

## LESSON I

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

#### 25. The Singular and Plural of Nouns and Verbs.

NOUN	VERB
<i>Nom. Sing.</i> agricola, farmer	<i>3d Pers. Sing.</i> labōrat, works, is working, does work
<i>Nom. Plur.</i> agricolae, farmers	<i>3d Pers. Plur.</i> labōrant, work, are working, do work

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

agri'cola, farmer ( <i>agriculture</i> )	appropin'quat, approaches, draws near ( <i>propinquity</i> )
Cornē'lia, Cornelia	can'tat, sings ( <i>incantation</i> )
Iū'lia, Julia	labō'rat, works, labors, suffers ( <i>laboratory</i> )
nau'ta, sailor ( <i>nautical</i> )	na'tat, swims ( <i>natatorium</i> )
puel'la, girl	quis, interrog. pron., who?
et, conj., and	quid, interrog. pron., what?
-ne, enclitic, sign of a question	
am'bulat, walks ( <i>perambulate</i> )	

#### 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.

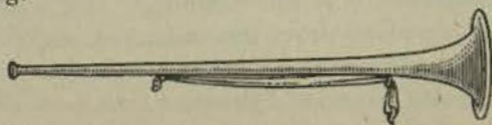
**28. Rule for the Nominative Case as Subject.** *The subject of a verb is in the nominative case.*

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

#### EXERCISES

**30.** 1. Nauta cantat. 2. Nautae cantant. 3. Agricola labōrat. 4. Agricolae labōrant. 5. Puella natat. 6. Puellae natant. 7. Cornēlia appropinquat. 8. Puellaene appropinquant? 9. Cornēlia et puellae cantant. 10. Iūlia labōrat et cantat. 11. Quid appropinquat? 12. Labōrantne nautae? 13. Quis ambulat?

**31.** 1. The sailor is swimming. 2. The girls are singing. 3. Who approaches? 4. Are the sailors approaching? 5. Does Cornelia sing? 6. Cornelia and Julia are walking and singing. 7. The girl sings, and the farmer works. 8. Sailors and farmers are working.



TUBA

## LESSON II

### 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 (xiv, *a*) 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

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

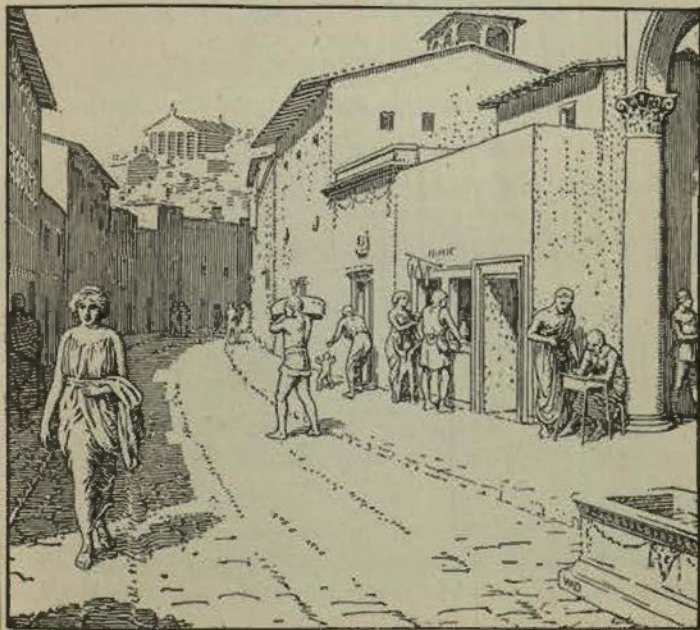
35. **Order of Words.** Observe that in the model sentences (32) the order of Latin words is unlike the order of the words in the English sentences. The normal position of the subject of a Latin sentence is at the beginning; that of the verb is at the end. Variations from this order put emphasis on the 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.



## EXERCISES

36. 1. Galba tubam habet. 2. Tubāsne habet Galba? 3. Puellae Cornēliam et Iūliam laudant. 4. Litterās nauta videt. 5. Nautās Galba convocat. 6. Quis Galbam videt? 7. Quem videt Galba? 8. Agricola puellās nunc convocat. 9. Videntne nautae terram? 10. Cornēliam puellae amant.

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.



A SCENE IN A ROMAN STREET



## 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.

	PRESENT INFINITIVE	PRESENT STEM	DISTINGUISHING VOWEL
<i>First Conj.</i>	amā're	amā-	ā
<i>Second Conj.</i>	monē're	monē-	ē
<i>Third Conj.</i>	re'gere	rege-	ē
<i>Fourth Conj.</i>	audi're	audi-	i

### 39. The Present Indicative Active of the First Conjugation.

	SINGULAR	PERSONAL ENDINGS
<i>1st Pers.</i>	a'mō, <i>I love, am loving, do love</i>	-ō, <i>I</i>
<i>2d Pers.</i>	a'mās, <i>you love, are loving, do love</i>	-s, <i>you</i>
<i>3d Pers.</i>	a'mat, <i>he, she, it loves, is loving, does love</i>	-t, <i>he, she, it</i>
	PLURAL	
<i>1st Pers.</i>	amā'mus, <i>we love, are loving, do love</i>	-mus, <i>we</i>
<i>2d Pers.</i>	amā'tis, <i>you love, are loving, do love</i>	-tis, <i>you</i>
<i>3d Pers.</i>	a'mant, <i>they love, are loving, do love</i>	-nt, <i>they</i>

*a.* Observe that in *amō* the final *a* of the stem disappears, giving *amō* instead of *amaō*. 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 convocātis* and *nautam videt*.

*c.* Inflect like *amō* the present indicative active of *ambulō*, *appropinquō*, *cantō*, *convocō*, *labōrō*, *laudō*, and *natō*.

## 40.

## VOCABULARY

<i>dō</i> , pres. stem <i>dā-</i> (the <i>a</i> of <i>dō</i> is regularly short, but long in <i>dās</i> ), give ( <i>dative</i> )	<i>sae'pe</i> , adv., often
<i>in'cola</i> , inhabitant	<i>sed</i> , conj., but
	<i>spec'tō</i> , pres. stem <i>spectā-</i> , look at ( <i>spectator</i> )

## EXERCISES

41. 1. *Ambulat, convocat, cantat.* 2. *Convocantne? cantantne? laudantne?* 3. *Natās, labōrās, ambulās.* 4. *Amāmus, appropinquāmus, ambulāmus.* 5. *Convocātis, cantātis, amātis.* 6. *Amant, dat, laudāmus.* 7. *Quem spectās?* 8. *Incolās laudō.* 9. *Iūliam saepe laudātis.* 10. *Sed litterās laudāmus.* 11. *Quid nunc datis?*

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.



RUINS OF A ROMAN AQUEDUCT

## LESSON IV

### 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

<i>fē'mina</i> , woman ( <i>feminine</i> )	<i>expec'tō</i> , <i>pres. stem expectā-</i> , wait, wait for ( <i>expect</i> )
<i>fī'lia</i> , daughter ( <i>filial</i> )	<i>fu'gō</i> , <i>pres. stem fugā-</i> , put to flight, rout
<i>fortū'na</i> , fortune ( <i>fortunate</i> )	<i>li'berō</i> , <i>pres. stem liberā-</i> , set free, free ( <i>liberate</i> )
<i>poē'ta</i> , poet ( <i>poetic</i> )	<i>por'tō</i> , <i>pres. stem portā-</i> , carry, bring ( <i>portable</i> )
<i>rēgi'na</i> , queen	<i>et'iam</i> , <i>adv.</i> , even
<i>cu'ius</i> , <i>gen. of quis and of quid</i> , of whom? whose? of what?	
<i>dēlec'tō</i> , <i>pres. stem dēlectā-</i> , delight, please ( <i>delectable</i> )	



## EXERCISES

46. 1. Dēlectat, fugāmus, liberās. 2. Exspectāmus, portant, dēlectās. 3. Dēlectāmus, fugātis, liberant. 4. Liberatne? liberō, portāmus. 5. Filiās incolārum liberant. 6. Poētae fortūna rēgīnam dēlectat. 7. Spectāmus filiās fēminae. 8. Filiane Galbae litterās exspectat? 9. Etiam tubae nautārum incolās fugant. 10. Cuius litterās portās?

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.

*Incolās monet quod pirātae 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

**52.** 1. Pecūniam habēs. 2. Iūliam doceō. 3. Incolās saepe monēs. 4. Puellāsne terrent? 5. Quem vident? 6. Monēmus et docēmus. 7. Quid habēmus? 8. Praedam nunc videō. 9. Tubam vidētis. 10. Agricolāsne monētis? 11. Litterās habent. 12. Iūlia filiās poētae docet. 13. Etiam pecūniam agricolārum habent pirātae. 14. Filiārum fortūna fēminam dēlectat. 15. Cūr Iūliam et Cornēliam monet? 16. Quem docēs et monēs? 17. Fēminae puellās laudant quod labōrant.

**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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A ROMAN COIN



## 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) ( <i>dominant</i> )	ha'bitō, habitāre, dwell, live ( <i>in-</i> <i>habitant</i> )
fā'bula, story ( <i>fable</i> )	ma'neō, manēre, remain ( <i>mansion</i> )
in'sula, island ( <i>peninsula</i> )	nār'rō, nārrāre, tell, relate ( <i>nar-</i> <i>rator</i> )
vi'a, way, road, street ( <i>viaduct</i> )	
in, <i>prep. with abl.</i> , in, on	cul, <i>dat. of quis and of quid</i> , to whom? for whom? to what? for what?
dēmōn'strō, dēmōnstrāre, point out, show ( <i>demonstrate</i> )	

#### 56. The Dative used as Indirect Object.

Cornēliae et puellis fābulam nār'rō, *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 *-ia*, 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 insulis 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 *insulis*, show *place where*. *Terrā* and *insulis* are in the ablative case (xxiv, *b*).

*b.* The case endings of the ablative are *-ā*, singular, and *-is*, 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

**61.** 1. Agricola dominae viam dēmōnstrat. 2. Puellis etiam Cornēlia fābulam nārrat. 3. In insulā habitāmus. 4. Quis poētis insulam dēmōnstrat? 5. Cūr pirātae in aquā manent? 6. Cui pecūniam dās? 7. Nautae agricolis praedam dēmōnstrant. 8. Incolae in viis appropinquant et rēginam spectant. 9. Dominam amant quod fābulās nārrat.

**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?

## LESSON VII

### 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		CASE ENDINGS
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>agri'cola</i>	<i>-a</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>agri'colae</i>	<i>-ae</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>agri'colae</i>	<i>-ae</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>agri'colam</i>	<i>-am</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>agri'colā</i>	<i>-ā</i>
PLURAL		
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>agri'colae</i>	<i>-ae</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>agricolā'rum</i>	<i>-ārum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>agri'colis</i>	<i>-is</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>agri'colās</i>	<i>-ās</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>agri'colis</i>	<i>-is</i>

*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*, *agricola*, *Galba*, *poëta*, and *pīrāta* 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

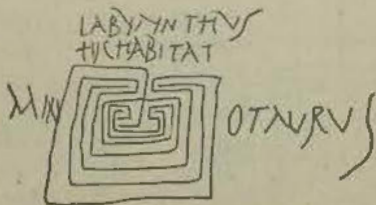
diligen'tia, -ae, f., diligence ( <i>diligent</i> )	por'ta, -ae, f., gate ( <i>portal</i> )
fu'ga, -ae, f., flight, rout ( <i>refuge</i> )	prōvin'cia, -ae, f., province ( <i>provincial</i> )
Germā'nia, -ae, f., Germany ( <i>Germanic</i> )	pug'na, -ae, f., fight ( <i>pugnacious</i> )
Grae'cia, -ae, f., Greece ( <i>Grecian</i> )	sil'va, -ae, f., woods, forest ( <i>silvan</i> )
Ita'lia, -ae, f., Italy ( <i>Italian</i> )	victō'ria, -ae, f., victory ( <i>victorious</i> )

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

66. 1. Cūr poētae in silvīs manent? 2. Cui victōriam rēginae nārrās? 3. In portā Iūliam et Cornēliam videō. 4. In Germāniā et in Graeciā saepe agricolās convocat. 5. Habitantne in prōvinciā? 6. Victōria nautārum agricolās terret. 7. Diligentia puellārum fēminam dēlectat. 8. In pugnā pirātās Italiae fugāmus. 9. Galba fugam pirātārum nārrat.

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 :

agricola	dō	habitō	-ne	quis
ambulō	doceō	in	nunc	quod
amō	domina	incola	pecūnia	rēgina
appropinquō	et	īnsula	pīrāta	saepe
aqua	etiam	labōrō	poēta	sed
cantō	expectō	laudō	porta	silva
convocō	fābula	liberō	portō	spectō
cui	fēmina	littera	praeda	terra
cuius	filia	maneō	prōvincia	terreō
cūr	fortūna	moneō	puella	tuba
dēlectō	fuga	nārō	pugna	via
dēmōnstrō	fugō	natō	quem	victōria
diligentia	habeō	nauta	quid	videō

69. Give the Latin meanings of the following words :

often	sing	approach, draw near
to whom? to what?	walk	give
labor, work, suffer	farmer	booty, plunder
whom?	call together	island
wait, wait for, expect	flight, rout	poet
put to flight, rout	land	trumpet
love, like	forest, woods	teach, show
girl	diligence	lady, mistress
gate	delight, please	remain
and	who?	way, road, street
water	but	inhabitant
have, hold	in, on	advise, warn
dwell, live	look at	sailor
story	because	province

point out, show  
daughter  
set free, free, liberate  
queen  
why?  
money  
even  
now

fight  
victory  
see  
fortune  
carry, bring  
woman  
pirate

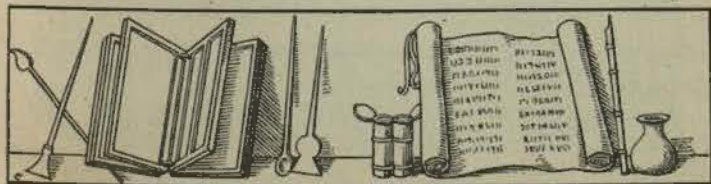
tell, relate, narrate  
letter  
praise  
what?  
scare, frighten  
whose?  
swim

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



ROMAN WRITING MATERIALS



# LESSON VIII

## 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:

SINGULAR			
	CASE ENDINGS		CASE ENDINGS
<i>Nom.</i> hor'tus	-us	dō'num	-um
<i>Gen.</i> hor'tī	-ī	dō'nī	-ī
<i>Dat.</i> hor'tō	-ō	dō'nō	-ō
<i>Acc.</i> hor'tum	-um	dō'num	-um
<i>Abl.</i> hor'tō	-ō	dō'nō	-ō
PLURAL			
<i>Nom.</i> hor'tī	-ī	dō'na	-a
<i>Gen.</i> hortō'rum	-ōrum	dōnō'rum	-ōrum
<i>Dat.</i> hor'tīs	-īs	dō'nīs	-īs
<i>Acc.</i> hor'tōs	-ōs	dō'na	-a
<i>Abl.</i> hor'tīs	-īs	dō'nīs	-īs

*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.

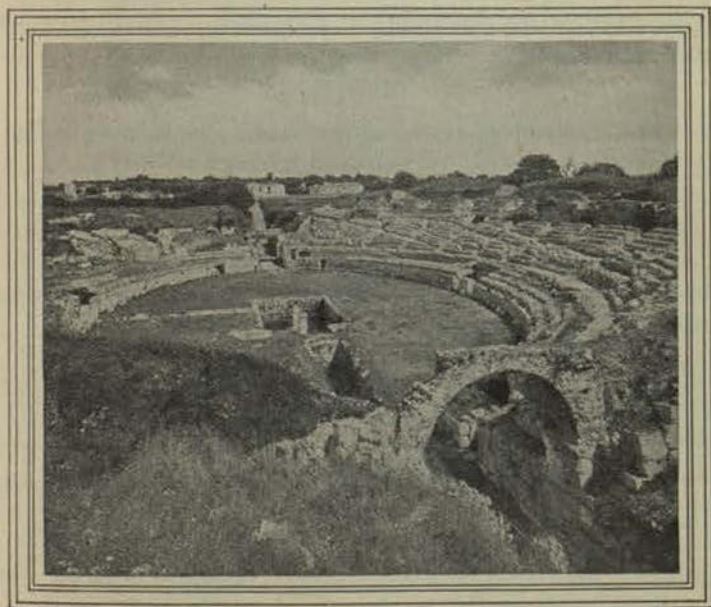
## VOCABULARY

ami'cus, -ī, <i>m.</i> , friend ( <i>amicable</i> )	hor'tus, -ī, <i>m.</i> , garden ( <i>horticulture</i> )
do'minus, -ī, <i>m.</i> , master (of slaves)	Mār'cus, -ī, <i>m.</i> , Marcus
( <i>domineer</i> )	op'pidum, -ī, <i>n.</i> , town
dō'num, -ī, <i>n.</i> , gift, present ( <i>donor</i> )	ser'vus, -ī, <i>m.</i> , slave ( <i>servile</i> )
e'quus, -ī, <i>m.</i> , horse ( <i>equine</i> )	tribū'nus, -ī, <i>m.</i> , tribune ( <i>tribunal</i> )
frūmen'tum, -ī, <i>n.</i> , grain	

## EXERCISES

75. 1. Oppidum videō. 2. Oppida vidēmus. 3. Dominusne servum monet? 4. Equum tribūnus spectat. 5. Equi dominōrum servōs dēlectant. 6. Mārcus amicō fābulam nārrat. 7. Domini amicis praedam dant. 8. In oppidis amicōs saepe convocāmus. 9. Servi appropinquant et frūmentum et aquam portant.

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

## LESSON IX

### 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.*

	MASCULINE	FEMININE	NEUTER
<i>Nom.</i>	hortus bonus	puella bona	dōnum bonum
<i>Gen.</i>	horti boni	puellae bonae	dōni boni
<i>Dat.</i>	horto bono	puellae bonae	dōno bono
	etc.	etc.	etc.

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,

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>Nom.</i>	nauta bonus	nautae boni
<i>Gen.</i>	nautae boni	nautarum bonorum
<i>Dat.</i>	nautae bono	nautis bonis
	etc.	etc.



a. Complete the declension of *nauta bonus*. Decline *poëta grātus*, *pleasing poet*.

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

## 82.

## VOCABULARY

<i>car'rus</i> , -i, <i>m.</i> , wagon, cart ( <i>car</i> )	<i>grā'tus</i> , <i>grā'ta</i> , <i>grā'tum</i> , pleasing, welcome ( <i>gratitude</i> )
<i>ci'bus</i> , -i, <i>m.</i> , food	<i>mag'nus</i> , <i>mag'na</i> , <i>mag'num</i> , great, large ( <i>magnitude</i> )
<i>pī'lum</i> , -i, <i>n.</i> , javelin	<i>va'lidus</i> , <i>va'lida</i> , <i>va'lidum</i> , strong, robust ( <i>valid</i> )
<i>rē'mus</i> , -i, <i>m.</i> , oar ( <i>trireme</i> )	<i>at'que</i> , <i>conj.</i> , and also
<i>ven'tus</i> , -i, <i>m.</i> , wind ( <i>ventilate</i> )	<i>nōn</i> , <i>adv.</i> , not ( <i>nonexistent</i> )
<i>pro'bō</i> , <i>probāre</i> , approve, approve of ( <i>approbation</i> )	<i>ubi</i> , <i>adv.</i> , where? ( <i>ubiquitous</i> )
<i>bo'nus</i> , <i>bo'na</i> , <i>bo'num</i> , good, kind ( <i>bonus</i> )	

## EXERCISES

**83.** 1. *Equōs magnōs spectāmus atque probāmus.* 2. *Tribūnus amīcō bonō pilum dat.* 3. *Dōnum grātum nautae Iūliam dēlectat.* 4. *Nauta validus rēmōs validōs habet.* 5. *Servōs bonōs videt puella.* 6. *Nautās ventī magnī nōn terrent.* 7. *Ubi frūmentum agricolārum validōrum vidētis?* 8. *In carrō magnō frūmentum portant.* 9. *Pirātae agricolās terrent quod pila habent.*

**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?



## LESSON X

### 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:

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
<i>1st Pers.</i>	<i>sum, I am</i>	<i>su'mus, we are</i>
<i>2d Pers.</i>	<i>es, you are</i>	<i>es'tis, you are</i>
<i>3d Pers.</i>	<i>est, he, she, it is</i>	<i>sunt, they are</i>

**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.*



WITHIN A ROMAN HOUSE



## 90.

## VOCABULARY

bel'lum, -ī, <i>n.</i> , war ( <i>belligerent</i> )	lon'gus, lon'ga, lon'gum, long ( <i>longitude</i> )
Britan'nia, -ae, <i>f.</i> , Britain ( <i>Britan- nic</i> )	me'us, me'a, me'um, my, mine
de'a, -ae, <i>f.</i> , goddess ( <i>deity</i> )	no'vus, no'va, no'vum, new ( <i>nov- elty</i> )
de'us, -ī, <i>m.</i> , god ( <i>deify</i> )	par'vus, par'va, par'vum, small, little
Eurō'pa, -ae, <i>f.</i> , Europe ( <i>European</i> )	tu'us, tu'a, tu'um, your, yours ( <i>referring to one owner</i> )
Rō'ma, -ae, <i>f.</i> , Rome	e'rat, he, she, it was
Rōmā'nus, -ī, <i>m.</i> , a Roman ( <i>Roman</i> )	e'rant, they were
Ves'ta, -ae, <i>f.</i> , Vesta ( <i>vestal</i> )	
lā'tus, lā'ta, lā'tum, wide, broad ( <i>latitude</i> )	

## EXERCISES

91. 1. Galba agricola est. 2. Galba est validus. 3. Iūlia et Cornēlia sunt filiae meae. 4. Filia mea est parva. 5. Estne oppidum tuum magnum? 6. Britannia est insula Eurōpae. 7. Vesta erat dea Rōmae. 8. Carri Rōmānōrum boni et validi erant. 9. Nōn grātum est bellum. 10. Bella nōn grāta sunt. 11. Graecia est terra parva Eurōpae. 12. Sumus amici tribūni. 13. Magno in oppidō viās lātās vidēmus.

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.



PUERI PUELLAEQUE

## LESSON XI

### APPOSITION

#### 93. Apposition.

1. Galba, tribūnus, pīlum habet, *Galba, the tribune, has a javelin.*
2. Mārcum amicum 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 **amicum** 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

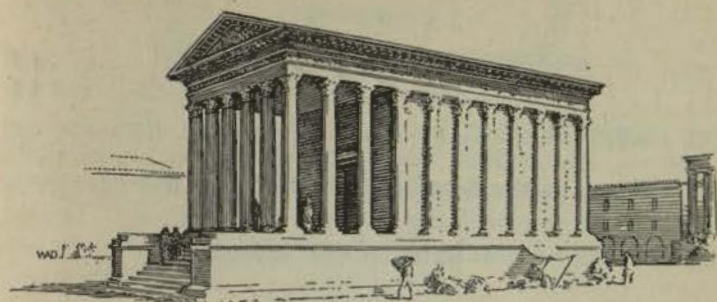
clā'rus, -a, -um, famous, clear (clarify)	pa'rō, parāre, prepare, get ready (prepare)
dē, prep. with abl., from, concern- ing (depend)	pa'tria, -ae, f., native land, coun- try (patriotism)
ōce'anus, -ī, m., ocean (oceanic)	tem'plum, -ī, n., temple

### CORNELIA ET IULIA

96. Cornēlia et Iūlia puellae parvae sunt. Ubi habitant? Nōn in Graeciā, sed clārō in oppidō Italiae habitant. Incolae Rōmae sunt. Italia patria Rōmānōrum est. Rōma viās lātās et templa magna habet. Rōmāni bella amant et probant.

