SELECTIONS FOR READING

CÆSAR: THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE HELVETIANS
(CONTINUED FROM 494)

The Helvetians are allowed to proceed through the land of the Sequani


Cæsar oppositās his plan of the Helvetians and crosses the Rhone

515. Cæsar certior factus est. Helvētīōs cōnstituīsse per agrum Sēquanōrōm et Haeduōrōm iter in Santonum finēs facere, qui nōn longē à Tolosātium finibus aberant, quae civitās erat in prōvinciā. Inimīcōs populi Rōmānī eam regiōnem incolere nōlēbat. Ob eam causam eī mūnītiōni quam 15 fēcerat Labiēnum lēgātum praeśēcit; ipse in Italiam magnīs itineribus contendit duāsque ibi legiōnēs cōnscripsit, et trīs quae circum Aquilēiām hiemābant ex hibernīs ēduxīt, et, quā proximum iter in ulteriōrem Galliām per Alpēs erat, cum hīs quīnque legiōnibus ire contendit. Ibi quaedam civitātēs, locīs 20

1 plurīmum poterat, had a great deal of influence. 2 magnīs itineribus, by long journeys. See p. 185, note 1.
superioribus occupatis, itinere exercitum prohibere conatae sunt. Compluribus his proelios victis, ab Ocelo, quod est oppidum citerioris provinciae extremum, in fines Vocontiorum ulterioris provinciae die septimo pervenit; inde in Allobrogum fines, ab Allobrogibus in Segusiavos exercitum duxit. Hi sunt extra provinciam trans Rhodanum primi.

The Heduhi and other tribes ask for Caesar's help against the Helvetians


Caesar destroys one division of the Helvetians

517. Flūmen est Arar, quod per fines Haeduorum et Sequanorum in Rhodanum fluit. Id Helvetii transibant. Ubi per explōrātōrēs Caesar certior factus est trēs iam partēs cōpiārum Helvetiōs id flūmen tradūxisse, quārtam fēre partem citrā flūmen Ararim relictam esse, dē tertiā vigiliā cum legionibus tribus ē castrīs praefectus ad eam partem pervēnit quae nōndum flūmen transierat. Eōs impeditōs adgressus magnam partem interfēcit; reliquis sēsē fugae mandāvērunt atque in proximās silvās abdiderunt.

1 Translate complūribus with proelis and his with victis. 2 The Roman province on the Italian side of the Alps. 3 Suaque, and their possessions. 4 Vāstāri... non dēbuisse, ought not to have been etc. 5 Non exspectandum esse, that he must not wait. The verb, however, is used impersonally.
The Helvetians send an embassy to Caesar


Cæsar follows the Helvetians


Cæsar prepares to attack the Helvetians

520. Tandem ab explōrātoribus certior factus est hostēs mēlia passuum ab ipsīs castris octō abesse. Dē tertiā vigiliā Labiēnum lægātum cum duābus legionibus et eīs ducibus qui iter cognōverant, summum iugum montīs ascendere iussit. Ipse dē quartā vigiliā eōdem itinere quō hostēs ierant ad eōs contendit, equitātumque omnem ante sē misit. Cōnsidius cum explōrātoribus praemissus est.

1 in Ararī, over the Arar. 2 novissimum agmen, the rear. 3 prīnum (agmen), vanguard.
Considius becomes panic-stricken

521. Primā lūce, cum summus mōns à Labiēnō tenerētur, ipse ab hostium castris mille passuum abesset, neque (ut postea ex captivis intellexit) aut ipsius adventus aut Labiēnī cognitus esset, Considius equō admissō 1 ad eum properāvit. Dixit montem quem Caesar ā Labiēnō occupāri voluisset ab hostibus tenerī; id sē ā Gallicis armis cognōvisse. Caesar suās cōpiās ad proximum collem dūxit et aciem instrūxit. Labiēnus interim, monte occupātō, nostrōs exspectābat. Multō diē 2 per explōrātōrēs Caesar cognōvit et montem ā suis tenerī et Helvētiōs castra mōvisse et Considium timōre perterrītum quod nōn vidisset prō visō sibi nūntiāvisse. Ēō diē, quō cōnsuēverat intervallō, hostēs secūtus est et milia passuum tria ab eōrum castrīs castra posuit.

The battle between Caesar and the Helvetians


1 equō admissō, at full gallop. 2 multō diē, late in the day. 3 auxilia, auxiliaries. 4 alteri ... alteri, one body ... the other.
carrōs suōs iērunt. Ad multam noctem⁰ etiam ad impedimenta cont绷erunt, quod Helvētīi prō vāllo carrōs conlocāverant et ē locō superiore in nostrōs venientēs tēla coniciēbant. Tandum nostri impedimenta et castra cēperunt. Ibi Orgetorīgis filia atque unus ē filiis captus est.

The Helvetians retreat and offer to surrender

523. Ex eō proeliō circiter homīnum milia cxxx superfūe-
runt, cāque tōtā nocte continenter iērunt. In finēs Lingonum
die quārtō pervēnerunt. Nostri autem propter vulnera militum
eōs sequī nōn potuērunt. Caesār litterās nūntiōsque ad Lingon-
nēs misit et imperāvit nē eōs frūmentō nēve alīā rē iuva-
rent. Ipse trīduō intermissō cum omnibus cōpiis eōs sequī coepit.

Helvētīi omnium rērum inopīa adductī légātōs dē dēditione
ad eum misērunt. Qui cum eum in inītēre convēnissent sēque
ad pedēs² prólēcissent pācemque petissent atque eōs in cō
locō quō tum erant suum adventum exspectāre iussisset, pārē-
runt. Eō cum Caesār pervēnisset, obsidēs et arma postulāvit.
Obsidibus armisque trāditis, eōs in dēditionem accēpit. Helvē-
tīōs in finēs suōs, unde erant profecti, revertī iussit. Id eā
maximē ratiōne fēcit, quod nōluit eum locum unde Helvētīi
disserant vacāre, nē propter bonitātem agrōrum Germānī, 20
qui trāns Rhēnum incollunt, ex suis finibus in Helvētīōrum
finēs trānsiērent et finitimi Galliae provinciae Allobrogibusque
essent.

¹ ad multam noctem, until late at night. ² ad pedēs, at his feet.
CAESAR: THE STORY OF THE ADUATUCI

The Aduatuci prepare to make a desperate resistance to Caesar

524. Aduatuci¹ cum omnibus copiis auxiliis² Nerviis veniebat. Hac pugnā³ nūntiātā, ex itinere domum revertērunt; omnibus oppidis castellisque désertis sua omnia in unum oppidum égregiē nātūrā mūnitum contulērunt. Quod⁴ ex omnibus in circuitū partibus⁵ altissimās rūpēs habēbat, sed ūnā ex parte aditus relinquēbātur. Quem locum duplici altissimō mūro mūnierant et magna saxa in mūro conlocābant.

From their walls they taunt the Romans

525. Primō adventū exercitus nostri⁶ crēbrās éruptionēs faciēbant parvisque proellis cum nostris contendēbant. Postea, vāllō crēbrisque castellis a Rōmānīs circuminūnti, oppidō⁷ sē continēbant. Ubi, vineis āctis⁸ aggere exstrūctō, turrim⁹ procul cōnstitui vidērunt, primum iridēre ex mūro atque increpitāre vōcibus¹⁰ coepērunt, quod tanta māchinātiō ab tantō spatiō¹¹ instruēbātur. Rogāverunt quibus manibus aut quibus viribus tantuli¹² hominēs tantam turrim in mūro¹³ conlocāre possent.

