

PART II.

INFLECTIONS.

LESSON II.

7. THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

The Parts of Speech in Latin are the same as in English; *viz.*, Nouns, Adjectives, Pronouns, Verbs, Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Interjections; but the Latin has no article.

8. INFLECTION.

Of these eight parts of speech, the first four are capable of **Inflection**, that is, of undergoing change of form to express modifications of meaning. In the case of Nouns, Adjectives, and Pronouns, this process is called **Declension**; in the case of Verbs, **Conjugation**.

9. NOUNS.

1. A Noun is the name of a *person, place, thing, or quality*; as *Caesar, Caesar*; *Rōma, Rome*; *penna, feather*; *virtūs, courage*.

2. Nouns have Gender, Number, and Case.

10. GENDER.

1. There are in Latin, as in English, three Genders: the Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter.

2. Gender in Latin may be either natural (that is, based on sex, as gender always is in English) or grammatical (not based on sex).

3. *Natural Gender.* Nouns denoting *persons* have natural gender, and are Masculine, if they denote males, as *nauta, sailor*; Feminine, if they denote females, as *māter, mother*.

4. *Grammatical Gender.* When nouns have grammatical gender, the gender is determined:—

A. *By signification.* Thus:—

- a) Names of *Rivers, Winds, and Months* are Masculine; as, **Sēquana**, *Seine*; **Eurus**, *East Wind*; **Aprīlis**, *April*.
- b) Names of *Trees, Towns, and Islands* are Feminine; as, **quercus**, *oak*; **Corinthus**, *Corinth*; **Rhodus**, *Rhodes*.
- c) Indeclinable nouns are Neuter; as, **nefās**, *wrong*.

B. *By ending.*

The principles for gender by ending are given later, under the five declensions.

11.

NUMBER.

Latin has two Numbers, the Singular and the Plural. The Singular denotes one object; the Plural more than one.

LESSON III.

12.

CASES.

1. There are six Cases in Latin:—

Nominative,	Case of Subject;
Genitive,	Objective with <i>of</i> , or Possessive;
Dative,	Objective with <i>to</i> or <i>for</i> ;
Accusative,	Case of Direct Object;
Vocative,	Case of Address;
Ablative,	Objective with <i>by, from, in, with</i> .

2. **LOCATIVE.** Vestiges of another case, the **Locative** (denoting place where), occur in names of towns and in a few other words.

3. **OBLIQUE CASES.** The Genitive, Dative, Accusative, and Ablative are called **Oblique Cases**.

4. **FORMATION OF THE CASES.** The different cases were originally formed by joining certain **case-endings** to a fundamental part called the **stem**. Thus **portam** (Accusative Singular) was formed by joining the case-ending **m** to the stem **porta-**. But in most cases the final vowel of the stem has united so closely with the original case-ending, that the latter has become more or less obscured. The apparent case-ending thus resulting is called a **termination**.

13. THE FIVE DECLENSIONS.

There are five Declensions in Latin, distinguished from each other by the final letter of the Stem, and also by the Termination of the Genitive Singular, as follows : —

DECLENSION.	FINAL LETTER OF STEM.	GEN. TERMINATION.
First	ā	-ae
Second	ō	-ī
Third	{ I Some consonant }	-īs
Fourth	ŭ	-ūs
Fifth	ē	-ēī

Cases alike in Form.

1. The Vocative is like the Nominative, except in the Singular of nouns and adjectives in **-us** of the Second Declension.
2. The Dative and Ablative Plural are always alike.
3. In Neuters the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative are always alike, and in the Plural end in **-ā**.
4. In the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Declensions, the Accusative Plural is regularly like the Nominative.

LESSON IV.

FIRST DECLENSION.

14. Nouns of the First Declension end in **-ā**. They are Feminine, and are declined as follows: —

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
CASES.	MEANINGS.	TERMINATIONS.		MEANINGS.	TERMINATIONS.
<i>Nom.</i> porta	a gate (subject)	-ā	portae	gates (subject)	-ae
<i>Gen.</i> portae	of a gate	-ae	portārum	of gates	-ārum
<i>Dat.</i> portae	to or for a gate	-ae	portis	to or for gates	-is
<i>Acc.</i> portam	a gate (object)	-am	portās	gates (object)	-ās
<i>Voc.</i> porta	O gate!	-ā	portae	O gates!	-ae
<i>Abl.</i> portā	with, by, from, in, a gate	-ā	portis	with, by, from, in, gates	-is

1. The Latin has no article, and **porta** may mean either *a gate* or *the gate*; and in the Plural, *gates* or *the gates*.

15. Peculiarities of Nouns of the First Declension.

1. EXCEPTIONS IN GENDER. Nouns denoting males are Masculine; as, **nauta**, sailor; **agricola**, farmer.

2. SPECIAL CASE-ENDINGS, —

- a) The Locative Singular ends in **-ae**; as, **Rōmae**, at Rome.
- b) **Dea**, goddess, and **filia**, daughter, commonly form the Dative and Ablative Plural with the termination **-ābus**; as, **deābus**, **filīābus**. This is in order to distinguish these words from the corresponding cases of **deus**, god, and **filius**, son.

16.

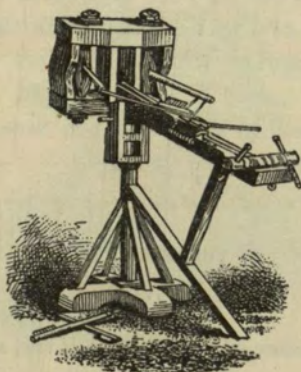
VOCABULARY.

agricola , ae, m., farmer.	incola , ae, m., inhabitant.
cōpia , ae, f., plenty; in plural,	insula , ae, f., island.
cōpiae , ārum, troops; forces.	Italia , ae, f., Italy.
filia , ae, f., daughter.	nauta , ae, m., sailor.
Galba , ae, m., Galba (a man's name).	

EXERCISES.

17. 1. *Agricolae, agricolam, agricolārum.* 2. *Insulae, insulīs.* 3. *Italiae, Galbae.* 4. *Filia, filiārum, filiābus.* 5. *Incolae, incolīs.* 6. *Cōpiārum, cōpiīs, cōpiās.* 7. *Italiam, insulārum, filiās.* 8. *Agricolīs, filiam, filiae.* 9. *Incolārum, cōpiam.* 10. *Agricolās, nautārum, nautās.* 11. *Incolam, nautārum, nautīs.*

18. 1. To the farmers; of the sailor; of the inhabitants. 2. To the island; of the troops; by the troops. 3. Of a farmer; farmers (as subject); sailors (as direct object). 4. To the daughters; of the daughters. 5. To the daughter of Galba. 6. The inhabitants of the island. 7. Of the islands; to Galba; to Italy.



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LESSON V.

FIRST DECLENSION (Continued).

19. Paradigm of the Present Indicative Active of a Verb of the First Conjugation.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. <i>amō, I love.</i>	<i>amāmus, we love.</i>
<i>amās, thou lovest, you love.</i>	<i>amātis, you love.</i>
<i>amat, he, she, it loves.</i>	<i>amant, they love.</i>

2. All verbs of the First Conjugation are inflected like *amō*. Such verbs are given in the General Vocabulary with the numeral 1.

3. In Latin the Subject of the verb, if a personal pronoun (*I, thou, he, we, etc.*), is not expressed unless emphatic, but is implied in the verb.

20. Principles of Syntax.

1. The Subject of the Verb stands in the Nominative.
2. The Object of the Verb stands in the Accusative.
3. The Verb agrees with its Subject in Number and Person.

4. A Noun used to complete the meaning of another Noun is put in the Genitive : as, —

filia agricolae, the daughter of the farmer, or, the farmer's daughter.

21. VOCABULARY.

<i>accūsō, I accuse.</i>	<i>laudō, I praise.</i>
<i>et, conj., and.</i>	<i>vāstō, I lay waste.</i>
<i>incitō, I urge on, encourage.</i>	<i>vocō, I call, summon.</i>

EXERCISES.

22. 1. *Filiās agricolae laudāmus.*¹ 2. *Galba cōpiās incitat.*
3. *Cōpia Galbae Italiam vāstant.* 4. *Galbam laudāmus.*

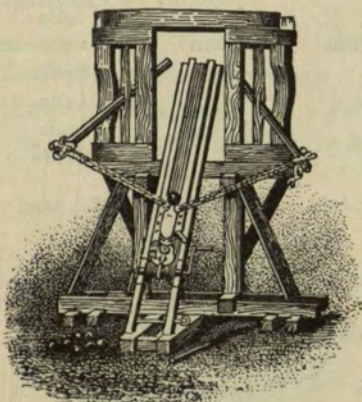
¹ The verb in Latin ordinarily stands at the end of the sentence.

5. Cōpiās Galbae laudō. 6. Incolās īnsulārum accūsātis.
 7. Galba agricolam vocat. 8. Īnsulās vāstāmus. 9. Galbam
 et agricolās vocāmus. 10. Filiās agricolae vocō. 11. Agri-
 colās incitāmus. 12. Fīliam Galbae laudant. 13. Agricolās
 laudās. 14. Filiās agricolārum vocātis.

23. 1. You¹ summon the farmers. 2. We praise Galba's²
 daughter. 3. Galba's daughters encourage the farmers.
 4. He praises the troops. 5. The inhabitants of the island
 accuse Galba. 6. Galba praises the farmers.

¹ Unless it is clear that the Plural is meant, *you* is to be regarded as the sign of the Singular.

² *I.e.* the daughter of Galba.



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LESSON VI.

SECOND DECLENSION.

24. Pure Latin nouns of the Second Declension end in -us, -er, -ir, Masculine ; -um, Neuter ; and are declined as follows: —

Vicus, village.			Bellum, war.		
			TERMINATION.		
SINGULAR.	Nom.	vīcus	-us	bellum	-um
	Gen.	vīcī	-ī	bellī	-ī
	Dat.	vīcō	-ō	bellō	-ō
	Acc.	vīcum	-um	bellum	-um
	Voc.	vīce	-e	bellum	-um
	Abl.	vīcō	-ō	bellō	-ō
PLURAL.	Nom.	vīcī	-ī	bella	-a
	Gen.	vīcōrum	-ōrum	bellōrum	-ōrum
	Dat.	vīcīs	-īs	bellīs	-īs
	Acc.	vīcōs	-ōs	bella	-a
	Voc.	vīcī	-ī	bella	-a
	Abl.	vīcīs	-īs	bellīs	-īs
Puer, boy.			Ager, field.		
					TERMINATION.
SINGULAR.	Nom.	puer	ager	vir	Wanting
	Gen.	puerī	agrī	virī	-ī
	Dat.	puerō	agrō	virō	-ō
	Acc.	puerum	agrum	virum	-um
	Voc.	puer	ager	vir	Wanting
	Abl.	puerō	agrō	virō	-ō
PLURAL.	Nom.	puerī	agrī	virī	-ī
	Gen.	puerōrum	agrōrum	virōrum	-ōrum
	Dat.	puerīs	agrīs	virīs	-īs
	Acc.	puerōs	agrōs	virōs	-ōs
	Voc.	puerī	agrī	virī	-ī
	Abl.	puerīs	agrīs	virīs	-īs

25.

VOCABULARY.

amīcus, ī, m., *friend*.auxilium, ī (īī), n., *aid, help*.Belgae, ārum, m. pl., *Belgians, a Gallic tribe*.Galli, ōrum, m. pl., *Gauls*.Germānī, ōrum, m. pl., *Germans*.implōrō, *I entreat*.proelium, ī (īī), n., *battle*.Sēquanī, ōrum, m. pl., *Séquani, a Gallic tribe*.vexō, *I harass, annoy; ravage*.vicus, ī, m., *village*.

EXERCISES.

26. 1. Vicō, vicum, vicīs. 2. Amīcī, amīcōrum, amīcīs.
 3. Auxilium, auxiliō. 4. Agrī, agrōs, agrīs. 5. Puerōrum,
 puerī, puerum. 6. Virīs, virōs, vir. 7. Proelia, amīce.

27. 1. Belgae et Sēquanī auxilium implōrant. 2. Amīcōs
 Gallōrum laudāmus. 3. Cōpiae Galbae Sēquanōs proeliō
 vexant. 4. Puerī virōs implōrant. 5. Belgae vicōs et agrōs
 Germānōrum vexant. 6. Auxilium Gallōrum implōrant.
 7. Puerī filiās agricolārum vexant.

- 28. 1. Battles; by battle; of battles. 2. To a friend; of
 friends. 3. The villages; to the village. 4. The troops
 lay waste the villages of the Gauls. 5. I entreat the help of
 the Germans. 6. He harasses the Gauls in battle.



BATTERING-RAM.

LESSON VII.

SECOND DECLENSION (Continued).

29. Peculiarities of Inflection in the Second Declension.

1. Most nouns in **-er** in common use are declined like *ager*, not like *puer*.

2. Nouns in **-ius** and **-ium** throughout the best period of the language formed the Genitive Singular in **-ī** (instead of **-iī**); as, —

<i>Nom.</i> ingenium	<i>filius</i>
<i>Gen.</i> ingénī	<i>filī</i>

These Genitives accent the penult, even when it is short.

3. The Locative Singular ends in **-ī**; as, *Corinthī*, at *Corinth*.

30. Inflection of the Present Indicative of the Verb *sum*.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>sum, I am.</i>	<i>sumus, we are.</i>
<i>ēs,¹ thou art, you are.</i>	<i>estis,¹ you are.*</i>
<i>est,¹ he, she, it is.</i>	<i>sunt, they are.</i>

31. Principles of Syntax.

1. A Predicate Noun is one which limits its subject through the medium of the verb *to be*, or some similar word, as *seem, become*. A Predicate Noun agrees with its subject in case; as, —

Galba est agricola, Galba is a farmer.

2. An Appositive agrees in case with the word which it explains; as, —

Galba agricola, Galba, the farmer.

¹ Pronounce these words, severally, *ēs, est, estis*, not *ēs, ēst, ēstis*.

32.

VOCABULARY.

castra, ōrum, n. pl., *a camp.*dōnum, ī, n., *gift.*oppidum, ī, n., *town, walled town.*oppugnō, *I attack, assault.*periculum, ī, n., *danger.*vītō, *I avoid.*

EXERCISES.

33. 1. Oppidī, oppidōrum. 2. Estis, es. 3. Proelī, proeliis, proeliō. 4. Agrōs Gallōrum, agrīs Belgārum. 5. Sunt, sumus, est. 6. Castrōrum, castrīs. 7. Castra Sēquanōrum, vicōs Belgārum. 8. Perīcula, perīculis, perīculī.

34. 1. Sumus amīcī¹ Gallōrum. 2. Sēquanī agricolās, incolās vicōrum, vexant. 3. Germānī oppida Belgārum oppugnant. 4. Germānī sunt agricolae. 5. Galba, amīcus Gallōrum, castra Germānōrum oppugnat. 6. Bella et perīcula vītāmus. 7. Estis amīcī agricolārum. 8. Galba perīcula proelī vītat. 9. Amīcus Galbae dōna laudat.

35. 1. Of battle; of battles; in battle. 2. To the village; of the villages. 3. The towns; of the town. 4. We are farmers. 5. We attack the towns of the Sequani. 6. He is a friend of the farmers. 7. You are friends of the Sequani. 8. You avoid the camp of the Gauls.

¹ A predicate noun often follows its verb, as here.

LESSON VIII.

ADJECTIVES.

36. Adjectives denote *quality*. They are declined like nouns, and fall into two classes, —

1. Adjectives of the First and Second Declensions.
2. Adjectives of the Third Declension.

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.

In these the Masculine is declined like *vīcus*, *puer*, or *ager*, the Feminine like *porta*, and the Neuter like *bellum*.

37. Thus, Masculine like *vīcus*: —

Bonus, good.

SINGULAR.

	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>bonus</i>	<i>bona</i>	<i>bonum</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>bonī</i>	<i>bonae</i>	<i>bonī</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>bonō</i>	<i>bonae</i>	<i>bonō</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>bonum</i>	<i>bonam</i>	<i>bonum</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>bone</i>	<i>bona</i>	<i>bonum</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>bonō</i>	<i>bonā</i>	<i>bonō</i>

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>bonī</i>	<i>bonae</i>	<i>bona</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>bonōrum</i>	<i>bonārum</i>	<i>bonōrum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>bonīs</i>	<i>bonīs</i>	<i>bonīs</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>bonōs</i>	<i>bonās</i>	<i>bona</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>bonī</i>	<i>bonae</i>	<i>bona</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>bonīs</i>	<i>bonīs</i>	<i>bonīs</i>

38. **Principles of Syntax.**

1. An Adjective agrees with the noun which it limits in Gender, Number, and Case.

2. An Adjective limiting its noun directly is called an *attributive* adjective, as *agricola bonus*, *a good farmer*; an Adjective limiting its noun through the medium of the verb *esse*, *to be*, or some similar verb, is called a *predicate* adjective, as *agricola est bonus*, *the farmer is good*; *agricola vidētur bonus*, *the farmer seems good*.

39.

VOCABULARY.

jumentum, i, n., *beast of burden*.

magnus, a, um, *large, great*.

multus, a, um, *much*; pl., *many*.

numerus, i, m., *number*.

parvus, a, um, *small*.

populus, i, m., *people*.

Rōmānus, a, um, *Roman*;—as
noun, m., *a Roman*.

victōria, ae, f., *victory*.

EXERCISES.

40. 1. Populī Rōmānī, populō Rōmānō. 2. Magnae¹ victōriae, magnārum victōriarum. 3. Multa jumenta, multīs jumentīs. 4. Multae insulae, multās insulās. 5. Incolae bonī, incolārum bonōrum. 6. Parvī vicī, parvōrum vicōrum. 7. Magnum proelium, magna proelia, multōrum proeliōrum. 8. Magnum numerum, magnō numerō. 9. Multī incolae, multōs incolās. 10. Parvārum insulārum, parvae insulae.

41. 1. Of great victories; by a great victory. 2. Many dangers; of many dangers. 3. To the Roman people; of the Roman people. 4. Many islands; many villages; many towns. 5. Of many battles; by small beasts of burden; to a large number of islands. 6. Of a small village; of the large villages; by a great battle. 7. By a small number of good beasts of burden.

¹ The attributive adjective (see § 38, 2) in Latin, as in English, more commonly precedes the word which it limits. This is especially true of adjectives of *number*, *amount*, etc. Yet other adjectives when used attributively often follow the noun; see, for example, § 40, 5; 45, 2.

LESSON IX.

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS (Continued).

42. Masculine like *puer* : —

Tener, tender, delicate, soft

SINGULAR.

MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.
<i>Nom.</i> tener	tenera	tenerum
<i>Gen.</i> tenerī	tenerae	tenerī
<i>Dat.</i> tenerō	tenerae	tenerō
<i>Acc.</i> tenerum	teneram	tenerum
<i>Voc.</i> tener	tenera	tenerum
<i>Abl.</i> tenerō	tenerā	tenerō

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i> tenerī	tenerae	tenera
<i>Gen.</i> tenerōrum	tenerārum	tenerōrum
<i>Dat.</i> tenerīs	tenerīs	tenerīs
<i>Acc.</i> tenerōs	tenerās	tenera
<i>Voc.</i> tenerī	tenerae	tenera
<i>Abl.</i> tenerīs	tenerīs	tenerīs

43. Masculine like *ager* : —

Sacer, sacred.

SINGULAR.

PLURAL.

	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.		MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.
<i>Nom.</i>	sacer	sacra	sacrum		sacrī	sacrae	sacra
<i>Gen.</i>	sacrī	sacrae	sacrī		sacrōrum	sacrārum	sacrōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	sacrō	sacrae	sacrō		sacrīs	sacrīs	sacrīs
<i>Acc.</i>	sacrum	sacram	sacrum		sacrōs	sacrās	sacra
<i>Voc.</i>	sacer	sacra	sacrum		sacrī	sacrae	sacra
<i>Abl.</i>	sacrō	sacrā	sacrō		sacrīs	sacrīs	sacrīs

1. Most adjectives in -er are declined like sacer. Of adjectives in common use only the following are declined like tener: asper, rough; liber, free; miser, wretched.

44.

VOCABULARY.

Britannia, ae, f., Britain.

dīmicō, I contend.

Helvētīi, ōrum, m. pl., the Helvetii, a Celtic tribe.

lēgātus, ī, m., lieutenant.

liber, era, erum, free.

parō, I prepare, get ready.

pulcher, chra, chrum, beautiful.

superō, I overcome.

EXERCISES.

45. 1. Filiae agricolae sunt pulchrae et bonae. 2. Populus Rōmānus Gallōs superat. 3. Galba, lēgātus Rōmānus, magnum oppidum Sēquanōrum oppugnat. 4. Sēquanī multis proeliis dīmicant. 5. Britannia est magna insula. 6. Victoria populī Rōmānī est magna. 7. Insula est parva. 8. Helvētīi magnum numerum jūmentōrum parant. 9. Magnae cōpiae dīmicant. 10. Multa jūmenta parātis. 11. Cōpiae Rōmānae agrōs Gallōrum vexant. 12. Magnum bellum parāmus. 13. Galba magnum numerum Gallōrum superat. 14. Populus Rōmānus est liber.