Poētae filia est Cornēlia. Poēta lātis in hortis 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



TEMPLUM

Servi agricolae equis aquam dant. Iūlia equōs amat et servōs laudat. Bonus dominus est agricola.

Mārcus et Galba, tribūni, amici puellārum sunt. Mārcus poētae amicus est et fābulās grātās Cornēliae nārrat. Galba Iūliae silvās et insulās ōceani dēmōnstrat.

Fēmina bona puellās docet. Diligentia Cornēliae fēminam dēlectat. In hortō poētae puellās convocat et fābulās nārrat. Fābulae dē bellō puellās parvās terrent.

Saepe Vestae dōna parant. Quis est Vesta? Vesta dea Rōmānōrum est et templum habet. Saepe in viis Rōmae puellae ambulant et praedam Germāniae et Britanniae spectant.



## LESSON XII

### 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:

SINGULAR			
<i>Nom.</i>	pu'er	a'ger	vir
<i>Gen.</i>	pu'erī	a'grī	vi'rī
<i>Dat.</i>	pu'erō	a'grō	vi'rō
<i>Acc.</i>	pu'erum	a'grum	vi'rum
<i>Abl.</i>	pu'erō	a'grō	vi'rō
PLURAL			
<i>Nom.</i>	pu'erī	a'grī	vi'rī
<i>Gen.</i>	pu'erō'rum	agrō'rum	virō'rum
<i>Dat.</i>	pu'erīs	a'grīs	vi'rīs
<i>Acc.</i>	pu'erōs	a'grōs	vi'rōs
<i>Abl.</i>	pu'erīs	a'grīs	vi'rīs

*a.* 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.

**93. 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'i*. 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, <i>m.</i> , field ( <i>agriculture</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	prae'mium, praemi, <i>n.</i> , reward ( <i>premium</i> )
auxi'lium, auxi'li, <i>n.</i> , aid, help ( <i>auxiliary</i> )	proe'lium, proeli, <i>n.</i> , battle
fi'lius, filii, <i>m.</i> , son ( <i>filial</i> )	pu'er, pueri, <i>m.</i> , boy ( <i>puerile</i> )
gla'dius, gladi, <i>m.</i> , sword ( <i>gladiator</i> )	so'cius, soci, <i>m.</i> , comrade, ally ( <i>associate</i> )
nūn'tius, nūnti, <i>m.</i> , messenger ( <i>pronunciation</i> )	vir, viri, <i>m.</i> , man ( <i>virile</i> )

## EXERCISES

101. 1. Filii virōrum in Britannia sunt. 2. Viri erant socii. 3. Nuntius sociōrum sum. 4. Puerōs parvōs, filiōs tribūni, exspectamus. 5. Pueri gladium et pilum Mārci habent. 6. Quis virō viam dēmōnstrat? 7. Proelium est longum et socii auxilium exspectant. 8. In agrō labōrant vir et filii nūnti. 9. Cūr viris praemia nunc datis?

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.

<sup>1</sup> 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 DECLENSIONS 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 misera*, *poor woman*; *bellum miserum*, *wretched war*; *poēta liber*, *free poet*; *amicus noster*, *our friend*.

#### 104.

#### VOCABULARY

<i>li'ber</i> , <i>li'bera</i> , <i>li'berum</i> , free ( <i>liberal</i> )	<i>nos'ter</i> , <i>nos'tra</i> , <i>nos'trum</i> , our ( <i>nostrum</i> )
<i>mi'ser</i> , <i>mi'sera</i> , <i>mi'serum</i> , poor, unhappy, wretched ( <i>miserable</i> )	<i>su'perō</i> , <i>superāre</i> , surpass, defeat, overcome, conquer ( <i>insuperable</i> )
<i>mul'tus</i> , <i>mul'ta</i> , <i>mul'tum</i> , much ( <i>multitude</i> )	<i>ves'ter</i> , <i>ves'tra</i> , <i>ves'trum</i> , your (of more than one owner)
<i>mul'ti</i> , <i>mul'tae</i> , <i>mul'ta</i> , many	<i>vo'cō</i> , <i>vocāre</i> , call ( <i>vocation</i> )

#### EXERCISES

**105.** 1. Equōs in agrō Mārci amīci videō. 2. Nūntius miser fābulam miseram dē fugā sociōrum nārrat. 3. Vestris amīcis praemia dant. 4. Pecūnia, dōnum Cornēliae, filium nostrum dēlectat. 5. Sumus viri liberī in oppidō liberō. 6. Deae Graeciae multae erant. 7. Socius noster est miser, quod gladium

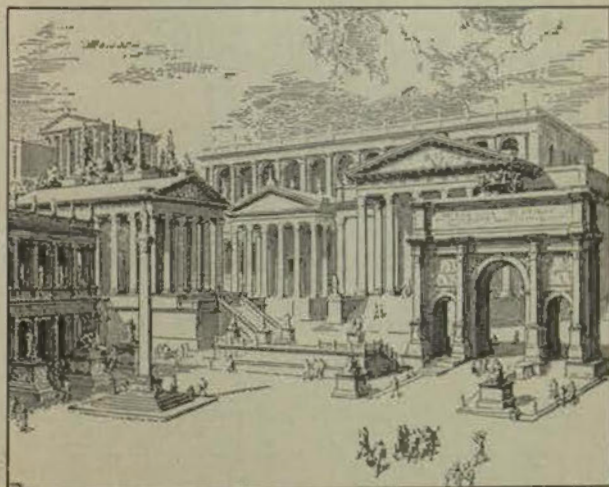


nōn habet. 8. Rōmānōs in proeliō superant. 9. Vocatne filius tuus? 10. Dominō servus miser cibum parat.

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

107. Graecia, terra parva, prōvincia Rōmānōrum erat. Athēnae, Sparta, Thēbae, Corinthus clāra oppida Graeciae erant. In oppidīs erant templa multa deōrum et deārum. In viis oppidōrum statuae (*statues*) multae virōrum clārōrum erant. Incolae nōn erant miserī. Quis incolās Graeciae nōn laudat?



A RESTORATION OF THE ROMAN FORUM

## LESSON XIV

### 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	PLURAL
1. e'ram, <i>I was</i>	erā'mus, <i>we were</i>
2. e'rās, <i>you were</i>	erā'tis, <i>you were</i>
3. e'rat, <i>he, she, it was</i>	e'rant, <i>they were</i>

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

SINGULAR	PLURAL
1. e'rō, <i>I shall be</i>	e'rimus, <i>we shall be</i>
2. e'ris, <i>you will be</i>	e'ritis, <i>you will be</i>
3. e'rit, <i>he, she, it will be</i>	e'runt, <i>they will be</i>

### **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

<i>amī'cus</i> , -a, -um, friendly	<i>in'terim</i> , <i>adv.</i> , meanwhile ( <i>interim</i> )
<i>cer'tē</i> , <i>adv.</i> , certainly	
<i>fini'timus</i> , -a, -um, neighboring, near ( <i>affinity</i> )	<i>li'ber</i> , <i>librī</i> , <i>m.</i> , book ( <i>library</i> )
<i>idō'neus</i> , -a, -um, fit, suitable	<i>propin'quus</i> , -a, -um, near ( <i>propinquity</i> )
<i>inimi'cus</i> , -a, -um, unfriendly, hostile ( <i>inimical</i> )	<i>pro'ximus</i> , -a, -um, nearest, next, very near ( <i>proximity</i> )
<i>iniū'ria</i> , -ae, <i>f.</i> , injustice, wrong ( <i>injury</i> )	

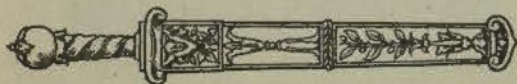
## EXERCISES

113. 1. Est, erat, erit. 2. Sunt, erant, erunt. 3. Sumus, erāmus, erimus. 4. Sum, eram, erō. 5. Es, erās, eris. 6. Estis, erātis, eritis. 7. Certē erāmus inimicī Mārcō, vestrō filiō. 8. Proximī oppidō erant multi agrī. 9. Iniūriæ sociōrum multæ erunt. 10. Insulam terræ propinquam videō. 11. Ventī nautis nōn erunt grāti. 12. Agricolaë bellō longō idōneī nōn erant. 13. Interim vestris filiīs erimus amicī. 14. Gladii atque pila proeliō idōnea<sup>1</sup> sunt.

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 our towns the men are unfriendly to Rome. 8. There will be<sup>2</sup> a great battle in Britain. 9. The books will certainly be welcome to my friend Marcus.

<sup>1</sup> The predicate adjective *idōnea* is neuter because the two subjects are things without life.

<sup>2</sup> Express *there will be* by *erit*, and place *erit* at the beginning of the sentence. How do you say *there are? there is? there were?*



GLADIUS



## SECOND REVIEW LESSON

## LESSONS VIII-XIV

115. Give the English meanings of the following words :

ager	deus	interim	nūntius	rēmus
amicus, <i>noun</i>	dominus	lātus	ōceanus	servus
amicus, <i>adj.</i>	dōnum	liber	oppidum	socius
atque	equus	liber	parō	superō
auxilium	filius	longus	parvus	templum
bellum	finitimus	magnus	patria	tribūnus
bonus	frūmentum	meus	pilum	tuus
carrus	gladius	miser	praemium	ubi
certē	grātus	multus	probō	validus
cibus	hortus	multi	proelium	ventus
clārus	idōneus	nōn	propinquus	vester
dē	inimicus	noster	proximus	vir
dea	iniūria	novus	puer	vocō

116. Give the Latin meanings of the following words :

garden	from, concerning	strong, robust
many	where ?	native land, country
oar	son	great, large
man	war	your ( <i>sing.</i> )
call	comrade, ally	slave
god	meanwhile	aid, help
long	horse	near
sword	wind	nearest, next
goddess	boy	javelin
food	good, kind	unfriendly
much	not	new
grain	messenger	battle
approve, approve of	famous	get ready
injustice, wrong	friendly	certainly

friend	field	book
tribune	small, little	fit, suitable
your ( <i>plur.</i> )	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



A ROMAN BOY

A ROMAN GIRL

## 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	PLURAL
1. amā'bam, <i>I was loving</i>	amābā'mus, <i>we were loving</i>
2. amā'bās, <i>you were loving</i>	amābā'tis, <i>you were loving</i>
3. amā'bat, <i>he was loving</i>	amā'bant, <i>they were loving</i>

SINGULAR	PLURAL
1. monē'bam, <i>I was advising</i>	monēbā'mus, <i>we were advising</i>
2. monē'bās, <i>you were advising</i>	monēbā'tis, <i>you were advising</i>
3. monē'bat, <i>he was advising</i>	monē'bant, <i>they were advising</i>

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

*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.

**Rōmānī gladiis et pīlis pugnābant,** *the Romans were fighting with  
swords and javelins.*

*a.* Observe that **gladiis** and **pīlis** 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 ( <i>armor</i> )	lēgā'tus, -ī, m., lieutenant, ambas-
com'plēō, complēre, fill ( <i>complete</i> )	sador ( <i>legation</i> )
dēfes'sus, -a, -um, tired out, weary	pug'nō, pugnāre, fight ( <i>pugilist</i> )
Helvē'tiī, -ōrum, m. plur., Helve-	scū'tum, -ī, n., shield ( <i>escutcheon</i> )
tians	vī'cus, -ī, m., village ( <i>vicinity</i> )

## EXERCISES

124. 1. Dēmōnstrābant, parābat, complēbātis. 2. Nārrābam, vidēbās, habitābāmus. 3. Superābās, habēbātis, probābat. 4. Cantābās, liberābam, manēbātis. 5. Terrēbam, vocābat, dēlectābātis. 6. Lēgātōs convocābam. 7. Agricolae frūmentum et cibum carrīs parvīs portābant. 8. Interim gladiīs in silvīs pugnābant. 9. Scūtīs amicōs nostrōs armābāmus. 10. Lēgātum, amicum meum, vocābam. 11. Pilīs tribūnum et lēgātum in pugnā superābant. 12. Deīs dōna vestra erunt grāta. 13. Vicus proximus ōceanō erat.

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	PLURAL
1. amā'bō, <i>I shall love</i>	amā'bimus, <i>we shall love</i>
2. amā'bis, <i>you will love</i>	amā'bitis, <i>you will love</i>
3. amā'bit, <i>he will love</i>	amā'bunt, <i>they will love</i>

SINGULAR	PLURAL
1. monē'bō, <i>I shall advise</i>	monē'bimus, <i>we shall advise</i>
2. monē'bis, <i>you will advise</i>	monē'bitis, <i>you will advise</i>
3. monē'bit, <i>he will advise</i>	monē'bunt, <i>they will advise</i>

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.

1. How is the future of moneō formed?

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

### 127.

#### VOCABULARY

aedi'ficō, aedificāre, build (*edifice*)  
 ae'ger, ae'gra, ae'grum, sick  
 cum, *prep. with abl.*, with  
 cū'ra, -ae, *f.*, care, anxiety (*curator*)  
 in, *prep. with acc.*, into, to

nāvi'gium, nāvi'gī, *n.*, boat  
 pro'perō, properāre, hasten  
 quō, *adv.*, whither?  
 stu'dium, studī, *n.*, zeal, eagerness (*study*)  
 te'neō, tenēre, hold, keep (*tenant*)

## 128. The Ablative of Manner.

1. *Mārcus cum studiō labōrat, Marcus works with zeal (zealously).*
2. *Mārcus magnō cum studiō labōrat, Marcus works with great zeal.*
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 (i, f) to denote the manner of an action; but cum may be omitted if an adjective modifies the noun of the phrase.*

## EXERCISES

130. 1. *Vocābunt, complēbunt, properābunt.* 2. *Armābitne? superābit, tenēbimus.* 3. *Manēbuntne? dēmōnstrābimus, ter-rēbō.* 4. *Labōrābis, docēbitis, habēbō.* 5. *Quō properābit agricola validus?* 6. *In agrōs properābunt agricola et pueri.* 7. *In agris labōrābunt magnō cum studiō.* 8. *Cum cūrā frū-mentum in vicum portābunt.* 9. *Magnā diligentīā nāvigium aedificābitis.* 10. *Servi aegri parvō studiō labōrant.*

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.*



## LESSON XVII

### PRINCIPAL PARTS · THE PERFECT STEM · THE PERFECT INDICATIVE ACTIVE, FIRST CONJUGATION

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

PRES. IND. ACT.	PRES. INF. ACT.	PERF. IND. ACT.	PERF. PASS. PART.
<b>amō</b>	<b>amāre</b>	<b>amāvī</b>	<b>amātus</b>

*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 *-ī* 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	PERSONAL ENDINGS OF PERFECT TENSE
1. <i>amā'vī, I have loved, I loved</i>	<i>-ī</i>
2. <i>amāvis'tī, you have loved, etc.</i>	<i>-istī</i>
3. <i>amā'vit, he has loved, etc.</i>	<i>-it</i>
PLURAL	
1. <i>amā'vimus, we have loved, etc.</i>	<i>-imus</i>
2. <i>amāvis'tis, you have loved, etc.</i>	<i>-istis</i>
3. <i>amāvērunt, they have loved, etc.</i>	<i>-ērunt</i>

*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, dedi, datus*). Inflect the perfect tense of each.

# EXERCISES

135. 1. Vocāvitne? convocāvit, superāvit. 2. Pugnāvērunt, exspectāvērunt, labōrāvērunt. 3. Properāvimus, aedificāvimus, armāvimus. 4. Laudāvine? vocāvisti, properāvistis. 5. Portāvit, dēlectāvit, dedit.

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

ar'ma, -ōrum, *n. plur.*, arms  
di'ū, *adv.*, for a long time, long  
prō, *prep. with abl.*, before, for,  
in defense of (*proced*)

Rō'mulus, -i, *m.*, Romulus  
Sabi'ni, -ōrum, *m. plur.*, the Sabines  
vul'nerō, vulnerāre, vulnerāvi, vulnerātus, wound (*vulnerable*)

# DE SABINIS

138. Rōmulus Rōmam, clārum oppidum Italiae, aedificāvit. Validi viri erant Rōmāni et patriam amābant. Saepe prō patriā pugnābant et saepe Sabīnōs armis in bellō superābant. Sabīni bona arma habēbant et magnō cum studiō pilis longis diū pugnāvērunt. Sed Rōmāni Sabīnōs fugāvērunt et multōs virōs gladiis vulnerāvērunt.

## LESSON XVIII

### THE PERFECT INDICATIVE ACTIVE, SECOND CONJUGATION THE ABLATIVE OF ACCOMPANIMENT

**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 :

PRES. IND.	PRES. INF.	PERF. IND.	PERF. PART.
compleō	complēre	complēvi	complētus
doceō	docēre	docui	doctus
habeō	habēre	habui	habitus
maneō	manēre	mānsi	mānsūrus
moneō	monēre	monui	monitus
teneō	tenēre	tenui	————
terreō	terrēre	terruī	terrītus
videō	vidēre	vidi	vīsus

*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

**140.** 1. Monuit, monuērunt, docuit. 2. Docuērunt, habuit, habuērunt. 3. Terruisti, terruistis, tenuistine? 4. Vidi. vidēruntne? mānsimus. 5. Tenuit, tenuērunt, terruērunt.

**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

capti'vus, -ī, m., captive ( <i>captive</i> )	lo'cus, -ī, m. ( <i>plur. loca, n.</i> ), place ( <i>location</i> )
cau'sa, -ae, f., cause, reason	peri'culum, -ī, n., peril, danger ( <i>peril</i> )
hi'emō, hiemāre, hiemāvī, hiemā- tūrus, <sup>1</sup> spend the winter	

EXERCISES

145. 1. Puerī carrum nostrum frūmentō complēvērunt.  
2. Cum cūrā puellam aegram certē portāvērunt. 3. Scūta et gladiōs captīvōrum prō portis vidī. 4. Locus proeliō idōneus nōn erat. 5. Lēgātus cum multis virīs in Germāniam prope-rāvit. 6. Causam bellī dēmōnstrābit. 7. In Graeciā cum amicis vestris hiemāvī. 8. Magnō cum periculō mānsērunt.

146. 1. The swords and the javelins frightened the cap-tives. 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.

<sup>1</sup> Future active participle (441, a). This form, if it occurs, is given in the principal parts where the perfect passive participle is not in use.

## LESSON XIX

### THE DEMONSTRATIVE IS · THE PERFECT INDICATIVE OF SUM

**147. The Demonstrative Is.** The demonstrative *is*, *this*, *that*, plur. *these*, *those*, is declined as follows :

	SINGULAR				PLURAL		
	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.		MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	is	e'a	id		iī (e'ī)	e'ae	e'a
<i>Gen.</i>	e'ius	e'ius	e'ius		eō'rum	eā'rum	eō'rum
<i>Dat.</i>	e'ī	e'ī	e'ī		iīs (e'īs)	iīs (e'īs)	iīs (e'īs)
<i>Acc.</i>	e'um	e'am	id		e'ōs	e'ās	e'a
<i>Abl.</i>	e'ō	e'ā	e'ō		iīs (e'īs)	iīs (e'īs)	iīs (e'īs)

*a.* *ī* and *iīs* are pronounced as monosyllables, *ī* and *īs*.

**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.

- Is agricolās convocāvit, this (or that) man called the farmers together.*
- Is servus cum diligentīā labōrat, 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. *fu'ī, I have been, was*
2. *fuis'tī, you have been, were*
3. *fu'it, he has been, was*

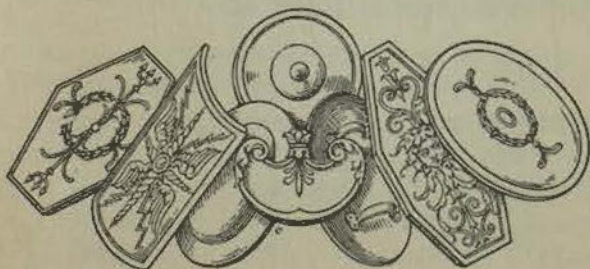
## PLURAL

- fu'imus, we have been, were*
- fuis'tis, you have been, were*
- fuērunt, they have been, were*

## EXERCISES

**150.** 1. *Id scūtum vidi.* 2. *Is gladius est meus.* 3. *Ea pugna erit longa.* 4. *Eō gladiō pugnābō.* 5. *Ei captivō cibum dedit.* 6. *Id erat tuum.* 7. *Periculum eōrum lēgātōrum dēmōnstrābat.* 8. *In Germāniā et in terrā Helvētiōrum fuimus.* 9. *Fuitne tua filia aegra?* 10. *Dominus eius servī fuit dēfessus.* 11. *Ea victōria Rōmānōs dēlectāvit.* 12. *Cum eō amicō in Britanniam properābam.* 13. *Ubi fuistis?*

**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.



SCUTA



## LESSON XX

### THE INTERROGATIVE *QUIS*

**152. The Uses of the Interrogative *Quis*.** The interrogative *quis* (*quī*), *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:

SINGULAR			PLURAL		
	MASC. AND FEM.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>quis</i>	<i>quid</i>	<i>quī</i>	<i>quae</i>	<i>quae</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>cu'ius</i>	<i>cu'ius</i>	<i>quō'rum</i>	<i>quā'rum</i>	<i>quō'rum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>cui</i>	<i>cui</i>	<i>qui'bus</i>	<i>qui'bus</i>	<i>qui'bus</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>quem</i>	<i>quid</i>	<i>quōs</i>	<i>quās</i>	<i>quae</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>quō</i>	<i>quō</i>	<i>qui'bus</i>	<i>qui'bus</i>	<i>qui'bus</i>

*a.* Which forms have you already learned?

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

	SINGULAR		
	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>quī</i>	<i>quae</i>	<i>quod</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>cu'ius</i>	<i>cu'ius</i>	<i>cu'ius</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>cui</i>	<i>cui</i>	<i>cui</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>quem</i>	<i>quam</i>	<i>quod</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>quō</i>	<i>quā</i>	<i>quō</i>

*a.* Decline together *quī captivus*; *quae causa*; *quod periculum*.

## EXERCISES

155. 1. Quī id templum aedificāvērunt? 2. Quī lēgātī eōs virōs armāvērunt? 3. Quid in eō agrō est? 4. Cui dat Mārcus id praeium? 5. Quibus terris est Britannia proxima? 6. Quem laudātis? 7. Quem librum laudāvit Cornēlia? 8. Quō gladiō captivum vulnerāvērunt? 9. Quod periculum nārrās?



MARS

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

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

## DE DEIS ROMANORUM

158. Mars, prōavus (*the ancestor*) Rōmānōrum, arma et proelia et bella amābat. Rōmulus et Remus, filiī dei armōrum, Rōmam aedificāvērunt. Itaque proelia et bella animōs Rōmānōrum dēlectāvērunt. Mercurium et Neptūnum et Vestam Rōmānī adōrābant. Mercurius, nūntius deōrum, imperia deōrum incolis terrārum (*the earth*) nārrābat. Neptūnum, deum aquārum et oceani, nautae adōrābant. Fēminae Vestam, deam foci (*hearth*), adōrābant et ei deae multa dōna parābant.