¹ The Aduatuci lived about the river Mosa (Meuse), in what is now Belgium. ² for an aid = to aid. What use of the case? ³ The reference is to a battle in which the Nervii had been almost annihilated. ⁴ this town. ⁵ ex ... partibus, from all parts in a circuit = all around. ⁶ primō ... nostri, as soon as our army got there. What literally? ⁷ oppidō = in oppidō. ⁸ vineis āctis, the vinea had been brought up. These vineae were wooden sheds, open in front and rear, used to protect men who were building an agger, undermining a wall, or filling up a ditch in front of fortifications. They were about eight feet high, of like width, and double that length, covered with raw hides to protect them from being set on fire, and moved on wheels or rollers. ⁹ turrim = tur-rem. ¹⁰ increpitāre vōcibus, taunt. What literally? ¹¹ ab tantō spatiō, so far away. ¹² To the taller Belgians the Romans looked like "little chaps." ¹³ The Aduatuci, unacquainted with Roman siege operations, supposed the Romans intended to hoist the tower upon their wall.
But they lose confidence and offer to surrender

526. Ubi turrim movērī 1 et approxinquāre mūris vidērunt, novā speciē commōti, lēgātōs ad Caesarem dē pāce misērunt, qui ad hunc modum locūtī 2 sunt: Aduatucōs nōn existimāre Rōmānōs sine auxiliō deōrum bellum gerere, quod tantās māchinātiōnēs tantā celeritātē movēre possent; itaque sē suaque 5 omnia eōrum potestātī permīssūrōs esse. Ūnum 3 petēbant, nē Caesar sē armīs privāret. Omnēs fērē fīnitimi erant inimici, ā quibus sē defendere armīs trāditīs nōn poterant. Mālēbant quamvis fortūnam 4 ā populō Rōmānō pati quam ab inimicīs interfici.

Caesar says they must disarm, but promises them protection

527. Ad haec Caesar respondit: Magis cōnsuētūdine suā 5 quam merītō eōrum civitātem sē cōnservātūrum esse; sed dēdītiōnis nūllam esse condicionem nisi 6 armīs trāditīs; id quod in 7 Nervīs fēcisset factūrūm esse, et fīnitimīs imperatūrūm esse nē inīūriam eis inferrent. Rē nūntiātā ad suōs, quae imperārentur sē factūrōs esse dīxērunt. Armōrum tanta multitūdō dē mūrō in fossam quae erat ante oppidum iacta est ut prope summam mūri aggerisque altitudinem 8 acervī eōrum adaequārent, et tamen circiter pars tertia, ut postea cognōvit Caesar, cēlātā 9 atque in oppidō retenta est.

A brave dash for freedom, with a tragic ending

528. Sub vesperum Caesar portās claudi militēsque ex oppidō 20 exire iussit. Oppidāni, quod dēditione factā nostrōs 10 praesidia dēductūrōs crēdiderant, tertiā vigiliā, quā facilīs ad nostrās

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1 *was moving*. 2 *From loquor*. 3 *one thing, namely, nē... privāret*. 4 *quamvis fortūnam, any fate whatsoever*. 5 *according to his custom*. 6 *nisi is to be translated with the ablative absolute armīs trāditīs, unless their arms were given up*. 7 *in the case of*. 8 *summam... altitudinem, top*. 9 *Supply est*. 10 *nostrōs, our commanders*. 
munitione ascensus vidēbátur, omnibus cópiis subitō ex oppidō ēruptionem fēcērunt. Celeriter, ut Caesar ante imperāverat, ignibus signō factō, ex proximis castellis eō nostri properāverunt. Ācriter hostēs pugnābant in extrēmā spē salūtis iniquō locō contrā nostrōs, qui ex vāllō turribusque tēla iaciēbant. Interfectis ad hominum milibus quattuor, reliquōs in oppidum nostrī reiēcērunt. Posterō die, intrōmissīs militibus nostrīs, sectionem eius oppidi universam Caesar vēndidit. Ab eis qui émerant capitum numerus ad eum relātus est milium quinquāgintā trium.

STORIES OF HERCULES

The infant Hercules


1 by fires. 2 in...salūtis, as their last chance of saving themselves. What literally? 3 about, an adverb. 4 sectionem...vēndidit, Caesar sold the whole town (the people and their property) as booty. 5 souls. We say so many “head” of cattle. 6 relātus...trium, was reported to be 53,000. These 53,000 captives were probably driven to the Province or to Italy and sold in lots to suit purchasers, there to wear out their lives in bondage.
WITH THE ROMANS AT THE FRONT
gladium rapuit ad auxilium ferendum; tum ad puerös properavit, sed, ubi ad locum vénit, rem míram vidit, Herculès enim ridébat et serpentès interféctos démonstrábat.

_Hercules studies music_


_Hercules consults the oracle_


1 _From persecutiō._ 2 _From prōsternō._ 3 The murdering of his own children.
The golden apples of the Hesperides


Atlas, who upheld the heavens


Hercules takes the place of Atlas

534. Atlâs autem potuit Herculem maximè iuvâre, ille enim erat pater Hesperidum et bene scivit quô in loco esset hortus. Cum igitur audìvisset quam ob causam Herculis vénisset, dixit:
"Ipse ad hortum ibō, et filiābus meis persuādēbō ut pōma suā sponte trādant." Herculēs, cum haec audīvissēt, magnopere gāvisus est, nōluit enim vin adhibēre; cōnstituit igitur oblātum auxilium accipere. Atlās tamen postulāvit ut, dum ipse abesset (while he was himself away), Herculēs caelum umeris sustinēret. Hoc negotium Herculēs libenter suscepit et, quamquam rēs difficillima erat, tōtum pondus caeli continuōs complūris diēs sōlus sustinuit.

The return of Atlas

535. Atlās interēa abierat et ad hortum Hesperidum, qui paucā millā passuum abierat, sē quam celerrimē contulerat. Ēō cum vēnisset, causam veniendi exposuit et filiās vehementer hortātus est ut pōma trāderent. Iīlae diū haerēbant, nōlēbant enim hoc facere, quod ab ipsā Iūnōne, ut ante dictum est, hoc mūnus accēperant. Atlās tamen post multā verba eis persuāsīt ut sībī pārērent, et pōma ad Herculum rettulit. Herculēs interēa, cum plūris diēs exspectāvissēt, neque ēōmillam fāmam dē reditū Atlantīs accēpissēt, hāc morā gravitēr communōtus est. Tandem quintō diē Atlantem redeunte mīvit et mox magnō cum gaudīō pōma accēpīt; tum, postquām grātiās prō tantō beneficiō ēgit, in Graeciam profiscīci mātūrāvit.

Nessus, the Centaur

536. Post haec Herculēs multā alia praeclāra perfēcit, quae nunc perscrībere longum est. Tandem actātē prōvēctus

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1 The ending -ābus is regularly used for the dative and ablative plural of dea and of filia. 2 suā sponte, of their own accord. 3 gāvisus est, from gaudēō, which is deponent in the perfect system. 4 From offērō. 5 From abēō. From what verb does aberat come? 6 quam celerrimē, as quickly as possible. Quam with a superlative usually has the force as . . . as possible (see p. 185, note 1). 7 sībī is an indirect reflexive here and refers to the subject of persuāsīt rather than to that of pārērent. 8 Present participle of redeō. 9 See 393. 10 longum est, it would be tedious. What is the subject of est? 11 From prōvēhō. How translated?

The poisoned robe

537. Nessus igitur sagittā Herculis trānsfixus humi (on the ground) iacēbat; at, nē occasiōnem sui ulciscendi dimitteret, ita locūtus est: "Si vis amōrem maritī tuī cōnservāre, aliquid huius sanguinis, qui ē pectore meō effunditur, sūmēs et repōnēs. Tum si quandō suspiciō in mentem tuam vēnerit, vestem maritī hōc sanguine inficiēs." Haec locūtus, Nessus animam efflāvit; Déstanira autem, nihil mali suspicāta, imperāta fēcit. Post breve tempus Herculēs bellum contrā Eurytum, rēgem propinquum, suscēpit et, cum rēgem ipsum cum fillīs interfēcisset, Iolēn, filiam Euryti, captivam reduxit. Antequam tamen domum vēnit, nāvem ad Cēnaeum prōmunturium appulit et, in terram ēgressus, āram cōnstituit, ut Iovi sacrificāret. Dum tamen sacrificium parat, Licham, comitem suum, domum misit

1 in matrimónium dúxit, married. How literally? 2 See 481. 3 From nō; by swimming; see 460. 4 quod cum animadvertisset, when he had noticed this; refers to the whole preceding sentence. Quod referring to a preceding sentence is commonly translated by a personal or a demonstrative pronoun. 5 vēnerit, shall have come; but it is better translated comes. 6 Partitive genitive with nihil; nothing of evil = no evil.
ut vestem albam referret; mōs enim erat apud antiquōs vestem albam gerere 1 cum sacrificia facerent. At Dēianira, verita 2 Iolēn, vestem, priusquam Lichae dedit, sanguine Nessī infēcit.

