praised, ought to have been praised, needed to be praised.

a. Observe that these sentences express necessity. Observe, too, the methods of translation.
474. The Irregular Verb Ferō. Learn the principal parts and the conjugation of the irregular verb ferō (666).

475. Vocabularly

libertās, libertātis, f., freedom (liberty)
augeō, augēre, auxi, auctus, increase, enlarge (auction)
signum, -i, n., sign, signal (signal)
conveniō, convenire, convēni, convenītur, come together, assemble (assemble)
via, via, f., force, strength, power,
fierō, ferre, tuli, lātus, bear, bring;
might (642) (violence)
report, say (transfer)


477. 1. You are bearing, they bear, he had borne. 2. You have borne, they were bearing, by bearing. 3. Help was being brought. 4. They said that they should bring the shields. 5. Of seeing the town. 6. For the sake of drawing up a line of battle. 7. By carrying on war. 8. In laying waste the fields. 9. The strength of the allies is being increased daily. 10. The force of the enemy must be borne. 11. The cohort must be led back with speed. 12. A lieutenant ought to have been put in command of these troops.
THE HELVETIANS LEAVE THEIR TERRITORY

479. Post Orgetoregis mortem tamen Helvētii id quod constituerant facere incēpērunt, ut è finibus suis exirent. Ubi iam se ad eam rem parātōs esse putāvērunt, oppida sua omnia et vicōs et privāta aedīcia incendērunt. Frūmentum et cibum sibi quemque domō ferre iussērunt. Persuāsērunt quibusdam civitātibus finitimis ut oppidis suis vicisque incēnsis cum eis exirent.

Erant omnīnō itinera duo quibus itineribus domō exire poterant: unum per Sēquanōs, angustum et difficile, inter montem Iūram et flūmen Rhodanum; mōns autem altissimus impedēbat, ut facile pauci prohibēre possent; alterum per prōvinciam Rōmānam, multō facilius, quod inter fines Helvētiōrum et Allobrogum, qui nūper pācāti erant, Rhodanus fluit, isque nōn nūllis locis vadō trānsitur.

Caesar per nūntiōs audīvit Helvētiōs per prōvinciam nostram iter facere coepisse. Statim properāvit Rōmā et quam maximis potuit itineribus in Galliam ulteriōrem contendit et ad Genāvam pervēnit. Prōvinciae tōti quam maximum potuit militum numerum imperāvit (erat omnino in Galliā ulteriōre legiō ūna), pontem qui erat ad Genāvam iussit rescindī. Ubi de eius adventū Helvētīi cognōverunt, légātōs ad eum misērunt.

1 quam maximis potuit itineribus, by as long journeys as possible. Sometimes Caesar traveled a hundred miles a day.
THE ABLATIVE OF SPECIFICATION • DEONENT VERBS

480. The Ablative of Specification.

Gallōs virtūte superant, they surpass the Gauls in courage.

a. Observe that the ablative virtūte tells in what respect the Gauls are surpassed. This usage is known as the Ablative of Specification.

481. Rule for the Ablative of Specification. The ablative without a preposition is used to denote in what respect something is true.

482. Deponent Verbs. Deponent verbs are verbs which have passive forms with active meanings. They occur in each of the regular conjugations, and are distinguished by the ending of the present infinitive: first conjugation, -āri; second, -āri; third, -i; fourth, -īri. Learn the principal parts, the meanings, and the conjugation of the deponent verbs in 669.

483. The Active Forms and the Participles of Deponent Verbs. A deponent verb has the following active forms:

Fut. Infin. hortātūrus esse Gerund hortāndī, etc.

It has the participles of both voices:

Pres. hortāns, urging Perfect hortātus, having urged
Fut. hortātūrus, about to Gerundive hortāndus, to be urged
urge, going to urge

a. Observe that the perfect participle of deponent verbs is active in meaning; the gerundive is passive. As the perfect participle is active in meaning, an ablative absolute (454, b) is seldom necessary with this participle; instead, the construction is the same as in English: as,

Hortātus militēs signum dedit, having encouraged the soldiers he gave the signal, or, when he had encouraged, etc.
THE ABLATIVE OF SPECIFICATION

484. VOCABULARY

cōnor, cōnāri, cōnātus sum, try, attempt (conative)
expērior, experīri, experptus sum, test, make trial of (experience)
hortor, hortāri, hortātus sum, urge, entreat (exhortation)
polliceor, pollicēri, pollicitus sum, promise, offer
profiscor, profiscisci, profectus sum, set out, march
prōgredior, prōgredi, prōgressus sum, go forward, advance (progress)
sequor, sequi, secūtus sum, follow (sequence)
vereor, verēri, veritus sum, fear, respect (reverence)