## LESSON XXI

### 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 *-a-* 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)*

*hodiē, adv., to-day*

*olim, adv., once, formerly*

*tum, adv., then*

*dūcō, dūcere, dūxī, ductus, lead (conduct)*

*emō, emere, ēmī, ēmptus, buy (preemption)*

*mittō, mittere, mīsī, missus, send (remit)*

*regō, regere, rēxī, rēctus, rule, manage (regent)*

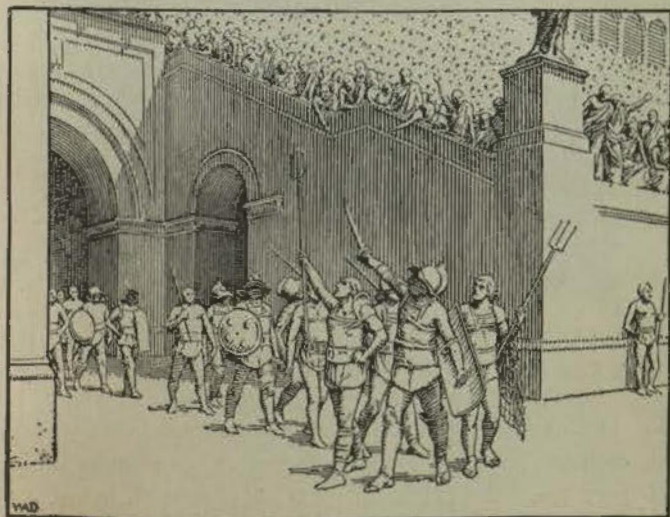
#### EXERCISES

**161.** 1. *Regit, regēbat, reget.* 2. *Emō, emēbam, emam.* 3. *Dūcunt, dūcent, dūcēbat.* 4. *Rēxit, rēxērunt, dūxit.* 5. *Dūxērunt, ēmistī, ēmistis.* 6. *Mīsī, mīsimus, mīsīt.* 7. *Mittimus,*



mittunt, mittent. 8. Is agricola multōs agrōs habet. 9. Frūmentum in oppidum magnum nāvigiis mittet. 10. Frūmentum in vicum equis validis mittet. 11. Quis eōs equōs in viā dūcet? 12. Fīlii agricolae, Mārcus et Galba, equōs dūxērunt et hodiē dūcent. 13. Tum arma nova ement. 14. Ōlim Rōmāni Italiām bene rēxērunt.

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 :

adōrō	causa	hiemō	mittō	regō
aedificō	compleō	hodiē	nāvigium	scūtum
aeger	cum	imperium	ōlim	studium
animus	cūra	in	periculum	teneō
arma	dēfessus	is	prō	tum
armō	diū	itaque	properō	vīcus
bene	dūcō	lēgātus	pugnō	vulnerō
captivus	emō	locus	quō	

164. Give the Latin meanings of the following words :

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

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  | 3. Ablative of accompaniment |
| 2. Ablative of manner |                              |



A RACE IN THE CIRCUS MAXIMUS



## LESSON XXII

### READING LESSON

168.

#### VOCABULARY

āla, -ae, *f.*, wing  
 cēra, -ae, *f.*, wax  
 Crēta, -ae, *f.*, Crete  
 Daedalus, -ī, *m.*, Dædalus, father  
     of Icarus  
 iam, *adv.*, now, already  
 Īcarus, -ī, *m.*, Icarus  
 -que, *conj.*, *enditic* (22), and  
 quoque, *adv.*, also, too  
 aptō, aptāre, aptāvī, aptātus, fit,  
     fit to, adjust (*adapt*)  
 cōfirmō, cōfirmāre, cōfirmāvī,

cōfirmātus, strengthen, en-  
     courage (*confirmation*)  
 dēcidō, dēcidere, dēcidī, —, fall  
     off, fall down (*deciduous*)  
 fingō, fingere, finxī, fictus, fash-  
     ion, devise (*fiction*)  
 postulō, postulāre, postulāvī, pos-  
     tulātus, demand (*postulate*)  
 solvō, solvere, solvī, solūtus, loose  
     (*solve*)  
 volō, volāre, volāvī, volātūrus, fly  
     (*volatile*)

169.

#### DE ICARO

MARCUS. Fābulam bonam amicus meus hodiē nārrāvit.

IULIA. Dē quō nārrāvit amicus tuus?

MARCUS. Dē Īcarō, Daedali filiō, puerō miserō.

IULIA. Ubi habitābat Īcarus? In Britannīā?

MARCUS. Nōn in Britannīā habitābat, sed in Crētā, insulā magnā et clārā. Daedalus filiō ālās finxit et parāvit. Eās ālās Īcarō magnā cum cūrā cērā aptāvit. Ālae Īcarō grātae erant. Tum Daedalus puerum volāre (*to fly*) docuit, sed altius (*too high*) volāvit Īcarus. Itaque sōl (*the sun*) cēram solvit, et ālae dēcidērunt.

IULIA. Sed quid dē Īcarō?

MARCUS. Īcarus quoque dēcidit in ōceanum.

IULIA. Ēheu (*alas*), miserum Īcarum!

## ROMANI PRO SOCIIS PUGNANT

170. Quod iniūriæ multae fuērunt, socii nostri auxilium postulant. Itaque Rōmāni lēgātum cum viris in terram Helvētiōrum mittent. Is lēgātus iam virōs convocāvit in oppidum. Cibum et carrōs ēmit et virōs gladiis scūtisque armāvit. Socii interim frūmentum parāvērunt. Hodiē lēgātus animōs virōrum cōfirmābit. Tum in agrōs finitimōs virōs dūcet et proelium exspectābit. Locus eius proeli propinquus Helvētiis est. Nostri viri magnō cum studiō prō sociis pugnābunt et Helvētiōs superābunt. Multōs captivōs in oppidum dūcent. Ei captivi in vicis nostris hiemābunt.



ICARUS IN OCEANUM DECIDIT

## LESSON XXIII

### 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 :

	<b>rēx, m.</b> <i>king</i>	<b>mīles, m.</b> <i>soldier</i>	<b>virtūs, f.</b> <i>valor</i>	<b>caput, n.</b> <i>head</i>	CASE ENDINGS M. AND F. N.	
			SINGULAR			
<i>Nom.</i>	rēx	mīles	virtūs	caput	-s or —	—
<i>Gen.</i>	rēgis	mīlitis	virtūtis	capitis	-is	-is
<i>Dat.</i>	rēgī	mīlitī	virtūtī	capitī	-ī	-ī
<i>Acc.</i>	rēgem	mīlitem	virtutem	caput	-em	—
<i>Abl.</i>	rēge	mīlite	virtute	capite	-e	-e
			PLURAL			
<i>Nom.</i>	rēgēs	mīlitēs	virtūtēs	capita	-ēs	-a
<i>Gen.</i>	rēgum	mīlitum	virtutum	capitum	-um	-um
<i>Dat.</i>	rēgibus	mīlitibus	virtutibus	capitibus	-ibus	-ibus
<i>Acc.</i>	rēgēs	mīlitēs	virtūtēs	capita	-ēs	-a
<i>Abl.</i>	rēgibus	mīlitibus	virtutibus	capitibus	-ibus	-ibus

*a.* 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, *capital*, **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 **-tās**, **-tūs**, 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 **rēx**, stem **rēg-**; or in a liquid (**l, r**), as **soror**, stem **sorōr-**; or in a nasal (**m, n**), as **homō**, stem **homīn-**.

## 172.

## VOCABULARY

<b>caput, capitis, n.</b> , head ( <i>capital</i> )	<b>lapis, lapidis, m.</b> , stone ( <i>dilapidate</i> )
<b>dux, ducis, m.</b> , leader, general ( <i>conductor</i> )	<b>mīles, mīlitis, m.</b> , soldier ( <i>military</i> )
<b>eques, equitis, m.</b> , horseman ( <i>equestrian</i> )	<b>pedes, peditis, m.</b> , foot soldier ( <i>pedestrian</i> )
<b>et . . . et, conj.</b> , both . . . and	<b>rēx, rēgis, m.</b> , king ( <i>regal</i> )
<b>fortiter, adv.</b> , bravely	<b>virtūs, virtūtis, f.</b> , valor courage ( <i>virtue</i> )

## EXERCISES

173. 1. Rēgem et ducem hodiē vidī. 2. Capita multōrum peditum vidimus. 3. Et rēgēs et ducēs militēs nostrōs dūxērunt. 4. Etiam equitēs prō rēge et duce fortiter pugnābant. 5. Virtūte et studiō<sup>1</sup> sociōs superāvērunt. 6. Lapidibus et pilis multōs agricolās vulnerāvērunt. 7. Virtūs equitum atque studium peditum lēgātum certē dēlectābit.<sup>2</sup> 8. Quis iis equitibus scūta emet? 9. Nostrōs militēs in silvās quoque mīsimus.

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.

<sup>1</sup> Observe that the ablative of an abstract noun may express means.

<sup>2</sup> 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 -iō. 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 *capiō*, *take* (661).

a. Wherein does the inflection of *capiō* differ from that of *regō* in the present? in the imperfect? in the future?

b. Verbs in -iō, with the infinitive in -ere, are conjugated like *capiō*. Like *capiō* inflect in the same tenses *fugiō* and *iaciō* (176).

176.

### VOCABULARY

**ā (ab)**, *prep. with abl.*, away from, from, by (*avert*)

**ad**, *prep. with acc.*, to, toward (*adhere*)

**conloquium**, **conlo'quī**, *n.*, conference, interview (*colloquial*)

**ē (ex)**, *prep. with abl.*, out of, from (*exit*)

**mūrus**, **-ī**, *m.*, wall (*mural*)

**pēs**, **pedis**, *m.*, foot (*pedal*)

**capiō**, **capere**, **cēpi**, **captus**, *take*, capture, receive (*captive*)

**dimittō**, **dimittere**, **dīmisi**, **dīmissus**, *send away* (*dismiss*)

**fugiō**, **fugere**, **fūgi**, **fugitūrus**, *flee*, run away (*fugitive*)

**iaciō**, **iacere**, **iēcī**, **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 properant**, *the soldiers are hastening away from the village.*
2. **Militēs ex vicō properant**, *the soldiers are hastening out of the village.*
3. **Militēs dē vicō properant**, *the soldiers are hastening from (down from) the village.*

a. Observe that the phrases *ab vicō*, *ex vicō*, and *dē vicō* denote the place from which the motion is directed. This usage is known as the *Ablative of Place from Which*. *Ab vicō* (1) indicates that the soldiers started from the vicinity of the village; while *ex vicō* (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 ā (ab), dē, ē (ex).*

**179. The Accusative of Place to Which.**

1. *Lēgātōs in oppidum misērunt, they sent ambassadors into the town.*

2. *Lēgātōs ad oppidum misērunt, 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**

**181.** 1. *Capiet, capit, capiunt.* 2. *Iaciō, iaciam, iaciēbam.* 3. *Cēpērunt, iēcit, iēcimus.* 4. *Fūgimus, fugimus, dimisimus.* 5. *Ex conloquiō fugiunt.* 6. *Ab vicō in agrōs fugient.* 7. *Dē oppidō ad oceanum fūgit.* 8. *Quī litterās ad rēgem misērunt?* 9. *Dē mūrīs eius oppidi pīla iēcērunt.* 10. *Dēfessōs militēs ex proeliō dimisit.* 11. *Cūr ab eō locō fugis?* 12. *Carrōs nostrōs capient.*

**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.



## LESSON XXV

### THE ABLATIVE OF CAUSE · PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES EXPRESSING CAUSE

183.

#### VOCABULARY

centuriō, centuriōnis, <i>m.</i> , centurion	inopia, -ae, <i>f.</i> , want, lack
corpus, corporis, <i>n.</i> , body ( <i>cor- poral</i> ) <sup>1</sup>	ob, <i>prep. with acc.</i> , on account of
doleō, dolēre, dolui, doliūrus, grieve ( <i>doleful</i> )	pater, patris, <i>m.</i> , father ( <i>paternal</i> )
explōrātor, explōrātōris, <i>m.</i> , scout ( <i>explore</i> )	propter, <i>prep. with acc.</i> , on account of
homō, hominis, <i>m.</i> , man ( <i>homicide</i> )	soror, sorōris, <i>f.</i> , sister ( <i>sorority</i> )
	vulnus, vulneris, <i>n.</i> , wound ( <i>vul- nerable</i> )

*a.* Decline centuriō miser, corpus magnum, homō dēfessus, 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 dēfessi, *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 *dē* or *ex* with the ablative:

<sup>1</sup> See 171, *a.*

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

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

## EXERCISES

187. 1. *Multis dē causis Rōmānī auxilium nōn misērunt.* 2. *Lapidibus pilisque eōs hominēs vulnerāvērunt.* 3. *Multa vulnera in capitibus et in corporibus habent.* 4. *Hodiē patrēs vulneribus filiōrum dolēbunt.* 5. *Dux noster magnā victoriā centuriōnēs laudābit.* 6. *Periculum explorātōrū militēs terruit.* 7. *Tum in mūrōs oppidi ob iniuriās nōn fugiēbātis.* 8. *Propter inopiam cibī<sup>1</sup> magnō in periculō fuimus.* 9. *Lēgātus equitēs et peditēs ad conloquium dūxit.*



CENTURIO

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.

<sup>1</sup> 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*.

## LESSON XXVI

### 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 *-rs*.
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 :

<i>hostis</i> , m., <i>enemy</i>	<i>mare</i> , n., <i>sea</i>	<i>cohors</i> , f., <i>cohort</i>	<i>mōns</i> , m., <i>mountain</i>
STEM <i>hosti-</i>	STEM <i>mari-</i>	STEM <i>cohorti-</i>	STEM <i>monti-</i>
SINGULAR			
<i>Nom.</i> <i>hos'tis</i>	<i>ma're</i>	<i>co'hors</i>	<i>mōns</i>
<i>Gen.</i> <i>hos'tis</i>	<i>ma'ris</i>	<i>cohor'tis</i>	<i>mon'tis</i>
<i>Dat.</i> <i>hos'ti</i>	<i>ma'ri</i>	<i>cohor'ti</i>	<i>mon'ti</i>
<i>Acc.</i> <i>hos'tem</i>	<i>ma're</i>	<i>cohor'tem</i>	<i>mon'tem</i>
<i>Abl.</i> <i>hos'te</i>	<i>ma'ri</i>	<i>cohor'te</i>	<i>mon'te</i>



## PLURAL

<i>Nom.</i>	hos'tēs	ma'ria	cohor'tēs	mon'tēs
<i>Gen.</i>	hos'tium	ma'rium	cohor'tium	mon'tium
<i>Dat.</i>	hos'tibus	ma'ribus	cohor'tibus	mon'tibus
<i>Acc.</i>	hos'tīs (-ēs)	ma'ria	cohor'tīs (-ēs)	mon'tīs (-ēs)
<i>Abl.</i>	hos'tibus	ma'ribus	cohor'tibus	mon'tibus

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

cīvis, cīvis (civi-), <i>m.</i> , citizen ( <i>civil</i> )	mare, maris (mari-), <i>n.</i> , sea ( <i>maritime</i> )
cohors, cohortis (cohorti-), <i>f.</i> , cohort	mōns, montis (monti-), <i>m.</i> , mountain ( <i>mount</i> )
collis, collis (colli-), <i>m.</i> , hill	nāvis, nāvis (nāvi-), <i>f.</i> , ship ( <i>navigate</i> )
finis, finis (fini-), <i>m.</i> , end; <i>plur.</i> , territories ( <i>finish</i> )	urbs, urbis (urbi-), <i>f.</i> , city ( <i>urban</i> )
hostis, hostis (hosti-), <i>m.</i> , enemy ( <i>hostile</i> )	
ignis, ignis (igni-), <i>m.</i> , fire ( <i>ignite</i> )	

## EXERCISES

191. 1. Victōria hostium cīvis urbis Rōmae terruit. 2. Collis et montis Italiae nōn vidi. 3. Explōrātōrēs et centuriōnēs ex finibus Sabinōrum fūgērunt. 4. Rōmānī multās nāvis et nāvigia in mari habuērunt. 5. Magnō periculō cīvēs cibum frūmentumque in urbem portant. 6. Cohortēs quoque mittēmus et hostis superābimus. 7. Propinquum monti erat oppidum. 8. Virtūs cīvium grāta duci fuit.

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.

## LESSON XXVII

### THE ACCUSATIVE AND THE ABLATIVE WITH PREPOSITIONS ADJECTIVES USED AS NOUNS

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

<b>ad</b> , to, toward, against ( <i>adverse</i> )	<b>among</b> (of more than two ob-
<b>ante</b> , before, in front of ( <i>anteced-</i>	<b>jects</b> ) ( <i>intervene</i> )
<i>ent</i> )	<b>ob</b> , on account of, because of
<b>apud</b> , near, with, among	<b>per</b> , through ( <i>perennial</i> )
<b>contrā</b> , against ( <i>contradict</i> )	<b>post</b> , after, behind ( <i>postpone</i> )
<b>in</b> , into, against ( <i>inspire</i> )	<b>propter</b> , on account of, because of
<b>inter</b> , between (of two objects),	<b>trāns</b> , across ( <i>transatlantic</i> )

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

<b>ā</b> , ab, away from, from, by ( <i>abla-</i>	<b>in</b> , in, at, on ( <i>insist</i> )
<i>tive</i> )	<b>prō</b> , in front of, in behalf of ( <i>pro-</i>
<b>cum</b> , with ( <i>compete</i> )	<i>ted</i> )
<b>dē</b> , down from, concerning ( <i>depose</i> )	<b>sine</b> , without ( <i>sinecure</i> )
<b>ē</b> , ex, out of, from ( <i>expose</i> )	

*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 **dē** or **ex** is used in certain phrases (as, **multis dē causis**, *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 **ob** or **propter** with the accusative, or use the ablative of cause.



EQUES ROMANUS

### 196. Adjectives used as Nouns.

Adjectives are often used as nouns (III, f); as, **amicus**, -i, m., *a friend*, from **amicus**, a, -um, *friendly*; **multa**, -ōrum, n., *many things*, from **multi**, -ae, -a, *many*. So also **finitimi**, *neighbors*, and **nostrī**, *our men*.

### EXERCISES

197. 1. **Nostrī centuriōnem inter captivōs vidērunt.** 2. **Finitimī propter eam victōriam Rōmānōrum dolent.** 3. **Cūr cohortēs per silvās ad oppidum fugiēbant?** 4. **Cum cūrā vestrās filiās libris docuistis.** 5. **Equitēs et peditēs ante portam sunt.** 6. **Sine periculō in urbe manēbimus.** 7. **Atque multa ex eā urbe portāvērunt.** 8. **Trāns agrum lātum explorātōrēs dūcit.** 9. **In prōvinciā cum multis militibus fuit.**

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.



# LESSON XXVIII

## READING LESSON

199.

### VOCABULARY

**exemplum**, -ī, *n.*, example  
**factum**, -ī, *n.*, act, deed (*fact*)  
**Horātius**, **Horāti**, *m.*, Horatius, a Roman  
**nam**, *conj.*, for  
**paucī**, -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**, -ī, *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*)  
**dēfendō**, **dēfendere**, **dēfendī**, **dēfēnsus**, defend (*defense*)  
**obsidēō**, **obsidēre**, **obsēdī**, **obsessus**, besiege  
**servō**, **servāre**, **servāvī**, **servātus**, save, protect (*preserve*)  
**sustineō**, **sustinere**, **sustinuī**, **sustentus**, hold up, sustain, hold in check

## HORATIUS PONTEM DEFENDIT

**200.** Porsena, Rōmānōrum hostis, rēx fuit clārus. Ōlim urbem Rōmam obsidēbat. Magnus erat terror Rōmānōrum, quod Porsena multōs milites habēbat. Timidae fēminae in templis deōs adorābant. Sed virtūs validi viri Rōmam dēfendit. Nam paucis cum sociis prō ponte Subliciō Horātius hostis sustinuit. Civēs interim ā tergō pontem solvunt et rescindunt (*break down*). Tum sociōs Horātius dimittit et pontem contrā hostis dēfendit. Tandem dēcidit pōns, et inter pila hostium Horātius in Tiberim dēsilit (*jumps down*) et ad sociōs natat. Id exemplum virtūtis Rōmam servāvit. Hodiē facta Horāti laudāmus.

201.

VOCABULARY

contendō, contendere, contendī, contentus, struggle ( <i>contend</i> )	incolō, incolere, incolui, —, dwell in, inhabit
cotidianus, -a, -um, daily	magnopere, <i>adv.</i> , greatly
ferē, <i>adv.</i> , almost	nātiō, nātiōnis, <i>f.</i> , race, people, tribe ( <i>national</i> )
Gallia, -ae, <i>f.</i> , Gaul ( <i>Gallie</i> )	nōn solum . . . sed etiam, not only . . . but also
Gallus, -ī, <i>m.</i> , a Gaul (inhabitant of Gaul)	Rhēnus, -ī, <i>m.</i> , Rhine ( <i>Rhenish</i> )
Germānī, -ōrum, <i>m. plur.</i> , Germans	timēd, timēre, timui, —, fear, dread
Hispānī, -ōrum, <i>m. plur.</i> , Spaniards	
Hispānia, -ae, <i>f.</i> , Spain	

DE NATIONIBUS EUROPÆ

202. Hispānia et Gallia et Germānia erant nātiōnēs Eurōpae. Proxima ōceanō erat Hispānia. Galli inter Hispāniam et Germāniam, Germānī trāns Rhēnum incolēbant. Germānī paucōs vicōs etiam in Galliā habēbant. Quod eae nātiōnēs hostēs erant, Rōmānī cum Hispānis et Gallis et Germānis saepe pugnāvērunt.

Inter Galliam et mare erat nova prōvincia Rōmae. Incolae eius prōvinciae iniuriās Gallōrum diū sustinuērunt. Tandem ab Rōmānis auxilium postulāvērunt; nam Helvētiōs finitimōs magnopere timēbant. Helvētīi nōn solum prōvinciae sed etiam Germānis inimici erant et cum Germānis cotidiānis ferē proeliis contendēbant.



HORATIUS PONTEM DEFENDIT

## FOURTH REVIEW LESSON

## LESSONS XXII-XXVIII

203. Give the English meanings of the following words:

ā, ab	dēcidō	homō	nāvis	rēx
ad	dēfendō	hostis	nōn solum . . .	servō
ante	dimittō	iaciō	sed etiam	sine
apud	doleō	iam	ob	solvō
capiō	dux	ignis	obsideō	soror
caput	ē, ex	incolō	pater	sustineō
centuriō	eques	inopia	pauci	tandem
civis	et . . . et	inter	pedes	tergum
cohors	exemplum	lapis	per	terror
collis	explōrātor	magnopere	pēs	timeō
cōfirmō	factum	mare	pōns	timidus
conloquium	ferē	miles	post	trāns
contendō	figō	mōns	postulō	urbs
contrā	finis	mūrus	propter	virtūs
corpus	fortiter	nam	que	volō
cotidianus	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



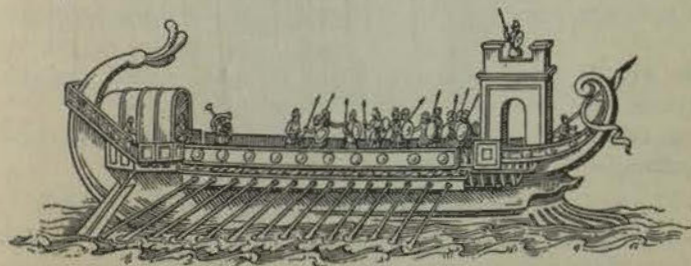
take, capture	—king	—sea	—race, people, tribe
fire	greatly	foot	end, territories
struggle	scout	flee	strengthen, encourage
man	—against	—body	—hold up, sustain, hold in check
wound	lack, want	besiege	act, deed
send away	demand	cohort	example
out of, from	—through	—almost	—save, protect
fearful			

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



NAVIS

## LESSON XXIX

### 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, **audāx**, *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, **ācer**, **ācris**, **ācre**, *keen*, *eager*.

*b.* Learn the declension of **audāx**, **brevis**, and **ācer** (644).

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

*d.* Decline **proelium ācre**, *keen battle*; **corpus breve**, *short body*; **hostis audāx**, *bold enemy*; **vir ācer**, *bold man*.