The death of Hercules

538. Herculēs, nihil mali suspicātus, vestem quam Lichās attulit statim induit; post tamen breve tempor dolōrem per omnia membra sēnsit, et quae causa eius rei esset magnopere mirābatur. Dolōre paene exaniṃātus vestem dētrahere cōnātus est; illus tamen in corpore haesit neque ullō modō divelli potuit. Tum dēmum Herculēs, quasi furōre impulsus, in montem Oetam sē contulit et in rogam, quem summā celeritāte ex strūxerat, sē imposuit. Quod cum fēcisset, ēos qui circumstā-bant ōrāvit ut rogum quam celerrime accenderent. Omnēs diū recūsābant; tandem tamen pāstor quīdam, ad misericordiam inducētus, ignem subdit. Tum, dum omnia ūnum obscurantur, Herculēs dēnsā nūbe velātus ā Iove in Olympum abreptus est. 15

STORIES OF ULYSSES

Polyphemus, the one-eyed giant

539. Ulixēs comitēsque, postquam tōtam noctem rēmis con-tenderant, ad terram ignōtam nāvem appulērunt; tum, quod nātūram eius regionis ignōrabat, ipse Ulixēs, cum duodecim e sociis in terram egressus, locum explorāre constitūt. Paulum ā litore progressi, ad antrum ingēns pervēnērunt, quod habitārī 20 sēnsērunt, eius enim introitum arte et manibus 3 mūnītum esse animadvertērunt. Mox, etsi intellegēbant sē nōn sine periculō id factūrōs esse, antrum intrāvērunt. Quod cum fēcissent,

1 gerere, to wear; subject of erat. 2 verita, fearing; the perfect participle of some deponent verbs is often translated like a present participle. 3 arte et manibus, by skill and hands = by skillful hands.
magnam cōpiam lactis invēnērunt in vāsis ingentibus conditam. Dum tamen mirantur quis cam sēdem incoleret, sonitum terribilem audīvērunt, et oculis ad portam versis, mōnstrum horribile vidērunt, quod hūmānam speciem et figūram sed corpus ingēns habuit. Cum autem animadvertissent gigantem ūnum tantum¹ oculum habēre in mediā fronte positum, intellexerunt hunc esse ūnum e Cyclopibus, de quibus fāmam iam accepserant.

*The giant's supper*

540. Cyclopēs autem pāstōrēs erant quidam, qui insulam Siciliam et praecipuē montem Aetnam incolēbant; ibi enim Vulcānus, praeves fabrōrum et ignis repertor, cuius servi Cyclopēs erant, officinam habēbat. Graeci igitur, simul ac mōnstrum vidērunt, terrōre paene exanimāti, in interiōrem partem spēluncae refugērunt et sē ibi cēlāre cōnābantur. Polyphēmus autem (ita enim gigās appellātus est) pecora sua in spēluncam ēgit; tum, cum saxō ingenti portam obstrūxisset, ignem mediō in antrō accendit. Hōc factō, omnia oculō perlūstrābat, et cum sēnsisset hominēs in interiōre parte antrī cēlāri, magna voce exclamāvit: "Qui estis hominēs? Mercātōrēs an latrōnēs?" Tum Ulixēs respondit sē neque mercātōrēs esse neque praedandī causā vēnisse, sed a Trōiā redeuntēs,² vi tempestātum a réctō cursū dépulsōs esse; ōrāvit etiam ut sē sine iniūriā dīmitteret. Tum Polyphēmus quaeņvit ubi nāvis eōrum esset. Ulixēs autem respondit nāvem in rūpēs coniectam et omnīnō perfrāctam³ esse. Polyphēmus, nūllo responsō datō, duo ē sociis manū corripuit et membris eōrum divulsīs⁴ carnem⁵ dévorāre coepit.

¹ tantum, only. ² Modifies sē understood from the preceding clause; *that they, while returning.* ³ From *perfringō.* ⁴ From *divellō.* ⁵ From *carō.*
541. Dum haec geruntur, Graecorum animós tantus terror occupávit ut né vócem quidem ëdere possent, sed, omni spé salútis dépositá, mortem præsentem exspectárent. At Polyphémus, postquam famés hác tam horribili céná dépulsa est, humi (on the ground) próstrátus somnób sée dedit. Quod cum 5 vidisset Ulixés, arbitrátus est mónstrum interficiendum esse. Primum constituít explórare quâ ratione ex antró évadere possent. At, cum saxum animadvertisset quō introitus obstrúctus erat, intellexit mortem Polyphémí auxilió sibi nón futúram esse. Tanta enim erat eius saxi magnitúdo ut né á decem 10 quidem hominibus àmovérí possétt. Ulixés igitur hoc cónátú déstitit et ad sociós rediit; quí, cum intellexíssent quō in locó 1 rés esset, nūlā spé salútis oblátā, dē fortúnis suis dēspérrāe coépérunt. Ille tamen vehemens hortátus est né animós dēmitterent, 2 et dēmonstrávit sē ipsós iam antea ē multis et 15 magnis periculis évásisse.

A plan for vengeance


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1 locó, state, condition, not place. 2 nē ... dēmitterent, not to lose heart. 3 ortá lúce = prima lúce, at daybreak; ortá is from orior. 4 idem quod, the same as. 5 magnam ... vénérunt, had great hopes.
fortis fuit, etsi bene intellegebat rem in discrimine esse, nondum omnino desperabat. Tandem, postquam diu totum animo cogitavit, hoc cepit consilium. E lignis quae in antrō reposita sunt palum magnum delegit; hunc summam cum diligentia praecucum fecit; tum, postquam sociis quid fieri vellet ostendit, reeditum Polyphemī exspectabat.

Polyphemus thrice drains a wine bowl

543. Sub vesperum Polyphemus ad antrum rediit et cōdem modō quō anteā cēnāvit. Tum Ulixēs ūtem vini prōmpsit, quem forte, ut in tālibus rēbus saepe accidit, sēcum attulerat, et postquam magnam crātēram vinō replēvit, gigantem ad bibendum provocāvit. Polyphemus, qui nōnum anteā vinum gustāverat, tōtam crātēram statim hausit. Quod cum fēcisset, tantam voluptātem percēpit ut iterum et tertium crātēram replēri iubēret. Tum, cum quaesivisset quō nōmine Ulixēs appellāretur, ille respondit sē Nēminem appellāri. Quod cum audīvisset Polyphemus, ita locūtus est: "Ut tibi grātian prō tantō beneficiō referam, tē ultimum omnium dēvorābō." His dictis, cibō vinōque gravātus recubuit et post breve tempus somnō oppressus est. Tum Ulixēs, sociis convocatis, dixit: "Habēmus quam petīimus facultātem. Tanta occasiō nōn omittenda est."

Noman

544. Hāc orātiōne habitā, postquam extrēmum pālum igni calefēcit, oculum Polyphemī, dum dormit, flagrante lignō transfōdit. Quō facto, omnes in diversās spēluncae partis sē abdīderunt. At ille subītō illō dolore, quod necesse fuit, ē somnō

1 In what case is quid?
2 From prōmō.
3 From baurō.
4 Noman.
5 From recumbō.
6 quām... facultātem = facultātem quam petīimus.
7 extrēmum pālum = extrēmam partem pāli. 8 quod necesse fuit, which was necessary = necessarily; the reference is to what follows.

The escape

545. Sed Polyphēmus, cum sociōs suōs abississe sēnsisset, furōre atque āmentiā impulsus, Ulixēs iterum quae rerere coepit. Tandem cum portam invēnisset, saxum quō obstrūcta5 erat āmōvit, ut pecus ad agrō exiret. Tum ipse in introitū sēdit, et cum quaeque ovis ad locum vēnerat, terrum eius manibus 15 tractābat, nē viri inter ovēs exire possent. Quod cum animadvertisset Ulixēs, hoc cōnsiliām iniit, bene eīm intellēxit omnēm spem salūtis iam in dolō magis quam in virtūte pōnī. Prīmum trēs quās vidit pinguissimās ex ovibus dēlegit. Quibus inter sē6 vim inibus cōnexis,7 ūnum ex sociīs ventribus eōrum ita subiēcit 20 ut omnīō latēret; deinde eīs hominem sēcum ferentēs ad portam eīgit. Id accidit quod fore8 suspicātus erat. Polyphēmus enim, postquam mānūs tergis eōrum imposuit, ovis praeterire passus9 est. Ulixēs, postquam rem fēliciter evēnisse vidit, omnēs sociōs suōs ex őrdine códem modō eīmisit; quō factō, ipse 25 ultimus eīvāsit.