46. 1. We get ready many beasts of burden. 2. We praise Galba, the Roman lieutenant. 3. Many Gauls and Germans contend in battle. 4. The beasts of burden are small. 5. The Sequani and Belgians are free. 6. The villages of the Germans are many. 7. We overcome a large number of the Helvetii.

LESSON X.

NOUNS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

47. The third declension includes several distinct classes of Stems : —

I. Pure Consonant-Stems.

II. *i*-Stems.

III. Mixed Stems. (Consonant-Stems which have partially adapted themselves to the inflection of *i*-Stems.)

CONSONANT-STEMS.

48. Consonant-Stems are divided into **Mute** (*p, b; t, d; c, g*), **Liquid** (*l, r*), **Nasal** (*m, n*), and **Spirant** (*s*) Stems.

Mute-Stems.

49. Mute-Stems may end, —

1. In a Labial¹ (*p*); as, *prīncep-s*.
2. In a Guttural¹ (*g* or *c*); as, *rēmex* (*rēmeg-s*); *dux* (*duc-s*).
3. In a Dental¹ (*d* or *t*); as, *lapis* (*lapid-s*); *mīles* (*mīlet-s*).

1. STEMS IN A LABIAL MUTE (*p*).

50.

Prīnceps, m., chief.

SINGULAR.		CASE- ENDING.	PLURAL.		CASE- ENDING.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>prīnceps</i>	-s	<i>prīncipēs</i> ⁴		-ēs
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>prīncipis</i> ²	-is	<i>prīncipum</i>		-um
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>prīncipī</i>	-ī	<i>prīncipibus</i>		-ibus
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>prīncipem</i>	-em	<i>prīncipēs</i> ⁴		-ēs
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>prīnceps</i>	-s	<i>prīncipēs</i> ⁴		-ēs
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>prīncipe</i> ³	-e	<i>prīncipibus</i>		-ibus

¹ Labials are 'lip' letters; gutturals are 'throat' letters; and dentals are 'teeth' letters.

² Pronounce *īs*, not *is*.

³ Pronounce *ē*, not *ē*.

⁴ Pronounce *ēs*, not *ēz*.

2. STEMS IN A GUTTURAL MUTE (g, c).

51. In these the termination **-s** of the Nominative Singular unites with the guttural, thus producing **-x**.

Rēmex, m., rower.		Dux, m., leader, general.	
SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i> rēmex	rēmigēs	dux	ducēs
<i>Gen.</i> rēmigis	rēmigum	ducis	ducum
<i>Dat.</i> rēmigī	rēmigibus	ducī	ducibus
<i>Acc.</i> rēmigem	rēmigēs	ducem	ducēs
<i>Voc.</i> rēmex	rēmigēs	dux	ducēs
<i>Abl.</i> rēmige	rēmigibus	duce	ducibus

3. STEMS IN A DENTAL MUTE (d, t).

52. In these the final **d** or **t** of the Stem disappears in the Nominative Singular before the ending **-s**.

Lapis, m., stone.		Miles, m., soldier.	
SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i> lapis	lapidēs	mīles	militēs
<i>Gen.</i> lapidis	lapidum	militis	militum
<i>Dat.</i> lapidī	lapidibus	militī	militibus
<i>Acc.</i> lapidem	lapidēs	militem	militēs
<i>Voc.</i> lapis	lapidēs	miles	militēs
<i>Abl.</i> lapide	lapidibus	milite	militibus

53. VOCABULARY.

cōfirmō, *I establish.*

cum, *with, prep. with abl.*

eques, itis, m., *horseman; pl., cavalry.*

Gallia, ae, f., *Gaul.*

imperō, *I demand.*

obses, idis, m., *hostage.*

pāx, pācis, f., *peace.*

virtūs, tūtis, f., *valor, virtue.*

54. Principle of Syntax.

Cases with Prepositions. — The Accusative and Ablative are used with Prepositions; as, *ad urbem, to the city; cum cōsule, with the consul.*

EXERCISES.

55. 1. Pāx bona. 2. Multī obsidēs, multīs obsidibus.
3. Magnā virtūte, magnae virtūtis, magnam virtutem.
4. Militēs Rōmānī, militēs Rōmānōs, militī Rōmānō.
5. Magnae victōriae equitum Rōmānōrum. 6. Magnā virtūte
prīncipum.

56. 1. Equitēs cum magnō periculō proeliō dīmicant.
2. Multī militēs castra Gallōrum oppugnant. 3. Galba
magnum numerum obsidum imperat. 4. Prīncipēs Galliae
pācem cōfirmant. 5. Virtutem ducum et militum Rōmānō-
rum laudāmus. 6. Dux rēmigēs laudat. 7. Militēs cum
equitibus dīmicant. 8. Ducēs Germānōrum pācem implōrant.
9. Militēs Rōmānī multa oppida magnā virtūte oppugnant.

57. 1. The great valor of the Roman soldiers. 2. To the
chiefs, of the rowers, to the soldiers. 3. Of the cavalry,
to the cavalry. 4. The general demands many hostages.
5. We establish peace with (*cum*)¹ the chiefs and leaders of
the Germans. 6. The Roman soldiers contend with (*cum*)¹
the Helvetii. 7. You praise the leader of the rowers.

¹ Unless *with* is equivalent to *by*, it is regularly to be rendered by *cum*.

LESSON XI.

THIRD DECLENSION. — CONSONANT-STEMS (Continued).

Liquid Stems.

58. These usually end in *-r*; a few end in *-l*.

Victor, m., conqueror.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i>	victor	victōrēs
<i>Gen.</i>	victōris	victōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	victōrī	victōribus
<i>Acc.</i>	victōrem	victōrēs
<i>Voc.</i>	victor	victōrēs
<i>Abl.</i>	victōre	victōribus

1. Masculine and Feminine Stems ending in a liquid form the Nominative and Vocative Singular without case-ending.

Nasal Stems.

59. These end in *-n*, which often disappears in the Nom. Sing.

Legiō, f., legion.

Nōmen, n., name.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.		SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i>	legiō	legiōnēs		nōmen	nōmina
<i>Gen.</i>	legiōnis	legiōnum		nōminis	nōminum
<i>Dat.</i>	legiōnī	legiōnibus		nōminī	nōminibus
<i>Acc.</i>	legiōnem	legiōnēs		nōmen	nōmina
<i>Voc.</i>	legiō	legiōnēs		nōmen	nōmina
<i>Abl.</i>	legiōne	legiōnibus		nōmine	nōminibus

1. The case-ending is lacking in the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative Singular of *all neuters* of the Third Declension.

Spirant or s-Stems.

60. **Mōs**, m., *custom*. **Genus**, n., *race*. **Honor**, m., *honor*.

SINGULAR.

<i>Nom.</i> mōs	genus	honor
<i>Gen.</i> mōris	generis	honōris
<i>Dat.</i> mōrī	generī	honōrī
<i>Acc.</i> mōrem	genus	honōrem
<i>Voc.</i> mōs	genus	honor
<i>Abl.</i> mōre	genere	honōre

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i> mōrēs	genera	honōrēs
<i>Gen.</i> mōrum	generum	honōrum
<i>Dat.</i> mōribus	generibus	honōribus
<i>Acc.</i> mōrēs	genera	honōrēs
<i>Voc.</i> mōrēs	genera	honōrēs
<i>Abl.</i> mōribus	generibus	honōribus

1. Note that the final **s** of the stem becomes **r** (between vowels) in the oblique cases. In some words, as **honor**, the **r** of the oblique cases has, by analogy, crept into the Nominative, displacing the earlier **s**.

61.

VOCABULARY.

agger, eris, m., <i>embankment, rampart.</i>	in, in, on, prep. with the abl.
altus, a, um, <i>high, deep.</i>	Mārcellus, ī, m., <i>Marcellus.</i>
arbor, ōris, f., <i>tree.</i>	nōmen, inis, n., <i>name.</i>
Caesar, āris, m., <i>Caesar.</i>	pater, tris, m., <i>father.</i>
cōnsul, is, m., <i>consul.</i>	Rhēnus, ī, m., <i>the Rhine.</i>
flūmen, inis, n., <i>river.</i>	silva, ae, f., <i>forest.</i>
genus, eris, n., <i>race; kind.</i>	timor, ōris, m., <i>fear.</i>

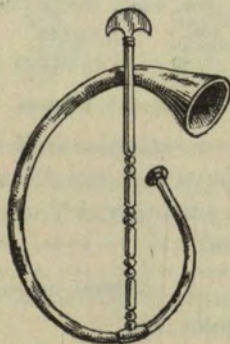
EXERCISES.

62. 1. Pater cōnsulis, patrī cōnsulis. 2. Aggerēs altī, aggeribus altīs. 3. Cōnsulis bonī, cōnsulēs bonī, cōnsulum bonōrum. 4. Arborēs silvae; nōmina flūminum. 5. Timōrēs mīlitum. 6. Magna flūmina, multōrum flūminum, in multīs flūminibus.

63. 1. Agger castrōrum est altus. 2. Galba et Mārcellus sunt cōsulēs. 3. Caesar magnās cōpiās parat. 4. Cōsul Rōmānus virtūtem militum laudat. 5. Nōmen flūminis est Rhēnus. 6. Arborēs sunt altae. 7. In altō flūmine est parva īnsula. 8. In parvā īsulā sunt multae pulchrae arborēs.

64. 1. Of a high rampart, with a high rampart. 2. To the fathers of the consuls. 3. High trees; in¹ deep rivers. 4. In the river Rhine; the fear of the soldier. 5. The cavalry of Caesar harass the Gauls. 6. The rivers are deep. 7. We praise Galba, the consul. 8. The Germans attack the rampart of the Roman camp.

¹ To denote *in a place*, the preposition *in* is regularly necessary in Latin. The simple Ablative does not suffice.



TRUMPET (bucina).

LESSON XII.

THIRD DECLENSION. — I-STEMS AND MIXED STEMS.

Ī-STEMS.

1. MASCULINE AND FEMININE Ī-STEMS.

65. Masculine and Feminine Ī-Stems end in **-is** in the Nominative Singular, and always have **-ium** in the Genitive Plural. They may have either **-is** or **-ēs** in the Accusative Plural. A few, like **turris**, have **-im** in the Accusative Singular, and **-ī** in the Ablative Singular.

66. <i>Turris</i> , f., <i>tower</i> .				<i>Hostis</i> , m., <i>enemy</i> .		
SINGULAR.			TERMINATION.	PLURAL.		TERMINATION.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>turris</i>	<i>hostis</i>	-is	<i>turrēs</i>	<i>hostēs</i>	-ēs
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>turris</i>	<i>hostis</i>	-is	<i>turrium</i>	<i>hostium</i>	-ium
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>turrī</i>	<i>hostī</i>	-ī	<i>turribus</i>	<i>hostibus</i>	-ibus
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>turrim</i>	<i>hostem</i>	-im, -em	<i>turrīs (-ēs)</i>	<i>hostīs (-ēs)</i>	-īs, -ēs
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>turris</i>	<i>hostis</i>	-is	<i>turrēs</i>	<i>hostēs</i>	-ēs
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>turrī</i>	<i>hoste</i>	-ī, -e	<i>turribus</i>	<i>hostibus</i>	-ibus

2. NEUTER Ī-STEMS.

67. These end in **-e**, **-al**, or **-ar** in the Nominative Singular. They *always* have **-ī** in the Ablative Singular, **-ia** in the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative Plural, and **-ium** in the Genitive Plural.

Sedīle, *seat*.

Animal, *animal*.

SINGULAR.		TERMINATION.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>sedīle</i>	Wanting
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>sedīlis</i>	-is
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>sedīlī</i>	-ī
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>sedīle</i>	Wanting
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>sedīle</i>	Wanting
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>sedīlī</i>	-ī

PLURAL.		TERMINATION.
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>sedilia</i>	<i>animālia</i> -ia
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>sedilium</i>	<i>animālium</i> -ium
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>sedilibus</i>	<i>animālibus</i> -ibus
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>sedilia</i>	<i>animālia</i> -ia
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>sedilia</i>	<i>animālia</i> -ia
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>sedilibus</i>	<i>animālibus</i> -ibus

1. In most words of this class the final *-i* of the stem is lost in the Nominative Singular ; in others it appears as *-e*.

MIXED STEMS.

68. Mixed Stems are Consonant-Stems that have partially adapted themselves to the inflection of *i*-stems. They have *-ium* in the Genitive Plural, and *-ēs* or *-is* in the Accusative Plural.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
<i>Caedēs</i> , f., slaughter. <i>Arx</i> , f., citadel. <i>Caedēs</i> , f., slaughter. <i>Arx</i> , f., citadel.			
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>caedēs</i>	<i>arx</i>	<i>caedēs</i> <i>arcēs</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>caedis</i>	<i>arcis</i>	<i>caedium</i> <i>arcium</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>caedī</i>	<i>arcī</i>	<i>caedibus</i> <i>arcibus</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>caedem</i>	<i>arcem</i>	<i>caedēs, -īs</i> <i>arcēs, -īs</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<i>caedēs</i>	<i>arx</i>	<i>caedēs</i> <i>arcēs</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>caede</i>	<i>arce</i>	<i>caedibus</i> <i>arcibus</i>

1. The following classes of nouns belong to Mixed Stems : —

- Nouns in *-ēs*, with Genitive in *-is* ; as, *nūbēs*, cloud ; *aedēs*, temple, etc.
- Many monosyllables in *-s* or *-x* preceded by one or more consonants ; as, *urbs*, city ; *mōns*, mountain.
- Most nouns in *-ns* and *-rs* ; as, *cliēns*, client, *cohors*, cohort.

69.

VOCABULARY.

civitās, tātis, f., state.
hostis, is, m., enemy.
mare, is, n., sea.
mēns, mentis, f., mind.
mōns, montis, m., mountain.

occupō, I take possession of, seize.
paucī, ae, a, few, a few ; used only in pl.
turris, is, f., tower.

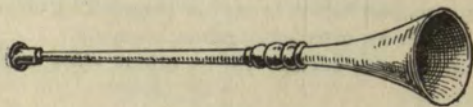
EXERCISES.

70. 1. Cīvitātum, cīvitātibus. 2. Hostēs, hostīs. 3. Magna animālia, magnīs animālibus. 4. Montēs altī, montibus altīs. 5. Paucae cīvitātēs, paucās cīvitātēs. 6. In turribus altīs, turris altās, turrium altārum. 7. Hostēs Rōmānōrum, nōmen montis.

71. 1. Militēs Rōmānī turris hostium oppugnant. 2. In magnō marī sunt multae īnsulae. 3. Multa animālia sunt in silvā. 4. Timor mentēs militum occupat. 5. Caesar hostēs proeliō superat. 6. Equitēs Rōmānī cum hostibus dīmicant. 7. Caesar montem occupat. 8. Paucae cīvitātēs pācem cōnfīrmant. 9. Hostēs multās turris occupant. 10. Cīvitātēs Gallōrum pācem implōrant.

72. 1. Of high towers; to the large animals; in the deep sea. 2. To the enemy; the camp of the enemy. 3. The minds of the soldiers; the forests of the mountain. 4. The cavalry of the enemy contend with the Romans. 5. Caesar establishes peace with many states. 6. We seize many islands of the sea. 7. There are¹ large animals on the island.

¹ *There are large animals*: translate as though "large animals are."



TRUMPET (tuba).

LESSON XIII.

THIRD DECLENSION. — GENDER.

73. General Principles of Gender in the Third Declension.

1. Nouns in -ō, -or, -ōs, -er, -ēs are Masculine.
2. Nouns in -ās, -ēs, -is, -ys, -x, -s (preceded by a consonant); -dō, -gō (Genitive -inis); -iō (abstract and collective), -ūs (Genitive -ūtis or -ūdis) are Feminine.
3. Nouns in -a, -e, -ī, -y, -c, -l, -n, -t, -ar, -ur, -ūs are Neuter.
4. There are many exceptions to the foregoing principles.

EXERCISES.

74. 1. Flūminis altī, flūminum altōrum, flūminī altō.
2. Magna maria, magnī maris, in magnō marī. 3. Turris altae, turrīs altās. 4. In magnīs civitātibus; parvum animal.
5. In pulchrā turri; arboris altae, arborēs altae. 6. Magnī timōris, magnī timōrēs. 7. Magna virtūs equitum bonōrum.

75. 1. Hostēs altās turrīs Rōmānōrum oppugnant.
2. Nōmen montis est Jūra. 3. Maria magna sunt alta.
4. Ducēs Rōmānī cum principibus Sēquanōrum pācem cōfirmant. 5. Virtūtem ducis hostium laudātis. 6. Animālia pauca sunt in parvā insulā. 7. Arborēs pulchrās magnae silvae vāstāmus. 8. Multa genera arborum pulchrarum sunt in agrīs. 9. Aggerem occupat et turrēs hostium oppugnat.

76. 1. To the high trees; of the beautiful trees; of the beautiful tree. 2. Many kinds of virtue; fear of large animals; the name of the beautiful tower. 3. The names of a few large rivers; to the deep sea; the valor of the consul. 4. On the high ramparts; to the great leaders. 5. We praise the leaders of the enemy. 6. We call the father of the general. 7. The fear of the cavalry is great.

LESSON XIV.

THE FOURTH AND FIFTH DECLENSIONS.

FOURTH DECLENSION. — *ŭ*-STEMS.

77. Nouns of the Fourth Declension end in *-us* Masculine, and *-ŭ* Neuter. They are declined as follows : —

Fructus, fruit.		Cornū, horn.	
SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i> fructus	fructūs	cornū	cornua
<i>Gen.</i> fructūs	fructuum	cornūs	cornuum
<i>Dat.</i> fructuī	fructibus	cornū	cornibus
<i>Acc.</i> fructum	fructūs	cornū	cornua
<i>Voc.</i> fructus	fructūs	cornū	cornua
<i>Abl.</i> fructū	fructibus	cornū	cornibus

1. A few nouns in *-us* of the Fourth Declension are Feminine, particularly *manus*, *hand*, and *domus*, *house*.

FIFTH DECLENSION. — *ē*-STEMS.

78. Nouns of the Fifth Declension end in *-ēs*, and are declined : —

Diēs, m., day.		Rēs, f., thing.	
SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Nom.</i> diēs	diēs	rēs	rēs
<i>Gen.</i> diēī	diērum	rēī	rērum
<i>Dat.</i> diēī	diēbus	rēī	rēbus
<i>Acc.</i> diem	diēs	rem	rēs
<i>Voc.</i> diēs	diēs	rēs	rēs
<i>Abl.</i> diē	diēbus	rē	rēbus

1. The ending of the Genitive and Dative Singular is *-ēī*, instead of *-ēi*, when a consonant precedes; as, *spēī*, *rēī*.

2. With the exception of *diēs* and *rēs*, most nouns of the Fifth Declension are not declined in the Plural.

3. Nouns of the Fifth Declension are regularly Feminine, except *diēs*, *day*, and *merīdiēs*, *mid-day*, which are Masculine. Even *diēs* is sometimes Feminine in the Singular.

79.

VOCABULARY.

aciēs, ēī, f., *line of battle*.
 collocō, *I place, arrange, station*.
 cornū, ūs, n., *horn*; in military
 sense, *wing of an army*.
 dē, *concerning*, prep. with abl.
 dexter, tra, trum, *right*.
 dubitō, *I doubt, am in doubt*.
 fidēs, ēī, f., *fidelity, loyalty*.

legiō, ōnis, f., *legion*.
 manus, ūs, f., *hand*; in military
 sense, *band, force*.
 nūntiō, *I announce, report*.
 portus, ūs, m., *harbor*.
 reliquus, a, um, *remaining*.
 senātus, ūs, m., *senate*.
 spēs, spēī, f., *hope*.

EXERCISES.

80. 1. Fideī, dē fidē. 2. Manūs, manibus. 3. In aciē.
 4. Cornua, cornuum. 5. Portūs, portibus. 6. Senātūs,
 senātuī. 7. Spēs auxiliī, multī portūs, magnōs portūs. 8. In
 senātū, dē spē, speī. 9. Portuī bonō, magnus numerus por-
 tuum, in portibus bonīs. 10. Multārum rērum, dē multīs
 rēbus, magnam rem, dē magnā rē.

81. 1. Galli cum magnā manū legiōnem Rōmānam oppugnant.
 2. Reliquae legiōnēs sunt in dextrō cornū. 3. In portū est
 parva insula. 4. Galba dē fidē Gallōrum dubitat. 5. Cae-
 sar multās rēs senātuī nūntiat. 6. Militēs in aciē collocat.
 7. Sumus in magnā spē victōriae. 8. Portūs insulae sunt
 bonī. 9. Senātum Rōmānum accūsāmus. 10. Dē multīs
 rēbus dubitant. 11. Caesar legiōnēs in aciē collocat et
 oppidum oppugnat. 12. Dē fidē multārum legiōnum dubi-
 tāmus. 13. Dē reliquīs rēbus dubitātis.

82. 1. Of the senate; to the senate; concerning the senate.
 2. In the harbors of the island; of the harbors. 3. Many
 hopes. 4. The remaining legions. 5. With the remain-
 ing legions Caesar attacks the town. 6. In the harbors are
 many islands. 7. The senate is in doubt concerning the
 loyalty of the legions. 8. He announces many things to the
 senate.