### 209.

#### VOCABULARY

**ācer**, **ācris**, **ācre**, *keen*, *eager*, *sharp*  
*(acid)*  
**audāx**, **audācis**, *bold* (*audacious*)  
**brevis**, **-e**, *short*, *brief* (*brevity*)  
**Caesar**, **Caesaris**, *m.*, *Cæsar*  
**commūnis**, **-e**, *common* (*commu-*  
*nity*)

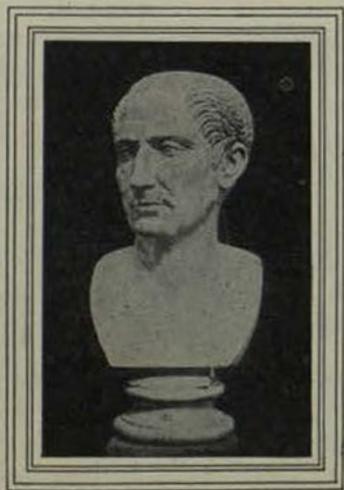
**fortis**, **-e**, *brave*, *strong* (*fortitude*)  
**gravis**, **-e**, *heavy*, *severe* (*gravity*)  
**labor**, **labōris**, *m.*, *toil*, *hardship*  
*(laborious)*  
**omnis**, **-e**, *all*, *every*, *the whole*  
*(omnipresent)*  
**potestās**, **potestātis**, *f.*, *power*

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

210. 1. Caesar dux audāx Rōmānōrum erat. 2. Magna fuit potestās eius ducis. 3. Omnēs militēs Caesarem magnopere amābant, quod hostis saepe superāvit. 4. Labōrēs militum in bellō saepe erant gravēs. 5. Hostēs multi et ācrēs erant et multa pīla contrā Rōmānōs iaciēbant. 6. Sed nostrae cohortēs propter commūne periculum nōn fūgērunt. 7. Prō Rōmā fortiter pugnāvērunt. 8. Breve erat id bellum.

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.



CAESAR



## LESSON XXX

### THE FOURTH CONJUGATION

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

*a.* Compare the inflection of **audiō** with that of **capiō**. Observe that three forms of **audiō** in the present differ in quantity from the corresponding forms of **capiō**: **audis**, **audimus**, **auditis**. In other respects the inflection is identical with that of **capiō**.

*b.* Inflect like **audiō** in the same tenses **reperiō**, *find*, and **veniō**, *come*.

#### 213.

#### VOCABULARY

**flūmen**, **flūminis**, *n.*, river (*fluent*)  
**nōbilis**, **-e**, noble, of high birth  
*(nobility)*  
**audiō**, **audīre**, **audīvī**, **auditus**, hear  
*(audible)*

**oppugnō**, **oppugnāre**, **oppugnāvī**,  
**oppugnātus**, attack (*impugn*)  
**reperiō**, **reperire**, **repperī**, **repertus**,  
*find (repertory)*  
**veniō**, **venīre**, **vēnī**, **ventūrus**, come  
*(invent)*

#### EXERCISES

**214.** 1. **Audiō**, **audiēbam**, **audiam**. 2. **Auditne?** **audiēbat**, **audiet**. 3. **Audiunt**, **audiēbant**, **audient**. 4. **Audimus**, **audiētis**. 5. **Audīvī**, **audis**, **audivērunt**. 6. **Venīs**, **venit**, **vēnistī**. 7. **Vēnit**, **venīmus**, **vēnimus**. 8. **Reperīsne?** **repperistis**, **reperitis**. 9. **Repperī**, **reperit**, **repperit**.

**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

MĀRCUS. Hodiē fābulam dē Porsenā et Horātiō audīvī.

IŪLIA. Quis fuit Porsena? Rōmānusne erat?

MĀRCUS. Porsena, rēx nōbilis, Rōmānōrum hostis ōlim fuit. Cum militibus audācibus in finis Rōmānōrum vēnit, et urbem Rōmam oppugnābat.

IŪLIA. Fūgēruntne Rōmānī ob periculum?

MĀRCUS. Magnum erat periculum urbis et civium, quod hostēs erant fortēs et ācrēs, sed Rōmānī nōn fūgērunt.

IŪLIA. Cēpitne Porsena Rōmam?

MĀRCUS. Urbem nōn cēpit, quod virtūs validi viri civis dēfendēbat. Paucis cum sociīs Horātius prō urbe fortiter pugnābat.

IŪLIA. Diūne hostēs sustinuit Horātius?

MĀRCUS. Nōn diū, quod hostēs erant multi, et multa pila iaciēbant. Tandem trāns flūmen ad sociōs natāvit. Rōmānī Horātium ob eam virtūtem laudāvērunt.



SOLDIERS MARCHING

# LESSON XXXI

## THE ABLATIVE OF TIME

217.

### VOCABULARY

aestās, aestātis, *f.*, summer  
 annus, -ī, *m.*, year (*annual*)  
 decem, *adj.*, *indecl.*, ten (*decimal*)  
 hiems, hiemis, *f.*, winter  
 hōra, -ae, *f.*, hour (*horoscope*)  
 lūx, lūcis, *f.*, light (*translucent*)  
 nox, noctis (*nocti-*), *f.*, night (*nocturnal*)  
 primus, -a, -um, first (*primary*)

secundus, -a, -um, second (*second-ary*)  
 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 aestāte et hieme labōrant, *men toil in summer and in winter.*
2. Decem annis 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

- 220.** 1. Hieme ventī in marī sunt gravēs. 2. Aestāte agricolae in agrīs labōrābant. 3. Primā lūce ad Caesarem venient. 4. Caesar bellum fortibus cum hostibus gessit. 5. Omnēs



prōvinciās paucis annis superāvit. 6. Quō tempore noctis in urbem vēnisti? 7. Secundā hōrā proeli decem explōrātōrēs capiunt. 8. Nūntius eō tempore lēgātō litterās dēmōnstrāvit.

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 Cæsar 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<sup>1</sup>

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 rogāvērunt, 'Quot sunt hostēs?' sed 'Ubi sunt?'"

3. Hostis ante pugnam Spartānō dixit: "Sōlem propter pīlōrum multitudinē et sagittārum nōn vidēbitis." "In umbrā igitur pugnābimus," respondit Spartānus.

<sup>1</sup> The meanings of words that are not given in the vocabularies of the lessons may be found in the general vocabulary.



ÆSTATE AGRICOLA IN AGRIS LABORAT

## 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. <i>amā'veram, I had loved</i>   | amāverā'mus, <i>we had loved</i>  |
| 2. <i>amā'verās, you had loved</i> | amāverā'tis, <i>you had loved</i> |
| 3. <i>amā'verat, he had loved</i>  | amā'verant, <i>they had loved</i> |

#### FUTURE PERFECT

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. <i>amā'verō, I shall have loved</i>   | amāve'rimus, <i>we shall have loved</i> |
| 2. <i>amā'veris, you will have loved</i> | amāve'ritis, <i>you will have loved</i> |
| 3. <i>amā'verit, he will have loved</i>  | amā'verint, <i>they will have loved</i> |

*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, f*) 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

civitas, civitatis, *f.*, state, clan  
 Labienus, -i, *m.*, Labienus, a Roman officer  
 populus, -i, *m.*, people (*population*)

princeps, principis, *m.*, chief (*principal*)  
 Rōmānus, -a, -um, Roman  
 tēlum, -i, *n.*, weapon

## EXERCISES

225. 1. Ēmerint, gesseram, hiemāverātis. 2. Dēmōnstrāverant, audīveris, superāverāmus. 3. Tenuerō, complēveram, armāverās. 4. Habitāveris, vocāverat, mānserō. 5. Nārāverātis, mīserās, fūgerimus. 6. Exspectāveram, doluerō, cōfirmāverit. 7. Sustinuerat, rēxeram, properāveris. 8. Labiēnus principem virtūte laudāverat. 9. Fortis homō amicōs multōs et ācris habuerit. 10. Caesar bella nōn solum in Galliā sed etiam in Britanniā gesserat. 11. Quō tempore noctis arma cēperis? 12. Galli oppida magnā cum virtūte dēfenderant. 13. Populus Rōmānus civēs eius civitātis liberāverat.



A GALLIC CHIEFTAIN

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.



## LESSON XXXIII

### THE DEMONSTRATIVES *HIC* AND *ILLE* · 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 *ā* (*ab*), *dē*, *ē* (*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, *Rōmā vēnit, he came from Rome; Rōmam vēnit, he came to Rome.* *Domus, home*, also omits the preposition: *domum vēnit, 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 *ā* (*ab*), *dē*, *ē* (*ex*); but with the names of towns, and with *domus*, the preposition is omitted.

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.*

## 231.

## VOCABULARY

Athēnae, -ārum, <i>f. plur.</i> , Athens	frāter, frātris, <i>m.</i> , brother ( <i>fraternal</i> )
Capua, -ae, <i>f.</i> , Capua	
Carthāgō, -inis, <i>f.</i> , Carthage	hic, haec, hoc, <i>dem. pron. or adj.</i> ,
Corinthus, -i, <i>f.</i> , Corinth <sup>1</sup>	this
Delphī, -ōrum, <i>m. plur.</i> , Delphi	ille, illa, illud, <i>dem. pron. or adj.</i> ,
domum, <i>acc.</i> , home, homeward	that
domō, <i>abl.</i> , from home	

## EXERCISES

232. 1. Dux illōs equitēs peditēsque Capuam misit. 2. Tandem ex Italiā Carthāginem propter commūne periculum properāvit. 3. Hi militēs Athēnis vēnerant et in Galliā pugnābant. 4. Secundā illius noctis hōrā nūntium Corinthum misit. 5. Illi lēgāti praedam Rōmam portāverant. 6. Populus audāx in hāc insulā habitāverat. 7. Huic centuriōni amicus fueram. 8. Ex his finibus omnēs principēs Delphōs fūgerant, quod illō tempore hostēs bellum parābant.

233. 1. From Delphi they had come to Athens. 2. From home my brother hastened to Corinth. 3. Cæsar 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 Cæsar with great courage. 6. This is a javelin, that is a sword.

<sup>1</sup> Most names of towns are feminine.

## LESSON XXXIV

### READING LESSON

#### VICTORIA CAESARIS

**234.** In Galliā multae et fortēs civitatēs erant. Principēs hārum civitātum potestātem imperiaque Rōmānōrum timuērunt. Multōs militēs igitur convocāverant et inter montis et collis Rōmānōs exspectābant.

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



MILITES ROMANI

ex Italiā aestāte properāvit et sine periculō in finis Gallōrum vēnit. His in locis explorātōrēs Caesaris hostēs repperērunt.

Primā lūce militēs Rōmānī Gallōs oppugnāvērunt. Ācre erat proelium. Galli lapidibus et tēlis gravibus locum dēfendēbant. Nostri pila iaciēbant et gladiis hostis sustinēbant. Tandem Galli dēfessi ob inopiam tēlōrum et vulnera trāns flūmen fūgērunt.

Decem annis Caesar multa bella in Galliā gessit et multōs captivōs Rōmam mīsit.



235.

VOCABULARY

Britanni, -ōrum, *m. plur.*, the Britons

Cassivellaunus, -i, *m.*, Cassivellaunus

obses, obsidis, *m.*, hostage

tamen, *adv.*, yet, but, nevertheless

nāvigō, nāvigāre, nāvigāvī, nāvigātus, sail (*navigation*)

occupō, occupāre, occupāvī, occupātus, seize, take possession of (*occupy*)

vāstō, vāstāre, vāstāvī, vāstātus, lay waste (*devastate*)

DE CAESARE ET BRITANNIS

236. Quod Britanni ad Gallōs auxilium saepe miserant, Caesar in insulam Britanniam nāvigāvit. Territi (*although frightened*) magnō numerō nāvium et virōrum, Britanni fortēs magnā cum virtūte prō patriā pugnāverunt. Tandem tamen ab litore fūgerunt. Post hoc proelium Rōmānī agrōs hostium vāstāverunt et oppida occupāverunt et multam praedam cēperunt. Cassivellaunus, princeps Britannōrum, lēgātōs ad Caesarem misit. Caesar obsidēs postulāvit. Cum his obsidibus et captivis multis ex Britannia in Galliam vēnit. Propter hanc victōriam magna erat potestās Rōmānōrum in Britannia.



IN BRITANNIAM CAESAR NAVIGAT

## 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:

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

*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 *amābā-* 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

**240.** 1. Amat, amātur. 2. Amābat, amābātur. 3. Amābit, amābitur. 4. Amant, amantur. 5. Amābant, amābantur. 6. Amābuntne? amābuntur? 7. Amāmus, amāmur. 8. Moneō,

moneor. 9. Monēbam, monēbar. 10. Monēbō, monēbor.  
11. Monēbitis, monēbimini. 12. Monētis, monēmini.

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, *Labiēnus praises the soldier.*

2. Miles ab Labiēnō laudātur, *the soldier is being praised by Labiēnus.*

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

244. 1. Hic puer ā frātre meō laudābātur. 2. Haec praeda Rōmam ā Caesare portābitur. 3. Ā quō nōn amātur potestās? 4. Fābulae multae dē Britannīā ab iis nūntiis nārrābuntur. 5. Oppidum ab militibus oppugnātur. 6. In hāc pugnā decem hominēs ā Gallis vulnerantur. 7. Nāvibus frūmentum portābitur.

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 :

	SINGULAR			PLURAL		
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>qui</i>	<i>quae</i>	<i>quod</i>	<i>qui</i>	<i>quae</i>	<i>quae</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>cuius</i>	<i>cuius</i>	<i>cuius</i>	<i>quorum</i>	<i>quarum</i>	<i>quorum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>cui</i>	<i>cui</i>	<i>cui</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>quem</i>	<i>quam</i>	<i>quod</i>	<i>quos</i>	<i>quas</i>	<i>quae</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>quō</i>	<i>quā</i>	<i>quō</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>	<i>quibus</i>

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

### 247. Agreement of the Relative with its Antecedent.

- Puellae quās laudāvimus bonae erant, the girls whom we praised were good.*
- Praemium quod ille homō portat laudātur, the reward which that man is bringing is praised.*
- Homō cuius gladium habet 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 *laudāvimus* 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, cōnsi'li, *n.*, advice,  
plan (*counsel*)

frūstrā, *adv.*, in vain (*frustrate*)

legiō, legiōnis, *f.*, legion (*legionary*)

māter, mātris, *f.*, mother (*mater-  
nal*)

mercātor, mercātōris, *m.*, trader,  
merchant (*merchandise*)

quī, 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. Mercātōrēs multa in Germāniam portant. 3. Hostēs ācrēs, ā quibus nostra patria vāstātur, sunt Rōmānī. 4. Iī hominēs, quōrum virtūte et cōsiliis urbs tenēbātur, domum ē bellō venient. 5. Turrēs, quae cum cūrā aedificābantur, ab hostibus vāstābuntur. 6. Obsidēs quī ā Rōmānis liberantur Athēnās properābunt. 7. Dux legiōnis 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.



MATER CUM PUERIS

## FIFTH REVIEW LESSON

## LESSONS XXIX-XXXVI

252. Give the English meanings of the following words :

ācer	decem	hōra	nox	quī
aestās	flūmen	ille	obses	reperiō
annus	fortis	labor	occupō	secundus
audāx	frāter	legiō	omnis	tamen
audiō	frūstrā	lūx	oppugnō	tēlum
brevis	gerō	māter	populus	tempus
civitās	gravis	mercātor	potestās	turris
commūnis	hic	nāvigō	prīmus	vāstō
cōsiliū	hiems	nōbilis	prīnceps	veniō

253. Give the Latin meanings of the following words :

legion	this	find
come	brother	toil, hardship
that	who, which, that, as	sail
ten	all	advice, plan
summer	mother	in vain
hostage	second	short, brief
time	brave, strong	trader
year	hour	power
river	night	chief
winter	bold	tower
first	manage, carry on, wage	yet, nevertheless
common	state, clan	heavy
light	noble, of high birth	people
weapon	attack	seize, take possession of
hear	keen, eager, sharp	lay waste

254. Decline each noun and each adjective in 252. Give the principal parts of each verb. Conjugate each verb of the fourth

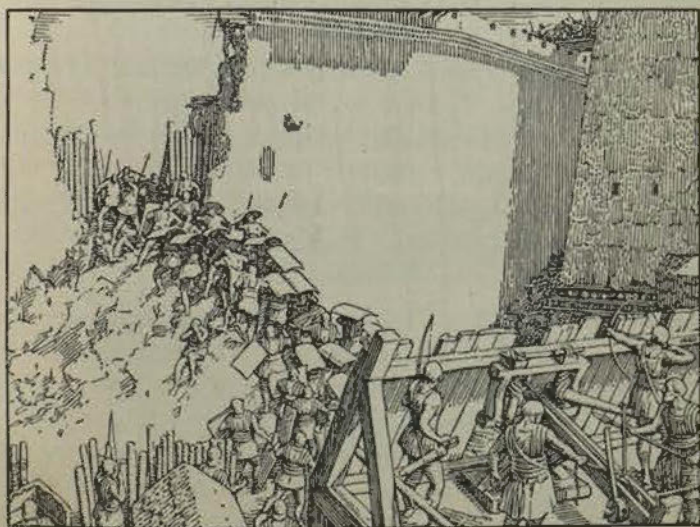


conjugation throughout the indicative mood. Make synopses (671) of each verb in the third person singular and plural. Decline *hic*, *ille*, and *qui*.

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

## LESSON XXXVII

### 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, regēbātur.* 3. *Reget, regētur.* 4. *Regunt, reguntur.* 5. *Regent, regentur.* 6. *Regis, regetis.* 7. *Regēbās, regēbāris.* 8. *Regēs, regēris.* 9. *Regimus, regimur.* 10. *Regitis, regimini.* 11. *Regam, regar.* 12. *Capiunt, capiuntur.* 13. *Capiēbat, capiēbātur.* 14. *Capiet, capiētur.* 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  
(*Lancaster*)  
cōsul, cōsulis, *m.*, consul (*con-*  
*sular*)  
nōn iam, *adv.*, no longer

pāx, pācis, *f.*, peace (*pacify*)  
recipiō, recipere, recēpi, receptus,  
receive, welcome (*recipient*)  
vincō, vincere, vicī, victus, defeat,  
conquer (*invincible*)

## EXERCISES

261. 1. Lēgātī dē pāce in castra cōsulis vērunt. 2. Iam ad cōsulem dūcuntur hī lēgātī. 3. Bene ā cōsule recipiuntur. 4. Nōn iam urbs hostium dēfenditur. 5. Tēla quae dē mūrīs iaciēbantur multōs vulnerābant. 6. Militēs cōsulis nōn saepe ā Gallis vinciuntur. 7. Pāx populō Rōmānō grāta 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.



CASTRÀ ROMANA



## LESSON XXXVIII

### THE PERSONAL AND REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

**263. The Personal Pronouns.** The personal pronouns ( $\Pi, c$ ) 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 ( $\Pi, h$ ). 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 *sui* 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.

## 268.

## VOCABULARY

cotidiē, *adv.*, dailyego, *pers. pron.*, I (*egotistic*)

interficiō, interficere, interfēci, interfectus, kill

is, ea, id, *pers. pron.*, he, she, itreliquus, -a, -um, rest of, remaining (*relic*)reliqui, -orum, *m. plur.*, the restsui, *reflex. pron.*, of himself, herself, itself, themselvestempestās, tempestātis, *f.*, weather, storm (*tempest*)tū, *pers. pron.*, you

## EXERCISES

269. 1. Scūtum eius erat grave. 2. Amīci eōrum fuerant milītēs. 3. Studium eārum laudātur. 4. Vōbiscum<sup>1</sup> propter tempestātem manēbō. 5. Contrā eōs bellum geritur. 6. Estne Mārcus tēcum? 7. Cum eā ambulābat. 8. Sine vōbīs Athēnās properābunt. 9. Nōs sumus miserī, vōs aegrī et dēfessī estis. 10. Omnia vestra cōsilia nōbis sunt grāta. 11. Pater et māter eius ab vōbīs bene recipiēbantur. 12. Reliqui principēs, qui sē armābant, ad conloquium nōn vērunt. 13. Itaque ad sē centuriōnem vocat et ei cōsiliū nārrat. 14. Cotidiē Caesar peditēs ē castris dūcēbat.

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.

<sup>1</sup> 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 *impediō*, *hinder*, and *reperiō*, *find*, in the present, imperfect, and future tenses.

#### EXERCISES

**272.** 1. Audit, auditur. 2. Audiēbat, audiēbātur. 3. Audiet, audiētur. 4. Audimus, audimur. 5. Audiēmus, audiēmur. 6. Audiam, audiar. 7. Auditis, audimini. 8. Audiētis, audiēmini. 9. Audis, audiris. 10. Audiēbam, audiēbar. 11. Audiunt, audiuntur. 12. Audiēbant, audiēbantur.

**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, aedif'cī, *n.*, building  
(*edifice*)

Coriolānus, -ī, *m.*, Coriolanus

maximē, *adv.*, greatly, very much  
(*maximum*)

statim, *adv.*, at once

Veturia, -ae, *f.*, Veturia

Volsci, -ōrum, *m.*, Volscians

dicō, dicere, dixi, dictus, say (*diction*)

impediō, impedire, impedivī, impeditus, hinder (*impede*)

incitō, incitāre, incitāvī, incitātus, arouse, impel (*incite*)

praebeō, praebēre, praebuī, praebitus, cause, furnish, show



## EXERCISES

## VETURIA, MATER CORIOLANI

275. Urbī Rōmae ōlim magnum periculum ā Volscis, qui erant populī Rōmānī hostēs audācēs, praebebātur. Volsci ā Coriolānō, Rōmānō, incitābantur et dūcebātur. Iam aedificia multa in agris ab hostibus vāstābantur. Civēs sē armābant. Urbs cibō complēbātur ā cōsule. Frūstrā hostēs impediēbantur. Tum periculō magnō Rōmānī mātrem Coriolānī dē pāce ad eum mīsērunt, quod ea ab filiō maximē amābātur. Veturia, māter Coriolānī, in castra ad filium vēnit. In castris eum repperit. Coriolānus eam vidit et dixit, "Mea patria mē et sociōs meōs vicit." Statim ab urbe fūgit cum hostibus.

## 276.

## VOCABULARY

autem, *postpositive*<sup>1</sup> 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

277. Dē Perseō multae fābulae nārrantur ā poētīs. Perseus filius fuit Iovis (642), rēgis deōrum. Avus eius Ācrisius fuit. Ille Perseum interficere volēbat<sup>2</sup>; nam propter imperia deōrum puerum timēbat. Cēpit igitur eum adhūc infāntem, et cum mātře in arcā posuit. Tum in mare arcam iēcit. Danaē, Persei māter, maximē timēbat, tempestās enim magna mare perturbābat. Perseus autem in sinū (*in the arms*) māttris dormiēbat.

<sup>1</sup> Never the first word in the sentence or clause.

<sup>2</sup> *interficere volēbat*, *wished to kill*. The infinitive used in this way is called a complementary infinitive (394).

## LESSON XL

### THE POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES · THE ABLATIVE OF SEPARATION

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

meus, -a, -um, <i>my</i>	tuus, -a, -um, <i>your</i> (sing.)
noster, -tra, -trum, <i>our</i>	vester, -tra, -trum, <i>your</i> (plur.)
suus, -a, -um, <i>his, her, its, their</i> (own), used reflexively	

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 suos 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 cibō 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 ā (ab), dē, ē (ex).*

## 283.

## VOCABULARY

postea, *adv.*, afterwards  
 suus, -a, -um, his (own), her (own),  
 its (own), their (own)  
 careō, carēre, carui, caritūrus, lack,  
 want (*caret*)  
 desistō, desistere, desisti, destitū-  
 rus, leave off, cease (*desist*)  
 intercludō, intercludere, interclusi,

interclusus, cut off, shut off  
 (*conclude*)  
 privō, privāre, privavi, privātus,  
 keep from, deprive of (*privat-*  
*tion*)  
 prohibeō, prohibēre, prohibui, pro-  
 hibitus, keep away (from), re-  
 strain (*prohibit*)

## EXERCISES

**284.** 1. Caesar autem suos milites trans flumen misit.  
 2. Caesar eius fratrem in castris reperiet. 3. Ille vir aeger  
 aquā privabatur. 4. Postea ea civitas cibō et frumentō carebat.  
 5. Ab aedificiis et pecuniā huius populi milites diū prohibuit.  
 6. Ob inopiam armōrum proeliō Germāni destiterunt. 7. Nostri,  
 qui in castra Germānōrum properaverant, eos telis privāverunt.  
 8. Flumen nostrōs viā intercludēbat. 9. Apud flumen  
 nāvigia ab hostibus eō tempore aedificābantur.