1 From tollō. 2 quid ... ageret, what Polyphemus was doing = what ailed Polyphemus. 3 Which usage of the dative? 4 Translate as if it were a present participle. See p. 213, note 2. 5 The subject is porta. 6 inter sē, together. 7 From cōnexī. 8 fore = futūrum esse, would be, would happen. 9 From patior.
Out of danger


EUTROPIUS: HISTORY OF ROME

The founding of Rome by Romulus

547. Rōmānum imperium ā Rōmulō initium habet, qui Rhēae Silviae filius et Mārtis erat. Is decem et octō annōs nātus urbem parvam in Palātīnō monte cōnstituit. Conditā civitātē, quam ex nōmine suō Rōmam vocāvit, haec fērē ēgit. Multitūdinem finitūmōrum in civitātem recēpit, centum ex seniōribus lēgit, quōrum cōnsiliō omnia agēbat, quōs senātōrēs

1 quō, this; 2 in hōrās, hourly. 3 Vocative case, denoting the person addressed. 4 Eutropius, a Roman historian of the fourth century of our era, wrote a brief history of Rome from its founding to the year 364. 5 imperium, power, state. 6 Palātīnō monte, the Palatine Hill, one of the seven hills on which Rome was built. 7 haec fērē ēgit, he did about as follows. 8 seniōribus, older men; comparative of senex, old.
nōmināvit propter senectūtem. Tum, cum uxōrēs ipse et
populus suus nōn habērent,1 invitāvit ad spectāculum lūdōrum
vicinās urbi Rōmae nātiōnēs atque eārum virginēs rapuit.
Commōtīs bellis propter raptārum2 iniūriam Caeninēnsēs vicit,
Antemnātēs, Crustuminōs, Sābinōs,3 Fīdēnātēs, Vēientēs. Haec 5
omnia oppida urbem cingunt. Et cum, ortā subitō tempestāte,
nōn compāruisset,4 annō rēgni trīcēsimō septimō ad deōs
trānsisse crēditus est et cōnsecrātus.5

The kings who succeeded Romulus

548. Postea Numa Pompilius rēx creatūs est, qui bellum
quidem nūllum gessit, sed nōn minus civitāti6 quam Rōmulus 10
prōfuit. Nam et légēs Rōmānis mōrēsque cōnstituit et annum
dēscriptis in decem mēnsēs, et infinita sacra ac templā cōnstituit.
Huic successit Tullus Hostilius. Hic bella reparāvit, Albānos
vicit; Vēientēs et Fīdēnātēs bellō superāvit; urbem ampliāvit
adiectō Caeliō monte.7

Post hunc Ancus Mārcius sustēpit imperium. Contrā Latinōs
dimēcāvit, Aventinum montem civitāti adiēcit et Iāniculum; apud
ōstium Tiberis civitātem condidit.

Deinde rēgnum Priscus Tarquinius accēpit. Hic numerum
senātorum duplicāvit, circum8 Rōmæ9 aedificāvit, lūdōs Rōmā-
nōs10 instituit, qui ad nostram memoriam permanent. Vicit
idem etiam Sābinōs et nōn parum11 agrōrum urbis Rōmac terri-
torīō iūnxit, primusque triumphāns urbem intrāvit. Mūrōs fēcit
et cloācās, Capitolium incohāvit.

1 cum . . . habērent, because . . . had. A causal clause introduced by cum,
because, as, since, has its verb in the subjunctive mood. 2 Understand virginum.
3 In apposition with Caeninēnsēs, Antemnātēs, and Crustuminōs. Fidenae and
Veii were Etruscan towns. 4 nōn compāruisset, had disappeared. 5 cōnse-
crātus (est), was deified. 6 Which use of the dative? 7 adiectō Caeliō monte,
by the addition of the Calian Hill. 8 circum, the Circus Maximus, where
races and other sports were held. 9 Rōmæ, at Rome. 10 The lūdī Rōmāni
consisted of a variety of games and contests held each year in September in
the Circus Maximus. 11 nōn parum, not a little; parum is here used as a noun.
Post hunc Servius Tullius suscipit imperium. Hic quoque Sabinōs subēgit, montēs trēs, Quirinālem, Viminālem, Ėsquīlinum, urbi adiūnxit, fossās circum mūrum dūxit. Primus omnium cēsum ordināvit, qui adhuc per orbem terrārum ineognitus erat. Sub eō Rōma, omnibus in cēsum dēlātis, habuit capita LXXXIII milia civium Rōmānōrum cum his qui in agris erant.

Tarquinius Superbus, septimus atque ultimus rēgum, Volscōs, quae gēns ad Campāniam euntibus non longē ab urbe est, vicit, Gabiōs cīvitātem et Suessam Pōmētiam subēgit, cum Tuscis pācem fēcit et templum Iovi in Captōliō aedificāvit. Postea Ardeaem oppugnāns imperium perdidit; cumque imperāvisset annōs quattuor et viginti, cum uxōre et liberis suis fūgit.

The first consuls


1 omnibus dēlātis, when all had been enumerated.  
2 See p. 208, note 5.  
3 ad Campāniam euntibus, to those going toward Campania, in the direction of Campania; euntibus is aative of reference.  
4 Gabiōs cīvitātem, the city (or community) of Gabii.  
5 in Captōliō, on the Capitoline Hill.  
6 A crime committed by a son of Tarquinius aroused such indignation that Tarquinius and his family were obliged to leave Rome.  
7 si voluisset, if one of the consuls were inclined to be troublesome; voluisset is attracted into the subjunctive mood, because it depends on a clause the verb of which is in the subjunctive.  
8 placuit, it was decided. The subject is the clause nō habērent.  
9 placuerat, it had been decided.  
10 locō ipsius, in his place.
WARS AGAINST THE TARQUINS


Secundó quoque annō iterum Tarquinius, ut reciperétur in régnum, bellum Rōmānis intulit, auxílium ei ferente Por-señā, Tusciæ rége, et Rōmam pacem cēpit. Vērum tum quoque victus est.

Tertiō annō post régés exáctōs Tarquinius, cum suscipi nōn posset in régnum neque ei Porsena, qui pācem cum Rōmānis fecerat, praestāret auxílium, Tusculum sē contulit, quae civitas nōn longē ab urbe est, atque ibi per quattuordecim annōs privātus incoluit.

PYRRHUS AND THE ROMANS

551. Eōdem tempore Tarentīnis, qui iam in ultimā Italia sunt, bellum indicum est, quod légātis Rōmānōrum iniūriam fecerant. Hi Pyrrhum, Æpiri régem, contrā Rōmānos in auxílium poposcērunt. Is mox ad Italiam vēnit, tumque primum Rōmāni cum trānsmarinō hoste dimicāverunt. Missus est contrā cum cōnsul P. Valerius Laevinus, qui cum explòratōres Pyrrhi cépisset, iussit eōs per castra dūci, ostendi omnem exercitum, tumque dimittit, ut renúntiarent Pyrrhō quae à Rōmānis agerentur. Commissā mox pugnā, cum iam Pyrrhus fugeret, elephantōrum auxiliō vicit, quōs incognitōs Rōmāni timuērunt. Sed nox proelii finem dedit; Laevinus tamen per noctem fūgit, Pyrrhus Rōmānōs mille octingentōs cēpit et eōs

1 invicem sē occidérunt, killed each other.  2 From lūgeō.  3 Which usage of the dative?  4 auxílium, object of ferente.  5 ferente Porsena, ablative absolute.  6 From posco.  7 Translate so as to show cause.
summō honōre trāctāvit, occisōs sepelivit. Quōs cum adversō vulnere et truci vultū etiam mortuōs iacēre vidisset, tulisse ad caelum manūs dicitur cum hāc vōce: Şē tōtiūs orbīs domīnum esse potuisse, si tālēs sibi militēs contigissent. 


Pāx displicuit remandātumque Pyrrhō est a senātū eum cum Rōmānis, nisi ex Itāliā recessisset, pācem habēre non posse. 

20 Ita lēgātus Pyrrhi reversus est. Ā quō cum quaereret Pyrrhus quālem Rōmam comperisset, Cineās dixit rēgum sē patriam vidisse: tālēs illic fērē omnēs esse, quālis ūnus Pyrrhus apud Ýpīrum et reliquam Graeciam putāretur.