EXERCISES


486. 1. He was urging, they urge, they will follow. 2. She has followed, he fears, to attempt. 3. They have followed many miles. 4. You will set out, they will advance, going to follow. 5. Having followed, to have advanced. 6. Caesār ordered the same two legions to set out. 7. They do not follow the tribune. 8. They will set out at daybreak in order to follow the enemy. 9. Although they promised grain, they were unable to bring it because of a lack of carts. 10. The poor soldiers are tired in body, but they surpass the enemy in speed.
LESSON LXXII

TEMPORAL CLAUSES WITH CUM • THE IRREGULAR VERB FIÔ

487. Temporal Clauses with Cum. The Latin conjunction cum, when, while, introduces temporal clauses (xx, 6).

1. Cum Caesar in Italïa erat, bellum in Galliâ ortum est, when (while) Caesâr was in Italy, a war began in Gaul.
2. Caesar, cum id nuntiâtum esset, in Galliâm contendit, Caesar, when this had been reported, hastened into Gaul.
3. Cum nuntius pervénérît, Caesar prôgressûtur, when the messenger arrives, Caesar will advance.

a. Observe that the temporal clause in sentence 1 fixes the time at which the war began, and that its verb is in the indicative. Observe that the clause in sentence 2 describes the circumstances under which Caesâr was impelled to hasten into Gaul, and that its verb is in the subjunctive. Observe that the temporal clause in sentence 3 refers to future time, and that its verb is in the indicative.

488. Rule for Temporal Clauses with Cum. Temporal clauses referring to past time, when introduced by cum, have their verb in the indicative if they fix the time of an action, but in the subjunctive if they describe the circumstances of an action. The indicative is used in temporal clauses introduced by cum referring to present or to future time.

489. The Irregular Verb Fiô. The verb faciô, which you have frequently used in the active voice, forms its present system in the passive from the irregular verb fiô. Learn the principal parts of fiô and its conjugation (668). Review the complete inflection of faciô. The passive voice of the compounds of faciô is inflected regularly.
VOCABULARY

certus, -a, -um, certain, sure

cum, conj., when, while

frūmentārius, -a, -um, of grain;
res frūmentaria, grain supply, provisions

nē ... quidem, not even (the word or words between nē and quidem are emphasized)

paulō, adv., a little

fiō, fieri, factus sum, be made,
be done, happen

certiōrem facere (to make more sure), to inform

certior fieri (to be made more sure), to be informed

EXERCISES


492. 1. You are becoming, they become. 2. It happens, to be made, it will be made. 3. When you come, you will learn this. 4. They have been informed. 5. I shall inform them. 6. When he was not able to persuade them, he went to the general. 7. Not even the general had been informed about this. 8. When the lieutenant had exhorted the soldiers, he gave the signal for battle.
LESSON LXXIII

READING LESSON

493. VOCABULARY

altitūdō, altitūdinis, f., height (altitude)
castellum, -i, n., fort, redoubt (castle)
cōnsuētūdō, cōnsuētūdinis, f., custom
facultās, facultātis, f., power, opportunity (faculty)
fossa, -ae, f., ditch, trench (fossa)
existimō, existimāre, existimāvi, existimātus, think, judge, consider (estimate).
pellō, pellere, pepuli, pulsus, beat, drive, defeat (repel)
perficiō, perficere, perfecī, perfectus, accomplish, finish (perfect)
temperō, temperāre, temperāvi, temperātus, control, refrain, abstain from (temperance)

CÆSAR REFUSES THE HELVETIANS PERMISSION TO GO THROUGH THE ROMAN PROVINCE

494. Cum lēgātī Helvētiōrum rogāvissent ut per prōvinciam ire permitterentur, Caesar, quod memoriā tenēbat cōnsulem Rōmānum interfecstum (esse)1 ab Helvētiōs et exercitum eius pulsum (esse) et sub iugum missum (esse), concēdendum (esse) nōn putābat; neque Helvētiōs, datā facultāte per prōvinciam itineris faciendi, temperātūros ab iniūriā existimābat. Tamen, ut spatium militum cōgendōrum, quōs imperāverat, esset, lēgātīs respondit diem sē ad conloquium dictūrum.