LESSON XV.

ADJECTIVES (Continued).

NINE IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES.

83. Here belong: —

<i>alius</i> , other, another;	<i>alter</i> , the other;
<i>ūllus</i> , any;	<i>nūllus</i> , none, no;
<i>uter</i> , which (of two)?	<i>neuter</i> , neither (of two);
<i>sōlus</i> , alone;	<i>tōtus</i> , whole;
<i>ūnus</i> , one, alone.	

They are declined as follows: —

SINGULAR.					
<i>alius</i> , another.			<i>alter</i> , the other.		
MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.
<i>Nom.</i> <i>alius</i>	<i>alia</i>	<i>aliud</i>	<i>alter</i>	<i>altera</i>	<i>alterum</i>
<i>Gen.</i> <i>alterius</i>	<i>alterius</i>	<i>alterius</i> ¹	<i>alterius</i>	<i>alterius</i>	<i>alterius</i>
<i>Dat.</i> <i>aliī</i>	<i>aliī</i>	<i>aliī</i>	<i>alterī</i>	<i>alterī</i>	<i>alterī</i>
<i>Acc.</i> <i>alium</i>	<i>aliā</i>	<i>aliud</i>	<i>alterum</i>	<i>alteram</i>	<i>alterum</i>
<i>Voc.</i> —	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Abl.</i> <i>aliō</i>	<i>aliā</i>	<i>aliō</i>	<i>alterō</i>	<i>alterā</i>	<i>alterō</i>

<i>uter</i> , which (of two)?			<i>tōtus</i> , whole.		
<i>Nom.</i> <i>uter</i>	<i>utra</i>	<i>utrum</i>	<i>tōtus</i>	<i>tōta</i>	<i>tōtum</i>
<i>Gen.</i> <i>utrius</i>	<i>utrius</i>	<i>utrius</i>	<i>tōtius</i>	<i>tōtius</i>	<i>tōtius</i>
<i>Dat.</i> <i>utrī</i>	<i>utrī</i>	<i>utrī</i>	<i>tōtī</i>	<i>tōtī</i>	<i>tōtī</i>
<i>Acc.</i> <i>utrum</i>	<i>utram</i>	<i>utrum</i>	<i>tōtum</i>	<i>tōtam</i>	<i>tōtum</i>
<i>Voc.</i> —	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Abl.</i> <i>utrō</i>	<i>utrā</i>	<i>utrō</i>	<i>tōtō</i>	<i>tōtā</i>	<i>tōtō</i>

1. All these words lack the Vocative.
2. The Plural is regular, and is declined like *bonus*.

¹ *Alius*, which we should expect, is not found.

ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

84. These fall into three classes:—

1. Adjectives of three terminations in the Nominative Singular,—one for each gender.

2. Adjectives of two terminations. — (m x f n)

3. Adjectives of one termination.

a. With the exception of Comparatives, and a few other words *
(see § 91. 1), all Adjectives of the Third Declension follow the
inflection of I-stems; i.e. they have -ī in the Ablative Singular,
-ium in the Genitive Plural, -īs or -ēs in the Accusative Plural
Masculine and Feminine, and -ia in the Nominative and Accu-
sative Plural Neuter. * *vetus, old.*

85. **Adjectives of Three Terminations.**

These are declined as follows:—

Ācer, sharp.

SINGULAR.

MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.
<i>Nom.</i> ācer	ācris	ācre
<i>Gen.</i> ācris	ācris	ācris
<i>Dat.</i> ācrī	ācrī	ācrī
<i>Acc.</i> ācrem	ācrem	ācre
<i>Voc.</i> ācer	ācris	ācre
<i>Abl.</i> ācrī	ācrī	ācrī

PLURAL.

<i>Nom.</i> ācrēs	ācrēs	ācria
<i>Gen.</i> ācrium	ācrium	ācrium
<i>Dat.</i> ācribus	ācribus	ācribus
<i>Acc.</i> ācrēs, -īs	ācrēs, -īs	ācria
<i>Voc.</i> ācrēs	ācrēs	ācria
<i>Abl.</i> ācribus	ācribus	ācribus

1. *Celer, celeris, celere, swift*, retains the *e* before *r*, but lacks the Genitive Plural.

86.

VOCABULARY.

ager, agrī, m., *field*.
 celer, eris, ere, *swift*.
 cohors, rtis, f., *cohort*.
 collis, is, m., *hill*.
 conjūrō, *I conspire*.
 dēlectō, *I delight*.

dōnō, *I present*.
 equester, tris, tre, *equestrian*,
cavalry (as an adjective).
 princeps, cipis, m., *chief*.
 sine, *without*, prep. with abl.
 terra, ae, f., *land*.

EXERCISES.

87. 1. Alia terra, alterius terrae. 2. Aliud periculum, aliorum periculorum. 3. Tōti cohorti, tōtius collis. 4. Nulli agrī, nullius agrī. 5. Alii legiōni, aliae legiōnēs. 6. Sine ūllā spē, nullius cohortis, nulli collī. 7. Proelia equestria, proeliis equestribus, proeliorum equestrium. 8. Ūnum proelium, aliud proelium, aliī proeliō, alterī proeliō. 9. Victōriae celeris, victōriās celerēs, victōriis celeribus, victōriā celerī.

88. 1. Principēs tōtius Galliae conjurant. 2. Dē aliis rēbus dubitāmus. 3. Sine ūllō timōre alterum oppidum oppugnant. 4. Aliō proeliō dīmicat. 5. Nullōs militēs alterius cohortis laudāmus. 6. Ūnam legiōnem in dextrō cornū collocat. 7. Collem aliis cohortibus occupat. 8. Germānis sōlis agrōs dōnat. 9. Equestri proeliō dīmicat. 10. Spēs celeris victōriae legiōnēs dēlectat. 11. Aliōs militēs in aciē collocās. 12. Senātus dē fidē ūnius ducis dubitat. 13. Equitēs Rōmāni agrōs Belgārum et multārum aliārum cīvitātum vexant.

89. 1. Of the whole cohort; whole cohorts. 2. Of another hill; other hills; on other hills. 3. Of one battle; in one battle. 4. By a cavalry battle; of cavalry battles; in cavalry battles. 5. The soldiers contend without any hope of victory. 6. The legions attack another town. 7. We avoid the dangers of another battle. 8. We are in doubt concerning many other things.

LESSON XVI.

ADJECTIVES (Continued).

90. Adjectives of Two Terminations.

Fortis, strong.			Fortior, stronger.		
SINGULAR.			SINGULAR.		
	M. AND F.	NEUT.		M. AND F.	NEUT.
Nom.	fortis	forte		fortior	fortius
Gen.	fortis	fortis		fortiōris	fortiōris
Dat.	fortī	fortī		fortiōrī	fortiōrī
Acc.	fortem	forte		fortiōrem	fortius
Voc.	fortis	forte		fortior	fortius
Abl.	fortī	fortī		fortiōre	fortiōre
PLURAL.			PLURAL.		
Nom.	fortēs	fortia		fortiōrēs	fortiōra
Gen.	fortium	fortium		fortiōrum	fortiōrum
Dat.	fortibus	fortibus		fortiōribus	fortiōribus
Acc.	fortēs, -is	fortia		fortiōrēs	fortiōra
Voc.	fortēs	fortia		fortiōrēs	fortiōra
Abl.	fortibus	fortibus		fortiōribus	fortiōribus

1. **Fortior** is the Comparative of **fortis**. All Comparatives are regularly declined in the same way, *i.e., a consonant stems of the 3*

91. Adjectives of One Termination.

Ferāx, fertile.			Recēns, recent.		
SINGULAR.			SINGULAR.		
	M. AND F.	NEUT.		M. AND F.	NEUT.
Nom.	ferāx	ferāx		recēns	recēns
Gen.	ferācis	ferācis		recentis	recentis
Dat.	ferācī	ferācī		recentī	recentī
Acc.	ferācem	ferāx		recentem	recēns
Voc.	ferāx	ferāx		recēns	recēns
Abl.	ferācī	ferācī		recentī	recentī

PLURAL.			PLURAL.		
Nom.	ferācēs	ferācia	recentēs	recentia	
Gen.	ferācium	ferācium	recentium	recentium	
Dat.	ferācibus	ferācibus	recentibus	recentibus	
Acc.	ferācēs, -is	ferācia	recentēs, -is	recentia	
Voc.	ferācēs	ferācia	recentēs	recentia	
Abl.	ferācibus	ferācibus	recentibus	recentibus	

Vetus, old.			Plūs, more.		
SINGULAR.			SINGULAR.		
M. AND F.	NEUT.		M. AND F.	NEUT.	
Nom.	vetus	vetus	—	plūs	
Gen.	veteris	veteris	—	plūris	
Dat.	veterī	veterī	—	—	
Acc.	veterem	vetus	—	plūs	
Voc.	vetus	vetus	—	—	
Abl.	vetere	vetere	—	plūre	

PLURAL.			PLURAL.		
Nom.	veterēs	vetera	plūrēs	plūra	
Gen.	veterum	veterum	plūrium	plūrium	
Dat.	veteribus	veteribus	plūribus	plūribus	
Acc.	veterēs	vetera	plūrēs, -is	plūra	
Voc.	veterēs	vetera	—	—	
Abl.	veteribus	veteribus	plūribus	plūribus	

1. **Fortior** and **vetus** are declined as pure Consonant-Stems; *i.e.* Ablative Singular in **-e**, Genitive Plural in **-um**, Nominative Plural Neuter in **-a**, and Accusative Plural Masculine and Feminine in **-ēs** only.

2. **Plūs**, in the Singular, is used only as a substantive.

92.

VOCABULARY.

aditus, ūs, m., *approach*.
 adulēscēns, entis, m., *young man*.
 commūnis, e, *common*.
 complūrēs, ra, -ium, *very many*.
 concilium, ī (īī), n., *council*.
 dēliberō, *I deliberate, consult*.
 difficilis, e, *difficult*.
 ferāx, gen. ferācis, *fertile*.
 fidēs, eī, f., *protection*.

Haedui, ōrum, m. pl., *Haedui*, a
 Gallic tribe.
 incolumis, e, *unharmed*.
 lēgātus, ī, m., *envoy*.
 nāvālis, e, *naval*.
 nōbilis, e, *noble*.
 omnis, e, *all, every*.
 tribūnus, ī, m., *tribune*.
 Venetī, ōrum, m. pl., *Vēneti*, a
 Gallic tribe.

EXERCISES.

93. 1. Agrōrum ferācium, in agrīs ferācibus. 2. Omnibus aditibus, omnīs aditūs. 3. Nōbilis adulēscēntis, nōbīlium adulēscēntium. 4. Proelia nāvālia, proeliīs nāvālibus. 5. Concilia commūnia, conciliīs commūnibus. 6. In omnibus proeliīs, omnium proeliōrum, omnīs lēgātōs. 7. Terrae ferācēs, terrārum ferācium, complūrēs lēgātī Rōmānī. 8. Omnīs agrōs Haeduōrum, in omnibus adulēscēntibus, complūrium victōriārum. 9. Lēgātōrum nōbīlium, omnibus tribūnīs legiōnis.

94. 1. Militēs Rōmānī sunt incolumēs. 2. Cum omnibus cōpiīs oppidum oppugnat. 3. Helvētiī agrōs ferācēs Haeduōrum vexant. 4. Tribūnōs omnium legiōnum vocat. 5. Complūrēs lēgātī fidem Caesaris implōrant. 6. Belgae in conciliō commūnī dē bellō dēliberant. 7. Nōbilēs adulēscēntēs accūsant. 8. Rōmānī Venetōs proeliō nāvālī superant. 9. Omnēs aditūs sunt difficilēs. 10. Adulēscēns nōbilis est incolumis. 11. Nullus vir fortis perīcula commūnia vitat. 12. Lēgātī Haeduōrum sunt nōbilēs adulēscēntēs. 13. Omnia oppida Rōmānōrum sunt incolumia.

95. 1. In a fertile field; of fertile fields. 2. Of very many young men; with very many young men. 3. Of the common council; with noble envoys; in naval battles. 4. The young man is unharmed. 5. All the fields of the Haedui are fertile. 6. All the envoys of the Gauls entreat Caesar's help. 7. He praises all the tribunes of the legion.

LESSON XVII.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

96. 1. In Latin, as in English, there are three degrees of Comparison,—the Positive, the Comparative, and the Superlative.

2. The Comparative is regularly formed by adding *-ior* (Neut. *-ius*), and the Superlative by adding *-issimus* (*-a, -um*), to the Genitive Singular of the Positive deprived of its ending :—

altus, <i>high</i> ,	<i>may.</i> altior, <i>higher</i> ,	<i>n.</i> -ius altissimus,	{ <i>highest</i> ,
fortis, <i>brave</i> ,	fortior,	-ius fortissimus.	{ <i>very high</i> .
felix, <i>fortunate</i> ,	felicior,	-ius felicissimus.	

3. Adjectives in *-er* form the Superlative by adding *-rimus* to the Nominative of the Positive. The Comparative is regular. Thus:—

pulcher, <i>beautiful</i> ,	pulchrior,	pulcherrimus.
celer, <i>swift</i> ,	celerior,	celerrimus.

4. Five adjectives in *-ilis* form the Superlative by adding *-limus* to the Genitive of the Positive deprived of its ending. The Comparative is regular. Thus:—

facilis, <i>easy</i> ,	facilior,	facillimus.
difficilis, <i>difficult</i> ,	difficilior,	difficillimus.
similis, <i>like</i> ,	similior,	simillimus.
dissimilis, <i>unlike</i> ,	dissimilior,	dissimillimus.
humilis, <i>low</i> ,	humilior,	humillimus.

97.

VOCABULARY.

Allobrogēs, um, m. pl., *Allóbroges*, a Gallic tribe.

Avāricum, ī, n., *Aváricum*, a Gallic town.

fortis, e, brave.
urbs, urbis, f., city.
vallis, is, f., valley.

EXERCISES.

98. 1. Urbēs pulchriōrēs, urbium pulcherrimārum, urbēs pulcherrimae. 2. In vallibus pulcherrimīs, vallium pulcherrimārum. 3. Legiōnēs fortiōrēs, legiōnum fortissimārum. 4. Aggerum altiōrum, flūmina altissima. 5. Aditū difficilimō, aditūs difficiliōrēs. 6. Filiae pulchriōrēs, filiabus pulchriōribus.

99. 1. Belgae sunt fortissimī omnium Gallōrum. 2. Flūmina Galliae sunt altiōra. 3. Militēs castra altissima oppugnant. 4. Oppida Allobrogum sunt pulcherrima. 5. Vīcus parvus est in valle pulcherrimā. 6. In exercitū Gallōrum est magnus numerus equitum fortissimōrum. 7. Avāricum est pulcherrima urbs tōtīus Galliae. 8. Aditūs sunt difficillimī.

100. 1. Braver soldiers; of braver soldiers; with the bravest soldiers. 2. The most difficult approaches; by the most difficult approaches; by a more difficult approach. 3. Of the braver legion; with the bravest legion. 4. The higher camp; in the highest camp. 5. Galba is the bravest leader. 6. The approaches of the valley are most beautiful.

LESSON XVIII.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES (Continued)

101. Irregular Comparison.

Several Adjectives vary the Stem in Comparison; viz.,—

bonus, <i>good</i> ,	melior,	optimus.	magnus, <i>large</i> ,	major,	maximus, <i>-a</i>
malus, <i>bad</i> ,	pejor,	pessimus.	multus, <i>much</i> ,	plūs,	plūrimus, <i>-a</i>
parvus, <i>small</i> ,	minor,	minimus.			

102. Defective Comparison.

1. Positive lacking entirely,—

_____	prior, <i>former</i> ,	primus, <i>first</i> .
_____	citerior, <i>on this side</i> ,	citimus, <i>near</i> .
_____	ulterior, <i>farther</i> ,	ultimus, <i>farthest</i> .
_____	propior, <i>nearer</i> ,	proximus, <i>nearest</i> .

2. Positive occurring only in special cases,—

posterus, <i>following</i> ,	posterior, <i>later</i> ,	{ postrēmus, <i>last</i> .
		{ postumus, <i>posthumous</i> .
exterus, <i>foreign</i> ,	exterior, <i>outer</i> ,	{ extrēmus, }
		{ extimus, } <i>outermost</i> .
īferus, <i>low</i> ,	īferior, <i>lower</i> ,	{ īfimus, }
		{ īmus, } <i>lowest</i> .
superus, <i>high</i> ,	superior, <i>higher</i> ,	{ suprēmus, <i>last</i> .
		{ summus, <i>highest</i> .

103.

VOCABULARY.

altitūdō, *inis*, f., *depth, height*.

Genava, *ae*, f., *Geneva*, a town of the Allobroges.

quattuor, *indecl.*, *four*.

quīnque, *indecl.*, *five*.

summus, *a, um*, *highest, greatest* (superl. of *superus*).

Principle of Syntax.

104. Ablative of Manner. The Ablative modified by an Adjective is used to denote Manner; as, — magnā virtūte pugnant, they fight with great valor.

EXERCISES.

105. 1. Majōra perīcula, maximīs perīculīs. 2. Minōribus castrīs, minōrum castrōrum. 3. Maximī oppidī, maxima oppida. 4. Vallēs majōrēs, in vallibus majōribus. 5. Oppida proxima, oppidōrum ultimōrum. 6. Majōrum castrōrum, majōra castra. 7. Urbium proximārum, in urbibus proximīs, legiōnēs optimae. 8. Legiōnum meliōrum, legiōnibus pejōribus. 9. Summus mōns, summa virtūs.

106. 1. Reliquae cohortēs minōra castra oppugnant. 2. Altitūdō flūminis est minima. 3. In castrīs majōribus sunt quīnque legiōnēs. 4. Maximās cōpiās parāmus. 5. Quattuor cohortēs in primā aciē sunt. 6. Genava est extrēmum oppidum Allobrogum. 7. Mīlitēs minōre perīculō dīmicant. 8. Legiōnēs Rōmānae agrōs optimōs vāstant. 9. Mīlitēs ūnīus cohortis in majōribus castrīs maximā virtūte dīmicant.

107. 1. Of the first legion; with the first legion. 2. The larger camp; in the smaller camp. 3. Of the greatest depth; in the farthest town. 4. The soldiers of the first legion attack the smaller camp. 5. We avoid the greatest dangers.

LESSON XIX.

FORMATION AND COMPARISON OF ADVERBS.

108. Adverbs denote manner, degree, place, time, *etc.* They are for the most part derived from adjectives, and depend upon them for their comparison.

1. Adverbs derived from adjectives of the First and Second Declensions form the Positive by changing *-ī* of the Genitive Singular to *-ē*; those derived from adjectives of the Third Declension, by changing *-is* of the Genitive Singular to *-iter*; as, —

<i>cārus</i> ,	<i>cārē</i> , <i>dearly</i> ;
<i>pulcher</i> ,	<i>pulchrē</i> , <i>beautifully</i> ;
<i>ācer</i> ,	<i>ācriter</i> , <i>fiercely</i> .

a. But Adjectives in *-ns* change *-is* of the Genitive to *-er* to form the Adverb; as, —

sapiēns, *sapienter*, *wisely*.

Audāx forms *audācter*.

2. To form the Comparative of the Adverb, change *-or* of the Comparative of the Adjective to *-us*; to form the Superlative, change *-us* of the Superlative of the Adjective to *-ē*.

(<i>cārus</i>)	<i>cārē</i> , <i>dearly</i> ,	<i>cārius</i> ,	<i>cārissimē</i> .
(<i>pulcher</i>)	<i>pulchrē</i> , <i>beautifully</i> ,	<i>pulchrius</i> ,	<i>pulcherrimē</i> .
(<i>ācer</i>)	<i>ācriter</i> , <i>fiercely</i> ,	<i>ācrius</i> ,	<i>ācerrimē</i> .
(<i>audāx</i>)	<i>audācter</i> , <i>boldly</i> ,	<i>audācius</i> ,	<i>audācissimē</i> .

109. Adverbs Peculiar in Comparison and Formation.

<i>benē</i> , <i>well</i> ,	<i>melius</i> ,	<i>optimē</i> .
<i>malē</i> , <i>ill</i> ,	<i>pejus</i> ,	<i>pessimē</i> .
<i>magnopere</i> , <i>greatly</i> ,	<i>magis</i> ,	<i>maximē</i> .

multum, <i>much</i> ,	plūs,	plūrimum.
nōn multum,	} <i>little</i> ,	minus,
parum,		
saepe, <i>often</i> ,	saepius,	saepissimē.
prope, <i>near</i> ,	propius,	proximē.
diū, <i>long</i> ,	diūtius,	diūtissimē.

110.

VOCABULARY.

ācriter, <i>sharply, fiercely</i> (from ācer).	impetus, ūs, m., <i>onset, attack.</i>
audācter, <i>courageously</i> (from audāx).	magis, <i>more, rather</i> ; comp. of magnopere.
cōgitō, <i>I think.</i>	maximē, <i>especially</i> ; sup. of magnopere.
dēfēnsiō, ōnis, f., <i>defence.</i>	perturbō, <i>I agitate</i> ; disturb.
diū, adv., <i>a long time.</i>	pugnō, <i>I fight.</i>
facile, <i>easily</i> (from facilis).	quam, <i>than.</i>
fortiter, <i>bravely</i> (from fortis).	tardō, <i>I retard, check.</i>
fuga, ae, f., <i>flight.</i>	

EXERCISES.