Missi sunt contrā Pyrrhum duces P. Sulpicius et Deciūs Mūs cōnsulēs. Certāmine commissī Pyrrhus vulnerātus est,

1 adversō vulnere and truci vultū are descriptive ablatīves. Translate, when he saw these men lying with wounds on the front of their bodies and with stern expressions on their faces even in death. 
2 if it had been his lot to have such soldiers. 
3 From pergō. 
4 quārtā . . . prōmissā, by the offer of a fourth of his kingdom. 
5 The perfect subjunctive is often used in result clauses in secondary sequence. 
6 From contemnō. 
7 cum . . . tenēretur, since Pyrrhus felt great admiration for the Romans. How literally? The clause is causal.
8 remandātum . . . est, word was sent back to Pyrrhus that, etc. 
9 quālem Rōmam, what sort of city he had found Rome to be.
10 apud Ýpīrum, in Ýpirus.
STORIES FROM ROMAN HISTORY

elephanti interfecti, viginti milia caesa¹ hostium, et ex Rōmānis tantum quinque milia; Pyrrhus Tarentum fugātus.²

Interiectō anno contra Pyrrhum Fabricius est missus, qui prius inter légātōs sollicitāri non poterat, quartā regni parte prōmissā. Tum, cum vicina castra ipse et rēx habērent, medicus Pyrrhi nocte ad eum vēnit, prōmittēns venēnō sē Pyrrhum occisūrum, si sibi aliquid pollicērētur.³ Quem Fabricius vincētum redūci iussit ad dominum Pyrrhōque dicit quae contra caput eius medicus spopondisset.⁴ Tum rēx admirātus eum dixisse fertur⁵: "Ille est Fabricius qui difficilius ab honestāte quam sōl ā cursū suō āverti potest." Tum rēx in Siciliam profectus est.


STORIES FROM ROMAN HISTORY

The brave deed of Horatius Cocles

552. Persena, rēx Etrūscōrum, ad restituendōs Tarquiniōs ²⁰ cum infestō exercitū vēnit. Primō imperī Iāniculum cēpit. Nōn umquam aliās ante tantus terror Rōmānōs invāserat; ex agrīs in urbem dēmigrāvit; urbem ipsam saepiunt praesidiis. Alia pars urbīs mūris,⁷ alia Tiberī objectō ⁸ tūta vidēbātur.⁹ Pōns Sublicius iter paene hostibus dedit. Ŭnus vir autem erat, ²⁵

¹ From caedo. ² Supply est. ³ si . . . pollicērētur, if some reward were promised to him. ⁴ From spondeo. ⁵ fertur, is reported. ⁶ From caedo. ⁷ mūris, by reason of its walls. ⁸ Tiberī objectō, by the interposed Tiber = by the Tiber's being between. ⁹ vidēbātur, seemed.
Horátius Coëles, illō cognōmine appellātus quod in aliō proelīō oculum āmiserat. Is, extrēmā pontis parte occupātā, aciem hostium sōlus sustinuīt. Intercā pōns ā tergo interfīcēt hostis; ponte rescissō, armātus ā Tiberim dēsiliūt et, multīs super incentivibus tēlis, incolūmis ad suōs trānāvit. Ob virtūtem Horātiō civītās grātiām solvīt: ei tantum agri pūblicē datum est quantum āūō diee circumārāre potuit. Statuā quoque ei in Comitiō posita est.

The fortitude of Mucius


Clœlia, the hostage, escapes

554. Porsena Clœliam, virginem nōbilem, inter obsidēs accēperat. Castra Porṣenae haud procūl ab ripā Tiberis locāta erant. Clœlia, déceptis custōdibus, noctē castrīs ēgressa, equō quem fors dederat arreptō, Tiberim trāiēcit. Quod ubi rēgi nūntiātum est, primō incēnsus irā, Rōmam légātōs misit ad

1 From rescindō. 2 grātiām solvīt, showed its gratitude. 3 tantum . . . quantum, as much . . . as. 4 veniam trānsguigiendi, favor of deserting = permission to desert. 5 From pertrābō. 6 From accēnde; order: fōculō accēnsō ad sacrificium. 7 trecentōs, three hundred; subject of coniūrāvisse. 8 equō . . . arreptō, seizing a horse; arreptō is from arripiō.
Cloeliam obsidem reposcendam. Römāni eam ex foedere restituērunt. Tum rex virginis virtūtem admirātus¹ eam laudāvit ac partem obsidum ei datūrum esse sē dixit, permisitque ut ipsa obsidēs legeret. Prōductis obsidibus, Cloelia virginēs puerōsque élegit, quōrum actātem iniūriae obnoxiam² sciēbat, 5 et cum eis in patriam rediit. Römāni novam in fēminā virtūtem novō genere hunōris, statuā equestri, dōnāvērunt. In summā³ Viā Sacrā⁴ est posita virgō insidēns equō.

Caius Mārcius Coriolanus

555. C. Mārcius captis Coriolis,⁵ urbe Volscōrum, Coriōlanus dictus est. Puer patre⁶ orbātus sub mātris tūtelā adolēvit. Cum 10 prima stipendia facere coepisset⁷ adulēscēns, ē multis proelis quibus intersuit numquam rediit nisi corōnā aliōve militāri praemiō dōnātus. In omni vitae ratione nihil aliud sibi prōpōnēbat quam ut mātrī placēret; cumque illa audiret filium⁸ laudāri aut corōnā dōnāri vidēret, tum dénum felicem sē ipsa 15 putābat. Cōnsul factus gravī annōnā⁹ adventum¹⁰ ē Sicilia frūmentum magnō pretió dandum populō cūrāvit, ut plēbs agrōs, nōn sēditionēs, coieret. Quā de causā damnātus ad Volscōs infestōs tunc Römānis confūgit eōsque adversus Römānōs concitāvit. Imperātor ā Volscīs factus, castris ad quārtum ab urbe 20 lapidem¹¹ positis, agrum Römānum est populātus.

Missi sunt Römā ad Coriōlanum lēgāti dē pāce, sed atrōx respondōnsum retulērunt. Iterum deinde idem missī nē in castra

¹ Translate as if it were a present participle. ² obnoxiam, liable to. ³ summā, highest part of. ⁴ Viā Sacrā, a street running through the Roman Forum up to the Capitol. ⁵ captis Coriolis, because of the capture of Corioli. ⁶ Which usage of the ablative? ⁷ prōma . . . coepisset, had begun to earn first wages (as a soldier) = had begun his first military service. ⁸ Subject accusative of laudāri and dōnāri. ⁹ gravī annōnā, in a time of extreme scarcity. ¹⁰ Agrees with frūmentum, which is the subject accusative of dandum (esse). Translate, had (cūrāvit) corn, which had been brought from Sicily, distributed to the people at a high price. ¹¹ lapidem, milestone.
quidem recepti sunt. Stupēbat senātus, trepidābat populus, viri
pariter ac mulierēs exitium imminēns lāmentābantur. Tum
Veturia, Coriolānī māter, et Volumnia uxor, duōs parvōs filiōs
sēcum trahēns, cāstra hostium petiērunt. Ubi mātrem adspexit
Coriolānus, exclāmāvit: "Ō patria, vicisti īram meam admōtis
mātris meae precibus,¹ cuī² tuam in mē iniūriām condōnō." Complexus
inde suōs castra mōvit et exercitum ex agrō Rō-
mānō abdūxit.

¹ admōtis . . . precibus, by employing the prayers. ² cuī, for whose sake.
REVIEW QUESTIONS

LESSON I

556. What use of the nominative do you know? What are the case endings of a noun, and what is their use? What are the personal endings of the third person singular and plural? Translate puella ambulat to show three kinds of action. What is the case ending in the nominative plural for words ending in -a in the nominative singular? What is an enclitic? To which word in a sentence is -ne generally attached? Accent ambulant and ambulantne. Divide agricola and ambulant into syllables, and give a reason for the accent of each word.

LESSON II

557. What are the case endings for the nominative and the accusative singular? for the same cases in the plural? What usage has the accusative? Give the accusative singular and plural of agricola. What is the difference in meaning between agricola puellās convocat and puellās agricola convocat? What Latin words are suggested by the English words laudatory, aquarium, convocation, cantata, aeronaut? Tell why each noun in 36 stands in the case in which it is found.