Interēa cā legiōne quam sēcum habēbat militibusque qui ex prōvinciā convēnerant ā lacū Lemannō, qui in flūmen Rhōdanum fluit, ad montem Iūram, qui finis Sēquanōrum ab

1 Frequently esse is omitted in Latin infinitive forms. From which infinitives in this lesson is it omitted?
Helvētiis dividit, milia passuum xvir mūrum in altitūdinem pedum xvi fossamque perdūxit. Eō opere perfectō praesidia conlocāvit, castella mūnivit, ut facilius eōs prohibēre posset.

Ubi ea diēs quam cōnstituerat cum lēgātis vēnit, et lēgāti ad eum vēnerunt, dixit sē propter cōnsuētūdinem populi Rōmānī iter nūlli per prōvinciam dare posse; et eōs prohibītūrum ostendit.
SUBSTANTIVE CLAUSES OF FACT INTRODUCED BY QUOD
THE INDICATIVE IN ADVERBIAL CLAUSES

495. Substantive Clauses of Fact with Quod.

Quod eum laudās, mihi grātum est, the fact that you praise him
is pleasing to me.

a. Observe that the clause quod eum laudās is the subject of est.
Such clauses, which should be translated by that or the fact that, are
called Quod Clauses of Fact, and have their verb in the indicative. They
are found as the subject of a verb or in apposition with some word.

496. Rule for Substantive Clauses of Fact. The indicative is
used with quod in a substantive clause to state something which
is regarded as a fact.

497. Adverbial Clauses with the Verb in the Indicative.

1. Íbunt quā iter faciillimum est, they will go where the way is easiest.
2. Quaedam nātiōnes Galliae, ut diximus, fortissimae erant, certain
nations of Gaul, as we said, were very brave.

a. Observe that the clauses introduced by quā and ut are adverbial
in nature, and that their verbs are in the indicative. Quā and ut, so
used, are adverbs.

498. VOCABULARY

condicio, condicionis, f., terms,
condition (condition)
lātitūdō, lātitūdinis, f., breadth,
width (latitude)
lēgātiō, lēgātiōnis, f., mission,
embassy (legation)
numerus, -i, m., number (numerical)
cōgō, cōgere, cōgēti, cōactus, gather
together, force, compel (with
acc. and infin., or a substantive
dauce of purpose) (cogent)
egredior, egressi, egressus sum, go
out, go forth (egress)
pateō, patēre, patui, ——, lie
open, extend, spread (patent)
EXERCISES

499. 1. Inopia commeatūs hostēs ēgregi coēgit. 2. Quā proximum iter in ulteriorēm Galliam per montēs erat, cum legionibus īre contendit. 3. Quod maiōres manūs hostium coāctae sunt, ducem nōn perturbāvit. 4. Una rēs Caesarem impedīvit, quod lātitūdinem flūminis nōn cognōverat. 5. Eōrum agri in lātitūdinem centum et sex milia passuum pātebant. 6. Quod Gallī vicōs nostrōs vāstābant, Caesari persuāsit ut principēs eōrum in conlocuīm convocāret. 7. In Italian contendit ut magnum numerum equitūm et pedītum cōgeret. 8. Quod condicionēs pācis petunt, nūntiandum est. 9. Omnia paranda sunt ad ēgrediendum. 10. Ad cognōscendās condicionēs dēditūnins, ut dēmonstrāvimus, lēgātiōnēs ab proximīs nātiōnibus missae erant.

500. 1. Bands of horsemen must be gathered together. 2. The fact that a great number of men are now going forth from the villages to make war disturbs us. 3. In the conference he said that the terms of surrender would be pleasing to him. 4. A great number of scouts went forth from the camp where the width of the river was least. 5. Do you know how many miles the lake extends? 6. The fact that the enemy were greatly confused was of help to us in attacking the town.
SUBORDINATE CLAUSES IN INDIRECT STATEMENTS

501. Subordinate Clauses in Indirect Statements.

1. Dicunt Germānōs, qui trāns Rhēnum incolant, ex finibus ēgrediī, they say that the Germans, who live across the Rhine, are going forth from their territories.

2. Dixērunt Germānōs, qui trāns Rhēnum incolent, ex finibus ēgrediī, they said that the Germans, who lived across the Rhine, were going forth from their territories.

a. Observe that in each sentence there is an indirect statement containing a subordinate clause. The direct statement of both sentences is the same, Germānī, qui trāns Rhēnum incolunt, ex finibus ēgrediuntur. Observe that the subordinate verbs are in the subjunctive in an indirect statement, and that the tense is changed according to the rule for the sequence of tenses (348–351).