111. 1. Melius, magis, minus fortiter, optimē. 2. Fortius, maximē, propius, saepissimē. 3. Diūtissimē, ācerrimē, pejus. 4. Facilius, minus facile, minimē facile.

112. 1. Hostēs diū¹ et ācriter pugnant. 2. Militēs magis dē fugā quam dē dēfēnsiōne castrōrum cōgitant. 3. Jūmenta Gallōs maximē dēlectant. 4. Timor mentēs militum magnopere perturbat. 5. Militēs ācerrimē et fortissimē pugnant. 6. Caesar impetum hostium facile tardat. 7. Equitēs minus audācter dīmicant.

113. 1. More fiercely; most fiercely; most courageously. 2. Most easily; less easily. 3. More often; greatly; in a worse way. 4. The Belgians fight more bravely than the Sequani. 5. The Romans overcome the Gauls most easily. 6. We praise the daughters very often (superlative).

¹ The adverb usually stands immediately before the word it modifies.

LESSON XX.

114.

NUMERALS.

1. For the declension of *ūnus*, *one*, see p. 32.
2. *Duo*, *two*, and *trēs*, *three*, are declined as follows:—

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>duo</i>	<i>duae</i>	<i>duo</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>duōrum</i>	<i>duārum</i>	<i>duōrum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>duōbus</i>	<i>duābus</i>	<i>duōbus</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>duōs, duo</i>	<i>duās</i>	<i>duo</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>duōbus</i>	<i>duābus</i>	<i>duōbus</i>
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>trēs</i>	<i>tria</i>	
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>trium</i>	<i>trium</i>	
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>tribus</i>	<i>tribus</i>	
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>trēs (tris)</i>	<i>tria</i>	
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>tribus</i>	<i>tribus</i>	

3. The units from four to ten, and all the tens from ten to one hundred, are indeclinable. Hundreds are declined like the plural of *bonus*.

4. *Mille*, *thousand*, is regularly an adjective in the Singular, and indeclinable. In the Plural it is a substantive (followed by the Genitive of the objects enumerated) and is declined,—

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>mīlia</i>	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>mīlia</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>mīlium</i>	<i>Voc.</i>	<i>mīlia</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>mīlibus</i>	<i>Abl.</i>	<i>mīlibus</i>

Examples: *mille hominēs*, *a thousand men*; *duo mīlia hominum*, *two thousand men* (literally, *two thousands of men*).

115.

VOCABULARY.

clārus, *a, um*, distinguished, famous.
ducentī, *ae, a*, two hundred.
instō, *I press on*.

quīnquāgintā, indecl., fifty.
septem, indecl., seven.
trecentī, *ae, a*, three hundred.

Principle of Syntax.

116. Ablative of Means. The Ablative is used to denote the Means or Instrument; as, —

gladiis pugnant, they fight with swords.

EXERCISES.

117. 1. Trecentōrum equitum. 2. Cum tribus filiabus. 3. Tria oppida, in tribus oppidis. 4. Duo milia equitum, mille equitēs. 5. In duabus terris. 6. In tribus legiōnibus, duo filii, duos filios, trēs principes. 7. Nōmina duōrum principum, tribus filiabus.

118. 1. Duae legiōnēs audācius instant. 2. Trecenti Germāni sunt in castris. 3. Tria milia equitum in proelio pugnant. 4. Unus Rōmānus trēs adulēscētēs Germānos superat. 5. Mille equitēs Rōmāni cum tribus milibus Gallōrum dimicant. 6. Ducenti equitēs septem vicōs vāstant. 7. Nōmina quinquāgintā Rōmānōrum sunt clāra.

119. 1. Of three cities, in three battles, two daughters. 2. A thousand Gauls; with three thousand Germans. 3. Of one soldier; of two towns; for three villages. 4. With three hundred soldiers; of three hundred cavalry. 5. Two thousand cavalry. 6. We contend with three thousand Gauls. 7. Three hundred Romans retard the onset of a thousand Gauls.

REVIEW.

120. 1. Sine ullō periculō alterum oppidum Belgārum oppugnāmus. 2. Duās legiōnēs in dextrō cornū collocās. 3. Quattuor lēgātī Germānōrum auxilium Caesaris, ducis Rōmāni, implōrant. 4. In oppido majore sunt trēs legiōnēs. 5. Duos collēs altissimōs occupāmus. 6. Acerrimē et fortissimē dimicātis. 7. Legiōnēs castra minōra oppugnant.

8. Collem quīnque aliīs legiōnibus occupat. 9. Virtūtem ducum Rōmānōrum et militum laudāmus. 10. Dux maximās cōpiās parat. 11. Virtūtem tōtius aciēi laudāmus. 12. Adulēscēns nōbilis victōriam cōpiārum Rōmānārum senātui nūntiat. 13. Trēs legiōnēs in alterō cornū collocat.



IMPERATOR.

LEGATUS.

CENTURIO.

LICTOR, a public attendant of a magistrate - bearing the fasces - executing the sentence pronounced by the magistrate.

LESSON XXI.

PRONOUNS.

121. A Pronoun is a word that indicates something without naming it.

I. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

122. These correspond to the English *I, you, he, she, it, etc.*, and are declined as follows:—

<i>First Person.</i>	<i>Second Person.</i>	<i>Third Person.</i>
	SINGULAR.	
<i>Nom.</i> ego, <i>I</i>	tū, <i>thou</i>	is, <i>he</i> ; ea, <i>she</i> ; id, <i>it</i>
<i>Gen.</i> mei	tui	(For Declension, see § 157.)
<i>Dat.</i> mihi	tibi	
<i>Acc.</i> mē	tē	
<i>Voc.</i> —	tū	
<i>Abl.</i> mē	tē	
	PLURAL.	
<i>Nom.</i> nōs, <i>we</i>	vōs, <i>you</i>	
<i>Gen.</i> { nostrum	{ vestrum	
{ nostrī	{ vestrī	
<i>Dat.</i> nōbīs	vōbīs	
<i>Acc.</i> nōs	vōs	
<i>Voc.</i> —	vōs	
<i>Abl.</i> nōbīs	vōbīs	

II. REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS.

123. These refer to the subject of the sentence or clause in which they stand; like *myself, yourself*, in '*I see myself*,' etc. They are declined as follows:—

	First Person.	Second Person.	Third Person.
Gen.	mei, of myself	tui, of thyself	suī <i>of himself, herself, itself, or of themselves</i>
Dat.	mihi, to myself	tibi, to thyself	sibi
Acc.	mē, myself	tē, thyself	sē or sēsē
Voc.	—	—	—
Abl.	mē, with myself, etc.	tē, with thyself, etc.	sē or sēsē

1. The Reflexive of the Third Person serves for all genders and for both numbers. Thus **suī** may mean, of himself, herself, itself, or of themselves; and so with the other cases of **suī**.

III. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

124. These are strictly *adjectives* of the First and Second Declensions, and are inflected as such. They are : —

First Person.

meus, -a, -um, my;
noster, nostra, nostrum, our;

Second Person.

tuus, -a, -um, thy, your (of one person);
vester, vestra, vestrum, your (more than one person);

Third Person.

suus, -a, -um, his, her, its, their.

1. **Suus** is exclusively Reflexive; as, —

pater liberōs suōs amat, the father loves his children.

Otherwise, *his, her, its*, are regularly expressed by the Genitive Singular of **is**, viz. **ejus**; and *their*, by the Genitive Plural, **eōrum, eārum**.

125.

VOCABULARY.

ad, to, ¹ towards, prep. w. acc.	memoria, ae, f., memory, recollection.
amicē, in a friendly manner.	officiū, ī (īī), n., duty.
culpō, I blame.	praestō, I perform.
Dumnorix, īgis, m., Dumnorix, a chief of the Haedui.	probō, I approve.
gladius, ī (īī), m., sword.	quoque, also, always placed after the word it modifies.
grātus, a, um, pleasing, welcome.	verbum, ī, n., word.
imperātor, ōris, m., commander.	
jūdicō, I judge, adjudge.	

¹ English *to* is rendered by *ad* in Latin, if there is an idea of *motion*; otherwise the Dative is used.

Principle of Syntax.

126. Dative of Indirect Object. The Dative is used to denote the Indirect Object; as, *dōna mihi dat*, he gives me presents, or, *gives presents to me*.

EXERCISES.

127. 1. Mihi, nōbīs, nōs. 2. Suī, sibi. 3. Tē, vōbīs, vestrī. 4. Tū, meī, vōs, tibi, vestrum, mē, sē. 5. Pater meus,¹ pater noster, patrum nostrōrum. 6. Patris tuī, patrēs vestrī. 7. Gladius meus, imperātōrī nostrō, officiōrum vestrōrum.

128. 1. Ego officium meum¹ imperātōrī praestō. 2. Caesar nōs ācriter accūsāt. 3. Tua nostrī memoria mihi est grāta. 4. Ad sē Dumnorīgem vocat. 5. Caesar dē vōbīs amīcissimē jūdicat. 6. Tū quoque verba mea probās. 7. Ego mē accūsō. 8. Sē culpant. 9. Equitēs nostrī gladiīs suis pugnant.

129. 1. Of us; to you; to himself; to themselves. 2. My father; our father; our fathers. 3. Of your friend; of your friends; to my friends. 4. We call the soldiers to us (= to ourselves). 5. No other commander blames his soldiers. 6. My daughter calls me. 7. You call your son to you (= to yourself).

¹ The Possessive Pronouns, unless emphatic, are ordinarily placed after the noun which they limit.

LESSON XXII.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

IV. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

130. These point out an object as **here** or **there**, or as previously mentioned. They are:—

hic, this; iste, ille, is, that; idem, the same.

Hic, this.

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.
<i>Nom.</i> hic	haec	hōc	hī	hae	haec
<i>Gen.</i> hūjus	hūjus	hūjus	hōrum	hārum	hōrum
<i>Dat.</i> huic	huic	huic	hīs	hīs	his
<i>Acc.</i> hunc	hanc	hōc	hōs	hās	haec
<i>Abl.</i> hōc	hāc	hōc	hīs	hīs	his

131.

Iste, that, that of yours.

SINGULAR.

MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.
<i>Nom.</i> iste	ista	istud
<i>Gen.</i> istīus	istīus	istīus
<i>Dat.</i> istī	istī	istī
<i>Acc.</i> istum	istam	istud
<i>Abl.</i> istō	istā	istō

PLURAL.

MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.
<i>Nom.</i> istī	istae	ista
<i>Gen.</i> istōrum	istārum	istōrum
<i>Dat.</i> istīs	istīs	istīs
<i>Acc.</i> istōs	istās	ista
<i>Abl.</i> istīs	istīs	istīs

132.

Ille, that, that one, he, is declined like iste.

133.

VOCABULARY.

cārus, a, um, *dear*.causa, ae, f., *cause, condition*.exercitus, ūs, m., *army*.ignāvus, a, um, cowardly.opīniō, ōnis, f., *opinion, expectation*.salūs, ūtis, f., *safety*.servus, ī, m., *slave*.

EXERCISES.

134. 1. Hūjus¹ patris, hōrum patrum. 2. Huic puerō, hōs virōs. 3. Hōrum castrōrum, huic filiae, hīs filiābus. 4. Illius virī, istōrum virōrum; illius opīniōnis; illae opīniōnēs. 5. In istō exercitū, istius exercitūs. 6. Illīs causīs, illī causae, in illā causā. 7. Illud bellum, istud proelium, ista proelia.

135. 1. Istī militēs sunt ignāvī. 2. Officia illī praestāmus. 3. In illō exercitū sunt multī servī. 4. Hīc pater filiās suās vocat. 5. Vestra salūs, militēs, huic imperātōrī cārissima est. 6. Hōs puerōs ad nōs vocāmus. 7. In hōc proeliō equestri audācissimē pugnant. 8. Militēs nostrī illum difficiliōrem aditum fortiter oppugnant. 9. Dux illius exercitūs est ignāvissimus. 10. Hōc bellum est ācerimum.

136. 1. That opinion; of those opinions; of those armies. 2. To this commander; of these commanders; of these trees. 3. That slave (of yours); of those slaves. 4. The leaders of these armies are cowardly. 5. Those duties are most difficult. 6. With all these legions Caesar attacks that town. 7. Those mountains are high.

¹ A Demonstrative Pronoun, like an adjective, agrees in Gender, Number, and Case with the noun it limits. Demonstrative Pronouns regularly precede the noun which they limit.

LESSON XXIII.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS (Continued). — THE INTENSIVE PRONOUN.

137.

Is, that, this; he, she, it.

SINGULAR.

MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.
<i>Nom.</i> is	ea	id
<i>Gen.</i> ejus	ejus	ejus
<i>Dat.</i> eī	eī	eī
<i>Acc.</i> eum	eam	id
<i>Abl.</i> eō	eā	eō

PLURAL.

MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.
<i>Nom.</i> eī or iī	eae	ea
<i>Gen.</i> eōrum	eārum	eōrum
<i>Dat.</i> eis or iīs	eīs or iīs	eīs or iīs
<i>Acc.</i> eōs	eās	ea
<i>Abl.</i> eis or iīs	eīs or iīs	eīs or iīs

138.

Idem, the same.

SINGULAR.

MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.
<i>Nom.</i> idem	eadem	idem
<i>Gen.</i> ejusdem	ejusdem	ejusdem
<i>Dat.</i> eidem	eidem	eidem
<i>Acc.</i> eundem	eandem	idem
<i>Abl.</i> eōdem	eādem	eōdem

PLURAL.		
	MASCULINE.	FEMININE. NEUTER.
Nom.	{ eīdem } { iīdem }	eaedem eadem
Gen.	eōrundem	eārundem eōrundem
Dat.	eīsdem	eīsdem eīsdem
Acc.	eōsdem	eāsdem eadem
Abl.	eīsdem	eīsdem eīsdem

The Nom. Pl. Masc. also has *iīdem*, and the Dat. Abl. Pl. *īsdem* or *iīsdem*.

V. THE INTENSIVE PRONOUN.

139. The Intensive Pronoun in Latin is ipse. It corresponds to the English *myself*, etc., in '*I myself*, *he himself*.'

SINGULAR.		
	MASCULINE.	FEMININE. NEUTER.
Nom.	ipse	ipsa ipsum
Gen.	ipsius	ipsius ipsius
Dat.	ipsī	ipsī ipsī
Acc.	ipsum	ipsam ipsum
Abl.	ipsō	ipsā ipsō

PLURAL.		
	MASCULINE.	FEMININE. NEUTER.
Nom.	ipsī	ipsae ipsa
Gen.	ipsōrum	ipsārum ipsōrum
Dat.	ipsis	ipsis ipsis
Acc.	ipsōs	ipsās ipsa
Abl.	ipsis	ipsis ipsis

140.

VOCABULARY.

bene, *well*.

facultās, ātis, f., *abundance, supply*.

labor, ōris, m., *labor*.

sex, indecl., *six*.

summus, *highest, greatest*; sup. of superus (§ 102, 2).

EXERCISES.

141. 1. Ejusdem exercitūs, in eōdem exercitū. 2. Eae causae, dē eīs causīs. 3. Eōrundem labōrum, eīsdem labōri-

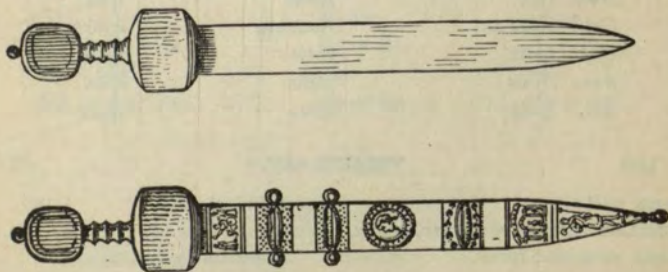
bus. 4. Servī ipsīus, servōs ipsōs. 5. Eōdem labōre, ejusdem opīniōnis, eārundem portārum. 6. In eādem causā, eadem castra, eīdem exercituī.

142. 1. Ejus nōmen est Galba. 2. Dē eā causā bene jūdicat. 3. Sex cohortēs ejus legiōnis portās ipsās oppidī oppugnant. 4. Dē eīsdem rēbus jūdicāmus. 5. In eādem causā sunt aliī Gallī. 6. Eīdem equitēs illum laudant. 7. In eō oppidō est summa facultās omnium rērum. 8. Eam ad nōs vocō. 9. Patrem eōrum laudō.

143. 1. The same causes; of the same armies, concerning the same duties. 2. That gate; of those gates. 3. Of the slave himself; concerning the slaves themselves. 4. I call him; I call her; I call them. 5. I call his¹ father; I call their¹ father. 6. We praise the commander himself of that army. 7. That camp is on the island itself.

¹ *I.e.* 'the father of him,' 'the father of them.' **Suus** must not be used here; § 124, 1.

*Because Suus is exclusively reflexive.
voco patrem ejus / eōrum*



SWORD (gladius).

LESSON XXIV.

RELATIVE, INTERROGATIVE, AND INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

VI. THE RELATIVE PRONOUN.

144. The Relative Pronoun is quī, who. It is declined: —

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.
<i>Nom.</i> quī	quae	quod	quī	quae	quae
<i>Gen.</i> cūjus	cūjus	cūjus	quōrum	quārum	quōrum
<i>Dat.</i> cui	cui	cui	quibus	quibus	quibus
<i>Acc.</i> quem	quam	quod	quōs	quās	quae
<i>Abl.</i> quō	quā	quō	quibus	quibus	quibus

VII. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

145. The Interrogative Pronouns are quis, who? (substantive) and quī, what? what kind of? (adjective).

1. Quis, who?

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
MASC. AND FEM.	NEUTER.	
<i>Nom.</i> quis	quid	Inflected like the Plural of the Rela- tive Pronoun.
<i>Gen.</i> cūjus	cūjus	
<i>Dat.</i> cui	cui	
<i>Acc.</i> quem	quid	
<i>Abl.</i> quō	quō	

2. Quī, what? what kind of? is declined precisely like the Relative Pronoun; viz. quī, quae, quod, etc.

VIII. INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

146. These have the general force of some one, any one, as shown in the following list: —

SUBSTANTIVES.			ADJECTIVES.		
M. AND F.	NEUT.		MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
<u>aliquis,</u>	<u>aliquid,</u>	{ <i>some one,</i> <i>something.</i>	<u>aliqui,</u>	<u>aliqua,</u>	<u>aliquod, some.</u>
<u>quisquam,</u>	<u>quidquam,</u>	{ <i>any one,</i> <i>anything.</i>	—	—	—
<u>quisque,</u>	<u>quidque,</u>	<i>each.</i>	<u>quisque,</u>	<u>quaeque,</u>	<u>quodque, each.</u>
<u>quidam, quaedam, quiddam,</u>	{ <i>a certain</i> <i>person</i> <i>or thing.</i>		<u>quidam,</u>	<u>quaedam,</u>	<u>quoddam,</u> { <i>a cer-</i> <i>tain.</i>

1. In the Indefinite Pronouns, only the pronominal part is declined.
Thus: Genitive Singular alicujus, cujusquam, etc.

2. Note that aliqui has aliqua in the Nominative Singular Feminine, also in the Nominative and Accusative Plural Neuter.

3. Quidam forms Accusative Singular quendam, quandam; Genitive Plural quorundam, quarundam; the m being changed to n before d.

147.

Principle of Syntax.

Agreement of Relative Pronouns. The Relative Pronoun agrees with its Antecedent in Gender, Number, and Person, but its Case is determined by its construction in the clause in which it stands; as, —

mulier quam laudamus, *the woman whom we praise;*
oppida quae oppugnamus, *the towns which we attack.*

148.

VOCABULARY.

armō, *I arm.*
dubitō, *I hesitate, waver.*
dux, ducis, *m., leader.*
errō, *I err, am mistaken.*
fugō, *I put to flight.*
hiberna, ōrum, *n. pl., winter-*
quarters.

homō, minis, *m., man, human*
being. (3 c stem)
praeda, ae, f., *booty.*
sī, *if.*
spērō, *I hope, hope for; governs*
the acc.

EXERCISES.

149. 1. Miles quidam, militibus quibusdam. 2. Qui homō? Quod oppidum? 3. Cuique civitatī, cuiusque

servī. 4. Praeda aliqua, in proeliō aliquō. 5. Homō quīdam, hominis cūjusdam. 6. Quamque cohortem. Cūjus¹ auctōritās? In quā civitāte? 7. Oppidōrum quōrundam, in oppidīs quibusdam, virō cuidam. 8. Cuiquam, quidquam, cūjusquam. 9. Mulierēs, quās laudās. 10. Oppidum, cūjus incolās oppugnāmus. 11. Collēs, quōs occupat. 12. Amīcus, cui gladium dōnō. 13. Amīcī, quibus gladiōs dōnātis. 14. Perīcula, quae vītant. 15. Cōpia, quās proeliō vexāmus. 16. Gallī, quōrum¹ auxilium implōrāmus. 17. Amīcus, quem amō. 18. Agricolae, quōrum¹ filiās amāmus.