**285.** 1. Our friends lacked money. 2. The enemy will de-  
 fend their own buildings. 3. You will free us from care.  
 4. Caesar 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



## LESSON XLI

### 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 inflect 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. Viri amātī sunt, fēminae amātae sunt, bella amāta sunt. 3. Militēs 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. Auditī sumus, auditī erāmus, auditī 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

concilium, concilii, <i>n.</i> , meeting ( <i>council</i> )	imperator, imperatoris, <i>m.</i> , gen- eral, commander ( <i>emperor</i> )
ibi, <i>adv.</i> , there	mora, -ae, <i>f.</i> , delay ( <i>moratorium</i> )
impedimentum, -i, <i>n.</i> , hindrance; <i>plur.</i> , baggage ( <i>impediment</i> )	verbum, -i, <i>n.</i> , word ( <i>verbal</i> )

## EXERCISES

290. 1. Multa in Italiā oppida ā Rōmānis aedificāta sunt. 2. Paucī Germānī ibi tēlis nostrōrum interfectī sunt. 3. Tua verba ā mē audita erunt. 4. Eō tempore imperator ab impedimentis carrisque interclusus erat. 5. Bellum, quod ā Caesare gestum est, longum fuit. 6. Militēs, quī ab eō in Galliam missi sunt, frumentō caruerunt. 7. Praeda, quae ab imperatore nostrō capta erat, sine morā Rōmam portāta est. 8. In conciliō suis Caesar dixit, "Cōsilia mea ab hostibus nōn impedita sunt."

## IUPPITER PERSEUM SERVAT (CONTINUED FROM 277)

291. Iuppiter tamen haec omnia vidit, et filium suum servare cōstituit (*determined to save*). Tranquillum igitur fecit mare, et arcam ad insulam Seriphum dūxit. Huius insulae Polydectēs tum rēx erat. Postquam<sup>1</sup> arca ad litus ducta est, Danaē in harēnā dormiēbat. Post breve tempus ā virō reperta est, et ad rēgem adducta est. Ille mātrem et puerum bene recepī, et eis sēdem tūtā in finibus suis prae-buit.

<sup>1</sup> Postquam introduces a subordinate clause of time (xx, e).

# LESSON XLII

## 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:

	<i>exercitus, m.</i> <i>army</i>	<i>cornū, n.</i> <i>horn, wing</i>	CASE ENDINGS	
	SINGULAR		MASC.	NEUT.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>exerc'itus</i>	<i>cor'nū</i>	<i>-us</i>	<i>-ū</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>exerc'itūs</i>	<i>cor'nūs</i>	<i>-ūs</i>	<i>-ūs</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>exerc'itūi (-ū)</i>	<i>cor'nū</i>	<i>-ūi (-ū)</i>	<i>-ū</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>exerc'itum</i>	<i>cor'nū</i>	<i>-um</i>	<i>-ū</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>exerc'itū</i>	<i>cor'nū</i>	<i>-ū</i>	<i>-ū</i>
	PLURAL			
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>exerc'itūs</i>	<i>cor'nua</i>	<i>-ūs</i>	<i>-ua</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>exerc'ituum</i>	<i>cor'nuum</i>	<i>-uum</i>	<i>-uum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>exerc'itibus</i>	<i>cor'nibus</i>	<i>-ibus (-ubus)</i>	<i>-ibus</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>exerc'itūs</i>	<i>cor'nua</i>	<i>-ūs</i>	<i>-ua</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>exerc'itibus</i>	<i>cor'nibus</i>	<i>-ibus (-ubus)</i>	<i>-ibus</i>

*a.* A few nouns of this declension may have the dative and the ablative plural in *-ubus*; 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.

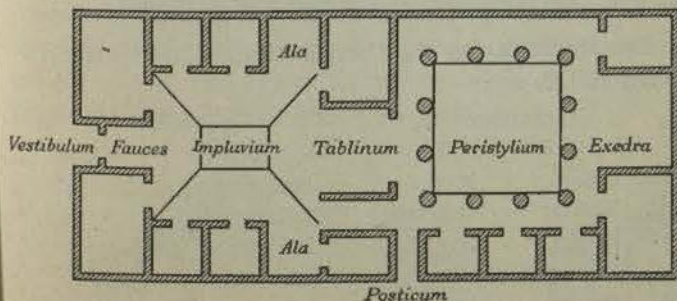
## VOCABULARY

adventus, -ūs, *m.*, coming (*advent*)commeātus, -ūs, *m.*, suppliescornū, -ūs, *n.*, horn, wing (of an army) (*cornucopia*)domus, -ūs, *f.*, house, home (*domicile*)exercitus, -ūs, *m.*, army (*exercise*)lacus, -ūs, *m.*, lake (*lake*)manus, -ūs, *f.*, hand, handful, band (of men) (*manufacture*)palūs, palūdis, *f.*, marsh, swampportus, -ūs, *m.*, harbor (*port*)mūniō, mūnīre, mūnīvi, mūnitus, fortify (*munitions*)

## EXERCISES

294. 1. Adventus legiōnum nōs dēlectat. 2. Noster exercitus tamen Germānōs commeātibus interclūsit. 3. Inter nostrōs et hostis erat lacus. 4. Cōsulēs erant exercituum Rōmānōrum imperātōrēs. 5. In cornibus diū et fortiter pugnāverant. 6. Castra Labiēni palūde et lacū mūniēbantur. 7. Graeciae in portubus nāvēs multās hieme vidimus. 8. Manūs hostium spectāvimus.

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?



PLAN OF A ROMAN HOUSE

# LESSON XLIII

## 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	COMPARATIVE
<b>lātus, -a, -um, wide</b> (BASE <i>lāt-</i> )	<b>lātiōr, lātiūs, wider</b>
<b>brevis, -e, short</b> (BASE <i>brev-</i> )	<b>breviōr, breviūs, shorter</b>
<b>audāx, bold</b> (BASE <i>audāc-</i> )	<b>audāciōr, audāciūs, bolder</b>
SUPERLATIVE	
<b>lātissimū, -a, -um, widest</b>	
<b>brevissimū, -a, -um, shortest</b>	
<b>audācissimū, -a, -um, boldest</b>	

*a.* Observe that the comparative is formed by adding to the base of the positive the endings *-ior* for the masculine and the feminine, and *-ius* for the neuter; the superlative by adding to the base of the positive *-issimū, -issima, -issimum*.

*b.* Compare *clārus, grātus, 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:

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
	M. AND F.	N.	M. AND F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>lā'tior</i>	<i>lā'tius</i>	<i>lātiō'rēs</i>	<i>lātiō'ra</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>lātiō'ris</i>	<i>lātiō'ris</i>	<i>lātiō'rum</i>	<i>lātiō'rum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>lātiō'rī</i>	<i>lātiō'rī</i>	<i>lātiō'ribus</i>	<i>lātiō'ribus</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>lātiō'rem</i>	<i>lā'tius</i>	<i>lātiō'rēs (-īs)</i>	<i>lātiō'ra</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>lātiō're</i>	<i>lātiō're</i>	<i>lātiō'ribus</i>	<i>lātiō'ribus</i>

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*)  
**iter, itineris**, *n.*, way, march, journey (642) (*itinerary*)

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

## EXERCISES

299. 1. Quod iter brevius est? 2. Quod iter brevissimum est? 3. Equitātus autem iter per vicōs propinquōs fēcerat. 4. Germānī dē senātū Rōmānō pācem petivērunt. 5. Amicitia sociōrum populō Rōmānō grātissima erit. 6. Noster exercitus impetum in (*against, upon*) hostēs faciet. 7. Hoc flūmen est lātum, sed mare lātius est. 8. Gallī in bellō certē fortissimi erant. 9. Ubi civis fortiōrēs vīdisti?

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.



ROMAN SHOES



## SIXTH REVIEW LESSON

## LESSONS XXXVII-XLIII

301. Give the English meanings of the following words :

adventus	ego	iter	praebeō
aedificium	enim	lacus	privō
amicitia	equitātus	manus	prohibeō
autem	exercitus	maximē	recipiō
careō	faciō	mora	reliqui
castra	ibi	mūniō	reliquus
commeātus	impedimentum	nōn iam	senātus
concilium	impediō	palūs	statim
cōnsul	imperātor	pāx	suī
cornū	impetus	perturbō	suus
cotidiē	incitō	petō	tempestās
dēsistō	interclūdō	pōnō	tū
dicō	interficiō	portus	verbum
domus	is	postea	vincō

302. Give the Latin meanings of the following words :

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

marsh, swamp	word	cavairy
weather, storm	consul	hindrance, baggage
receive, welcome	coming	general, commander
supplies	building	way, march, journey
there	attack	of himself, of herself, etc.
defeat, conquer	friendship	

**303.** Decline each noun in 301. Give the principal parts of each verb. Inflect those tenses of *dīcō*, *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



MILITES CASTRA MUNIUNT

## LESSON XLIV

### 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, miserum, <i>wretched</i>	miserior, miserius	miserrimus, -a, -um
ācer, ācris, ācre, <i>keen</i>	ācrior, ācrius	ācerrimus, -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, <i>easy</i>	facilior, -ius	facillimus, -a, -um
difficilis, -e, <i>hard</i>	difficilior, -ius	difficillimus, -a, -um
similis, -e, <i>like</i>	similior, -ius	simillimus, -a, -um
dissimilis, -e, <i>unlike</i>	dissimilior, -ius	dissimillimus, -a, -um

Most other adjectives in *-lis* are compared regularly : as, *nōbilis, nōbilior, nōbilissimus*.

### **308. The Partitive Genitive.**

1. Ille amicus cōpiam pecūniae 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 *ē* (*ex*) or *dē* 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*)

*cōpia*, -ae, *f.*, plenty, supply; *plur.*, troops (*cōpious*)

*lītus*, *litoris*, *n.*, shore (*littoral*)

*pars*, *partis* (*parti-*), *f.*, part (*partition*)

*quīnque*, *adj.*, *indeed.*, five (*quinquennial*)

## EXERCISES

**311.** 1. *Magna pars itineris est angusta sed facillima.* 2. *Primā lūce partem hostium in monte vidimus.* 3. *Illa omnium urbis viārum brevissima fuit.* 4. *Hominēs Britanniae hominibus Italiae dissimillimī sunt.* 5. *Statim decem ex militibus proeliō dēsistunt.* 6. *In litore fēminae dolēbant quod iter erat difficile.* 7. *Omnium Gallōrum ācerriimī atque celerrimī erant hostēs.* 8. *Difficillima saepe facillima sunt.* 9. *Cum civitātibus proximīs amīcitiā cōfirmābunt.*

**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

adulēscēns, adulēscētis, <i>m.</i> , young man ( <i>adolescent</i> )	expugnō, expugnāre, expugnāvi, expugnātus, take by storm, capture
vita, -ae, <i>f.</i> , life ( <i>vital</i> )	iūrō, iūrāre, iūrāvi, iūrātūrus, swear, take oath ( <i>abjure</i> )
appellō, appellāre, appellāvi, appellātus, call, name ( <i>appeal</i> )	

### SCIPIO ET HANNIBAL

314. Scipiō et Hannibal erant clārissimī imperātōrēs. Ille (*the former*) erat Rōmānus, quī victōriās magnās reportāvit; hic (*the latter*) Poenus, quī Rōmānōs multis pugnis vicit. Hannibal puer<sup>1</sup> ad ārās ā patre adductus est. Ibi odium iūrāvit in<sup>2</sup> Rōmānōs. Adulēscēns oppida multa in Hispāniā expugnāvit, tum Alpīs montis superāvit<sup>3</sup> Rōmānōsque saepe vicit in Italiā. Scipiō ad<sup>4</sup> Ticinum flūmen vitam patris virtūte servāvit postea-que ad<sup>4</sup> Cannās contrā Hannibalem sē fortem prae-*buit*. Bellum in Āfricam trānsportātum est ibique Scipiō Hannibalem ad<sup>4</sup> Zamam superāvit. Ā Rōmānis appellātus est Āfricānus.

315.

#### VOCABULARY

nātūra, -ae, <i>f.</i> , nature, character ( <i>natural</i> )	discēdō, discēdere, discessī, discessūrus, withdraw
omnīnō, <i>adv.</i> , wholly, altogether, entirely	pervenīō, pervenīre, pervēni, perventūrus, come through, reach, arrive
prīmum, <i>adv.</i> , first, at first	quaerō, quaerere, quaesivī, quaesitus, seek, ask ( <i>inquire</i> )
accipiō, accipere, accēpī, acceptus, receive ( <i>accept</i> )	

<sup>1</sup> puer, *when a boy.*    <sup>2</sup> in, *against.*    <sup>3</sup> superāvit, *passed over.*    <sup>4</sup> ad, *near.*

PERSEUS MEDUSAM QUAERIT (CONTINUED FROM 291)

**316.** Perseus adulēscēns ex insulā Serīphō discessit, et, postquam ad continentem vēnit, Medūsam quaesīvit. Diū frūstrā eam quaerēbat, nam nātūrā loci ignōrābat. Tandem Mercurius et Minerva ei viam dēmōstrāvērunt. Primum ad Graeās, sorōrēs Medūsae, pervēnit. Hārum auxiliō tālāria et galeam magicam accēpit. Mercurius et Minerva ei falcem et speculum dedērunt. Tum, postquam tālāria pedibus induit,<sup>1</sup> in āera<sup>2</sup> ascendit. Diū per āera volābat; tandem tamen ad eum locum vēnit ubi Medūsa cum reliquis Gorgonibus incolēbat. Gorgones mōnstra erant quārum capita anguibus omnīnō contēcta<sup>3</sup> erant. Manūs autem ex aere<sup>4</sup> erant factae.

<sup>1</sup> *pedibus induit, put on his feet.*

<sup>2</sup> *āera, acc. of āer.*

<sup>3</sup> *contēcta, from*

*contegō.* <sup>4</sup> *aere, from aes.*



SCIPIO AND HANNIBAL



## 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, <i>good</i>	melior, melius, <i>better</i>	optimus, -a, -um, <i>best</i>
magnus, -a, -um, <i>large</i>	maior, maius, <i>larger</i>	maximus, -a, -um, <i>largest</i>
malus, -a, -um, <i>bad</i>	peior, peius, <i>worse</i>	pessimus, -a, -um, <i>worst</i>
multus, -a, -um, <i>much</i>	—, plūs, <i>more</i>	plūrimus, -a, -um, <i>most</i>
multi, -ae, -a, <i>many</i>	plūrēs, plūra, <i>more</i>	plūrimī, -ae, -a, <i>most</i>
parvus, -a, -um, <i>little,</i> <i>small</i>	minor, minus, <i>less,</i> <i>smaller</i>	minimus, -a, -um, <i>least,</i> <i>smallest</i>

**318. The Declension of *Plūs*.** In the singular *plūs*, *more*, 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

centum, <i>adj.</i> , <i>indecl.</i> , a hundred ( <i>century</i> )	opera, -ae, <i>f.</i> , work, activity ( <i>opera</i> )
inferus, -a, -um, low, below (649) ( <i>inferior</i> )	quam, <i>conj.</i> , than
interdum, <i>adv.</i> , sometimes	sex, <i>adj.</i> , <i>indecl.</i> , six ( <i>sextant</i> )
malus, -a, -um, bad ( <i>malice</i> )	superus, -a, -um, high, above (649) ( <i>superior</i> )

## EXERCISES

**323.** 1. In inferiorem partem prōvinciae sex legiōnēs ā Caesare dūcuntur. 2. Viae urbis nostrae pedibus multis angustiorēs sunt. 3. Maximae manūs hostium convocatae erant et Rōmānōs itinere prohibēbant. 4. Dē locis superioriōribus plūrima tēla iēcērunt. 5. Illa turris decem pedibus altior quam mūrus est. 6. Minōra castra ā centum militibus dēfendēbantur. 7. Tua operae pars est maior quam mea. 8. Interdum amīci nōbis cōsiliū malum dant. 9. Summū montem<sup>1</sup> videō. 10. Italiae pars inferior propter multās Graecōrum urbēs Magna Graecia appellābātur; superior pars Italiae, quod ibi Galli incolēbant, Gallia Cisalpina vel (*or*) Gallia Citerior appellābātur.

**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.

<sup>1</sup> summum montem, *top of the mountain.*

## LESSON XLVII

### 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, *cārē*, *dearly*, from *cārus*, *dear*; *miserē*, *wretchedly*, from *miser*, *wretched*; *ācriter*, *eagerly*, from *ācer*, *eager*; but most adjectives of one ending add *-ter* to the base: as, *audācter*, from *audāx*.

*a.* Form adverbs from *grātus*, *lātus*, *longus*, *liber*, *aeger*, *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 *facilis*.

### 327. The Comparison of Adverbs.

POSITIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
<i>cārē</i>	<i>cārius</i>	<i>cārissimē</i>
<i>miserē</i>	<i>miserius</i>	<i>miserrimē</i>
<i>ācriter</i>	<i>ācrius</i>	<i>ācerrimē</i>
<i>facile</i>	<i>facilius</i>	<i>facillimē</i>
<i>bene</i>	<i>melius</i>	<i>optimē</i>
<i>male</i>	<i>peius</i>	<i>pessimē</i>
<i>multum</i>	<i>plūs</i>	<i>plūrimum</i>

*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, diūtissime*), *adv.*, long

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

liberi, -ōrum, *m. plur.*, children  
(*liberty*)

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

subitō, *adv.*, suddenly

praemittō, praemittere, praemisi,  
praemissus, send ahead (*pre-  
mise*)

relinquō, relinquere, reliquī, relic-  
tus, leave behind, leave (*relin-  
quish*)

## EXERCISES

329. 1. Patrēs et matrēs suōs liberōs maximē amant. 2. Eis cōsilia optima dant et prō eis diligentissimē labōrant. 3. Tum in illam silvam amplam, quam hinc vidēmus, multitudinem peditum praemittēmus. 4. Ex hōc summō monte facile videō sex urbēs centumque viās. 5. In imis terrae partibus sunt flūmina minima. 6. Diūtius lacū quam montibus impeditae sunt cōpiae nostrae. 7. Plūrīmī milītēs apud portum relictī erant; reliquī impetum in hostis subitō fēcērunt. 8. Arboribus et lapidibus mūrōs facient. 9. Hoc flūmen centum pedibus lātius est quam illud.

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*).



GALLIC SWORD

## 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 :

	SING.	PLUR.	SING.	PLUR.	CASE ENDINGS	
<i>Nom.</i>	di'ēs	di'ēs	rēs	rēs	-ēs	-ēs
<i>Gen.</i>	diē'i	diē'rum	re'i	rē'rum	-ēi	-ērum
<i>Dat.</i>	diē'i	diē'bus	re'i	rē'bus	-ēi	-ēbus
<i>Acc.</i>	di'em	di'ēs	rem	rēs	-em	-ēs
<i>Abl.</i>	di'ē	diē'bus	rē	rē'bus	-ē	-ēbus

*a.* The vowel *e* of the case endings is regularly long. It is shortened, however, in the ending *-ēi* after a consonant, and in the ending *-em*: as, *rēi* 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*, *fidēs*, and *spēs*.

### 332. The Accusative of Extent.

1. *Decem annōs urbs oppugnābātur*, 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.*

## 334.

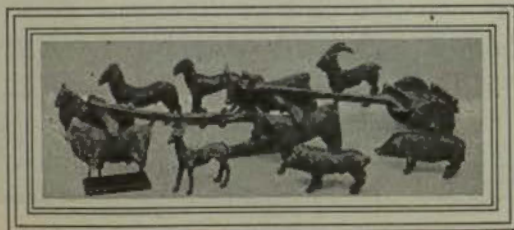
## VOCABULARY

aciēs, -ēī, <i>f.</i> , line of battle	rēs, -ēī, <i>f.</i> , thing, event, fact
altus, -a, -um, high, deep ( <i>alto</i> )	( <i>reality</i> )
diēs, -ēī, <i>m.</i> , day ( <i>diary</i> )	spēs, -ēī, <i>f.</i> , hope
fidēs, -ēī, <i>f.</i> , trust, confidence	instruō, instruere, instrūxī, in-
( <i>fidelity</i> )	strūctus, draw up, marshal
plānitīēs, -ēī, <i>f.</i> , plain ( <i>plane</i> )	( <i>instruct</i> )
posterus, -a, -um, next (649)	castra pōnere, to pitch camp

## EXERCISES

335. 1. Caesar castra summō in monte primum posuit. 2. Castra summō in monte ā Caesare posita sunt. 3. Hinc hostēs magnā in plānitīē visī sunt. 4. Inter hunc montem et illam plānitiem erat flūmen, quod centum pedēs lātum et quīnque pedēs altum erat. 5. Caesar autem aciem instrūxit et impetum hostium expectābat. 6. Eius equitēs maiōrem partem diēi in cornibus manēbant. 7. Sed hostēs impetum nōn fēcērunt, quod parvam victōriæ spem habuērunt. 8. Tum adulēscentēs frūmentō plūris diēs caruērunt. 9. Collēs post castra nostra multīs pedibus altiōrēs sunt.

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.



AN OFFERING TO THE GODS



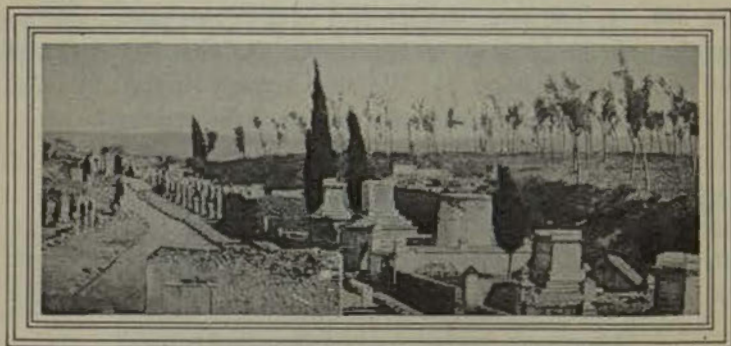
## LESSON XLIX

### READING LESSON

#### A LETTER FROM POMPEII

337. Si tū valēs, bene est; ego quoque valeō. Hās litterās ad tē laetus<sup>1</sup> scribō. Medici cōsiliō cum parentibus in Italiā hiemāvi. Apud<sup>2</sup> vōs nivēs (*snow*) omnia complent, sed nōs hic nivēs rārō vidēmus. Āēr est lēnissimus; caelum ridet. Interdum in litore ambulō vel in hortis amplis errō, nam grāmen arborēsque iam virent. Hinc videō Vesuvium montem, hinc tōtam ferē urbem, hinc pulchrās insulās in mari sitās.<sup>3</sup> Linguae Latinae cotidiē multum operae dō. Eam linguam multō facilius quam Graecam discō. Sed iam finem faciam epistulae; mox cōram omnia tibi nārrābō. Valē,<sup>4</sup> mi amice.<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *laetus*, gladly. <sup>2</sup> *apud*, with. <sup>3</sup> *sitās*, situated. <sup>4</sup> *valē*, farewell. This form is the imperative singular of *valeō*. See XXXI, a. <sup>5</sup> *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

338.