LESSON III

558. What is the use of the personal endings in the inflection of a verb? Give the personal endings of the present tense. What does each mean? Inflect convocō in the present indicative active. If a verb ends in -mus, what is its subject? If it ends in -s? Say in Latin it swims and she walks. Spell the present stem of each verb in 39, c. How many conjugations of Latin verbs are there? How are they distinguished from each other? Give the present infinitive active of each verb in 39, c.
LESSON IV

559. What three Latin cases have you learned? To which English case does each correspond? What is the usage of each case you have met? Inflect fugō in the present indicative active. Give the nominative, genitive, and accusative singular and plural of the Latin word for daughter. Express in Latin whose land? whom does he see? what has he? Give English words that appear to be derived from liberō and portō. Give the genitive and the accusative forms of the nouns in 45. Tell the reason for the case of each noun in 46.

LESSON V

560. Spell the present stem of the Latin verb meaning see. What endings do you add in the inflection of the present indicative active? Where is the vowel e of the present stem of the second conjugation short in the inflection of the present tense? Inflect docēō, habeō, videō, and portō in the present indicative active. What Latin words are suggested by the English words fortune, expectation, piratical, export, monitor? Why is the infinitive given with each verb in the vocabularies? What kind of clause is introduced by quod?

LESSON VI

561. How many cases of Latin nouns have you learned? Name them. Give a usage of each case, and give the rule for the usage. With which Latin case have you used a preposition? What is the general character of the dative and of the ablative case? Give the dative and the ablative singular and plural of each noun in 55. What do you observe about the endings of the dative and the ablative plural? Explain the normal order of words in a Latin sentence. What is the effect of a change from the normal order of words? Give English words that appear to be derived from fābula, dō, and nārrō. Conjugate each verb in 49 in the present indicative active. Tell the reason for the case of each noun in 61.
LESSON VII

562. How many declensions of Latin nouns are there? What nouns belong to the first declension? What is the base of a noun? Give in their order the case endings of the first declension. How do you recognize a noun of this declension? Decline rēgīna, pirāta, and domina. What is the gender of most nouns of the first declension? Give five masculine nouns of this declension. What three case endings in this declension are the same? Say in Latin in the fight, in the forests. Give English words that appear to be derived from the words in 65.

LESSON VIII

563. What is the case of the direct object in Latin? of the indirect object? for the to or for relation? for the of relation? How is the in or on relation expressed? What two genders are there in nouns of the second declension? What are the case endings of the second declension? Decline dominus and oppidum. Express in Latin of the horses, in the garden, to the friends. What cases are alike in the second declension? What four pairs of cases of neuter nouns in this declension are alike? What English words are suggested by dominus? Tell the reason for the case of each noun in 75.

LESSON IX

564. Decline bonus. Decline pilum magnum. What is the rule for the agreement of adjectives? What is the normal position of an adjective? of an indirect object? How many declensions of adjectives are there? What adjectives precede their nouns? Decline nauta validus. Give the ablative singular and plural of each noun in 82. Give the case endings of an adjective of the first and second declensions, reciting first the nominative endings for the three genders, then the genitive endings, and so on. What English words are suggested by magnus? Conjugate in the present indicative active each verb in 83.
LESSON X

565. State the rule for the gender of nouns of the first declension. Is the ending of the adjective always the same as that of the noun with which it agrees? Why is nauta bona not correct? Express in Latin you are a poet, your fortune is large, in Europe, to the kind goddess. Decline longus and puella parva. Inflect sum and dēmōstrō in the present indicative active. What kind of verb is sum? What are predicate nouns and adjectives? Give two uses of the nominative.

LESSON XII

566. What cases of the second declension end in -ō? What cases end in -is? What two cases in the neuter plural end in -a? Decline puer, ager, vir, praemium, and socius. How do the English derivatives of these words help you to decline them? Point out the predicate nouns and adjectives in 101. How is the present stem of a verb found? Give English words that appear to be derived from the nouns of 100. What is the rule for the gender of nouns of the second declension? Tell the reason for the case of each noun in 101.

LESSON XIII

567. Decline miser and vester. Inflect superō in the present indicative active. How does the meaning of tuus differ from that of vester? What is an appositive? Find examples of an appositive in 96 and in 101. What is the rule for the case of an appositive? What is the rule for the agreement of an adjective? Say in Latin for my friend Galba. What English words appear to be derived from miser, multus, and vocō? What kind of clause begins with quod in sentence 7 of 105?

LESSON XIV

568. Give two uses of the nominative and two of the dative, and one usage of each of the other cases. Give seven Latin adjectives that are accompanied by the dative. How do you say in
Latin \textit{there is? there are?} Inflect \textit{sum} in the present, imperfect, and future tenses. Decline \textit{servus}, \textit{vir}, \textit{filius}. What adjectives have you learned that keep \textit{e} in their inflection? In what two ways have you used \textit{amicus}? What is the rule for the dative with adjectives? Give English derivatives of \textit{propinquus} and \textit{proximus}.

\textit{LESSON XV}

\textbf{569.} Decline \textit{legatus} and \textit{scutum}. Inflect \textit{pugnō} and \textit{compleō} in the imperfect indicative active. Give two uses of the ablative. Which use requires a preposition? By what sort of prepositional phrases is the ablative of means to be translated? What is the tense sign of the imperfect indicative active? Divide \textit{exspectābāmus} in such a way as to show the stem, the tense sign, and the personal ending. Which personal ending of the imperfect is unlike that of the present? Express in Latin by \textit{an oar, with water, by means of money}. What kind of action is expressed by the imperfect?

\textit{LESSON XVI}

\textbf{570.} Inflect \textit{labōrō} and \textit{teneō} in the future indicative active. Give three uses of the ablative, two of the dative, and one of the genitive. Which two cases are used with prepositions in Latin? Give two uses of the accusative. What preposition in Latin is used with two cases? What is the tense sign of the future indicative active? Translate \textit{cum cūrā} in two ways. When may \textit{cum} be omitted in phrases of manner? Say in Latin \textit{with a sword} and \textit{with zeal}. Give English derivatives of \textit{labōrō}. Decline \textit{aeger}.

\textit{LESSON XVII}

\textbf{571.} What forms are given as the principal parts of a verb? Give the principal parts of \textit{laudō}. What are the present and the perfect stem of \textit{laudō}? What tenses use the present stem in their inflection (as far as you have studied the verb)? What are the personal endings of the perfect indicative active? What tenses use the perfect stem in their inflection? Inflect \textit{laudō} in the perfect
indictive active. What is the difference between the perfect definite and the perfect indefinite? Translate the perfect of laude in both ways. Tell the reason for the case of each noun and adjective in 138.

LESSON XVIII

572. Give four uses of the ablative. Which uses of the ablative take cum? Inflect videō in the perfect indicative active and maneō in the imperfect indicative active. Express in Latin with the Romans, with danger, with a shield, in Italy, into Germany. Decline pericum and locus. What are the perfect stems of the verbs in 139? Give English derivatives of captivus, causa, and locus.

LESSON XIX

573. What is a demonstrative? Give an example in English. In what ways is the demonstrative is used? Inflect sum, hiemō, and maneō in the tenses of the indicative active through the perfect. Express in Latin she has been kind, they have been friends. Decline is and proximus. What is the normal position of a modifying adjective? What is the normal position of is when it is an adjective? Tell the reason for the case of each noun and adjective in 150.

LESSON XX

574. What is the difference in the action expressed by the imperfect and the perfect tense? What is the perfect stem of sum? Decline the interrogative pronoun quis. Decline the interrogative adjective qui. Express in Latin whose horse? of those men, with that girl, with which spears? Make a synopsis (671) of sum in each person for the tenses you have studied. Decline animus and imperium.

LESSON XXI

575. Give the infinitives of amō, moneō, and mittō. What letter of the infinitive needs to be especially noticed? Why? What are the perfect stems of amō, moneō, and mittō? Translate the third person
singular of the perfect indicative active of dūcō in two ways. What is the tense sign of the future in the first and second conjugations? in the third? Inflect mittō in the indicative active through the perfect. Inflect dūcō and emō in the present and future indicative active. Give English derivatives of dūcō and mittō. Make a synopsis of amō in each person through the perfect indicative.

LESSON XXIII

576. What three things must you know about each noun of the third declension to be able to decline it? What are the case endings of this declension? What case endings are the same? Decline eques, dux, lapis, and caput. Decline rex noster. Make a synopsis of mittō in each person for the tenses you have studied. Give English derivatives of the words in 172.