150. 1. Cohortēs quāsdam in hibernīs collocat. 2. Sī quisquam salūtem spērat, errat. 3. Dux militibus, quī oppidum oppugnant, praedam dōnat. 4. Legiōnēs laudat quae hostīs fugant. 5. Servōs armat quī in castrīs sunt. 6. Collem quendam occupat. 7. Quis hunc hominem accūsāt? 8. Caesar prīncipēs cūjusque civitātis ad sē vocat. 9. Quod oppidum oppugnātis? 10. Quae castra hī militēs oppugnant? 11. Quis vestrum salūtem urbis spērat? 12. Hic imperātor legiōnēs culpat quae perīcula vītant.

151. 1. A certain man; of certain men; concerning certain things. 2. To each cause; some cause; some mēn. 3. What man? What battle? 4. Of each army; concerning each slave. 5. This commander arms certain legions. 6. Booty delights some soldiers. 7. What towns (do)² the soldiers attack? 8. They attack a certain town of the Belgians.

¹ *Cūjus* and *quōrum* (lit. *of whom*) are often best translated *whose*.

² This word is not to be translated.

LESSON XXV.

CONJUGATION.

152. A Verb is a word which asserts something; as, *est, he is*; *amat, he loves*. The inflection of Verbs is called Conjugation.

153. Verbs have Voice, Mood, Tense, Number, Person:

1. Two voices, — Active and Passive.

The Active Voice represents the subject as *acting* or *being*; as, *videō, I see*; *sum, I am*. The Passive Voice represents the subject as acted upon; as, *vocāmur, we are called*.

2. Three Moods, — Indicative, Subjunctive, Imperative.

The Indicative Mood is used in stating facts, or inquiring after facts; as, *spērō, I hope*; *quid spērās, what do you hope?*

• The force of the Subjunctive is explained in the Syntax (Part III.).

The Imperative is used in commands, requests, entreaties, etc.

3. Six Tenses, — Present, Imperfect, Future, Perfect, Pluperfect, Future Perfect. These correspond respectively to the English Present, Past, Future, Present Perfect, Past Perfect, Future Perfect.

But the Subjunctive lacks the Future and Future Perfect, while the Imperative employs only the Present and Future.

4. Two Numbers, — Singular and Plural.

5. Three Persons, — First, Second, and Third.

154. These make up the so-called *Finite Verb*. Besides this, we have the following Noun and Adjective Forms:—

1. Noun Forms, — Infinitive, Gerund, and Supine.
2. Adjective Forms, — Participles (including the Gerundive).

ACTIVE
Nominat. S.
no nom.

Verbal noun AB (u)
used only in dicto
Acc. & Abl. factu
visu

155. Transitive and Intransitive Verbs. Verbs that take a Direct Object are Transitive Verbs; as, tē amāmus, *we love you*. Other verbs are Intransitive; as, īmus, *we go*, manēmus, *we remain*.

THE FOUR CONJUGATIONS.

156. There are in Latin four regular Conjugations, distinguished from each other by the first vowel of the termination of the Present Infinitive Active, as follows:—

CONJUGATION.	INFINITIVE TERMINATION.	DISTINGUISHING VOWEL.
I.	-āre	ā
II.	-ēre	ē
III.	-ere	ē
IV.	-ire	i

PRINCIPAL PARTS AND VERB-STEMS.

157. 1. PRINCIPAL PARTS. The Present Indicative, Present Infinitive, Perfect Indicative, and the Perfect Participle¹ constitute the Principal Parts of a Latin verb,—so called because they contain the different stems, from which the full conjugation of the verb may be derived.

2. VERB STEMS. Conjugation consists in adding certain endings to the different Stems of the Verb, as will be explained more fully later.

¹ Where the Perfect Participle is not in use, the Future Active Participle, if it occurs, is given as one of the Principal Parts.

INDICATIVE OF *sum*.

158. The irregular verb *sum* is so important for the conjugation of all other verbs that its inflection is given at the outset.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

PRES. IND.
sum

PRES. INF.
esse

PERF. IND.
fuī

FUT. PARTIC.¹
futūrus

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

sum, I am,
es, thou art, you are,
est, he is;

PLURAL.

sumus, we are,
estis, you are,
sunt, they are.

IMPERFECT.

eram, I was,
erās, thou wast, you were,
erat, he was;

erāmus, we were,
erātis, you were,
erant, they were.

FUTURE.

SINGULAR.

erō, I shall be,
eris, thou wilt be, you will be,
erit, he will be;

PLURAL.

erimus, we shall be,
eritis, you will be,
erunt, they will be.

PERFECT.

* *fuī, I have been, I was;²*

fuistī, thou hast been, thou wast, you
were,

fuit, he has been, he was;

fuimus, we have been, we were,

fuistis, you have been, you were,

fuērunt, } they have been, they were.
fuēre, }

PLUPERFECT.

fueram, I had been,

fuerās, thou hadst been, you had been,

fuerat, he had been,

fuerāmus, we had been,

fuerātis, you had been,

fuerant, they had been.

FUTURE PERFECT.

fuerō, I shall have been,

fueris, thou wilt (you will) have been,

fuerit, he will have been;

fuerimus, we shall have been,

fueritis, you will have been,

fuerint, they will have been.

¹ The Perfect Participle is wanting in *sum*.

* ² These two meanings are designated respectively as the Present Perfect (*I have been*) and the Historical Perfect (*I was*).

159.

VOCABULARY.

ante, before, in front of, prep. with acc.

Bibulus, ī, m., *Bibulus* (a man's name).

firmus, a, um, firm, strong.

fossa, ae, f., ditch, trench.

ibi, adv., there, in that place.

inopia, ae, f., lack, need.

nōndum, not yet.

quondam, formerly.

ubi, where, rel. and interr. adv.

EXERCISES.

160. 1. *Erātis, fuerat, fuistis.* 2. *Estis, fuerimus, fuerant.*
3. *Eritis, erant, fuēre.* 4. *Fuistī, erimus, erās.* 5. *Fuerās,*
fueris, fueritis. 6. *Erō, erunt, fuerint.* 7. *Eris, fuerātis,*
erit. 8. *Sunt meliōrēs, es melior, fuistis optimī.* 9. *Erā-*
mus amīcī, sumus lēgātī. 10. *Agricola fuerat, agricolae*
sumus.

161. 1. *Fossa erat ante oppidum.* 2. *Hi lēgātī in castrīs*
Caesaris fuerant. 3. *Haec cīvitas quondam fuerat firmissima.*
4. *Hae septem legiōnēs in Italiā erant.* 5. *Quis fuit dux*
hōrum militum? 6. *Caesar et Bibulus cōsulēs fuērunt.*
7. *Magna erit inopia omnium rērum.* 8. *Ubi fuistis?* 9. *In*
oppidō Haeduōrum fuimus. 10. *Nōndum ibi fuerāmus.*
11. *Ubi pater noster fuit?* 12. *Vōs, militēs, quī omnia*
perīcula vitātis, ignāvissimī estis. 13. *In illō oppidō Bel-*
gārum nōndum fuerātis.

162. 1. We were; we shall be; we had been. 2. I have
been; he will have been; he will be. 3. You have been; you
were; they will have been. 4. I have not yet been consul.
5. These consuls were cowardly. 6. Where had your father
been? 7. He had been in the camp of the enemy. 8. We
have been in many towns of the Gauls. 9. Before this
camp was a deep trench.

LESSON XXVI.

CONJUGATION OF *sum* (Continued)

163.

Subjunctive.¹

PRESENT.

SINGULAR.

sim, may I be,
sīs, be thou, mayest thou be,
sit, let him be, may he be;

PLURAL.

sīmus, let us be, may we be,
sītis, be ye, may you be,
sint, let them be, may they be.

IMPERFECT.

essem, I should be,
essēs, thou wouldst be,
esset, he would be;

essēmus, we should be,
essētis, you would be,
essent, they would be.

PERFECT.

fuerim
fuerīs
fuerit

fuerīmus
fuerītis
fuerint

(The meanings of the Perfect Subjunctive must be learned in subordinate clauses.)

PLUPERFECT.

fuissem, I should have been,
fuiessēs, thou wouldst have been,
fuisset, he would have been;

fuiessēmus, we should have been,
fuiessētis, you would have been,
fuisissent, they would have been.

Imperative.

Pres. es, be thou;
Fut. estō, thou shalt be,
estō, he shall be;

este, be ye.
estōte, ye shall be.
suntō, they shall be.

Infinitive.

Pres. esse, to be.
Perf. fuisse, to have been.

Participle.

Fut. futūrus esse,² to be about to be. Fut. futūrus,³ about to be.

¹ The meanings of the different tenses of the Subjunctive are so many and so varied, particularly in subordinate clauses, that no attempt can be made to give them here. For fuller information the pupil is referred to the Syntax.

² For *futūrus esse* the form *fore* is often used.

³ Decline like *bonus*, -a, -um.

To be about to be — write as FORE.

164.

VOCABULARY.

amīcitia, ae, f., *friendship*.beātus, a, um, *happy*.brevis, e, *short, brief*.cīvis, cīvis, m., *citizen, fellow citizen*.contentus, a, um, *contented*.fēlix, gen. fēlicis, *fortunate, happy*.

inter, among, between, prep. with acc.

lēx, lēgis, f., *law*.perpetuus, a, um, *perpetual*.puer, puerī, m., *boy*.

sub, under, prep. with abl.

EXERCISES.

165. 1. Fuisse, futūrus esse. 2. Sit, sītis. 3. Fuisset, fuissēmus. 4. Es, estō, suntō. 5. Essēs, essētis, essēmus. 6. Sīmus, essent, esse, futūrus. 7. Contentus fuisset, sit fēlix, sint fēlicēs. 8. Este, esset, estōte. 9. Fuissētis beātī, fuisset beātus. 10. Essem, fuissēs, sīs.

166. 1. Sint meī cīvēs incolumēs, sint beātī! 2. Fēlicēs sīmus! 3. Sub hōc imperātōre contentī fuissēmus. 4. Lēgēs brevēs suntō! 5. Es bonus imperātor! 6. Estō firmus! 7. Este fortēs militēs! 8. Hī puerī futūrī sunt adulēscētēs. 9. Inter nōs sit amīcitia perpetua! 10. Sine hīs labōribus militēs fortiōrēs fuissent. 11. In aliō oppidō fēlicior fuissēs.

167. 1. Let them be; I should have been; they would have been. 2. To have been; be thou; they shall be. 3. May he be; he would have been. 4. May there be friendship between you and me. 5. May we be happy. 6. Let this law be brief. 7. I should have been glad. 8. Under another leader the soldiers would have been braver.

LESSON XXVII.

FIRST (OR *ā-*) CONJUGATION. — ACTIVE VOICE.

Amō, I love.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

PRES. IND.	PRES. INF.	PERF. IND.	PERF. PASS. PARTIC.
amō	amāre	amāvī	amātus

168.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

amō, *I love,*
amās, *you love,*
amat, *he loves;*

PLURAL.

amāmus, *we love,*
amātis, *you love,*
amant, *they love.*

IMPERFECT.

amābam, *I was loving, I loved,*
amābās, *you were loving, etc.,*
amābat, *he was loving, etc.;*

amābāmus, *we were loving, etc.,*
amābātis, *you were loving, etc.,*
amābant, *they were loving, etc.*

FUTURE.

amābō, *I shall love,*
amābis, *you will love,*
amābit, *he will love;*

amābimus, *we shall love,*
amābitis, *you will love,*
amābunt, *they will love.*

PERFECT.

amāvī, *I have loved, I loved,*
amāvistī, *you have loved, you*
 loved,
amāvit, *he has loved, he loved;*

amāvimus, *we have loved, we loved,*
amāvistis, *you have loved, you*
 loved,
amāvērunt, *-ēre, they have loved,*
 they loved.

PLUPERFECT.

amāveram, *I had loved,*
amāverās, *you had loved,*
amāverat, *he had loved;*

amāverāmus, *we had loved,*
amāverātis, *you had loved,*
amāverant, *they had loved.*

FUTURE PERFECT.

amāverō, *I shall have loved,*
amāveris, *you will have loved,*
amāverit, *he will have loved;*

amāverimus, *we shall have loved,*
amāveritis, *you will have loved,*
amāverint, *they will have loved.*

1. VERB STEMS. Observe that the Present, Imperfect, and Future are formed by adding the proper endings to one and the same stem, *am-*. This is called the **Present Stem**. Similarly the Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect are formed from the stem *amāv-*. This is called the **Perfect Stem**.

169.

VOCABULARY.

animus, ī, m., *mind*.

Ariovistus, ī, m., *Ariovistus*, king of the Germans.

classis, is, f., *fleet*.

cōnsilium, ī (īī), n., *plan*.

ē, *ex*, *from*, *out of*, prep. with abl.; *ex* must be used before vowels or h.

gēns, *gentis*, f., *tribe*, *people*.

jam, adv., *already*.

jugum, ī, n., *yoke*; *ridge* (of mountains).

lītus, *oris*, n., *shore*.

locus, ī, m., *place*; pl. *loca*,

ōrum, n.

nāvis, is, f., *ship*, *boat*.

pars, *partis*, f., *part*, *side*.

saepe, adv., *often*.

EXERCISES.

170. 1. *Laudābimus*, *laudāvistis*. 2. *Laudāverant*, *laudābat*, *laudābit*. 3. *Jūdicāvimus*, *jūdicāverimus*, *jūdicāverās*. 4. *Superābit*, *superābās*. 5. *Occupant*, *occupāverunt*. 6. *Laudāvit*, *laudābāmus*, *laudāverant*. 7. *Occupābitis*, *occupābātis*, *occupābis*. 8. *Collocāvistī*, *collocāverās*, *collocāveris*. 9. *Superābunt*, *superāverimus*, *superāverō*.

171. 1. *Ariovistus castra minōra oppugnābat*. 2. *Hunc locum ex duābus partibus oppugnāverunt*. 3. *Nāvēs et rēmigēs parābimus*. 4. *Omnia litora classibus occupāvit*. 5. *Timor animōs omnium occupāverat*. 6. *In summō jugō montis duās legiōnēs collocāvimus*. 7. *Dē bellō vōs ipsī jūdicābitis*. 8. *Hās gentēs, militēs, jam saepe superāvistis*. 9. *Legiōnēs in proeliō dimicābant*. 10. *Quis hōc cōnsilium probābit?* 11. *Caesar plūrima jūmenta jam parāverat*. 12. *Hās quīnque legiōnēs in eō locō collocābimus*. 13. *Pācem et amīcitiā cum hīs civitātibus nōndum cōnfirmāvimus*.

172. 1. I have summoned you; I was summoning you.
 2. You summoned me; we shall summon you; they had summoned you. 3. We praised him; they had praised him; I was praising him. 4. The soldiers will fight; they have fought; we have fought. 5. Caesar had got ready many ships. 6. He will station two legions in that place. 7. I have not yet approved these plans. 8. Who had approved those words?

173.

Gaul and its Divisions.¹

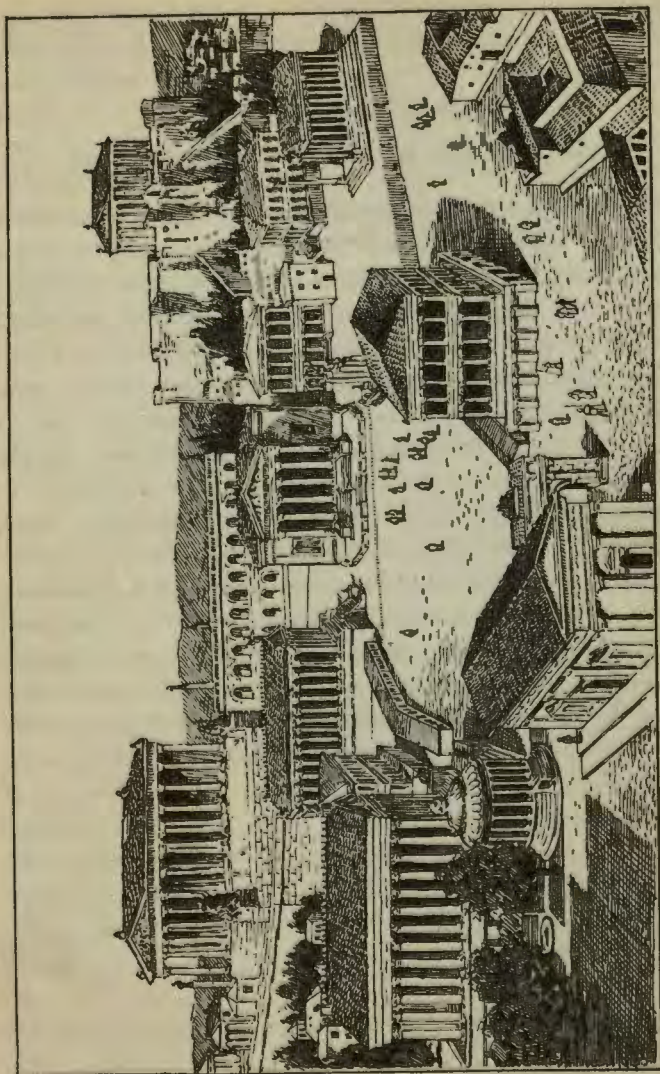
Gallia est magna terra quae inter Rhēnum flūmen et Ōceanum jacet.² Hūjus terrae sunt trēs partēs, quārum ūnam³ incolunt⁴ Belgae, aliam Aquitānī, tertiam Celtae, quī nostrā linguā⁵ Galli appellantur.⁶ Hōrum omnium fortissimī sunt Belgae.

¹ This and the sixteen following passages of connected discourse form a continuous narrative of Caesar's campaign against the Helvetii, as detailed in full in Caesar's *Commentaries on the Gallic War*, Book I., chapters i.-xxix.

In the passages of continuous narrative, the pupil will consult the General Vocabulary at the end of the book for the words that have not been given in previous lessons.

² *jacet*: *lies*; 3rd sing. pres. indic.

³ *unam*, *aliam*, *tertiam*: understand *partem* with these words. ⁴ *incolunt*: *inhabit*; 3rd plu. pres. indic. ⁵ *nostra lingua*: *in our language*; i.e. in Latin. ⁶ *appellantur*: *are called*; 3rd plu. pres. indic. pass.



ROMAN FORUM, OR PUBLIC SQUARE, IN CAESAR'S TIME.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTE ON JULIUS CAESAR.

The Helvetian War, which is the subject of the connected reading in this and the following lessons, was a part of the first campaign of Julius Caesar during his governorship of Gaul. This account is simplified and greatly abbreviated from the one which he wrote in his own Commentaries.

That these Commentaries should have been read for centuries in the schools seems especially fitting, since they display the literary style, the military genius, the eloquence, and the forethought of the greatest personality of Roman history.

As an introduction to the story told in the following pages, a very brief account of Caesar's life is here given.

Born of an old patrician family, Gaius Julius Caesar entered at an early age the field of politics, which was considered the fitting activity of a young Roman of high birth. In spite of his aristocratic connection, he at once recognized the strength of the popular party, and allied himself with it. Immediately his exceptional ability showed itself, and we find him at the age of fifteen the holder of an important public office, and at twenty-two the winner of the civic crown, which was conferred for military distinction. Serving the State with great credit in various offices, and neglecting no opportunity to ingratiate himself with the people, he had reached the highest magistracy of the Roman State—the consulship—at the age of forty-two.

It was at this time that he formed the famous coalition (called the First Triumvirate) with Pompey, who had won unbounded popularity by his military achievements, and Cras-

sus, the richest man in Rome. Working in concert, these three were supreme. Through the influence of his powerful allies, Caesar was appointed governor of the Roman provinces of Gaul for five years, and, upon the expiration of his term, for a second period of five years. His Commentaries belong to this time, when perhaps his plans for becoming master of Rome were quietly forming themselves. During these years not only did he conquer Gaul, but he replenished his purse, and trained the army on whose efficiency he built his fortunes.

Before the ten years of his governorship had elapsed, the death of Crassus in Parthia brought about a breach with Pompey, which widened into civil war, and ended with Caesar's triumph over his rival at Pharsalus (48 B.C.) and his elevation to the supreme power at Rome.

In this office Caesar's greatest work was done. He established beneficent governments for the provinces, corrected the calendar, and instituted numerous much needed reforms. In the height of his power, at the age of fifty-seven, he was struck down by a band of conspirators—not, however, before he had firmly laid the foundation of that great Roman Empire which was to give the world for more than two centuries a better government than any considerable part of it had ever known.

This last it is questionable. See Thackeray's—Julius Caesar—who suggests he was a destroyer not a creator. It was he who established an overwhelming precedent for "the right of conquest." Had he lived, it would have been to continue to exalt organized murder & rapine above productive industry, . . . the cut-throat above the worker . . . the crime of war above the arts of peace."

LESSON XXVIII.

ACTIVE OF *amō* (Continued).

174.

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

SINGULAR.

amem, may I love, *let me love*
amēs, love, may you love,
amet, let him love, may he love,

PLURAL.

amēmus, let us love, *may we love*
amētis, love, may you love,
ament, let them love, may they love

IMPERFECT.

amārem, I should love,
amārēs, you would love,
amāret, he would love ;

amārēmus, we should love,
amārētis, you would love,
amārent, they would love.