VOCABULARY

cōnspectus, -ūs, <i>m.</i> , look, view, sight ( <i>conspectus</i> )	prōcēdō, prōcēdere, prōcessi, prōcessūrus, go forward, advance ( <i>proceed</i> )
modus, -ī, <i>m.</i> , way, manner ( <i>mood</i> )	
saxum, -ī, <i>n.</i> , stone, rock	vertō, vertere, verti, versus, turn, change ( <i>convert</i> )
excēdō, excēdere, excessi, excessūrus, go out, withdraw	

PERSEUS MEDUSAM INTERFICIT (CONTINUED FROM 316)

339. Rēs difficillima erat caput Gorgonis abscidere,<sup>1</sup> eius enim cōnspectū hominēs in saxum vertēbantur. Propter hanc causam Minerva speculum Perseō dederat. Ille igitur tergum vertit, et in speculum īspiciēbat; hōc modō ad locum prōcessit ubi Medūsa dormiēbat. Tum falce suā caput eius ūnō ictū abscidit. Reliquae Gorgones statim ē somnō excitātae sunt, et, ubi<sup>2</sup> rem vidērunt, perturbātae sunt. Arma rapuērunt, et Perseum interficere volēbant.<sup>3</sup> Ille autem dum fugit,<sup>4</sup> galeam magicam induit; et, ubi hoc fēcit, statim ē cōnspectū eārum excessit.

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



HEAD OF MEDUSA

# 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:

ACTIVE		PASSIVE	
1. a'mem	amē'mus	a'mer	amē'mur
2. a'mēs	amē'tis	amē'ris	amē'minī
3. a'met	a'ment	amē'tur	amen'tur
mone	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -am, -ās, -at \\ -ar, -āris, -ātur \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -āmus, -ātis, -ant \\ -āmur, -āminī, -antur \end{array} \right.$	
reg			
capi			
audi			
sim, sīs, sit		sīmus, sītis, sint	

*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

**345.** 1. Nūntium mittit ut civēs moneat. 2. Adulēscēns mittitur ut civēs moneantur. 3. Legiō mittitur nē oppidum ab hostibus capiātur. 4. Legiōnēs fortiter pugnant ut oppidum capiant. 5. Puer venit ut fābulam audiat. 6. Pueri veniunt ut verba tua audiant. 7. Eōs mittimus ut prōvinciam regant. 8. Eōs mittimus ut prōvincia ab eis regātur. 9. In Galliam properātis ut bellum gerātis. 10. Centum milites praemittimus ut castra mūniant.

**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.*



A GLIMPSE INTO A ROMAN THEATER



**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

**353.** 1. Veniunt ut pācem petant. 2. Veniēbant ut pācem peterent. 3. Venient ut pācem petant. 4. Vēnerant ut pācem peterent. 5. Fortiter pugnābant nē ā Gallis vincerentur. 6. Trāns flūmen properāverant ut oppidum oppugnārent. 7. Legiōnēs mittentur ut hostēs commeātibus interclūdantur. 8. Ut portum dēfenderent nostrī praemissī sunt. 9. Cōsul audācissimē dicet ut populum Rōmānum incitet.

**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.

## LESSON LII

### 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 adverbial 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*tam, adv.*, so*tantus, -a, -um*, so great*agō, agere, ēgī, āctus, āct, do*  
(*agent*)*circumveniō, circumvenire, circum-**vēnī, circumventus, surround*  
(*circumvent*)*imperō, imperāre, imperāvī, impe-*  
*rātus, command, order (imper-*  
*ative)*

## EXERCISES

360. 1. Puer *ita ēgit* ut ab omnibus amārētur. 2. Urbs vās-  
tāta est nē ab hostibus caperētur. 3. Eum monēmus nē miles  
sit. 4. Imperāvīt nē per nostram prōvinciam iter facerent.  
5. Tanta est inopia cibī ut plūrimī aegrī sint. 6. Urbs tam  
fortiter dēfēnsa est ut decem diēbus nōn caperētur. 7. Hostēs  
in silvās fūgērunt nē ā nostris circumvenirentur. 8. Caesar  
prīmum postulāvit ut nostris auxiliū darētur.

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.



A ROMAN CUP



## SEVENTH REVIEW LESSON

## LESSONS XLIV-LII

362. Give the English meanings of the following words :

<u>accipiō</u>	<u>cōpia</u>	<u>instruō</u>	<u>opera</u>	<u>rēs</u>
<u>aciēs</u>	<u>diēs</u>	<u>interdum</u>	<u>pars</u>	<u>saxum</u>
<u>adulēscēns</u>	<u>difficilis</u>	<u>ita</u>	<u>perveniō</u>	<u>sex</u>
<u>agō</u>	<u>diligenter</u>	<u>iūrō</u>	<u>plānitiēs</u>	<u>similis</u>
<u>altus</u>	<u>discēdō</u>	<u>liberī</u>	<u>posterus</u>	<u>spēs</u>
<u>amplus</u>	<u>dissimilis</u>	<u>litus</u>	<u>praemittō</u>	<u>subitō</u>
<u>angustus</u>	<u>excēdō</u>	<u>malus</u>	<u>primum</u>	<u>superus</u>
<u>appellō</u>	<u>expugnō</u>	<u>modus</u>	<u>prōcēdō</u>	<u>tam</u>
<u>arbor</u>	<u>facilis</u>	<u>multitūdō</u>	<u>quaerō</u>	<u>tantus</u>
<u>celer</u>	<u>fidēs</u>	<u>nātūra</u>	<u>quam</u>	<u>ut</u>
<u>centum</u>	<u>hinc</u>	<u>nē</u>	<u>quīnque</u>	<u>vertō</u>
<u>circumveniō</u>	<u>imperō</u>	<u>omnīnō</u>	<u>relinquō</u>	<u>vita</u>
<u>cōspectus</u>	<u>inferus</u>			

363. Give the Latin meanings of the following words :

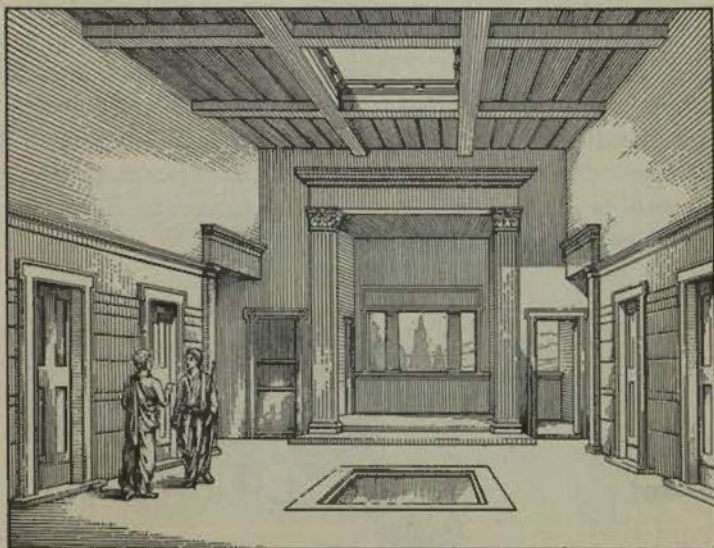
children	hundred	high, deep	swear, take oath
bad	so	turn, change	so, in such a way
hope	next	young man	nature, character
five	plain	that not, lest	thing, event, fact
suddenly	narrow	way, manner	leave behind, leave
so great	day	send ahead	look, view, sight
part	withdraw	command, order	plenty, supply; 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               | 4. Adverbial clause of purpose   |
| 2. Ablative of degree of difference | 5. Substantive clause of purpose |
| 3. Accusative of extent             | 6. Adverbial clause of result    |
|                                     | 7. Sequence of tenses            |



THE ATRIUM OF A ROMAN HOUSE

## LESSON LIII

### READING LESSON

367.

#### VOCABULARY

cēdō, cēdere, cessī, cessūrus, give way, retire ( <i>secede</i> )	ēdūcō, ēdūcere, ēdūxi, ēductus, lead out, lead forth
conlocō, conlocāre, conlocāvī, conlocātus, place, station ( <i>collocation</i> )	iuvō, iuvāre, iuvi, iūtus, help, aid ( <i>adjutant</i> )

### CAESAR HOSTIS VINCIT

368. Posterō diē Caesar ex castris exercitum ēdūxit et iter ad flūmen fēcit. Quae (*this*) rēs hostibus nūntiāta est, quōrum peditēs ā nostris summō in colle visi sunt. Tum Caesar equitēs in cornibus conlocāvit ut peditēs iuvārent, et militum animōs ad pugnam ita incitāvit: "Omnis rei pūblicae spēs in nostrā virtūte posita est. Audācēs fortūna iuvat. Fortēs vincent." Hostēs tam ācriter in nostram aciem impetum fēcērunt ut hī cēderent. Brevi autem tempore hostēs ita superāti sunt ut ex omnibus pugnae partibus trāns flūmen fugerent. Eōrum dux captus est et Rōmam missus est.



ROMAN HELMETS



369.

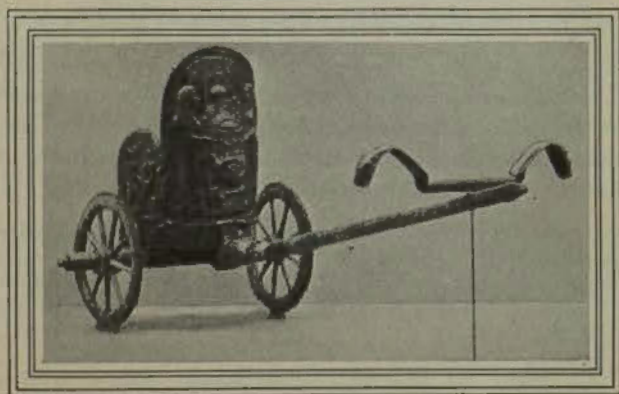
VOCABULARY

cōstituō, cōstituere, cōstitui,	sultus, plan, deliberate, consult
cōstitūtus, establish, deter-	(consultation)
mine (constitution)	trādō, trādere, trādidī, trāditus,
cōsulō, cōsulere, cōsului, cōn-	give over, surrender (tradition)

ANDROMEDA FILIA CEPHEI (CONTINUED FROM 339)

370. Post haec Perseus in finēs Aethiopum vēnit. Ibi Cēpheus illō tempore regēbat. Hic Neptūnum, maris deum, ōlim offenderat; itaque Neptūnus mōnstrum saevissimum miserat. Hoc mōnstrum cotidiē ē marī veniēbat et hominēs dēvorābat. Quam (*this*) ob causam terror animōs omnium occupāverat. Cēpheus igitur ōrāculum dei Hammōnis cōsultuit, et ā deō iussus est<sup>1</sup> filiam Andromedam mōnstrō trādere.<sup>2</sup> Illa autem virgō pulcherrima erat. Cēpheus, ubi haec audivit, maximē doluit. Volēbat tamen civis suōs ē tantō periculō servāre,<sup>3</sup> et ob eam causam imperāta Hammōnis facere<sup>4</sup> cōstituit.

<sup>1</sup> iussus est, from iubeō. <sup>2</sup> trādere, translate with iussus est. <sup>3</sup> servāre, translate with volēbat (394). <sup>4</sup> facere, translate with cōstituit (394).



AN ETRUSCAN CHARIOT

## LESSON LIV

### 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):

amāv	-erim, -erīs, -erit,	-erimus, -erītis, -erint
amāv	-issem, -issēs, -isset,	-issēmus, -issētis, -issent

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,

- |   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Audit,</b> <i>he hears</i></li> <li>2. <b>Audiet,</b> <i>he will hear</i></li> <li>3. <b>Audiverit,</b> <i>he will have heard</i></li> </ol> | } | <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <b>ubi sint,</b> <i>where they are</i><br/> <b>ubi fuerint,</b> <i>where they were or where they have been</i> </div> |
|---|---|--|

- |                                    |     |  |
|------------------------------------|-----|--|
| 1. Audiēbat, <i>he was hearing</i> | } { | ubi essent, <i>where they were</i><br>ubi fuissent, <i>where they had been</i> |
| 2. Audivit, <i>he heard</i>        |     |  |
| 3. Audiverat, <i>he had heard</i>  |     |  |

**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, <i>adv.</i> , whether	rogō, rogāre, rogāvī, rogātus, ask
quot, <i>adj.</i> , how many ( <i>quotient</i> )	( <i>arrogant</i> )
unde, <i>adv.</i> , whence	sciō, scīre, scīvī, scītus, know ( <i>science</i> )

## EXERCISES

**375.** 1. Rogat quid agant, quid ēgerint. 2. Sciēbat quid agerent, quid ēgissent. 3. Tibi dicam cūr labōrent, cūr labōrāverint. 4. Audiverant unde militēs venirent, unde vēnissent. 5. Rogāvērunt cūr laudārētur, cūr laudātī essent. 6. Scit cūr maneat, cūr mānserint. 7. Nōbis dixit quid illi puerī fēcissent. 8. Rogāvī num saepe in Italiā 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 *ūnus*, *one*, *duo*, *two*, *trēs*, *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 *ūnus*, *duo*, *trēs*, 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.) *hominēs*, *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.

*Spēs praedae hominēs incitat*, *hope of booty impels the men*.

*a.* Observe that the genitive *praedae* 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.*

## 382.

## VOCABULARY

dexter, dextra, dextrum, right ( <i>dexterous</i> )	passus, -ūs, <i>m.</i> , pace ( <i>pace</i> )
duo, duae, duo, <i>adj.</i> , two ( <i>dual</i> )	quārtus, -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , fourth ( <i>quarto</i> )
memoria, -ae, <i>f.</i> , memory ( <i>memorable</i> )	quattuor, <i>adj.</i> , indecl., four
mille, <i>adj. or noun</i> , thousand ( <i>million</i> )	sinīster, sinistra, sinistrum, left ( <i>sinister</i> )
mille passuum, mile (a thousand of paces)	tertius, -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , third ( <i>tertiary</i> )
octō, <i>adj.</i> , indecl., eight ( <i>October</i> )	timor, timōris, <i>m.</i> , fear ( <i>timorous</i> )
	trēs, tria, <i>adj.</i> , three ( <i>trio</i> )
	ūnus, -a, -um, <i>adj.</i> , one ( <i>unify</i> )

## EXERCISES

383. 1. In itinere duo flūmina reperientur decem pedēs alta.  
 2. Memoria hārum rērum exercitum incitāverat. 3. Tria milia  
 passuum iter fēcerant et prīma aciēs instruēbātur. 4. Caesar  
 imperāvit ut in dextrō cornū tertia, in sinistrō quārta legiō con-  
 locārētur. 5. Trium frātrum Mārcus erat fortissimus. 6. Propter  
 studium victōriæ haec ūna legiō Gallōs sustinuit. 7. Pilum  
 Rōmānum fuit sex pedēs longum. 8. Posterō diē octō milia  
 passuum ex illō locō discessērunt. 9. Quattuor explorātōrēs,  
 quī praemissi erant, propter timōrem hostium fūgērunt.

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.

## LESSON LVI

### ADJECTIVES HAVING THE GENITIVE IN *-iūs*

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

**386.**

#### VOCABULARY

<i>alius, alia, aliud, other, another</i> ( <i>alias</i> )	<i>sōlus, -a, -um, alone, sole, only</i> ( <i>solitude</i> )
<i>alter, altera, alterum, the other</i> (of two) ( <i>alternate</i> )	<i>tōtus, -a, -um, whole, all (total)</i>
<i>neuter, neutra, neutrum, neither</i> (of two) ( <i>neutrality</i> )	<i>ūllus, -a, -um, any (at all)</i>
<i>nūllus, -a, -um, no, no one, none</i> ( <i>nullify</i> )	<i>ūnus, -a, -um, one (unite)</i>
	<i>uter, utra, utrum, which (of two)</i>
	<i>uterque, utraque, utrumque, each</i> (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*

- Alterum oppidum in Italiā, alterum in Galliā est, one town is in Italy, the other in Gaul* (only two towns are thought of).
- Aliud oppidum magnum, aliud parvum est, one town is large, another small* (here the thought is not limited to two towns).
- Alii gladiis, alii pilis pugnant, some are fighting with swords, others with javelins.*



## 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.  
 5. Neutri obsidi cibum dabō. 6. Uter puer est tuus filius? 7. Eā  
 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

<i>celeritās, celeritātis, f., speed</i>	<i>lacrima, -ae, f., tear (lachrymose)</i>
<i>(celerity)</i>	<i>nec, neque, conj., and not, nor</i>
<i>dolor, doloris, m., grief, pain</i>	<i>simul, adv., at the same time</i>
<i>(dolorous)</i>	<i>(simultaneous)</i>
<i>fremitus, -ūs, m., noise</i>	

## MONSTRUM APPROPINQUAT (CONTINUED FROM 370)

391. Tum rēx diem dixit et omnia parāvit. Ubi is diēs vēnit,  
 Andromeda ad litus ducta est, et in cōspectū 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 doloris quaerit.  
 Illi rem tōtam expōnunt et puellam dēmōnstrant. Dum haec  
 geruntur, fremitus terribilis auditur; simul mōnstrum saevissi-  
 mum procul vidētur. Eius cōspectus timōrem maximum prae-  
 buit. Magnā celeritāte ad litus mōnstrum properāvit, iamque  
 ad locum appropinquābat ubi puella stābat.

## LESSON LVII

### THE INFINITIVE AS SUBJECT AND AS COMPLEMENT

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

ACTIVE	PASSIVE
<i>Pres.</i> amāre, <i>to love</i>	amārī, <i>to be loved</i>
<i>Perf.</i> amāvisse, <i>to have loved</i>	amātus esse, <i>to have been loved</i>
<i>Fut.</i> amātūrus esse, <i>to be about to love, to be going to love</i>	(amātum irī, <i>to be about to be loved</i> )

*a.* Observe that the present infinitive passive is formed from the active by changing final **-e** to **-ī**. But in the third conjugation final **e** 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**, **instruō**, **videō**, **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.

- Laudārī est grātum**, *to be praised is pleasing.*
- 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 hostium 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. *Bonī esse debemus, we ought to be good.*

*a.* Observe that *vincere* and *esse* complete the meaning of *potest* and *debemus*. 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

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

#### EXERCISES

396. 1. *Venire, dare, discēdere potest.* 2. *Impediri, pōnī, conlocārī possunt.* 3. *Praemia recipere saepe est grātum.* 4. *Caesar reliquōs agrōs et oppida illius civitātis vāstāre coepit.* 5. *Tua verba audire est difficillimum.* 6. *Germānī Rōmānōs commēatibus interclūdere nōn possunt.* 7. *Statim multitudō pācem petere coepit.* 8. *Sē dēfendere dēbent.* 9. *Quis tōtius exercitūs tam fortis fuit ut impetum hostium sustinēret?* 10. *Hieme diēs quinque hōris breviorēs quam aestate sunt.*

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 venīre 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 venīre, he says that soldiers are coming.**
3. **Dixit militēs venīre, 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.

**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. *Dicet 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. *Dicet 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. *Dicet militēs ventūrōs esse, he will say that soldiers will come.*

## 403.

## VOCABULARY

cognōscō, cognōscere, cognōvī, cognitus, learn, know, understand (*recognize*)  
cupiō, cupere, cupīvī (cupī), cupītus, desire, wish (*cupidity*)

iubeō, iubēre, iussī, iussus, bid, order, command (*jussive*)  
respondeō, respondēre, respondi, respōnsus, answer, reply (*respond*)

## EXERCISES

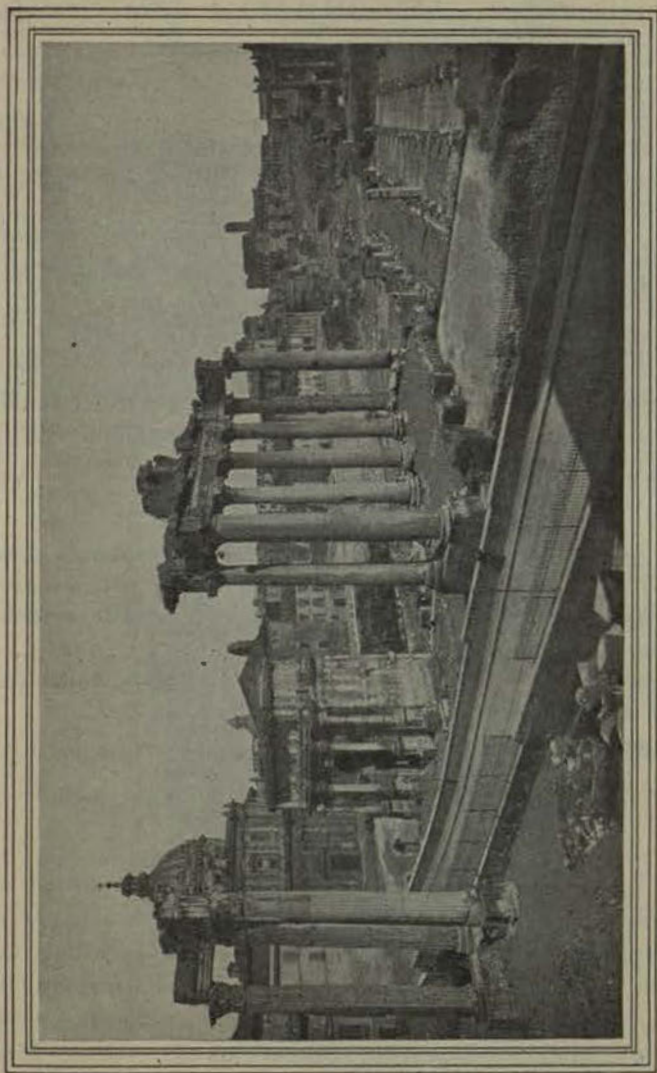
404. 1. Caesar per duōs explorātōrēs cognōvit hostēs sex milia passuum iter fēcisse. 2. Socii respondent sē sine morā auxilium ad Caesarem missūrōs esse. 3. Imperātor dixit sē suis praemia ampla datūrū esse. 4. Omnēs cupiunt esse liberi. 5. Omnēs cupiunt Italiam esse liberam. 6. Omnēs vident oppidum fortiter dēfendī. 7. Statim tertiam aciem instrui Caesar iussit. 8. Sciēbat Gallōs venīre ut impetum facerent.

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 (*iubeō*) them to spend the winter in that state. 5. The traders replied that there was no grain in the territory of the Germans.



A ROMAN AND HIS WIFE





THE ROMAN FORUM TO-DAY

## LESSON LIX

### READING LESSON

#### CAESAR IN CONCILIO DICIT

**406.** Post hoc proelium Caesar militibus in conciliō ita dixit: Eōs fortiter pugnāvisse; itaque hostis omnibus in partibus victōs esse et in montis et palūdēs fugere; praedam eis sē datūrum esse; sē scire eōs longō bellō esse dēfessōs et statim eōs in Italiam missūrum esse; sē velle<sup>1</sup> in Galliā manēre per hiemem, sed proximā aestāte suōs in Germānōs ductūrum esse; multōs captivōs Rōmam missōs esse, et populum Rōmānum victōriā eōrum dēlectārī.

#### 407.

#### VOCABULARY

**paene**, *adv.*, nearly, almost (*peninsula*)

**regiō**, **regiōnis**, *f.*, place (*region*)

**undique**, *adv.*, from all sides, everywhere

**dēpōnō**, **dēpōnere**, **dēposuī**, **dēpositus**, put down, lay aside (*deposit*)

**ostendō**, **ostendere**, **ostendī**, **ostentus**, show, display (*ostensible*)

**reddō**, **reddere**, **reddidī**, **redditus**, give back, return (*render*)

**sentiō**, **sentire**, **sēnsī**, **sēnsus**, feel, know, perceive (*sentiment*)

#### PERSEUS CEPHEO ANDROMEDAM REDDIT

(CONTINUED FROM 391)

**408.** At Perseus ubi haec vidit, gladium suum ēdūxit, et postquam tālāria induit, per āera volāvit. Tum dēsUPER in mōnstrum impetum subitō fēcit, et gladiō suō collum eius graviter vulnerāvit. Mōnstrum ubi sēnsit vulnus, fremitum horribilem ēdidit et sine morā tōtum corpus in aquam mersit. Perseus dum circum litus volat, reditum eius exspectābat. Mare

<sup>1</sup> **velle**, *infin.* of **volō**, *wish*.

autem interim undique sanguine inficitur. Post breve tempus bēlua rūsus caput ostendit; mox tamen ā Perseō ictū graviōre vulnerāta est. Tum iterum sē in undās mersit, neque postea vīsa est.