LESSON XXIV

577. What uses of the accusative and ablative cases have you now studied? What is the difference between phrases of place from which introduced by ab, ex, and de? Give the rules for place from which and place to which. In what forms is the inflection of capiō unlike that of regō? Inflect fugiō in the present, imperfect, future, and perfect indicative active. Decline mūrus and pēs. Express in Latin he fled toward the gate, he fled out of the gate, he fled away from the gate. Give the genitive endings for the first three declensions; then the dative endings, and so on. From what Latin words are pedal, mural, and dismiss derived? Tell the reason for the case of each noun in 181.

LESSON XXV

578. Give five uses of the ablative case, and illustrate each with a Latin phrase. Decline homō bonus, quod vulnus, and corpus. What English words are used to translate the ablative of cause? What uses of the ablative require a preposition? In what two uses of the ablative is cum employed? Inflect dolo in the present, imperfect,
future, and perfect indicative active. In what two ways may the dative case be used? What two ways are there of expressing a phrase introduced by *in*? Make a synopsis of *capiō* in each person through the perfect indicative active.

**Lesson XXVI**

579. What are the regular case endings for nouns of the third declension of each gender? What nouns have i-stems? How do nouns with i-stems differ in declension from other nouns of the third declension? What is an enclitic? Give two examples. Decline *lapis*, *civis*, and *urbs*. Express in Latin *because of our courage, sons of these citizens*. From what Latin words are *civilize, finite, ignition, marine*, and *interurban* derived?

**Lesson XXVII**

580. What preposition is used with both the accusative and the ablative case? Decline *finis* and *mare*. Decline *aeger*. What two meanings has *inter*? How do you say *with* and *because of* in Latin? What forms of adjectives are used as nouns? Say in Latin *among the allies, after the war, across the sea, against the soldiers, toward the province, through the cities, without a friend*.

**Lesson XXIX**

581. Decline *audax*, *brevis*, and *acer*. Decline *omnēs Rōmānī*, *periculum commune*, and *dux fortis*. What English words are derived from *gravis, omnis, and fortis*? What is the more common ending for the ablative singular of adjectives of the third declension? How can you tell from the vocabularies whether an adjective of the third declension has one, two, or three terminations? Express in Latin *for an eager man, with all the citizens, among the brave centurions*. Tell the reason for the case of each noun in 202.

**Lesson XXX**

582. How can you tell a verb of the fourth conjugation from a verb in *-io* of the third conjugation? How do verbs of the fourth conjugation differ in inflection from verbs in *-io* of the third conjugation?
Inflect défendo and veniō in the present, imperfect, future, and perfect indicative active, and make synopses of each. What are the present and perfect stems of the verbs in 213? Decline flūmen and dux nōbilis. What English words are derived from pauci, nōbilis, audiō, and défendo? What are the principal parts of dūcō, mittō, capiō, fugiō, and iaciō?

**LESSON XXXI**

583. Give eight uses of the ablative case, two of the dative, and two of the accusative. Inflect gerō in all the tenses you have studied. Decline ea aēstās, secundus annus, nox, and tempus breve. Express in Latin within ten hours, at that time, during the second summer. What is the rule for the expression of time when in Latin? From what Latin words are perennial, decimate, primitive, extemporaneous, and belligerent derived?

**LESSON XXXII**

584. What auxiliary word must be used in translating the pluperfect? How are the pluperfect and future perfect tenses formed? Inflect veniō, sum, and gerō in these tenses. What is the Latin way of saying the Roman people? What is the perfect system of a verb? What is the difference in the meaning of Gallus and Gallia? What is the meaning of fuerat of habuerat? Write a Latin sentence containing an ablative of cause, an ablative of accompaniment, and a pluperfect indicative active.

**LESSON XXXIII**

585. In what two ways may a demonstrative be used? Distinguish between is, hic, and ille. Decline these words. Give the complete rules for place from which and place to which. Express in Latin from Italy, from Rome, to Gaul, to Athens. Make a synopsis of gerō in the third person singular and plural of the indicative active. From the derivation of the words what is the difference between a society and a fraternity?
LESSON XXXV

586. What is the passive voice? What are the personal endings of the passive voice? In passive sentences how is the person doing the act expressed in Latin? How is the thing doing the act expressed? Inflect superō and videō in the present, imperfect, and future indicative passive, and make synopses of each. In how many ways have you used the ablative case? How many of these uses employ ā or ab? How many employ cum? Express in Latin they are overcome by weapons, they are overcome by the Gauls. Where does the tense sign in the passive differ from the tense sign in the active?

LESSON XXXVI

587. What is the antecedent of a relative pronoun? In what respects does a relative agree with its antecedent? In what case is a relative? Decline qui. Inflect vāstō in the active indicative, and make a synopsis of the third person singular and plural in the passive. Decline vestrum consilium, legiō prima, and turris. Express in Latin the traders to whom I gave, the traders toward whom, among the mountains which I see, against those men whose sons are. Give English derivatives from the words in 249.

LESSON XXXVII

588. Decline castra and consul Rōmanus. Inflect vincō and recipiō in the present system active and passive. Make synopses in the third person singular and plural of vincō. What is the second person singular of the present passive of gerō? the second person singular of the future passive of vincō? What are the third persons plural of the present and future active and passive of dūcō and iaciō? From what Latin words are pacific, consulate, reception, and victor derived?

LESSON XXXVIII

589. Decline the personal pronouns of the first, second, and third persons. Decline the reflexive pronouns of the first, second, and third persons. Why is the nominative of reflexive pronouns not
needed? Express in Latin his, her, their, to him, to himself, him, himself, to me, with us. Inflect interficiō in the active and passive indicative through the perfect tense, and make synopsis in the third person singular and plural. What is the position of cum when it is used with personal pronouns?

LESSON XXXIX

590. Inflect dicō in the perfect system, and impedīō in the present system. Make a synopsis of incitō in the third person singular and of praebēō in the third person plural. Give English words derived from dicō, impedīō, and incitō. What is the difference in meaning of the perfect indefinite and the imperfect? Decline aedificium. Tell the reason for the case of each noun, adjective, and relative pronoun in 275.

LESSON XL

591. What kind of word is suus? When should it be used? When may it be omitted? How do you say his, her, its, their, when they are not reflexive? What kind of words are followed by an ablative of separation? Give six verbs that may be followed by this ablative. What prepositions are used with the ablative of separation? What other ablative is of the same nature as the ablative of separation? Inflect désistō in the indicative active, and interclūdō in the indicative passive. Give English derivatives from privō, prohibēō, and désistō.

LESSON XLI

592. What tenses of the verb belong to the present system? to the perfect system? to the participial system? Point out six uses of the ablative in 290. Inflect gerō throughout the indicative passive. Decline impedimentum, imperātor, and mora brevis. How do concīlium and cōnsilium differ in meaning? Why does a participle change its endings?

LESSON XLII

593. What are the case endings of the fourth declension? What is the rule for the gender of nouns of the fourth declension? What exceptions are there to this rule? Decline lacus, adventus, domus, and
cornū. Inflect mūniō in the participial system, and make a synopsis in the third person plural active and passive. How are place from which and place to which expressed with the word domus? Give English words derived from adventus, manus, and mūniō.

LESSON XLIII

594. What are the three degrees of comparison of adjectives? Compare fortis and longus. Decline the positive, comparative, and superlative of gravis. Inflect petō in the indicative active and passive. Make a synopsis of faciō in the first person plural of the active voice. Decline senātus Rōmānus and iter longum. How do you say in Latin rather long, too new, very brave, I shall march, we were attacking?

LESSON XLIV

595. Compare similis, dissimilis, and nōbilis. Give two uses of the genitive and two of the dative case. What is a partitive genitive? Give an exception to the rule for the partitive genitive. Decline pars and litus angustum. What adjectives are compared like similis? Compare ācer, and decline its comparative.

LESSON XLVI

596. Compare bonus, summus, peior, plārimus, minus, and maiōrem, and decline each in the comparative degree. How is the comparative of multus used? What does summus mōns mean? Give English words that are derived from the words in 316. Give all the ways in which you have used each case.

LESSON XLVII

597. What do adverbs modify? What is the regular way of forming adverbs from adjectives? What cases of adjectives are used as adverbs? Give examples. Form and compare an adverb from an adjective of the first and second declensions; from an adjective of the third declension of one ending. Form and compare adverbs from ācer, miser, and bonus. Decline multitūdō. Inflect dō throughout
the indicative. Inflect praemittō in the participial system. Make a synopsis of relinquō in the third person plural. Tell the reason for the case of the nouns in 329.