PERFECT.

amāverim
amāveris
amāverit

amāverīmus
amāverītis
amāverint

PLUPERFECT.

amāvīssem, I should have loved,
amāvīssēs, you would have loved,
amāvīssēt, he would have loved ;

amāvīssēmus, we should have loved,
amāvīssētis, you would have loved,
amāvīssēt, they would have loved.

Imperative.

Pres. amā, love thou ;
Fut. amātō, thou shalt love,
amātō, he shall love ;

amāte, love ye.
amātōte, ye shall love.
amantō, they shall love.

Infinitive.

Pres. amāre, to love.
Perf. amāvīsse, to have loved.
Fut. amātūrus esse, to be about
to love.

Participle.

Pres. amāns,¹ loving.
(Gen. *amantis*)
Fut. amātūrus, about to love.

Gerund.

Gen. amandī, of loving.
Dat. amandō, for loving.
Acc. amandū, loving.
Abl. amandō, by loving.

Supine.

Acc. amātum, to love.
Abl. amātū, to love, be loved.

¹ For declension of *amāns*, see § 91, *recēns*.

1. VERB STEMS. Observe that the Present and Imperfect Subjunctive, the entire Imperative, the Present Infinitive, Present Participle, and the Gerund are formed from the Present Stem. The Perfect and Pluperfect Subjunctive, along with the Perfect Infinitive, are formed from the Perfect Stem. The Future Participle, Future Infinitive, and the Supine are formed from a third stem *amāt*, known as the Participial Stem.

175.

VOCABULARY.

arma, ōrum, n. pl., arms.

bellō,¹ I make war, carry on war.

cupidus, a, um, fond, eager.

hōra, ae, f., hour.

intrā, within, prep. with acc.

medius, a, um, middle, middle of.

multitūdō, dinis, f., multitude.

nunc, now, temporal adv.

patria, ae, f., country, fatherland.

pedes, itis, m., foot-soldier; in pl., infantry.

plānitīēs, ēī, f., plain.

temptō, I, I attempt, make trial of.

vadum, ī, n., ford.

EXERCISES.

176. 1. *Parā, parantō.* 2. *Parāvisse, parandī, parandō.*
3. *Bellāre, bellātūrus esse.* 4. *Temptēmus, temptāvissēmus.*
5. *Laudātō, laudāvisse, laudāvisset.* 6. *Laudātūrus, laudāns, laudent.* 7. *Laudandō, laudāret, laudā.* 8. *Dīmicandī, dīmicāvissent, dīmicent.* 9. *Dīmicāte, dīmicāns, dīmicāvisse.*

177. 1. *Patriam amēmus!* 2. *Hōc oppidum sine ūllō periculō oppugnāvissēmus.* 3. *Arma, mīlitēs, parāte!*
4. *Caesar vadum hūjus flūminis temptāre parat.* 5. *In mediā plānitīē nunc dīmicātūrī sumus.* 6. *Helvētīī erant cupidī bellandī.* 7. *Intrā ūnam hōram classēs hostium superāvissēmus.* 8. *Cum magnā multitūdine peditum oppidum oppugnāre parābat.* 9. *Temptāte, mīlitēs, illum collem occupāre.* 10. *Hae duae cohortēs, victōriam spērantēs, ācriter pugnābant.*

¹ Verbs of the First Conjugation are so regular that their Principal Parts are not given in full. They are indicated in the Vocabularies by the figure 1, and unless otherwise stated, their Principal Parts are regularly formed in *-ō, -āre, -āvi, -ātus*, precisely like *amō*.

178. 1. Let the soldiers contend; the soldiers would have contended. 2. To have contended; about to contend; by contending. 3. May he approve our words; he would have approved your words. 4. Who would have praised this man? 5. The soldiers try to seize that hill. 6. Praise all these soldiers. 7. We are about to attack another town. 8. All the Gauls are fond of fighting.



LEGIONARY SOLDIERS.

LESSON XXIX.

FIRST (OR *ā*-) CONJUGATION. — PASSIVE VOICE.

Amor, I am loved.

PRES. IND.	PRES. INF.	PERF. IND.
PRINCIPAL PARTS. — amor	amārī	amātus sum

179.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	<i>I am loved.</i>	PLURAL.
amor		amāmur
amāris		amāminī
amātur		amantur

IMPERFECT.

I was loved.

amābar	amābāmur
amābāris, or -re	amābāminī
amābātur	amābantur

FUTURE.

I shall be loved.

amābor	amābimur
amāberis, or -re	amābiminī
amābitur	amābuntur

PERFECT.

I have been loved or I was loved.

amātus (-a, -um) sum	amātī (-ae, -a) sumus
amātus es	amātī estis
amātus est	amātī sunt

PLUPERFECT.

I had been loved.

amātus eram	amātī erāmus
amātus erās	amātī erātis
amātus erat	amātī erant

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall have been loved.

amātus erō	amātī erimus
amātus eris	amātī eritis
amātus erit	amātī erunt

1. VERB STEMS. Observe that the Present, Imperfect, and Future be long to the Present Stem, the remaining tenses to the Participial Stem.

180.

VOCABULARY.

adventus, ūs, m., *arrival*.

centum, indecl., *hundred*.

expectō, 1, *I expect, await*.

finitimus, a, um, *neighboring*.

frumentum, ī, n., *grain*.

frustrā, adv., *in vain*.

funditor, tōris, m., *slinger*.

postrīdiē, adv., *on the next day*.

postulō, 1, *I demand*.

vulnerō, 1, *I wound*.

EXERCISES.

181. 1. *Laudābor, laudāminī, laudābuntur*. 2. *Vocātus sum, vocātī erant*. 3. *Vulnerantur, vulnerābāmur*. 4. *Expectāmur, expectābantur*. 5. *Culpātī erāmus, culpātī erunt*. 6. *Expectābitur, expectāta est, expectātae erant*. 7. *Laudātī estis, laudāberis, laudābiminī*. 8. *Superātī sumus, superantur, superābor*. 9. *Vulnerātur, vulnerātus sum, vulnerābimur*.

182. 1. *Reliqua pars exercitūs frustrā expectābātur*. 2. *Hi fortēs militēs superātī sunt*. 3. *Amīcītia cum finitimīs civitātibus cōfirmāta¹ erat*. 4. *Centum funditōrēs vulnerātī sunt*. 5. *Frumentum postulātur*. 6. *Ejus adventus postrīdiē nūtiātus est*. 7. *Nāvēs et rēmīgēs parābuntur*. 8. *Hae cōpiae armātae¹ sunt*. 9. *Haec oppida oppugnāta¹ erant*. 10. *Haec victōria equitum nostrōrum jam nūtiāta erat*. 11. *Cōpiae et frumentum frustrā parābantur*. 12. *Omnēs ferācēs agrī Gallōrum jam vāstātī erant*. 13. *Illae gentēs finitimae superātae erunt*.

183. 1. We shall be praised; we have been praised; we had been praised. 2. She was praised; she will be praised; she had been praised. 3. You are expected; you will be

¹ Observe that in the compound tenses of the Passive the Participle agrees in Gender and Number with its subject, precisely like an adjective.

expected; they will be expected. 4. Who was being praised?
 5. All these towns will be attacked. 6. The Gauls had
 often been overcome. 7. These six ships have been got
 ready. 8. On the following day many soldiers were wounded.

184. Narrow Boundaries of the Helvetii.

Helvêtiī quoque erant Celtae. Eōrum finēs fuērunt
 angustī. Undique locī nātūrā continēbantur;¹ ūnā ex parte²
 flūmine Rhēnō, lātissimō³ atque altissimō; alterā ex parte
 Monte Jūrā altissimō,⁴ quī est inter Sēquanōs et Helvêtiōs;
 tertiā,⁵ Lacū Lemannō et flūmine Rhodanō.

¹ *continebantur*: were hemmed in; 3rd plu. imperfect indic. pass. ² *una ex parte, altera ex parte*: on one side, on the other side; literally, from one side, from the other side. ³ *latissimo, altissimo*: very broad, very deep; a common force of the superlative. ⁴ *altissimo*: very high. ⁵ *tertia*: understand *ex parte*.

LESSON XXX.

PASSIVE OF *amō* (Continued).

185.

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

May I be loved, let him be loved.

SINGULAR.

amer
amēris, *or -re*
amētur

PLURAL.

amēmur
amēminī
amentur

IMPERFECT.

I should be loved, he would be loved.

amārer
amārēris, *or -re*
amārētur

amārēmur
amārēminī
amārentur

PERFECT.

amātus sim
amātus sis
amātus sit

amātī simus
amātī sītis
amātī sint

PLUPERFECT.

I should have been loved, he would have been loved.

amātus essem
amātus essēs
amātus esset

amātī essēmus
amātī essētis
amātī essent

Imperative.

Pres. amāre, *be thou loved;*

amāminī, *be ye loved.*

Fut. amātor, *thou shalt be loved,*

amātor, *he shall be loved;*

amantor, *they shall be loved.*

Infinitive.

Participle.

Pres. amārī, *to be loved.*

Perf. amātus esse, *to have been loved.*

Perf.

amātus, *loved, having been loved.*

Fut. amātum irī, *to be about to be loved.*

Gerundive

amandus, *to be loved, deserving to be loved.*

1. **VERB STEMS.** Observe that the Present and Imperfect Subjunctive, the entire Imperative, the Present Infinitive, and the Gerundive belong to the Present Stem, the remaining forms to the Participial Stem. The Perfect Stem is not represented in the Passive.

186.

VOCABULARY.

castellum, *i*, n., *fort.*
convocō, 1, *I call together.*
diligentia, *ae*, f., *diligence.*
equus, *i*, m., *horse.*
excitō, 1, *I stir up, rouse.*
existimō, 1, *I think, consider.*

exitium, *i* (*ii*), n., *destruction.*
expugnō, 1, *I take by storm.*
nōn, *not.*
statim, *at once, immediately.*
templum, *i*, n., *temple.*
vix, *scarcely, with difficulty.*

EXERCISES.

187. 1. Laudētur, laudēmur, culpentur. 2. Laudātus es-
set, laudātī essēmus. 3. Excitārī, excitātus esse, superandus.
4. Convocātus, culpātus. 5. Superātī essēmus, culpātī essent.
6. Parārī, parandus. 7. Collis occupētur, collis occupātus
esset. 8. Vocātus essem, vocātī essētis, vocāta esset. 9. Vo-
centur, vocātus, vocātus esse. 10. Existimārī, existimandus,
existimētur.

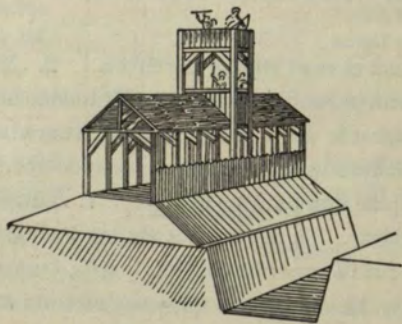
188. 1. Arma et equī statim parentur. 2. Magnae classēs
summā diligentīā parandae sunt. 3. Hī hostēs nōn unā legiōne
superātī essent. 4. Sine nōbīs hōc castellum vix expugnātum
esset. 5. Senātus in hōc templum convocētur. 6. Sine tē
hae magnae cōpiae nōn parātae essent. 7. Diligentia militum
nostrōrum laudētur. 8. Hī militēs vix laudātī essent. 9. Sine
auxiliō nostrō facile superātī essētis. 10. Omnēs portae sunt
oppugnandae. 11. Maximus numerus nāvium statim parētur.
12. Hae legiōnēs in eō locō collocandae sunt. 13. Exitium
hūjus exercitūs vitandum est.

189. 1. Let them be called together; they would have been
called together. 2. The senate must be (= is to be) called
together at once. 3. We should easily have been overcome.

4. You would scarcely have been praised. 5. These towns would have been taken by storm most easily. 6. Your words would not have been approved. 7. The onset of the enemy must be retarded.

REVIEW.

190. 1. Maximī exercitūs summā diligentīā parātī sunt. 2. Haec castella hostium jam expugnāta erant. 3. Haec oppida statim oppugnābuntur. 4. Adventus lēgātōrum nūntiābitur. 5. Timor animōs peditum ignāvōrum occupāverat. 6. Hae gentēs, militēs, jam saepe superātae sunt. 7. Cohortēs proeliō dīmicābunt. 8. Quis fuit dux hārum cōpiārum? 9. Caesar prīncipēs cūjusque cīvitātis ad sē vocāvit. 10. Hae pulchrae urbēs nōs dēlectant. 11. Adventum tuum exspectābō. 12. Arma et frūmentum parābantur. 13. Amīcī nostrī sunt vocandī.



WALL AND DITCH (murus fossaque).

LESSON XXXI.

SECOND (OR *ē-*) CONJUGATION. — ACTIVE VOICE.

Moneō, I advise.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

PRES. IND. moneō	PRES. INF. monēre	PERF. IND. monuī	PERF. PASS. PARTIC. monitus
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191.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE. *I advise.*

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
moneō	monēmus
monēs	monētis
monet	monent
IMPERFECT. <i>I was advising, or I advised.</i>	
monēbam	monēbāmus
monēbās	monēbātis
monēbat	monēbant

FUTURE. *I shall advise.*

monēbō	monēbimus
monēbis	monēbitis
monēbit	monēbunt

PERFECT. *I have advised, or I advised.*

monuī	monuimus
monuistī	monuistis
monuit	monuērunt, or ēre

PLUPERFECT. *I had advised.*

monueram	monuerāmus
monuerās	monuerātis
monuerat	monuerant

FUTURE PERFECT. *I shall have advised.*

monuerō	monuerimus
monueris	monueritis
monuerit	monuerint

192.

Subjunctive.

PRESENT. *May I advise, let him advise.*

SINGULAR.

moneam

moneās

moneat

PLURAL.

moneāmus

moneātis

moneant

IMPERFECT. *I should advise, he would advise.*

monērem

monērēs

monēret

monērēmus

monērētis

monērent

PERFECT.

monuerim

monueris

monuerit

monuerimus

monueritis

monuerint

PLUPERFECT. *I should have advised, he would have advised.*

monuissē

monuissēs

monuisset

monuissēm

monuissētis

monuissent

Imperative.

Pres. monē, advise thou ;

Fut. monētō, thou shalt advise,

monētō, he shall advise ;

monēte, advise ye.

monētōte, ye shall advise.

monentō, they shall advise.

Infinitive.

Pres. monēre, to advise.

Perf. monuisse, to have advised.

Fut. monitūrus esse, to be about
to advise.

Participle.

Pres. monēns, advising.

(Gen. monentis.)

Fut. monitūrus, about to advise.

Gerund.

Gen. monendī, of advising.

Dat. monendō, for advising.

Acc. monendum, advising.

Abl. monendō, by advising.

Supine.

Acc. monitum, to advise.

Abl. monitū, to advise, be advised.

1. VERB STEMS. The Present, Perfect, and Participial Stems include the same moods and tenses in the Second, Third, and Fourth Conjugations as in the First.

193.

VOCABULARY.

angustus, a, um, *narrow.*

dēbeō, ēre, uī, itus, *I owe; with an infinitive, I ought.*

deus, ī, m., *god.*

equitātus, ūs, m., *cavalry.*

finis, is, m., *end, boundary; in pl., territory.*

habeō, ēre, uī, itus, *I have, possess.*

maneō, ēre, mānsī, mānsūrus,¹
I remain.

militāris, e, *military.*

moveō, ēre, mōvī, mōtus, *I move.*

prohibeō, ēre, uī, itus, *I keep off, keep away (tr.).*

signum, ī, n., *sign, standard.*

sustineō, ēre, sustinui, *I withstand.*

timeō, ēre, uī, *I fear.*

videō, ēre, vīdī, vīsus, *I see.*

EXERCISES.

194. 1. Habēbimus, habuimus, habeāmus. 2. Sustinuistis, sustinuerat. 3. Timēbat, timēbit, timeant. 4. Vidit, viderat. 5. Mānsistī, mānsērās, mānsēris. 6. Mānsit, manēmus, mānsisse. 7. Prohibuit, prohibuistis, prohibēbit, prohibeāmus. 8. Habē, habitūrus, habeat. 9. Vīdistī, viderāmus, vīdimus, vīdērunt.

195. 1. Hae cīvitatēs in amicitīā Haeduōrum mānserant. 2. Helvētīi finēs angustōs habēbant. 3. Hostēs signa militāria jam viderant. 4. Impetum equitātūs nostrī fortiter sustinuērunt. 5. Helvētīi ex eō locō castra movent. 6. Quis eōs timēbit? 7. Hostēs prohibēre dēbēmus. 8. Deī hostēs prohibeant! 9. Hostēs prohibēte! 10. Magnum numerum equitum et peditum habēbimus. 11. In hōc oppidō manēbimus. 12. Quis locum videt quem hostēs occupāvērunt? 13. Eōsdem amīcōs habēmus et habuimus.

¹ See p. 59, footnote.

196. 1. We have seen you; we shall see you; he had seen you. 2. We were fearing; you had feared; he will fear. 3. To have feared, to have seen; fearing, seeing. 4. May he have; we should have had; he shall have. 5. You ought to remain in this place. 6. We had seen the standards of the enemy. 7. We should easily have kept the enemy away.

197. The Helvetii Decide to Emigrate.

Itaque ē finibus suis ēgredi¹ et aliās sēdēs petere¹ cōstitu-
ērunt.² Per biennium jūmenta, carrōs, frūmentum parābant;
in tertium annum³ profectiōnem lēge cōfirmant.⁴ Ubi jam
parātī fuērunt, oppida sua omnia, quadringentōs vīcōs, reliqua-
que⁵ privāta aedificia incendunt.⁶

¹ *ēgredi, petere*: to go out, to seek; pres. inf., dependent on *constituerunt*.
² *constituerunt*: they resolved; 3rd plu. perf. indic. ³ *in tertium annum*:
 for the third year. ⁴ *cōfirmant*: they set; present with the force of the
 perfect, a very common usage in Latin. It is called the Historical Present.
⁵ *reliquaque*: composed of *reliqua* and *-que* ('and'), which is always thus
 attached to the word which it connects. Such words are called enclitics.
⁶ *incendunt*: they set fire to; 3rd plu. pres. indic.

LESSON XXXII.

SECOND (OR *ē*-) CONJUGATION. — PASSIVE VOICE.

Moneor, I am advised.

PRES. IND.	PRES. INF.	PERF. IND.
PRINCIPAL PARTS. — moneor	monēri	monitus sum

198.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

I am advised.

PLURAL.

moneor

monēmur

monēris

monēminī

monētur

monentur

IMPERFECT.

I was advised.

monēbar

monēbāmur

monēbāris, or -re

monēbāminī

monēbātur

monēbantur

FUTURE.

I shall be advised.

monēbor

monēbimur

monēberis, or -re

monēbiminī

monēbitur

monēbuntur

PERFECT.

I have been advised, I was advised.

monitus sum

monitī sumus

monitus es

monitī estis

monitus est

monitī sunt

PLUPERFECT.

I had been advised.

monitus eram

monitī erāmus

monitus erās

monitī erātis

monitus erat

monitī erant

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall have been advised.

monitus erō

monitī erimus

monitus eris

monitī eritis

monitus erit

monitī erunt

199.

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

May I be advised, let him be advised.

SINGULAR.

monēar
 monēāris, or -re
 monēātur

PLURAL.

monēāmur
 monēāminī
 monēantur

IMPERFECT.

I should be advised, he would be advised.

monērer
 monērēris, or -re
 monērētur

monērēmur
 monērēminī
 monērentur

PERFECT.

monitus sim
 monitus sis
 monitus sit

monitī simus
 monitī sitis
 monitī sint

PLUPERFECT.

I should have been advised, he would have been advised.

monitus essem
 monitus essēs
 monitus esset

monitī essēmus
 monitī essētis
 monitī essent

Imperative.

*Pres. monēre, be thou advised;**monēminī, be ye advised.**Fut. monētor, thou shalt be advised,**monētor, he shall be advised;**monentor, they shall be advised.*

Infinitive.

*Pres. monērī, to be advised.**Perf. monitus esse, to have been advised.**Fut. monitum irī, to be about to be advised.*

Participle.

*Perf. monitus, advised, having been advised.**Gerundive monendus, to be advised, deserving to be advised.*

200.

VOCABULARY.

admodum, quite, very much.
 aequus, a, um, level.
 apertus, a, um, open. [crease.
 augeō, ēre, auxī, auctus, I in-
 barbarus, a, um, barbarian; as
 noun, m., a barbarian.
 celeriter, quickly.
 compleō, ēre, ēvī, ētus, I fill up.
 contineō, ēre, uī, I confine.

imber, imbris, m., rainstorm.
 moveō, ēre, mōvī, mōtus, I
 move; touch, affect.
 perterreō, ēre, uī, itus, I terrify.
 suspiciō, ōnis, f., suspicion.
 teneō, ēre, uī, I hold.
 vetus, gen. veteris, old.
 videor, ērī, vīsus sum (passive
 of videō), be seen; seem.

EXERCISES.