502. Rule for Subordinate Clauses in Indirect Statements. The verbs of the subordinate clauses of an indirect statement are in the subjunctive. The tense of the subjunctive is decided by the rule for the sequence of tenses after the verb of saying, knowing, etc.

a. Subordinate verbs that were in the subjunctive before they were indirectly quoted of course remain in the subjunctive.

503. VOCABULARY

barbarus, -i, m., barbarian (barbarus)

celsēr, adv., swiftly (celerity)

initium, ini'ti, n., beginning (initial)

satis, adv. and n. noun, enough, sufficiently (satisfy)

consuēscō, consuēscere, consuēvi, consuētus, become accustomed

moror, morāri, morātus sum, hinder, delay (moratorium)

revertō, revertere, reverti, reversus (or, in the present system, revertor, deponent), turn back, return (revert)
EXERCISES

504. 1. Caesar pollicetur se celeriter reversurum esse quod barbari initium belli faciant. 2. Caesar pollicitus est se celeriter reversurum esse quod barbari initium belli facerent. 3. Exploratores nuntiaverunt hostes vicis quos oppugnavissent non cepisse. 4. Per captivos cognoscit hostes, quod agrì et vici omnès vástati sint, nullum frumentum habère. 5. Putò consilia quae mihi dare consueveris bona fuisse. 6. Aliquis dicit dolem hostium tantum esse ut in castris Romanis audiatur. 7. Barbari putaverunt Caesarem, qui in Galliam citeriorem quoque annò reverti consuevisset, diútius non moratùrum esse. 8. Habèsne satis návium ad návigandum?

505. 1. They say that the legions which are spending the winter across the river will return. 2. A scout announced that Labienus, who had captured the town, was awaiting the coming of Cæsar. 3. I think that the enemy will go forth from our territories because they have not enough food. 4. We know that many nations which contended with the Romans have been conquered. 5. The barbarians, when they had delayed three days in front of the camp, sent an embassy to our general.
506. Give the English meanings of the following words:

altitūdō | conveniō | hortor | pācō | rēs frumentāria
augeō | cum | incendō | pateō | revertō
barbarus | ēgredior | incipiō | paulō | satis
castellum | excē | initium | pellō | sequor
celeriter | existimō | lātitūdō | perficiō | signum
certus | experior | lēgātiō | permittō | temperō
cōgō | facultās | libertās | pertineō | trānseō
condiciō | ferō | moror | polluceor | vadum
cōnor | fiō | mors | privātus | vel...vel
cōnsuēscō | fossa | nē...quidem | proficiscor | vecer
könsuētūdō | frumentārius | numerus | prōgredior | vis

507. Give the Latin meanings of the following words:

test, make trial of | promise, offer | barbarian
allow, suffer, give up | terms, condition | not even
come together, assemble | urge, entreat | try, attempt
each, sufficiently | either...or | death
comeplish, finish | ditch, trench | sign, signal
bear, bring; report, say | go across, cross | a little
mission, embassy | certain, sure | height
become accustomed | fort, redoubt | begin
turn back, return | breadth, width | follow
extend, certain to | private, personal | swiftly
lie open, extend, spread | set out, match | number
control, refrain, abstain from | increase, enlarge | hinder, delay
power, opportunity | fear, respect | beginning
be made, be done, happen | burn, kindle, excite | ford, shoal
force, strength, power, might | go forward, advance | go out, go forth
gather together, force, compel | think, judge, consider | of grain
beat, drive, defeat | subdue, pacify | freedom
grain supply, provisions | when, while | custom
508. Decline each noun in 506. Conjugate each deponent verb throughout. Make synopses in the third person singular and plural. Give the infinitives and the participles of each verb. Conjugate ferō and fiō throughout.

509. Following the suggestions in 634, give English words derived from the Latin words in 506. Define these derivatives, and illustrate each by an English sentence.

510. Give the rule, if there is one, for the following constructions, and illustrate each by a sentence in Latin:

1. Gerundive with ad and with causā
2. Passive periphrastic conjugation
3. Ablative of specification
4. Temporal clauses with cum
5. Substantive clauses of fact with quod
6. Adverbal clauses with the verb in the indicative
7. Subordinate clauses in indirect discourse

511. Give Latin words suggested by the following English words:

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SUMMARY

THE USES OF NOUNS AND VERBS

512. From your study of the book to this point you are supposed to be familiar with the uses of nouns and verbs summarized below.

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Whenever in your translation of the subsequent Selections for Reading you meet a noun or a verb, at once ask yourself which of these uses the particular noun or verb has. Then translate accordingly.