Perseus postquam ad litus dēscendit, primum tālāria exuit; tum ad rūpem vēnit ubi Andromeda vincta erat. Ea autem omnem spem salūtis dēposuerat, et ubi Perseus pervēnit, ter-rōre paene exanimāta erat. Ille vincula statim solvit, et puellam patri reddidit. Cēpheus ob hanc rem maximō gaudiō adfectus est. Itaque Andromedam Perseō in mātrimōnium dedit. Paucōs annōs Perseus cum uxōre in eā regiōne habitābat, et in magnō honōre erat apud omnis Aethiopēs.



IMPERATOR ET CAPTIVI



## LESSON LX

### THE DEMONSTRATIVES *IDEM*, *IPSE*, *ISTE* · THE IRREGULAR VERB *POSSUM*

409. The Demonstratives *Īdem*, *Ipse*, and *Iste*. Review the declension of *is*, *hic*, and *ille* (654), and learn the declension of *īdem*, *same*, *ipse*, *-self*, and *iste*, *this of yours*, *that of yours* (654).

*a.* Observe that *īdem* 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 *ī*, *id* to *i*.

*b.* Decline together *īdem diēs*, *rēs ipsa*, and *istud cōsiliū*.

410. The Distinction between *Īdem*, *Ipse*, and *Iste*.

*a.* *Īdem* 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 mē vēnit*, *my friend himself came to me*. It must be distinguished from *sē*, *-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 *potis*, *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, difficultātis, *f.*, difficulty

idem, eadem, idem, 'same (*identity*)

idem . . . quī, same . . . as

ipse, ipsa, ipsum, *intensive*, -self  
iste, ista, istud, this of yours,  
that of yours

nihil, *n.*, *indeed.*, nothing (*annihilation*)

orātiō, orātiōnis, *f.*, speech, plea  
(*oration*)

rūsus, *adv.*, again

nūntiō, nūntiāre, nūntiāvi, nūntiātus, report, announce (*annunciator*)

possum, posse, potuī, —, 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 cūr ista verba audiri nōn possint? 4. Eadem erant difficultatēs belli quās vōbis nūntiāre potuī. 5. Labiēnus ipse scīvit causās belli plūrimās esse. 6. Putō mē hodiē nihil ēmptūrum esse. 7. Nōn iam postulant ut populus Rōmānus nāvēs praebeat. 8. Centuriō, quī cum octō explōrātōribus missus erat ut viam cognōsceret, nūntiāvit sē viam cognōscere nōn potuisse. 9. Omnēs spērābant Caesarem eā aestate Gallōs victūrum esse. 10. Virī ipsī dicunt tēla iaci nōn posse.

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 :

alius	difficultās	nec	putō	sōlus
alter	dolor	neque	quārtus	spērō
cēdō	duo	neuter	quattuor	tertius
celeritās	ēdūcō	nihil	quot	timor
coepi	fremitus	nūllus	reddō	tōtus
cognōscō	īdem	num	regiō	trādō
conlocō	ipse	nūntiō	respondeō	trēs
cōstituō	iste	octō	rogō	ūllus
cōsulō	iubeō	ōrātiō	rūrsus	unde
cupiō	iuvō	ostendō	sciō	undique
dēbeō	lacrima	paene	sentiō	ūnus
decimus	memoria	passus	simul	uter
dēpōnō	mille	possum	sinister	uterque
dexter	mille passuum			

416. Give the Latin meanings of the following words :

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



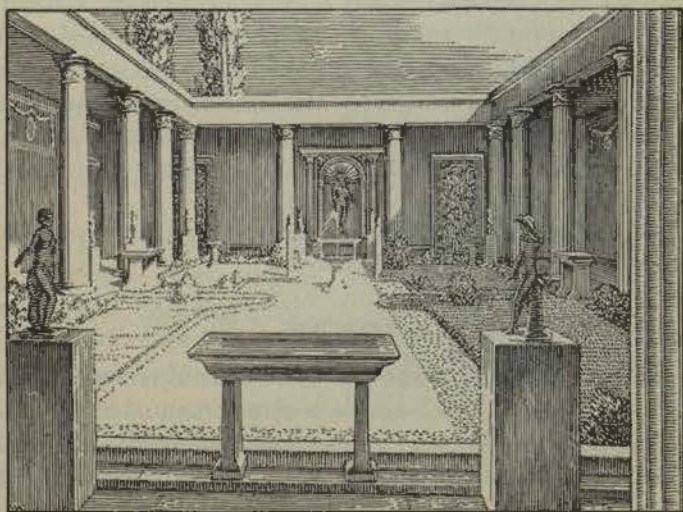
same	each, both	whether	feel, know, perceive
fourth	any (at all)	fear	plan, deliberate, consult
tenth	grief, pain		

**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 infinitive |
| 4. Infinitive as complement |  |



INTERIOR OF A ROMAN HOUSE

## LESSON LXI

### THE INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

**420. The Indefinite Pronouns.** The indefinite pronouns (*ii, g*) are compounds of **quis** and of **quī**. 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** (**quī + dam**) is declined like **quī**, 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 ā quibusdam viris audācibus reperta sunt. 2. Nōn iam quemquam ante domum vidēre possum. 3. Ut cīvēs timōre liberāret, arma statim trādi iussit. 4. Quidam captivus idem rūrsus nūntiāvit. 5. Quisque aliquid respondēre potuerit. 6. Aliquae fēminae nōn solum perturbātae erant, sed etiam fūgerant. 7. Lēgātus quemque ex finibus frumentum

portāre iubēbit. 8. Quaedam legiō spē victōriae Delphōs properābat. 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 partis trēs, quārum ūnam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquitānī, tertiam ei quī Galli appellantur. Hōrum omnium fortissimī sunt Belgae, quod prōvinciae Rōmānae propinquī nōn sunt neque mercātōrēs ad eōs saepe perveniunt; proximique sunt Germānis quī trāns Rhēnum incolunt, quibuscum bellum gerunt. Quā dē causā (*for this reason*, 186) Helvētīi quoque fortiōrēs quam reliquī Galli sunt. Cotidiānis ferē proeliis cum Germānis contendunt, cum (*when*) aut (*either*) suis finibus eōs prohibent aut (*or*) ipsī in eōrum finibus bellum gerunt. Ea pars quam Galli obtinent initium capit ā flūmine Rhodanō; continētur Garumnā (*Garonne*) flūmine, oceanō, finibus Belgārum.



TABLE, VASE, AND LAMP STANDS



## LESSON LXII

### 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 praefēcit,** *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, **praefēcit** 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. **Militēs ibi erant praesidiō,** *soldiers were there as (for) a defense.*
2. **Militēs auxiliō eis mittuntur,** *soldiers are sent as (for) a help to them.*

*a.* Observe that the datives **praesidiō** 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, **eis** 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

mūnitiō, mūnitiōnis, *f.*, fortification, defense (*ammunition*)

praesidium, praesi'di, *n.*, defense, protection, guard

subsidiū, subsi'di, *n.*, help, aid  
ūsus, -ūs, *m.*, use, benefit, advantage (*useful*)

dēsum, deesse, dēfui, dēfutūrus, be lacking, be wanting, fail

occurrō, occurrere, occurri, occur-sūrus, run toward, meet (*occur*)

praeficiō, praeficere, praefēci, praefectus, place in command of (*prefect*)

praestō, praestāre, praestiti, praestitus, surpass, be superior to  
praesum, praeesse, praefui, praefutūrus, be at the head of, command

supersum, superesse, superfui, superfutūrus, be left over, survive

## EXERCISES

**430.** 1. Ūnum oppidum sociōrum ab hostibus diū oppugnātum erat, et mūnitiōnēs cotidiē vāstābantur. 2. Quod cibus et arma civibus deesse coepērunt, socii rogāvērunt ut Caesar cōpiās auxiliō mitteret. 3. Itaque Caesar Labiēnum ūni legiōni praefēcit et eum subsidiō civibus misit. 4. In itinere Labiēnus hostibus occurrit, quī omnibus ex partibus vēnerant ut oppidum caperent. 5. Pila impedimentō nostris, sed magnō ūsui gladii erant. 6. Nostri hostibus praestitērunt et eōs superāvērunt. 7. Labiēnus dixit sē civibus praesidiō futūrum esse. 8. Scisne quis ei oppidō praefuerit?

**431.** 1. Courage did not often fail Cæsar. 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.

## LESSON LXIII

### THE DATIVE WITH SPECIAL INTRANSITIVE VERBS · THE IRREGULAR VERBS *VOLO, NOLO, MALO*

#### 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 *persuādeō* 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; faveō, favor; imperō, command; noceō, harm; persuādeō, persuade; placeō, 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, Nōlō, and Malō*.** Learn the principal parts and the conjugation of *volō, wish, nōlō (nē + volō), be unwilling, and malō (magis volō), be more willing, prefer, in the indicative, subjunctive, and infinitive (665).*

#### 435.

#### VOCABULARY

*mulier, mulieris, f., woman*  
*neque . . . neque, neither . . . nor*  
*occāsus, -ūs, m., setting (occasion)*  
*sōl, sōlis, m., sun (solstice)*

*crēdō, crēdere, crēdidī, crēditus,*  
*believe, trust (creditor)*  
*faveō, favēre, fāvī, fautūrus, favor*  
*(favor)*



**mālō, mālle, mālui, —**, be more willing, prefer

**noceō, nocēre, nocuī, nocitūrus**, harm, injure (*obnoxious*)

**nōlō, nōlle, nōlui, —**, be unwilling

**persuādeō, persuādēre, persuāsi, persuāsus**, persuade (*persuasive*)

**placeō, placēre, placuī, placitūrus**, please, be pleasing to (*placidly*)

**resistō, resistere, restitī, —**, resist, oppose (*resistance*)

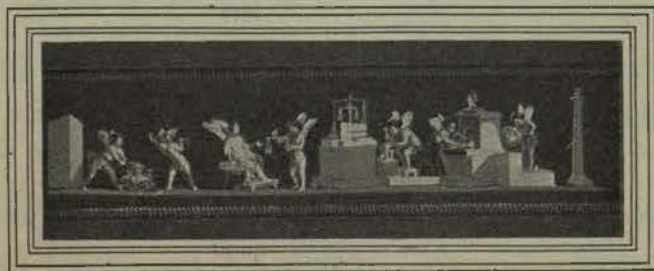
**studeō, studēre, studuī, —**, be eager for, desire (*student*)

**volō, velle, voluī, —**, be willing, wish (*volition*)

## EXERCISES

**436.** 1. Vultis, nolumus, māvis. 2. Mercātōribus nōn crēdidit. 3. Nōlle, māluisse. 4. Vōbīs persuādēre volunt. 5. Vult mihi favēre. 6. Neque nōlunt tibi nocēre. 7. Tibi auxiliō esse mālumus. 8. Cūr nōn vis mātī tuae esse praesidiō? 9. Putāmus eum voluisse equitātui praeesse. 10. Sōlis occāsū militēs castra hostium capient. 11. Paucae enim ex his nātiōibus bellō student. 12. Militibus imperāvit ut fortiter Gallis resisterent. 13. Neque mulierēs neque liberī timēbant.

**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.



WALL DECORATION OF A POMPEIAN HOUSE

## LESSON LXIV

### READING LESSON

#### BELLING THE CAT

438. Quidam mūrēs aliquandō concilium habēbant, nam fēlem maximē timēbant. Cōnsilia quae prōposita sunt omnibus nōn placēbant. Tandem ūnus ex mūribus ita dixit: "Tintinnābulum caudae fēlis adnectere dēbēmus. Sic enim sonitū eius monēbimur et fugere poterimus. Quis vestrum hoc facere vult?" Sed nūllī ex sociis persuādere potuit ut tintinnābulum fēli adnecteret, et ipse nōluit. Ea fābula docet plūrimōs in suādendō<sup>1</sup> esse audācēs sed in ipsō periculō timidōs.

#### NASICA AND ENNIUS

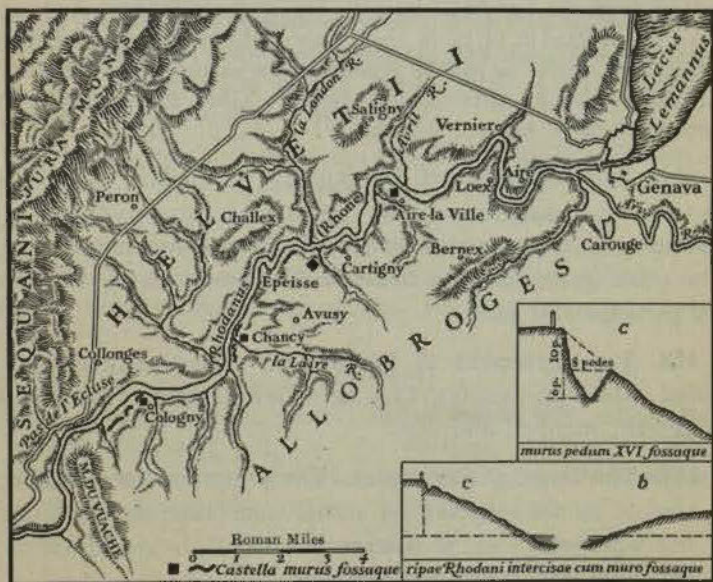
439. Nāsica aliquandō ad poētā<sup>2</sup> Ennium vēnit et dē eō quaesīvit. Ancilla respondit Ennium domi<sup>3</sup> nōn esse. Nāsica autem sēnsit illam domini iussū hoc dixisse et Ennium domi<sup>3</sup> esse. Paucis post diēbus<sup>4</sup> Ennius ad Nāsicā vēnit. Ei exclāmat Nāsica sē domi nōn esse. Tum Ennius dixit, "Quid? Ego nōn cognōscō vōcem tuam?" Hīc<sup>5</sup> Nāsica: "Homō es impudēns. Ego ancillae tuae crēdidī; tū mihi ipsī nōn crēdis?"

#### ORGETORIX AND THE HELVETIANS

440. Apud Helvētiōs longē nōbilissimus erat Orgetorix. Is rēgnī cupiditāte inductus est et coniūratiōnem nōbilitātis fēcit. Tum civitatī persuāsit ut dē finibus suis cum omnibus cōpiis properārent. Facilius eis persuāsit quod undique loci nātūrā

<sup>1</sup> suādendō, offering advice. <sup>2</sup> ad poētā, to the house of the poet. <sup>3</sup> domi, at home. <sup>4</sup> paucis post diēbus, a few days later. <sup>5</sup> hīc, adv., hereupon.

Helvētīi continentur : ūnā ex parte (*on one side*) flūmine Rhēnō, lātissimō atque altissimō, quī agrum Helvētiōrum ā Germānis dividit; alterā ex parte monte Iūrā altissimō, quī est inter Sēquanōs et Helvētiōs; tertiā (ex parte) lacū Lemannō et flūmine Rhodanō, quī prōvinciam nostram ab Helvētiis dividit. Propter multitudinem hominum et glōriam bellī angustōs sē finēs habēre putābant, quī in longitudinem mīlia passuum CCXL (ducenta quadrāgintā), in lātitudinem CLXXX (centum octōgintā) patēbant.



MAP OF HELVETIA



## LESSON LXV

### 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 **-ūrus** and **-us**. But observe that in verbs of the fourth conjugation and of the third conjugation ending in **-iō** the present active participle has **-iēns** 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 **-ī** 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

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 Participles.

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 rē commōtus in Galliam properāvit, *Cæsar, because he was alarmed by this circumstance, hastened into Gaul.*
4. Dux victus sē recipiet, *the general, if defeated, will retreat.*
5. Dōna missa recēpit, *he received the gifts which had been sent.*
6. Caesar principem captum Rōmam misit, *Cæsar 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 *coördinate 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, <i>n. plur.</i> , winter quarters ( <i>hibernate</i> )	moveō, movēre, mōvī, mōtus, move ( <i>motion</i> )
commoveō, commovēre, commōvī, commōtus, disturb, move, arouse ( <i>commotion</i> )	redūcō, redūcere, redūxī, reductus, lead back ( <i>reduce</i> )

#### EXERCISES

447. 1. Alii militēs fugientēs capti sunt. 2. His rēbus impediti eō diē impetum nōn fēcērunt. 3. Alter centuriō primā in aciē pugnāns vulnerātus est. 4. Ad nostrōs militēs castra oppugnantis auxilium missum erat. 5. Quaedam mulierēs in oppidō relictæ sē dēfendere cōstituērunt. 6. Pars hostium

adventū Caesaris commōta sōlis occāsū discessit. 7. In hibernīs reductōs militēs relinquebat. 8. Multitūdō servōrum territa ex urbe fugiēbat. 9. Posterō diē castra mōvērunt.

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.



GALLI CAPTI IN CASTRA REDUCUNTUR



## LESSON LXVI

### READING LESSON

#### DICTA ANTIQUORUM

449. 1. Lacaena filiō in proelium properanti dixit, "Aut in scūtō aut cum scūtō."

2. Leōnidās militi nūntiantī, "Hostēs nōbīs propinquī sunt," respondit, "Etiam nōs hostibus propinquī sumus."

3. Thalēs interrogātus, "Quid hominibus commūne est?" respondit, "Spēs; hanc enim etiam illi habent quī nihil aliud habent."

4. Āgis mūrōs firmōs altōsque Corinthī spectāns rogāvit, "Quārum mulierum haec urbs est?"

5. Aristotelem quīdam rogāvit, "Quid est amicitia?" Ille respondit, "Ūnus animus in duōbus corporibus."

6. Cicerō dixit, "Nōn potest exercitum is continēre imperātor quī sē ipse nōn continet."

#### 450.

#### VOCABULARY

rēgnum, -ī, <i>n.</i> , kingdom ( <i>inter-</i> <i>regnum</i> )	tus, possess, occupy, hold ( <i>obtain</i> )
addūcō, addūcere, addūxī, adduc- tus, lead to, influence ( <i>adduce</i> )	suscipiō, suscipere, suscepī, sus- ceptus, take up, undertake ( <i>susceptible</i> )
obtinēō, obtinēre, obtinūī, obten-	

#### ORGETORIX AND THE HELVETIANS (CONTINUED FROM 440)

451. His rēbus adductī et auctōritāte Orgetorigis permōtī Helvētīi cōstituērunt carrōrum maximum numerum emere, cōpiam frūmenti parāre, pācem et amicitiam cum proximis civitātibus cōfirmāre. Orgetorīx interim lēgatiōnem ad civitatēs

suscēpit. In eō itinere persuāsit Casticō, Sēquanō, cuius pater rēgnum in Sēquanis multōs annōs obtinuerat et ā senātū populi Rōmānī amicus appellātus erat, ut rēgnum in civitatē suā occupāret. Cuidam alii principi persuāsit ut idem faceret. Ōrātiōne Orgetorigis adducti hī principēs inter sē obsidēs dant, et tōtam Galliam sēsē occupāre posse spērant. Helvētīi autem hoc cōsiliū nōn probāvērunt. Itaque multitudinem hominum ex agris coēgērunt ut cōsilia Orgetorigis prohibērent. Sed eō tempore Orgetorix subitō mortuus est (*died*).



ROMAN STYLES OF HAIRDRESSING

## LESSON LXVII

### THE ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE

#### 452. The Ablative Absolute.

1. Cōsul, castris mūnitīs, Rōmam vēnit, *with the camp fortified, the consul came to Rome.*
2. Caesare dūcente, semper vincimus, *with Caesar leading, we always conquer.*
3. Caesare duce, vincēmus, *with Caesar as leader, we shall conquer.*

a. Observe that the ablatives 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 + solvō*).

**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 duce, 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 *Cæsar, having defeated the Gauls, returned to Rome* has to be recast into the form *Cæsar, the Gauls having been defeated, returned to Rome, Caesar, Gallis victis, Rōmam rediit.*

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.

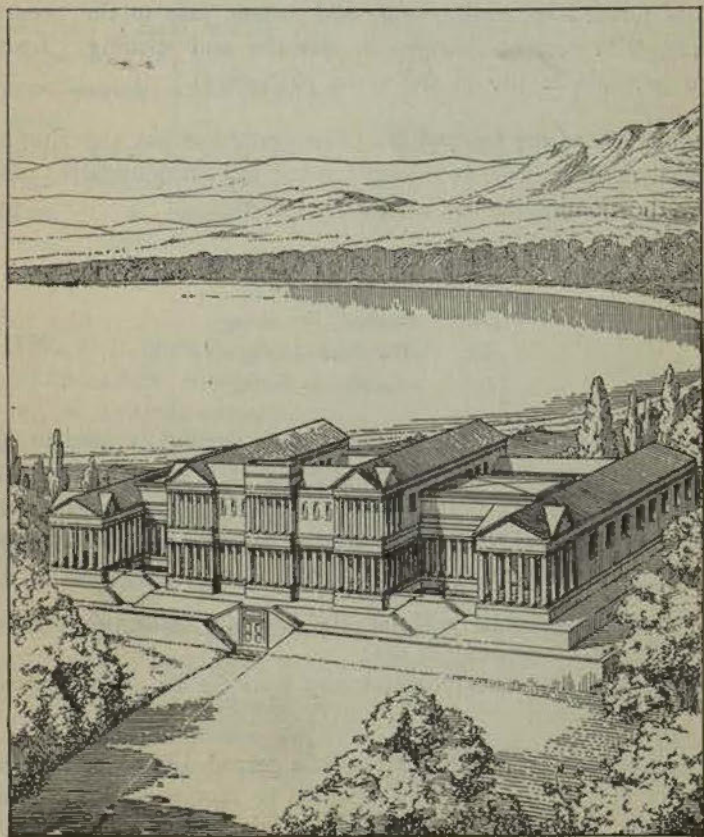
## VOCABULARY

dēditio, dēditionis, <i>f.</i> , surrender	medius, -a, -um, middle of
ēruptio, ēruptionis, <i>f.</i> , sally, sortie	(medium)
(eruption)	ripa, -ae, <i>f.</i> , bank ( <i>riparian</i> )

## EXERCISES

**457.** 1. Hostibus victis, per mediam prōvinciam iter facere cōstituit. 2. Caesare cōsule, cum Gallis longum erat bellum. 3. Oppidō quōdam expugnātō, castra in ripis ipsīs huius flūminis posuērunt. 4. Helvētīi omnium rērum inopiā adductī lēgātōs dē dēditione ad Caesarem misērunt. 5. His rēbus repertis, omnēs bellō studēbant. 6. Hoc oppidum, paucis dēfendentibus, Rōmāni capere nōn potuērunt. 7. Captivis in dēditionem acceptis, dux subsidiō castris trēs cohortēs reliquit. 8. Hi captivi eidem fortissimē pignantēs captī erant. 9. Quis praefuit equitibus quī imperātōri auxiliō missi sunt? 10. Urbe munitā, civēs nōn iam terrēbantur.

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.



A COUNTRY VILLA

## LESSON LXVIII

### THE GERUND • THE IRREGULAR VERB *EO*

**459. The Gerund.** The gerund (xxxii, *c*) is a verbal noun used in the genitive, dative, accusative, and ablative singular. It is formed by adding *-ndī, -ndō, -ndum, -ndō* 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.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>amāre, to love, loving</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>amandī, of loving</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>amandō, for loving</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>amandum, loving</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>amandō, by loving</i>

**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*; *resistendō 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. *Pugnandī 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.



**462. The Irregular Verb *Eō*.** Learn the principal parts and conjugation of the irregular verb *eō* (667).

*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.