201. 1. Movētur, movēbantur. 2. Perterrantur, perterrē-
 bantur, perterritī erant. 3. Contineātur, continēbuntur.
 4. Vidērī, vīsus esse, videndus. 5. Augērī, auctus esse.
 6. Vīsus est, vīsaē erant, vīsī sunt. 7. Timēre videntur,
 timēre vidēbātur, timēre vīsa est. 8. Prohibēbāmur, pro-
 hibītī sumus, prohibita erat. 9. Prohibeantur, prohibērī.

202. 1. Mīlitēs in castrīs imbris continēbantur. 2. Bar-
 barī admodum perterrītī sunt. 3. Equitēs hostium in aequō
 locō vīsī sunt. 4. Memoriā nostrae veteris amīcitiae movēbar.
 5. Suspiciōnēs Gallōrum augēbantur. 6. Agrī nostrī vāstārī
 nōn debent. 7. Equitēs nostrī illud oppidum expugnāvisse
 videntur. 8. Fossae celeriter complēbuntur. 9. Loca
 aperta tenēbantur. 10. Timōrēs nostrī auctī sunt.

203. 1. We seem; he seemed; you had seemed. 2. They
 will be terrified; we had been terrified. 3. Your suspicions
 were increased. 4. The camp had been moved. 5. Our
 soldiers seem to have filled up the trench of the enemy.
 6. The onset of the barbarians will be bravely withstood.
 7. The Gauls must be kept away. 8. These trenches would
 have been quickly filled up.

LESSON XXXIII.

THIRD (OR CONSONANT) CONJUGATION.— ACTIVE VOICE.

Regō, *I rule.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS.—²regō PRES. IND. PRES. INF. PERF. IND. PERF. PASS. PARTIC.
regere rēxī rēctus

204.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.

I rule.

PLURAL.

regō

regimus

regis

regitis

regit

regunt

IMPERFECT.

I was ruling, or I ruled.

regēbam

regēbāmus

regēbās

regēbātis

regēbat

regēbant

FUTURE.

I shall rule.

regam

regēmus

regēs

regētis

reget

regent

PERFECT.

I have ruled, or I ruled.

rēxī

rēximus

rēxistī

rēxistis

rēxit

rēxērunt, or -ēre

PLUPERFECT.

I had ruled.

rēxeram

rēxerāmus

rēxerās

rēxerātis

rēxerat

rēxerant

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall have ruled.

rēxerō

rēxerimus

rēxeris

rēxeritis

rēxerit

rēxerint

205.

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

May I rule, let him rule.

SINGULAR.

regam
regās
regat

PLURAL.

regāmus
regātis
regant

IMPERFECT.

I should rule, he would rule.

regerem
regerēs
regeret

regerēmus
regerētis
regerent

PERFECT.

rēxerim
rēxerīs
rēxerit

rēxerīmus
rēxerītis
rēxerint

PLUPERFECT.

I should have ruled, he would have ruled.

rēxissem
rēxissēs
rēxisset

rēxissēmus
rēxissētis
rēxissent

Imperative.

Pres. rege, rule thou;
Fut. regitō, thou shalt rule,
regitō, he shall rule;

regite, rule ye.
regitōte, ye shall rule.
reguntō, they shall rule.

Infinitive.

Pres. regere, to rule.
Perf. rēxisse, to have ruled.
Fut. rēctūrus esse, to be about
to rule.

Participle.

Pres. regēns, ruling.
(Gen. regentis.)
Fut. rēctūrus, about to rule.

Gerund.

Gen. regendī, of ruling.
Dat. regendō, for ruling.
Acc. regendum, ruling.
Abl. regendō, by ruling.

Supine.

Acc. rēctum, to rule.
Abl. rēctū, to rule, be ruled.

1. VERB STEMS. See § 168, 1; 174, 1.

206.

VOCABULARY.

auxilia, ōrum, n. pl., *auxiliary troops, auxiliaries.*

citerior, ius, adj., *nearer, hither.*

committō, ere, mīsi, missus, I
bring together; with proelium,
to join battle.

cōstituō, ere, uī, ūtus, I decide,
determine.

contendō, ere, tendī, tentum,¹
I hurry, hasten.

dēfendō, ere, fendī, fēsus, I
defend.

gerō, ere, gessi, gestus, I carry on,
perform; with bellum, to wage.

hic, here, at this place.

Hispania, ae, f., Spain.

in, into; prep. with acc.

in, on, in, prep. with abl. of place
where.

instruō, ere, ūxi, ūctus, I draw
up, arrange.

iter, itineris, n., journey, march.

litterae, ārum, f., a letter.

mittō, ere, mīsi, missus, I send.

omnīnō, adv., altogether; in all.

pōnō, ere, posui, positus, I put,
place, establish.

praesidium, ī (īi), n., garrison.

prōvincia, ae, f., province.

redūcō, ere, dūxi, ductus, I lead
back.

relinquō, ere, liqui, lictus, I
leave, leave behind.

EXERCISES.

207. 1. Mittēbat, mittent. 2. Mīsit, mīserātis, mīserunt.
3. Relīquisset, relīquisse, relinquēns. 4. Instrūxerat, instrūx-
erimus. 5. Posuimus, posuerat, pōnant. 6. Relinquēmus,
relīquimus, relīquisset. 7. Dēfendat, dēfendere, dēfendite.
8. Dēfendunt, dēfendent, dēfendērunt. 9. Mīsistī, mittat.

208. 1. Litterās in Hispaniam Citeriōrem² mīsit. 2. In
hanc prōvinciam magnīs itineribūs contendēbat. 3. Illās prō-
vinciās audācter dēfendite. 4. Galba legiōnēs in castra redūx-
erat. 5. Caesar aciem in mediō colle instrūxit. 6. Bellum
gerere cōstituimus. 7. Proelium committāmus. 8. Partem
auxiliōrum ibi relīquerat. 9. Hic praesidium posuērunt.
10. Hās prōvinciās fortiter dēfendēmus. 11. Quis hōs lēgā-
tōs ad senātum mīsit? 12. Cōpiās in vicum proximum statim

¹ In the case of intransitive verbs, the Perfect Passive Participle is given in the neuter form.

² That is, Spain north of the river Ebro.

redūcēmus. 13. Amīcōs suōs relinquere cōstituit. 14. Cum multīs gentibus prōvinciae citeriōris bellum gerētis.

209. 1. We defended the city; they had defended the city; they will defend the city. 2. I sent a letter; we shall send a letter; they had sent a letter. 3. Let us defend; we should have defended; let him defend. 4. To send; to have sent. 5. I shall leave a garrison in this place. 6. Caesar sent two legions into Spain. 7. He had decided to defend the camp. 8. We waged war in Gaul.

210. The Helvetii Resolve to Go by Way of the Roman Province.

Erant omnīnō itinera¹ duo, quibus domō² ēgredi³ poterant⁴; unum⁵ per Sēquanōs, angustum et difficile, inter Montem Jūram et Flūmen Rhodanum, vix⁶ quā singulī carrī dūcerentur; alterum⁷ per prōvinciam nostram,⁸ multō facilius et expeditius.⁹ Hōc itinere ēgredi cōstituērunt¹⁰ atque ad rīpam Rhodanī omnēs convēnērunt.¹¹

¹ *itinera*: routes; nom. plu. of *iter*, *itineris*. ² *domo*: from home. ³ *egredi*: to go out, as in § 197. ⁴ *poterant*: were able; 3rd plu. imperfect indic. ⁵ *unum*: understand *iter*. ⁶ *vix qua singuli carrī ducerentur*: where carts could scarcely be drawn one by one. ⁷ *alterum*: understand *iter*. ⁸ *provinciam nostram*: our province was the name given to that part of Gaul which had been subjugated by the Romans and erected into a province in 120 B.C. It was in the southeastern part of modern France. ⁹ *multo facilius et expeditius*: much easier and more convenient; literally, easier and more convenient by much: *facilius* and *expeditius* are the nom. sing. neut. of the comparative, limiting *iter* understood. ¹⁰ *constituerunt*: they resolved; as in § 197. ¹¹ *convenerunt*: they assembled; 3rd plu. perf. indic.

LESSON XXXIV.

THIRD CONJUGATION. — PASSIVE VOICE.

<i>Regor, I am ruled.</i>		
	PRES. IND.	PRES. INF.
PRINCIPAL PARTS.—	regor	regī
211.		rēctus sum
INDICATIVE MOOD.		
PRESENT TENSE.		
SINGULAR.	<i>I am ruled.</i>	
regor		PLURAL.
regeris		regimur
regitur		regiminī
		reguntur
	IMPERFECT.	
	<i>I was ruled.</i>	
regēbar		regēbāmur
regēbāris, or -re		regēbāminī
regēbātur		regēbantur
	FUTURE.	
	<i>I shall be ruled.</i>	
regar		regēmur
regēris, or -re		regēminī
regētur		regentur
	PERFECT.	
	<i>I have been ruled, or I was ruled.</i>	
rēctus sum		rēctī sumus
rēctus es		rēctī estis
rēctus est		rēctī sunt
	PLUPERFECT.	
	<i>I had been ruled.</i>	
rēctus eram		rēctī erāmus
rēctus erās		rēctī erātis
rēctus erat		rēctī erant
	FUTURE PERFECT.	
	<i>I shall have been ruled.</i>	
rēctus erō		rēctī erimus
rēctus eris		rēctī eritis
rēctus erit		rēctī erunt

212.

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

May I be ruled, let him be ruled.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
regar	regāmur
regāris, or -re	regāminī
regātur	regantur

IMPERFECT.

I should be ruled, he would be ruled.

regerer	regerēmur
regerēris, or -re	regerēminī
regerētur	regerentur

PERFECT.

rēctus sim	rēctī simus
rēctus sis	rēctī sītis
rēctus sit	rēctī sint

PLUPERFECT.

I should have been ruled, he would have been ruled.

rēctus essem	rēctī essēmus
rēctus essēs	rēctī essētis
rēctus esset	rēctī essent

Imperative.

Pres. regere, be thou ruled ;	regiminī, be ye ruled.
Fut. regitor, thou shalt be ruled,	
regitor, he shall be ruled ;	reguntor, they shall be ruled.

Infinitive.

Participle.

Pres. regī, to be ruled.	
Perf. rēctus esse, to have been ruled.	Perf. rēctus, ruled, having been ruled.
Fut. rēctum īrī, to be about to be ruled.	Gerundive regendus, to be ruled, deserving to be ruled.

213.

VOCABULARY.

cōgō, ere, cōgī, coāctus, <i>I force, compel.</i>	instruō, ere, strūxī, strūctus, <i>I fit out.</i>
contrā, <i>against</i> , prep. with acc.	longus, a, um, <i>long</i> ; nāvis longa, <i>war-ship.</i>
dēdūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, <i>I lead away.</i>	mūnitiō, ōnis, f., <i>fortification.</i>
ducentī, ae, a, <i>two hundred.</i>	quā, <i>where.</i>
dūcō, ere, dūxī, ductus, <i>I lead.</i>	superior, ius, <i>higher.</i>
expeditus, a, um, <i>unencumbered, light-armed.</i>	trādō, ere, didī, ditus, <i>I hand over.</i>
intereā, adv., <i>in the meanwhile.</i>	tum, then, at that time.
	ulterior, ius, <i>farther.</i>

EXERCISES.

214. 1. Dēdūcitur, dēductī erant. 2. Cōgimur, coāctī sumus. 3. Dūcantur, ductī essent, ductus esse. 4. Mittēmur, mittentur, missī sumus. 5. Relinquēbāmur, relinquēbātur, relinquētur. 6. Bellum gerētur, bellum gerātur, bellum gestum est, bellum gestum esset. 7. Dūcendus, dūcī.

215. 1. Intereā castella quoque posita sunt. 2. Duae cohortēs ad aliam partem mūnitiōnum dēdūcuntur. 3. Venetī hās nāvēs relinquere cōguntur. 4. Trēs legiōnēs in Galliam Ulteriōrem¹ missae sunt, quā bellum tum gerēbātur. 5. Duae legiōnēs expeditae contrā hostēs dūcentur. 6. Nāvēs longae omnibus rēbus instructae erant. 7. In locis superiōribus proelium commissum est.

216. 1. Hostages had been sent; hostages will be sent; hostages have been sent. 2. We shall be defended; he had been defended; she had been defended. 3. These legions have been led to the other camp. 4. A garrison has been left here. 5. You would have been compelled to remain. 6. Many wars will be waged. 7. Two legions were sent against the enemy. 8. These ships will be fitted out with all things.

¹ That is, Gaul beyond the Alps.

LESSON XXXV.

FOURTH (OR *i-*) CONJUGATION. — ACTIVE VOICE.

Audiō, I hear.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

PRES. IND.	PRES. INF.	PERF. IND.	PERF. PASS. PARTIC.
audiō	audīre	audīvī	audītus

217.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	<i>I hear.</i>	PLURAL.
audiō		audīmus
audīs		audītis
audit		audiunt

IMPERFECT.

I was hearing, or I heard.

audiēbam	audiēbāmus
audiēbās	audiēbātis
audiēbat	audiēbant

FUTURE.

I shall hear.

audiam	audiēmus
audiēs	audiētis
audiet	audient

PERFECT.

I have heard, or I heard.

audīvī	audivimus
audivistī	audivistis
audivit	audivērunt, or -ēre

PLUPERFECT.

I had heard.

audiveram	audiverāmus
audiverās	audiverātis
audiverat	audiverant

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall have heard.

audiverō	audiverimus
audiveris	audiveritis
audiverit	audiverint

218.

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

May I hear, let him hear.

SINGULAR.

audiam

audias

audiat

PLURAL.

audiāmus

audiātis

audiant

IMPERFECT.

I should hear, he would hear.

audīrem

audīrēs

audīret

audīrēmus

audīrētis

audīrent

PERFECT.

audiverim

audiveris

audiverit

audiverīmus

audiverītis

audiverint

PLUPERFECT.

I should have heard, he would have heard.

audīvissem

audīvisseis

audīvisset

audīvisseāmus

audīvisseātis

audīvisset

Imperative.

Pres. audī, hear thou ;

audīte, hear ye.

Fut. audītō, thou shalt hear,

audītōte, ye shall hear.

audītō, he shall hear ;

audiuntō, they shall hear.

Infinitive.

Pres. audīre, to hear.

Pres. audiēns, hearing.

Perf. audīvisse, to have heard.

(Gen. audientis.)

Fut. auditūrus esse, to be about
to hear.

Fut. auditūrus, about to hear.

Gerund.

Gen. audiendī, of hearing.

Dat. audiendō, for hearing.

Acc. audiendum, hearing.

Abl. audiendō, by hearing.

Supine.

Acc. auditum, to hear.

Abl. audīū, to hear, be heard.

1. VERB STEMS. See § 168, 1; 174, 1.

219.

VOCABULARY.

agmen, minis, n., army (on the march); column.

anteā, previously, before.

conveniō, ire, vēnī, ventum, come together.

eōdem, adv., to the same place.

fāma, ae, f., report.

ferē, almost, about, practically.

impediō, ire, ivī (iī), itus, I impede, hinder.

mora, ae, f., delay.

mūniō, ire, ivī, itus, I fortify.

nūntius, ī (iī), m., messenger.

occāsiō, ōnis, f., occasion, opportunity.

posteā, afterwards.

reperiō, ire, repperī, repertus, I discover.

undique, adv., from all parts or sides.

veniō, ire, vēnī, ventum, I come.

EXERCISES.

220. 1. Vēnerat, veniet, veniat. 2. Repperimus, reppererāmus. 3. Mūniverunt, mūnient, mūnivimus. 4. Convēnisse, impedītūrus esse. 5. Mūniendō, mūnivissent. 6. Venīre, veniendī, vēnissem. 7. Veniētis, vērūnt, veniēbat. 8. Veniāmus, venīte, vērās. 9. Mūniēbātis, mūnivit, mūnivisse,

221. 1. Caesar reliquās cōpiās quae nōndum convēnerant exspectābat. 2. Lēgātī ferē tōtīus Galliae undique conveniunt. 3. Eōdem convēnimus. 4. Hōs nūntiōs audiāmus. 5. Haec castra, militēs, sine morā mūnite. 6. Hanc fāmam anteā audiverāmus. 7. Equitātus noster agmen hostium impedit. 8. Nōn facile occāsiōnem posteā reperiēmus. 9. Complūrēs nūntiī vērūnt. 10. Illum altum collem mūniēbātis. 11. Nōs omnēs eōdem conveniāmus. 12. Tālem occāsiōnem nōn facile repperissēmus. 13. Reliquās legiōnēs, quae impeditae erant, exspectābāmus.

222. 1. We were fortifying; we have fortified; they will fortify. 2. They were assembling; they have assembled; they would have assembled. 3. He came; he will have come; let him come. 4. Fortify this camp, soldiers!¹

¹ The Vocative ordinarily stands second in the sentence.

5. The enemy hindered the march of our army!¹ 6. The Germans assembled on all sides from the forests. 7. We have heard the report of that battle. 8. I afterwards discovered these things.

223. Caesar Hurries to the Scene of Action.

Ubi Caesar haec² audīvit, mātūrāvit ab urbe proficīscī³ et maximīs itineribus⁴ in Galliam Ulteriōrem⁵ contendit et ad Genavam⁶ pervēnit. Prōvinciae tōtī maximum numerum militum imperat⁷ (erat omnīnō in Galliā Ulteriōre legiō ūna); pontem, quī erat ad Genavam,⁸ jubet rescindī. Ad eum Helvētīī lēgātōs mittunt, nōbilissimōs cīvitātis, cūjus lēgatiōnis⁹ Nammeius et Verucloetius prīncipem locum obtinēbant.

¹ Use *agmen, minis, n.* ² *haec: these things; acc. plu. neut.* ³ *proficisci: to set out; pres. inf.* ⁴ *maximis itineribus: by forced stages; literally, by the greatest journeys.* ⁵ *Galliam Ulteriorem: Farther Gaul; i.e. Gaul beyond the Alps.* ⁶ *ad Genavam: to the vicinity of Geneva.* ⁷ *provinciae toti imperat: he levied on the whole province; literally, to the whole province.* ⁸ *ad Genavam: near Geneva.* ⁹ *cujus legationis: on which legation; literally, of which, etc.*

LESSON XXXVI.

FOURTH CONJUGATION. — PASSIVE VOICE.

Audior, I am heard.

PRINCIPAL PARTS. —	PRES. IND. audior	PRES. INF. audiri	PERF. IND. auditus sum
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224.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	<i>I am heard.</i>	PLURAL.
audior		audimur
audiris		audimini
auditur		audiuntur

IMPERFECT.

I was heard.

audiēbar	audiēbāmur
audiēbāris, or -re	audiēbāmini
audiēbātur	audiēbantur

FUTURE.

I shall be heard.

audiar	audiēmur
audiēris, or -re	audiēmini
audiētur	audientur

PERFECT.

I have been heard, or I was heard.

auditus sum	auditi sumus
auditus es	auditi estis
auditus est	auditi sunt

PLUPERFECT.

I had been heard.

auditus eram	auditi erāmus
auditus erās	auditi erātis
auditus erat	auditi erant

FUTURE PERFECT.

I shall have been heard.

auditus erō	auditi erimus
auditus eris	auditi eritis
auditus erit	auditi erunt

225.

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

May I be heard, let him be heard.

SINGULAR.

audiar
 audiāris, or -re
 audiātur

PLURAL.

audiāmur
 audiāmini
 audiantur

IMPERFECT.

I should be heard, he would be heard.

audīrer
 audīrēris, or -re
 audīrētur

audīrēmur
 audīrēmini
 audīrentur

PERFECT.

auditus sim
 auditus sis
 auditus sit

audītī sīmus
 audītī sītis
 audītī sint

PLUPERFECT.

I should have been heard, he would have been heard.

auditus essem
 auditus essēs
 auditus esset

audītī essēmus
 audītī essētis
 audītī essent

Imperative.

*Pres. audīre, be thou heard;**audiāmini, be ye heard.**Fut. audītor, thou shalt be heard,**audītor, he shall be heard;**audiuntor, they shall be heard.*

Infinitive.

Participle.

*Pres. audīrī, to be heard.**Perf. auditus esse, to have been heard.**Fut. auditum īrī, to be about to be heard.**Perf. auditus, heard, having been heard.**Gerundive audiendus, to be heard, deserving to be heard.*

226.

VOCABULARY.

angustiae, ārum, f. pl., *a narrow*
pass.

aqua, ae, f., *water.*

captivus, ī, m., *captive.*

circumveniō, Ire, vēnī, ventus,
I surround.

extrā, outside, beyond, prep. with
acc.

idōneus, a, um, *suitable.*

inveniō, Ire, vēnī, ventus, *I find,*
come upon.

nātūra, ae, f., *nature.*

nihil, indecl. n., *nothing.*

opus, operis, n., *work, fortifica-*
tion.

paene, almost, nearly.

poena, ae, f., *punishment.*

prōcurrō, e, e, cucurrī, cursum,
I run forward.

regiō, ōnis, f., *region.*

simul, together, at the same time.

temere, rashly.

vōx, vōcis, f., *voice, word.*

EXERCISES.