**LESSON XLVIII**

598. What are the case endings for each declension in the nominative singular? in the genitive singular? in the other cases? What is the gender of nouns of the fourth declension? of the fifth? Give the case endings of the fifth declension. Decline diēs, rēs, and aciēs. Inflect pōnō in the present and the future indicative active, and instruō in the present system. Make a synopsis of pōnō in the third person singular. Give three uses of the accusative case. How is time during which expressed? How is duration of time expressed?

**LESSON L**

599. What tenses has the subjunctive? What vowels characterize the present subjunctive of the several conjugations? Inflect the present subjunctive active and passive of laudō, videō, gerō, recipiō, audiō, and sum. To which system of the verb does the present subjunctive belong? How is purpose expressed in English? How in Latin? When is ut used in purpose clauses? When is nē used? Translate venit ut videat in five ways. Are purpose clauses independent or dependent? Are they adjectives, adverbs, or nouns in nature?

**LESSON LII**

600. How is the imperfect subjunctive formed? Inflect the present and the imperfect subjunctive active and passive of portō, terreō, mittō, iaciō, and munīō. To which system does the imperfect subjunctive belong? What do you understand by sequence of tenses? What are the primary tenses? What are the secondary tenses? Give the rules for the sequence of tenses, and for the tense of the subjunctive in purpose clauses. Translate venit ut vidēret in as many ways as you can. Tell the reason for the tense of each subjunctive in 353.
LESSON LII

601. Explain the difference between a substantive clause of purpose and an adverbial clause of purpose. Give an example of each. With what verbs are substantive clauses of purpose found? What is the rule for result clauses? What words in the independent clause indicate that a result clause will follow? Inflect agō in the present system. What English words are derived from agō and imperō?

LESSON LVII

602. What is an indirect question? In what mood is its verb? State when each tense may be used. How is the perfect subjunctive formed in the active voice? in the passive? Inflect rogō in all the tenses of the subjunctive active. To which system do the perfect and the pluperfect passive subjunctive belong? Inflect audīō in all tenses of that system. Make a synopsis of rogō in the third person singular. Express in Latin I know who is fighting, I knew who had fought. Tell the reason for the mood and tense of each subjunctive in 375.

LESSON LV

603. Count in Latin to ten. What are cardinals? What are ordinals? Decline unus, duo, tēs, and mille. How is mille used? What is the difference between the possessive and the objective genitive? Give examples of each. Inflect the subjunctive active of discēdō. Decline passus and dexter. What Latin words are suggested by timorous, million, unicorn, dual, dexterity, memory? Give all the English words you can think of that are derived from unus.

LESSON LVII

604. Decline nēger and neuter. Decline magnus and nūllus. What are the ten irregular adjectives of the first and second declensions? Give English derivatives from the words in 386. Say in Latin which of the two do you see? one is a farmer, another is a slave, a third is a poet.
LESSON LVII

605. How many tenses has the infinitive mood? What are they? How is each formed? To which system of the verb does the perfect infinitive active belong? the perfect infinitive passive? the future infinitive active? How is the future active participle of a verb formed? What are the infinitives of gerō? What do they mean? What part of speech is an infinitive? Name two uses of the infinitive, and illustrate each by a Latin sentence. What is a complementary infinitive? What is the case of a predicate adjective after a complementary infinitive? What English words are suggested by dēbeō? Tell how each infinitive in 396 is used.

LESSON LVIII

606. Mention three uses of the infinitive mood. Say in Latin I desire to learn the way and I desire you to learn the way. What uses of the infinitive do these sentences illustrate? What kind of clause is used with imperō? with iubeō? What is an indirect statement? In what mood is its verb? When are the different tenses of this mood used in indirect statements? What is an indirect question? In what mood is the verb of an indirect question? When are the different tenses of this mood used in indirect questions? When sé and suus occur in indirect statements, to what do they frequently refer? Express in Latin Caesar was a general; then express it indirectly after I know, I knew, and I shall know. Give English derivatives from the words in 403. Make a synopsis of iubeō in the third person singular. Give the infinitives of iubeō and of cognōscō. Explain the reason for the tense of each infinitive in 404.

LESSON LX

607. Give the meanings of is, idem, hic, ille, iste, ipse. Of what is idem compounded? What part of idem remains unchanged in declension? How is the accusative singular masculine written? Pronounce the neuter nominative singular. What does ipse do in a sentence? Inflect possum throughout and make synopses. What usage
of the infinitive generally accompanies possum? What English words are derived from nihil, putō, respondeō, and nuntiō?

LESSON LXI

608. Name four indefinite pronouns. Decline quīdam and aliquis. Name seven kinds of pronouns, giving an example of each. Review the declension of the various pronouns. Give the usages that you have learned for the several cases of nouns. Illustrate each by a brief Latin sentence.

LESSON LXII

609. Recite the rule for the dative with compounds. Give some compound verbs with which the dative is used. What is the double dative? Inflect dāsum in all moods. Name a compound verb which takes both an accusative and a dative. What Latin words are suggested by the English words munitions, prefect, subsidize, occurrence? Illustrate the dative of purpose by a Latin sentence. Tell the reason for the case of the nouns and for the mood and tense of the subjunctives in 430.

LESSON LXIII

610. Inflect volō and nōlō. Make a synopsis of each in the third person singular and plural. Give the rule for the dative with special intransitive verbs, and name verbs followed by such a dative. Say in Latin in two ways Caesar ordered the men to come into the camp. Decline mulier, sēlī, and occāsūs. Inflect resistō in the present subjunctive and the future indicative active. Explain sequence of tenses. What tenses are used in purpose clauses, and when?

LESSON LXV

611. How is the present participle formed? the future active participle? the future passive participle? Give the participles of gerō and their meanings. Decline fugiēns. What part of speech is a participle? What is the rule for the agreement of participles? Explain the tenses of participles. Translate Gallī territī ex agrīs
fugiebant in six ways. Give English words derived from commoveō and reducō. Inflect commoveō in the present system. Give the infinitives and the participles of reducō.

LESSON LXVII

612. What is an ablative absolute? In what three ways is it formed? Give examples. Which participles are used in making the ablative absolute, and what time do they express? Translate bellō factō in five ways. Express in Latin having captured the town they freed the captives. Decline dēditio and ripa. What does media urbs mean? Give the rule for the ablative absolute.

LESSON LXVIII

613. Name two parts of the verb which are verbal nouns. Decline the gerunds of iaciō and of mittō. What is used in place of the nominative of the gerund? Translate ad petendum. What other ways of expressing the same idea are there in Latin? Inflect eo throughout. Make synopses in each person. Decline nōmen and spatium. Give English words suggested by the Latin words of 463. Give the infinitives and the participles of ōrō, with their meanings.

LESSON LXIX

614. What other name has the gerundive? What part of speech is a gerund? What part of speech is a gerundive? Decline the gerund and the gerundive of videō. Name two uses of the gerundive. Express in Latin for the purpose of capturing the city and the signal had to be given. Decline vis. Inflect augeo in the indicative active, conveniō in the subjunctive active, and ferō throughout, and give synopses of each. State what you know about the uses of participles.

LESSON LXXI

615. What is a deponent verb? What active forms has a deponent verb? Inflect conor throughout. Give a Latin sentence containing an ablative of specification. What uses of the ablative case do you
know? What English words are suggested by *sequor*, *hortor*, and *experior*? Make a synopsis of *sequor* in the third person singular.

**LESSON LXXII**

616. Inflect *fació* in the active and the passive voice. Make a synopsis of *vereor* in the third person plural. What is a clause? What clauses thus far studied have had a verb in the subjunctive? in the infinitive? Recite the rule for temporal clauses introduced by *cum*. Say in Latin *I was informed by you, you informed me.*

**LESSON LXXIV**

617. What substantive clauses have you studied? In which mood are their verbs? Give the rule for *quod* clauses of fact. Say in Latin *that road, as we have shown, was more difficult.* Decline *légatió*. Inflect *égredior* throughout. Make synopses of *cógō*. Give English words suggested by the words in 498.

**LESSON LXXV**

618. What is the rule for the main verb of a statement that is given indirectly? for the subordinate verb of such a statement? What determines the sequence of tenses in indirect statements? Compare *celeriter* and decline *initium*. Inflect *moror* and *revertor* throughout. What uses do you know for each case of nouns (512)? How have you used the subjunctive mood (513)? the infinitive (513)? the participle (513)?