**463.****VOCABULARY**

<i>causā, abl. of causa, for the sake of, to</i>	<i>accēdō, accēdere, accessi, accessurus, come near, approach (accession)</i>
<i>nōmen, nōminis, n., name (nominate)</i>	<i>coniciō, conicere, coniecti, coniectus, throw, hurl (conjecture)</i>
<i>spatium, spati, n., room, space, time, opportunity (spacious)</i>	<i>eō, ire, ii (ivi), iturus, go (initial)</i>
<i>vallum, -i, n., rampart, earth-works (interval)</i>	<i>orō, orāre, oravi, oratus, speak, plead, beg (orator)</i>

**EXERCISES**

**464.** 1. It, imus, ibant. 2. Ire, isse, ibunt. 3. Eunt, ierant, iit. 4. Difficultātem nāvigandī nūntiāvit. 5. Haec est causa mittendi. 6. Litterās mittendi causā vēnit. 7. Diligentia in agendō duci placet. 8. Spatium pugnandī nōn datum est. 9. Caesar finem orandī fēcit. 10. Spatium pila in hostis coniciendi breve fuit. 11. Accesserunt ad dicendum. 12. Vobiscum ibit ut nōmina eōrum roget. 13. Voluit cognōscere quō issent. 14. Labienus imperāvit ut castra vallō mūnirentur.

**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 :

accēdō	ēruptiō	noceō	praesidium	sōl
addūcō	faveō	nōlō	praestō	spatium
aliquis	hiberna	nōmen	praesum	studeō
causā	mālō	obtimeō	quīdam	subsidiū
commoveō	medius	occāsus	quisquam	supersum
coniciō	moveō	occurrō	quisque	suscipiō
crēdō	mulier	ōrō	reducō	ūsus
dēditō	mūnitiō	persuādeō	rēgnū	vāllū
dēsum	neque . . .	placeō	resistō	volō
eō	neque	praeiciō	rīpa	

467. Give the Latin meanings of the following words :

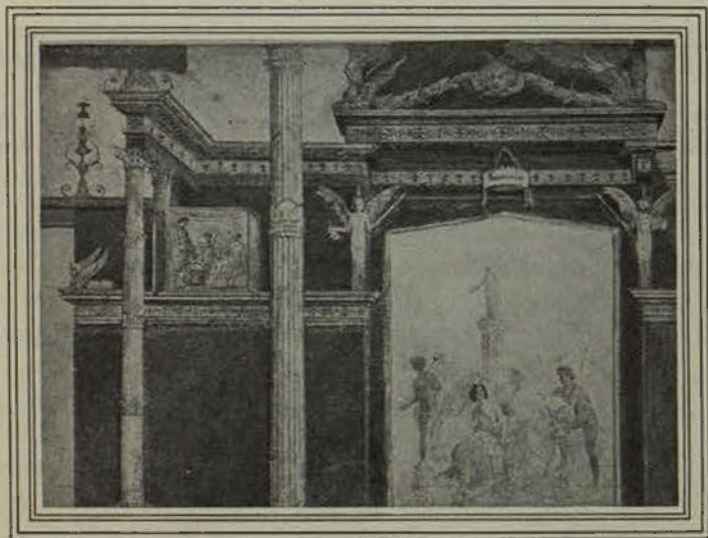
neither . . . nor	kingdom	use, benefit, advantage
be unwilling	bank	each, each one, every, every one
be left over, survive	throw, hurl	possess, occupy, hold
be willing, wish	favor	disturb, move, arouse
resist, oppose	sun	surpass, be superior to
believe, trust	surrender	rampart, earthworks
place in command	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
lead 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*, *nōlō*, and *eō* 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                  | 5. Participles as the equivalent of certain clauses |
| 2. Dative of purpose                      | 6. Ablative absolute                                |
| 3. Dative of reference                    | 7. Gerund   |
| 4. Dative with special intransitive verbs |   |



WALL DECORATION OF A POMPEIAN HOUSE



## LESSON LXIX

### 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. *Pācem petendī causā vēnērunt*, they came for the purpose of seeking peace.
2. *Pācis 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, *petendī*, with an object, *pācem*; while 2 contains a gerundive, *petendae*, in agreement with *pācis*. 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 est*, the soldier is to be praised, must be praised, ought to be praised.
2. *Cornēlia laudanda erat*, 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.****VOCABULARY**

<i>libertās, libertātis, f., freedom (liberty)</i>	<i>augeō, augēre, auxi, auctus, increase, enlarge (auction)</i>
<i>signum, -i, n., sign, signal (signify)</i>	<i>conveniō, convenire, convēni, conventūrus, come together, assemble (convene)</i>
<i>vis, vis, f., force, strength, power, might (642) (violence)</i>	<i>ferō, ferre, tuli, lātus, bear, bring; report, say (transfer)</i>

**EXERCISES**

**476.** 1. Fert, ferimus, ferent. 2. Ferre, feret, tulisse. 3. Rūsus veniunt ut auxilium ferant. 4. Tulerant, lātus esse. 5. In petendā pāce. 6. Libertātis petendae causā. 7. Viribus augendis. 8. Pontis faciendī. 9. Legiō ad bellum gerendum sē parat. 10. Multi convēnērunt urbis novae videndae causā. 11. Signum dandum erat. 12. Signō datō, militēs impetum summā celeritātē fēcērunt. 13. Omnia ūnō tempore agenda erant. 14. Putāmus bellum parandum esse. 15. Ad pila conicienda tempus dēfuit. 16. Arma in hiberna ferenda sunt.

**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.

# LESSON LXX

## READING LESSON

478.

### VOCABULARY

mors, mortis, *f.*, death (*mortality*)  
 privātus, -a, -um, private, personal  
 (*private*)  
 vadum, -i, *n.*, ford, shoal  
 vel . . . vel, *conj.*, either . . . or  
 exeō, exire, exiī, exitūrus, go out,  
 go forth (*exit*)  
 incendō, incendere, incendi, incēn-  
 sus, burn, kindle, excite (*in-*  
*cendiary*)

incipiō, incipere, incēpī, inceptus;  
 begin (*incipient*)  
 pācō, pācāre, pācāvī, pācātus, sub-  
 due, pacify  
 permittō, permittere, permisi, per-  
 missus, allow, suffer, give up  
 (*permission*)  
 pertineō, pertinēre, pertinui, —,  
 extend, pertain to (*pertinent*)  
 trānseō, trānsire, trānsiī, trānsi-  
 tus, go across, cross (*transit*)

## THE HELVETIANS LEAVE THEIR TERRITORY

479. Post Orgetorigis mortem tamen Helvētīi id quod cōn-  
 stituerant facere incēpērunt, ut ē finibus suis exīrent. Ubi iam  
 sē ad eam rem parātōs esse putāvērunt, oppida sua omnia et  
 vicōs et privāta aedificia incendērunt. Frūmentum et cibum  
 sibi quemque domō ferre iussērunt. Persuāsērunt quibusdam  
 civitātibus finitimis ut oppidis suis vicisque incēnsis cum eis  
 exīrent.

Erant omnīnō itinera duo quibus itineribus domō exire po-  
 terant: ūnum per Sēquanōs, angustum et difficile, inter montem  
 Iūram et flūmen Rhodanum; mōns autem altissimus impendē-  
 bat, ut facile pauci prohibēre possent; alterum per prōvinciam  
 Rōmānam, multō facilius, quod inter finēs Helvētiōrum et  
 Allobrogum, qui nūper pācātī erant, Rhodanus fluit, isque nōn  
 nullis locis vadō trānsitur.



Extrēmum oppidum Allobrogum est proximumque Helvētiōrum finibus Genāva. Ex eō oppidō pōns ad Helvētiōs pertinet. Allobrogibus sēsē vel persuāsūrōs esse vel vī coāctūrōs esse spērābant ut per suōs finēs eōs ire permitterent. Omnibus rēbus parātis diem conveniendi dicunt.

Caesar per nūntiōs audivit Helvētiōs per prōvinciam nostram iter facere coepisse. Statim properāvit Rōmā et quam maximis potuit itineribus<sup>1</sup> in Galliam ulteriōrem contendit et ad Genāvam pervēnit. Prōvinciae tōti quam maximum potuit militum numerum imperāvit (erat omninō in Galliā ulteriōre legiō ūna), pontem qui erat ad Genāvam iussit rescindi. Ubi dē eius adventū Helvētii cognōvērunt, lēgātōs ad eum misērunt.

<sup>1</sup> **quam maximis potuit itineribus**, *by as long journeys as possible*. Sometimes Cæsar traveled a hundred miles a day.



DINING COUCHES

## LESSON LXXI

### THE ABLATIVE OF SPECIFICATION · DEPONENT 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, *-ārī*; second, *-erī*; third, *-ī*; fourth, *-irī*. 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*    hortandī, etc.

It has the participles of both voices:

<i>Pres.</i>	hortāns, <i>urging</i>	<i>Perfect</i>	hortātus, <i>having urged</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	hortātūrus, <i>about to</i>	<i>Gerundive</i>	hortandus, <i>to be urged</i>
	<i>urge, going to urge</i>		

*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.*

## 484.

## VOCABULARY

cōnor, cōnāri, cōnātus sum, try, attempt ( <i>conative</i> )	proficiscor, proficisci, profectus sum, set out, march
experior, experiri, expertus sum, test, make trial of ( <i>experience</i> )	prōgredior, prōgredi, prōgressus sum, go forward, advance ( <i>pro-</i> <i>gress</i> )
hortor, hortāri, hortātus sum, urge, entreat ( <i>exhortation</i> )	sequor, sequi, secūtus sum, follow ( <i>sequence</i> )
polliceor, pollicēri, pollicitus sum, promise, offer	vereor, verēri, veritus sum, fear, respect ( <i>reverence</i> )

## EXERCISES

485. 1. Experiēbāmini, cōnāmur, hortāberis. 2. Pollicēban-  
tur, experiuntur, veriti erāmus. 3. Ut sequātur, verēns,  
sequendō. 4. Proficiscētur, sequendi causā, secūtūrus esse.  
5. Veriti sunt, secūtūrus, prōgredientur. 6. Cōnātur, expertus  
esse, ad prōgrediendum. 7. Verēmini mortem. 8. Caesar hor-  
tātus est militēs ut ducēs sequerentur. 9. Illō diē exercitus  
proficiscēbātur. 10. Ipse cum celeritātē eōs sequētur. 11. His  
persuāserant ut eandem fortūnam bellī experirentur. 12. Nā-  
tiōnēs Germāniae subsidium pollicitae erant. 13. Per finēs  
nostrōs ire cōnantur. 14. Puer patrī virtūte similis erat.

486. 1. He was urging, they urge, they will follow. 2. She  
has followed, he fears, to attempt. 3. They had followed many  
miles. 4. You will set out, they will advance, going to follow.  
5. Having followed, to have advanced. 6. Cæsar 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 FIO

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

1. *Cum Caesar in Italiā erat, bellum in Galliā ortum est, when (while) Cæsar was in Italy, a war began in Gaul.*
2. *Caesar, cum id nūntiātum esset, in Galliā contendit, Cæsar, when this had been reported, hastened into Gaul.*
3. *Cum nūntius pervēnerit, Cæsar prōgrediētur, when the messenger arrives, Cæsar 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 Cæsar 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 Fio.** The verb *faciō*, which you have frequently used in the active voice, forms its present system in the passive from the irregular verb *fiō*. Learn the principal parts of *fiō* and its conjugation (668). Review the complete inflection of *faciō*. The passive voice of the compounds of *faciō* is inflected regularly.

## 490.

## VOCABULARY

certus, -a, -um, certain, sure

cum, conj., when, while

frūmentārius, -a, -um, of grain;

rēs frūmentāria, grain supply,  
provisionsnē . . . 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 informcertior fieri (to be made more  
sure), to be informed

## EXERCISES

491. 1. Fit, fiunt. 2. Fieri, factus esse. 3. Fiet, fiēbant, fiō. 4. Fiētis, fiēmus. 5. Eum certiōrem fēcimus. 6. Certior fit dē hīs rēbus. 7. Galli, cum oppidum cēpissent, omnēs captivōs interfēcērunt. 8. Cum dē inopiā rei frūmentāriae certior factus esset, in ulteriōrem partem prōvinciae paulō ante mediam noctem profectus est. 9. Nē amici quidem dē adventū tuō certiōrēs fient. 10. Cum proeli finem nox fēcisset, quidam ad Caesarem vēnit. 11. Cum equitātum hostium vidērunt, nostrī in eōs impetum fēcērunt.



A ROMAN STOVE

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

<b>altitūdō</b> , altitudinis, <i>f.</i> , height ( <i>altitude</i> )	<b>existimō</b> , existimāre, existimāvī, existimātus, think, judge, con- sider ( <i>estimate</i> ).
<b>castellum</b> , -ī, <i>n.</i> , fort, redoubt ( <i>castle</i> )	<b>pellō</b> , pellerē, pepulī, pulsus, beat, drive, defeat ( <i>repel</i> )
<b>cōnsuetūdō</b> , cōnsuetūdinis, <i>f.</i> , cus- tom	<b>perficiō</b> , perficere, perfēcī, perfec- tus, accomplish, finish ( <i>perfect</i> )
<b>facultās</b> , facultātis, <i>f.</i> , power, op- portunity ( <i>faculty</i> )	<b>temperō</b> , temperāre, temperāvī, temperātus, control, refrain, abstain from ( <i>temperance</i> )
<b>fossa</b> , -ae, <i>f.</i> , ditch, trench ( <i>fosse</i> )	

## 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 cōsulem Rōmānum interfectum (esse)<sup>1</sup> ab Helvētiis et exercitum eius pulsum (esse) et sub iugum missum (esse), concēdendum (esse) nōn putābat; neque Helvētiōs, datā facultāte per prōvinciam itineris faciendī, temperātūrōs ab iniūriā existimābat. Tamen, ut spatium militum cōgendōrum, quōs imperāverat, esset, lēgātis respondit diem sē ad colloquium dictūrum.

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

<sup>1</sup> Frequently **esse** is omitted in Latin infinitive forms. From which infinitives in this lesson is it omitted?



Helvētiis dividit, milia passuum XVIII mūrū in altitudinem pedum XVI fossamque perdūxit. Eō opere perfectō praesidia conlocāvit, castella mūnivit, ut facilius eōs prohibēre posset.

Ubi ea diēs quam cōstituerat cum lēgātis vēnit, et lēgāti ad eum vēnērunt, dixit sē propter cōsuētūdinem populi Rōmānī iter nūllī per prōvinciam dare posse; et eōs prohibitūrum ostendit.



ROMAN ARMY CROSSING A BRIDGE OF BOATS

## LESSON LXXIV

### 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. *Ībunt quā iter facillimum est, they will go where the way is easiest.*
2. *Quaedam nātiōnēs 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

<i>condiciō, condiciōnis, f., terms, condition (condition)</i>	<i>cōgō, cōgere, cōēgi, cōactus, gather together, force, compel (with acc. and infin., or a substantive clause of purpose) (cogent)</i>
<i>lātitudō, lātitudinis, f., breadth, width (latitude)</i>	<i>ēgredior, ēgredi, ēgressus sum, go out, go forth (egress)</i>
<i>lēgātiō, lēgātiōnis, f., mission, embassy (legation)</i>	<i>pateō, patēre, patui, —, lie open, extend, spread (patent)</i>
<i>numerus, -ī, m., number (numerical)</i>	

## EXERCISES

499. 1. Inopia commeātūs hostēs ēgredi cōēgit. 2. Quā proximum iter in ulteriōrem Galliam per montēs erat, cum legiōnibus ire contendit. 3. Quod maiōrēs manūs hostium cōactae sunt, ducem nōn perturbāvit. 4. Ūna rēs Caesarem impedivit, quod lātitudinem flūminis nōn cognōverat. 5. Eōrum agri in lātitudinem centum et sex milia passuum patēbant. 6. Quod Galli vicōs nostrōs vāstābant, Caesari persuāsit ut principēs eōrum in conloquium convocāret. 7. In Italiam contendit ut magnum numerum equitum et peditum cōgeret. 8. Quod condiōnēs pācis petunt, nūntiandum est. 9. Omnia paranda sunt ad ēgrediendum. 10. Ad cognōscendās condiōnēs dēditionis, ut dēmōstrāvimus, lēgatiōnēs ab proximis 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.



ROMAN LAMPS



## LESSON LXXV

### SUBORDINATE CLAUSES IN INDIRECT STATEMENTS

#### 501. Subordinate Clauses in Indirect Statements.

1. Dicunt Germānōs, quī trāns Rhēnum incolant, ex finibus ēgredi, *they say that the Germans, who live across the Rhine, are going forth from their territories.*
2. Dixērunt Germānōs, quī trāns Rhēnum incolerent, ex finibus ēgredi, *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, quī 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**, -ī, *m.*, barbarian (*barbarous*)  
**celeriter**, *adv.*, swiftly (*celerity*)  
**initium**, ini'ti, *n.*, beginning (*initial*)  
**satis**, *adv. and n. noun*, enough, sufficiently (*satisfy*)

**cōnsuēscō**, cōnsuēscere, cōnsuēvi, cōnsuētus, become accustomed  
**moror**, morārī, morātus sum, hinder, delay (*moratorium*)  
**revertō**, revertere, revertī, reversus (*or, in the present system, revertor, deponent*), turn back, return (*revert*)

## EXERCISES

504. 1. Caesar pollicētur sē celeriter reversūrum esse quod barbarī initium belli faciant. 2. Caesar pollicitus est sē celeriter reversūrum esse quod barbarī initium belli facerent. 3. Explōrātōrēs nūntiāvērunt hostēs vicōs quōs oppugnāvissent nōn cēpisse. 4. Per captivōs cognōscit hostēs, quod agrī et vicī omnēs vāstātī sint, nūllum frūmentum habēre. 5. Putō cōnsilia quae mihi dare cōsuēveris bona fuisse. 6. Aliquis dicit dolōrem hostium tantum esse ut in castrīs Rōmānis audiātur. 7. Barbarī putāvērunt Caesarem, quī in Galliam citeriōrem quōque annō reverti cōsuēvisset, diūtius nōn morātūrum esse. 8. Habēsne satis nāvium ad nāvigandum?

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 Caesar. 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.



ROMAN FITCHERS

## TENTH REVIEW LESSON

## LESSONS LXIX-LXXV

506. Give the English meanings of the following words :

altitūdō	conveniō	hortor	pācō	rēs frūmentāria
augeō	cum	īncendō	pateō	revertō
barbarus	ēgredior	incipiō	paulō	satis
castellum	exeō	initium	pellō	sequor
celeriter	existimō	lātitudō	perficiō	signum
certus	experior	lēgatiō	permittō	temperō
cōgō	facultās	libertās	pertineō	trānseō
condiciō	ferō	moror	polliceor	vadum
cōnor	fiō	mors	privātus	vel . . . vel
cōnsuēscō	fossa	nē . . . quidem	proficiscor	vereor
cōnsuētūdō	frūmentārius	numerus	prōgredior	vīs

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
enough, sufficiently	either . . . or	death
accomplish, 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, pertain to	private, personal	swiftly
lie open, extend, spread	set out, march	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. Adverbial clauses with the verb in the indicative
7. Subordinate clauses in indirect discourse

**511.** Give Latin words suggested by the following English words :

popular	magnanimous	petition	prefect	total
temporal	audible	posterity	depredation	fidelity
real	local	intellect	malefactor	itinerary
neutral	habitable	novelty	humility	science
vulnerable	lucid	extremity	longitude	premium
ultimate	subterranean	solitude	identity	fortitude
post mortem	numerous	exhortation	altitude	egress
versatile	cognizant	tenant	deity	ignite
subsidiary	innocent	instruction	factory	satisfy
nocturnal	permanent	magnitude	postulate	assimilate
impetuous	alternate	gladiator	contention	minimize
final	urban	avocation	mission	nullify
insular	cogent	multitude	position	intervene
military	marine	pedestrian	audacity	contradict
hostile	naval	constitution	vicinity	expatriate

## 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.

## USES OF NOUNS

*Nominative*

Subject, 27, 28

Predicate noun, 86, 87

*Genitive*

Possessive, 43, 44

Material, p. 79, note 1

Partitive, 308, 309

Objective, 380, 381

*Dative*

Indirect object, 56, 57

With adjectives, 110, 111

With compound verbs, 424, 425

Purpose, 426, 427

Reference, 426, 428

With special verbs, 432, 433

*Accusative*

Direct object, 32, 33

Place to which, 179, 180, 230

With prepositions, 193

Extent of time and space, 332,

333

Subject of infinitive, 399

*Ablative*

Place where, 58, 59

Means, 121, 122

Manner, 128, 129

Accompaniment, 142, 143

Place from which, 177, 178, 230

Cause, 184, 185

With prepositions, 194

Time, 218, 219

Agent, 242, 243

Separation, 281, 282

Degree of difference, 320, 321

Absolute, 452-455

Specification, 480, 481

## 513.

## USES OF VERBS

*Indicative*

Main verb: Declaratory sentence

Main verb: Question

Subordinate verb: Causal clause with **quod**, 50, 51

Subordinate verb: Temporal clause with **cum**, 487, 488

Subordinate verb: Relative clause

Subordinate verb: Substantive clause of fact with **quod**, 495, 496

Subordinate verb: Adverbial clause with **quā** and **ut**, 497

*Subjunctive*

Purpose clause: Adverbial, 343, 344

Purpose clause: Substantive, 355, 356

Result clause: Adverbial, 357, 358

Indirect Question: Substantive, 372, 373

Temporal clause: with **cum**, 487, 488

Subordinate clause in indirect statements, 501, 502

*Infinitive*

Subject of another verb, 393

Complement of another verb, 394

Object of another verb, 398

Verb of an indirect statement, 401

*Participle*

As an adjective, 443

Ablative absolute, 452-455

Equivalent to a clause of time, concession, cause, condition, etc., 444, 445

*Gerund*

As a noun, 460

With **ad** or **causā** to show purpose, 461

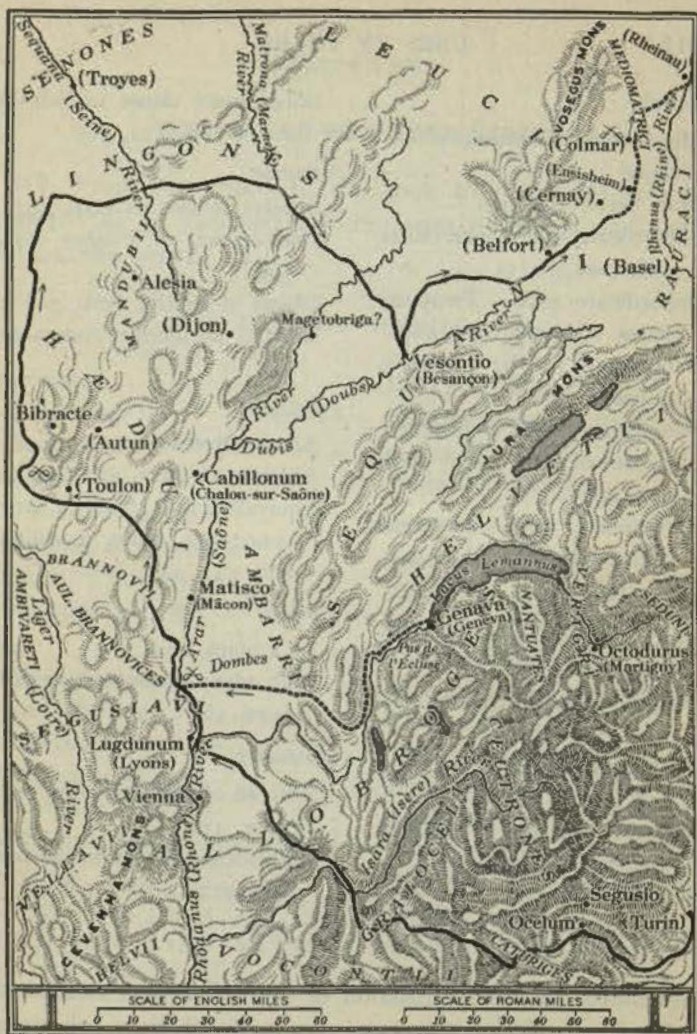
*Gerundive*

With **ad** or **causā** to show purpose, 472

With forms of **sum** in the passive periphrastic conjugation, 473

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.





THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE HELVETIANS