227. 1. Invenitur, inventus erat. 2. Impedimur, impediēbatur, impediri. 3. Impeditus, impediti erāmus. 4. Inventus esse, inveniendus. 5. Invenietur, inventi erunt, inventus esset. 6. Urbs muniētur, urbs munita erat, urbs munitur. 7. Urbēs muniēbantur, urbēs munitae sunt, urbēs muniuntur. 8. Circumvenimur, circumventus est, circumventus esset, circumveniendus. 9. Reperiētur, repertus esse, repertus, reperti sunt.

228. 1. Locus idōneus, nātūrā munitus, repertus est. 2. Nihil dē poenā captivōrum auditum erat. 3. Peditēs nostri altitudine aquae impediēbantur. 4. Angustiis impediēmur. 5. Castra magnis operibus munita sunt. 6. Vōcēs militum simul audiēbantur. 7. Magna cōpia frūmentī in hīs regiōnibus inventa est. 8. Ūna cohors, quae temere extrā aciem prōcucurrerat, paene circumventa est. 9. Nihil reperiētur. 10. Castra majōra munienda sunt. 11. Altae arborēs in hāc silvā inventae sunt. 12. Illud oppidum altā fossā circumventum est. 13. Multae vōcēs in castris auditae sunt.

229. 1. We were surrounded; they had been surrounded; they will be surrounded. 2. He was heard; we had been heard; she will be heard. 3. Let him be heard; they would have been heard; to be heard. 4. These captives were surrounded with two cohorts of soldiers. 5. Nothing has been discovered. 6. No other voice will be heard. 7. The larger camp ought to be fortified.



CAVALRY (equites).

LESSON XXXVII.

VERBS IN -iō OF THE THIRD CONJUGATION.

230. 1. Verbs in -iō of the Third Conjugation take the endings of the Fourth Conjugation, wherever the latter endings have two successive vowels. This occurs only in the Present System (§ 168, 1; § 174, 1).

231. ACTIVE VOICE. — *Capiō, I take.*

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

PRES. IND.	PRES. INF.	PERF. IND.	PERF. PASS. PARTIC.
capiō,	capere,	cēpī,	captus.

Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
capiō, capis, capit;	capimus, capitis, capiunt.

IMPERFECT.

capiēbam, -iēbās, -iēbat;	capiēbāmus, -iēbātis, -iēbant.
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FUTURE.

capiam, -iēs, -iet;	capiemus, -iētis, -ient.
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PERFECT.

cēpī, -istī, -it;	cēpimus, -istis, -ērunt, or -ēre.
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PLUPERFECT.

cēperam, -erās, -erat;	cēperāmus, -erātis, -erant.
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FUTURE PERFECT.

cēperō, -eris, -erit;	cēperimus, -eritis, -erint.
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Subjunctive.**PRESENT.****SINGULAR.**

capiam, -iās, -iat;

PLURAL.

capiāmus, -iātis, -iant.

IMPERFECT.

caperem, -erēs, -eret;

caperēmus, -erētis, -erent.

PERFECT.

cēperim, -eris, -erit;

cēperimus, -eritis, -erint.

PLUPERFECT.

cēpissēm, -issēs, -isset;

cēpissēmus, -issētis, -issent.

Imperative.*Pres.* cape;

capite.

Fut. capitō,
capitō;capitōte.
capiuntō.**Infinitive.***Pres.* capere.**Participle.***Pres.* capiēns.*Perf.* cēpisse.*Fut.* captūrus esse.*Fut.* captūrus.**Gerund.****Supine.***Gen.* capiendī.*Dat.* capiendō.*Acc.* capiendum.*Abl.* capiendō.*Acc.* captum.*Abl.* captū.**232. PASSIVE VOICE. — *Capior*, I am taken.****PRES. IND.****PRES. INF.****PERF. IND.**

PRINCIPAL PARTS. — capior,

capī,

captus sum.

Indicative Mood.**PRESENT TENSE.**

capior, caperis, capitur;

capimur, capiminī, capiuntur.

IMPERFECT.

capiēbar, -iēbāris, -iēbātur;

capiēbāmur, -iēbāminī, -iēbantur

FUTURE.

SINGULAR.

capiar, -iēris, -iētur;

PLURAL.

capiēmur, -iēminī, -ientur.

PERFECT.

captus sum, es, est;

capti sumus, estis, sunt.

PLUPERFECT.

captus eram, erās, erat;

capti erāmus, erātis, erant.

FUTURE PERFECT.

captus erō, eris, erit;

capti erimus, eritis, erunt.

Subjunctive.

PRESENT.

capiar, -iāris, -iātur;

capiāmur, -iāminī, -iantur.

IMPERFECT.

caperer, -erēris, -erētur;

caperēmur, -erēminī, -erentur.

PERFECT.

captus sim, sis, sit;

capti simus, sitis, sint.

PLUPERFECT.

captus essem, essēs, esset;

capti essēmus, essētis, essent.

Imperative.

Pres. capere;

capimini.

Fut. capitor,

capitor;

capiuntor.

Infinitive.

Pres. capī.

Perf. captus esse.

Fut. captum iri.

Participle.

Perf. captus.

Gerundive capiendus.

233.

VOCABULARY.

accipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptus, *I receive.*

capiō, ere, cēpī, captus, *I take, adopt; capture.*

dīripiō, ere, ripuī, reptus, *I plunder.*

faciō, ere, fēcī, factus, *I make, do; passive irregular; see § 275.*

filius, ī (īī), m., *son.*

fugiō, ere, fūgī, fugitūrus, *I flee.*

interficiō, ere, fēcī, fectus, *I kill.*

libertās, tātis, f., *liberty.*

majōrēs, um, m. pl., *ancestors.*

mandātum, ī, n., *command, order.*

nātiō, ōnis, f., *nation, tribe.*

palūs, lūdis, f., *marsh.*

pōns, pontis, m., *bridge.*

rēx, rēgis, m., *king.*

rūrsus, *again.*

subitō, *suddenly.*

supplicium, ī (īī), n., *torture, punishment.*

EXERCISES.

234. 1. Accipiunt, accipiēbāmus, accipiāmus. 2. Fugiam, fūgerant, fūgisse. 3. Faciēbat, facient. 4. Accipitur, accipiētur, acceptus erat. 5. Accipī, accipiendus, acceptus esset. 6. Interfectus est, interficiētur, interfecta erat. 7. Interfēcērunt, interficiendus, interfēcisse. 8. Accipiēns, accipiendō, accipis, accipiētis; fugit, fūgit.

235. 1. In eō flūmine pontem fēcerat. 2. Prīncipēs hārum nātiōnum bellum facient. 3. Hostēs rūrsus subitō impetum fēcērunt. 4. Libertātem ā majōribus accēpimus. 5. Haec mandāta accepta erant. 6. Duo filii hūjus rēgis captī sunt. 7. Aliud cōnsilium capiāmus. 8. Hostēs in palūdēs fūgērunt. 9. Obsidēs magnīs suppliciis interfectī sunt. 10. Hōc oppidum dīripiēbātur. 11. Fīlia rēgis capta est. 12. Ex hōc oppidō magnum numerum jūmentōrum dīripuimus. 13. Hic homō interficī dēbet.

236. 1. We were taking; I had taken; they will take. 2. Let us take; let him take; taking. 3. They would have fled; he would have been killed. 4. They will be killed; they were killed. 5. Let us make a bridge! 6. This camp

was plundered. 7. The envoys of the king were received.
 8. We received your commands. 9. We shall flee from these dangers.

237. Caesar Prepares to Prevent the Passage of the Helvetii.

Caesar autem eīs nihil pollicitus est.¹ Lēgātōs ad Idūs Aprilīs² ad sē revertī³ jussit. Intereā eā legiōne⁴ quam sēcum⁵ habēbat militibusque quī ex prōvinciā convēnerant, ā Lacū Lemannō (quī in flūmen Rhodanum influit) ad Montem Jūram (quī finēs Sēquanōrum ab Helvētiīs dividit) mīlia passuum undēviginti⁶ mūrū fossamque perducit. Ibi praesidia dispōnit et castella commūnit.

¹ pollicitus est: *promised*. ² ad Idus Aprilis: *on the Ides of April*; literally, *at the Ides of April* (April 13th). ³ reverti: *to return*, infinitive. ⁴ ea legione: *with that legion*; limiting *perducit* in line 6. ⁵ secum: *with him*; literally *with himself*; the preposition *cum* is regularly appended to the personal and reflexive pronouns. ⁶ milia passuum undeviginti: *for nineteen miles*; literally, *for nineteen thousands of paces* (see § 114, 4). A thousand paces was a Roman mile, about five thousand feet.

LESSON XXXVIII.

DEPONENT VERBS.

238. Deponent Verbs have, in the main, Passive forms with Active meaning. But —

- a) They have the following Active forms: Future Infinitive, Present and Future Participles, Gerund, and Supine.
- b) They have the following Passive meanings: *always* in the Gerundive, and *sometimes* in the Perfect Passive Participle; as, —

sequendus, to be followed; adeptus, having been attained.

239. Paradigms of Deponent Verbs are —

I. CONJUGATION.

mīror, mīrārī, mīrātus sum, admire.

II. CONJUGATION.

vereor, verērī, veritus sum, fear.

III. CONJUGATION.

sequor, sequī, secūtus sum, follow.

IV. CONJUGATION.

largior, largīrī, largītus sum, give.

III. CONJUGATION (IN -ior).

patior, patī, passus sum, suffer.

Indicative Mood.

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	III. (in -ior)
<i>Pres.</i>	mīror	vereor	sequor	largior	patior
	mīrāris	verēris	sequeris	largīris	pateris
	mīrātur	verētur	sequitur	largītur	patitur
	mīrāmur	verēmur	sequimur	largīmur	patimur
	mīrāminī	verēminī	sequiminī	largīminī	patiminī
	mīrantur	verentur	sequuntur	largiuntur	patiuntur
<i>Impf.</i>	mīrābar	verēbar	sequēbar	largiēbar	patiēbar
<i>Fut.</i>	mīrābor	verēbor	sequar	largiar	patiar
<i>Perf.</i>	mīrātus sum	veritus sum	secūtus sum	largītus sum	passus sum
<i>Plup.</i>	mīrātus eram	veritus eram	secūtus eram	largītus eram	passus eram
<i>F.P.</i>	mīrātus erō	veritus erō	secūtus erō	largītus erō	passus erō

Subjunctive.

<i>Pres.</i>	mīrer	verear	sequar	largiar	patiar
<i>Imp.</i>	mīrārer	verērer	sequerer	largīrer	paterer
<i>Perf.</i>	mīrātus sim	veritus sim	secūtus sim	largītus sim	passus sim
<i>Plup.</i>	mīrātus	veritus	secūtus	largītus	passus
	essem	essem	essem	essem	essem

Imperative.

<i>Pres.</i>	mīrāre	verēre	sequere	largīre	patere
<i>Fut.</i>	mīrātor	verētor	sequitor	largītor	patitor

Infinitive.

<i>Pres.</i>	mīrārī	verērī	sequī	largīrī	patī
<i>Perf.</i>	mīrātus esse	veritus esse	secūtus esse	largītus esse	passus esse
<i>Fut.</i>	mīrātūrus	veritūrus	secūtūrus	largītūrus	passūrus
	esse	esse	esse	esse	esse

Participles.

<i>Pres.</i>	mīrāns	verēns	sequēns	largiēns	patiēns
<i>Fut.</i>	mīrātūrus	veritūrus	secūtūrus	largītūrus	passūrus
<i>Perf.</i>	mīrātus	veritus	secūtus	largītus	passus
<i>Ger.</i>	mīrandus	verendus	sequendus	largiendus	patiendus

Gerund.

mīrandī	verendī	sequendī	largiendī	patiendī
mīrandō, etc.	verendō, etc.	sequendō, etc.	largiendō, etc.	patiendō, etc.

Supine.

mīrātum, -tū	veritum, -tū	secūtum, -tū	largītum, -tū	passum, -sū
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240.

VOCABULARY.

adorior, orīrī, ortus sum, *I attack*.
 audeō, ēre, ausus sum, semi-
 dep.,¹ *I dare*.

colloquor, ī, locūtus sum, *I con-
 verse, confer*.

cōnor, arī, ātus sum, *I endeavor,
 attempt*.

ēgredior, ī, gressus sum, *I march
 out*.

īnsidiae, ārum, f. pl., *ambush, plot*.

Jūra, ae, m., *the Jura*, chain of
 mountains on the west of Swit-
 zerland.

moror, arī, ātus sum, *I tarry,
 delay*.

nēmō, m., *no one*, dat., nēminī,
 acc. nēminem; gen. and abl.
 not used.

paulum, adv., *a little*.

Pompejus, ei, m., *Pompey*.

proficiscor, ī, fectus sum, *I set
 out*.

prōgredior, ī, gressus sum, *I ad-
 vance, go forward*.

propter, on account of, prep. with
 acc.

resistō, ere, restitī, *I resist*.

revertor, tī, *I return*.

Rhodanus, ī, m., *the Rhone*.

EXERCISES.

241. 1. Audēbimus, ausī erant, ausus. 2. Adoriēbātur,
 adortus, adortus est. 3. Prōgredimur, prōgressus, prōgredi-
 entur. 4. Adoriendus, morāns, collocūtī erāmus. 5. Cōnā-
 bar, cōnātus sum. 6. Morēmur, morāmur, morāminī.
 7. Morāta est, morāta esset, morāns. 8. Morātus esse,
 morātus, morandō. 9. Collocūtī sumus, colloquimur, collo-
 quantur.

242. 1. Hostēs agmen nostrum ex īnsidiīs adortī sunt.
 2. Nēmō resistere ausus est. 3. Caesar dē salūte commūnī
 cum Pompejō colloquēbātur. 4. Helvētīī ex finibus suis
 ēgressī sunt. 5. Inter montem Jūram et flūmen Rhodanum
 iter facere cōnantur. 6. Propter hās causās proficiscēmur.
 7. Hostēs nōn diū morātī sunt. 8. Equitēs paulum prō-
 gressī revertuntur. 9. Īnsidiās verēbāmur. 10. In hanc
 urbem celeriter revertentur. 11. Hunc collem nātūrā mūnī-
 tum dēfendere cōnābimur. 12. Nātūra locī exercitum
 morāta est.

¹ A few verbs have active forms in the Present System, but passive forms elsewhere. These are called semi-deponent.

243. 1. He was marching forth; they marched forth; let us march forth. 2. We ought to return. 3. We have tarried; you were tarrying; they had tarried. 4. I set out; he will set out; they would have set out. 5. No one dared to march forth. 6. We have not yet endeavored to send this letter. 7. Who will dare to resist? 8. The troops advanced a little. 9. We shall return.



STANDARD BEARERS (signiferi) and TRUMPETERS (tubicines, cornicines).

LESSON XXXIX.

PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATION.

244. There are two Periphrastic Conjugations,— the Active and the Passive. The Active is formed by combining the Future Active Participle with the auxiliary *sum*, the Passive by combining the Gerundive with the same auxiliary.

The Active Periphrastic Conjugation expresses an intended or future act; the Passive expresses necessity or duty.

Active Periphrastic Conjugation.— Indicative Mood.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>amātūrus (-a, -um) sum, I am about to love.</i>
<i>Imp.</i>	<i>amātūrus eram, I was about to love.</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>amātūrus erō, I shall be about to love.</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>amātūrus fui, I have been (was) about to love.</i>
<i>Plup.</i>	<i>amātūrus fueram, I had been about to love.</i>
<i>Fut. P.</i>	<i>amātūrus fuerō, I shall have been about to love.</i>

Subjunctive.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>amātūrus sim, may I be about to love.</i>
<i>Imp.</i>	<i>amātūrus essem, I should be about to love.</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>amātūrus fuerim</i>
<i>Plup.</i>	<i>amātūrus fuissem, I should have been about to love.</i>

Infinitive.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>amātūrus esse, to be about to love.</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>amātūrus fuisse, to have been about to love.</i>

Passive Periphrastic Conjugation.— Indicative Mood.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>amandus (-a, -um) sum, I am to be loved, must be loved.</i>
<i>Imp.</i>	<i>amandus eram, I was to be loved.</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>amandus erō, I shall deserve to be loved.</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>amandus fui, I was to be loved.</i>
<i>Plup.</i>	<i>amandus fueram, I had deserved to be loved.</i>
<i>Fut. P.</i>	<i>amandus fuerō, I shall have deserved to be loved.</i>

Subjunctive.

<i>Pres.</i>	amandus sim , <i>may I deserve to be loved.</i>
<i>Imp.</i>	amandus essem , <i>I should deserve to be loved.</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	amandus fuerim
<i>Plup.</i>	amandus fuisset , <i>I should have deserved to be loved.</i>

Infinitive.

<i>Pres.</i>	amandus esse , <i>to deserve to be loved.</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	amandus fuisse , <i>to have deserved to be loved.</i>

245.

VOCABULARY.

caedēs , is, f., <i>slaughter.</i>	liberō , 1, <i>I set free.</i>
cōservō , 1, <i>I preserve.</i>	loquor , ī, locūtus sum , <i>I speak.</i>
dēdō , ere, dēdidī , itus, <i>I give up,</i>	post , after, prep. with acc.
<i>surrender.</i>	recūsō , 1, <i>I refuse.</i>
fortūna , ae, f., <i>fortune.</i>	tot , so many, indecl.
incommodum , ī, n., <i>disaster.</i>	vīta , ae, f., <i>life.</i>

EXERCISES.

246. 1. Liberātūrus eram, liberātūrī erāmus. 2. Cōservandus est, cōservandī fuērunt. 3. Liberandī sunt, liberandī erunt. 4. Locūtūrus fuit, locūtūrī fuerant. 5. Profectūrus fuī, profectūrī erāmus, profectūra est. 6. Trādendus est, trādendī sunt, trādenda est. 7. Trāditūrus es, trāditūrus fuistī, trāditūrī fuērunt. 8. Sequendus est, sequendī erant.

247. 1. Equitēs ex castrīs ēgressūrī sunt. 2. Post hōc proelium sē dēditūrī erant. 3. Nunc cum magnā caede dīmicātūrī sunt. 4. Dē hīs tot incommodīs locūtūrus fuit. 5. Vītae nostrae et fortūnae cōservandae sunt. 6. Hae urbēs sunt liberandae. 7. Auxilium nōn est recūsandum.¹ 8. Hostēs hōc oppidum dīreptūrī erant. 9. Haec oppida nōn dīripienda sunt. 10. Hae nāvēs longae omnibus rēbus īnstruendae sunt. 11. Dē magnā caede hostium locūtūrus fuī. 12. Inter nōs et vōs amīcītia cōnfīrmanda est.

¹ est recūsandum = recūsandum est; such inversions are common.

248. 1. We had been about to speak. 2. The soldiers were on the point of attacking (= were about to attack) this town. 3. She was about to set out. 4. That camp must be defended. 5. Peace must be established with other states. 6. Our liberty must be defended. 7. He was about to wage war. 8. We were on the point of surrendering ourselves.¹

REVIEW.

249. 1. Mandāta rēgis nōndum accēpimus. 2. Magnus pōns in hōc flūmine faciendus est. 3. Dēbēs haec castra expugnāre. 4. Equitātus signa vīdit quae in altō colle posita erant. 5. Manē in hōc locō! 6. Proelium in locō apertō commīsērunt. 7. Suspīciōnem timōris vītāre dēbēs. 8. Diligentiam nostram augeāmus! 9. Praesidium parvum in prōvinciā ulteriōre positum est. 10. Hī veterēs amīcī nōn relinquendī sunt. 11. Multae nāvēs longae īnstruentur. 12. Hāc fāmā perterrēbātur. 13. Vōcēs captīvōrum in castrīs audītae sunt.

250. The Helvetii Attempt to Pass through the Territory of the Sequani.

Helvētīī quod² hāc³ trānsīre⁴ nōn poterant, alterum iter temptāvērunt. Jam per angustias⁵ et finēs Sēquanōrum suās cōpiās trādūxerant et in Haeduōrum finēs pervēnerant eōrum-que agrōs populābantur. Haeduī lēgātōs ad Caesarem mittunt et auxilium rogant. Item Allobrogēs quī trāns Rhodanum vīcōs possessiōnēsque habēbant, fugā sē ad Caesarem recipiunt,⁶ atque opem ab eō petunt.

¹ See § 123.

² quod: because. ³ hac: by this way; adv. ⁴ transire: to pass; inf. ⁵ angustias: the pass referred to is that on the *iter angustum et difficile* mentioned in § 210. ⁶ fuga se recipiunt: betook themselves in flight.

LESSON XL.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

251. A number of Verbs are called Irregular. The most important are **sum**, **dō**, **ferō**, **volō**, **nōlō**, **mālō**, **eō**, **fiō**.

252. The Inflection of **sum** has already been given. Its various compounds are inflected in the same way. Examples are—

absum	abesse	āfui	āfutūrus	<i>am absent</i>
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Pres. Partic. absēns (absentis), absent.

adsum	adesse	adfui	adfutūrus	<i>am present</i>
praesum	praeesse	praefui	praefutūrus	<i>am in charge of</i>

Pres. Partic. praesēns (praesentis), present.

253. **Possum**. In its Present System **possum** is a compound of **pot-** (for **pote**, *able*) and **sum**; **potui** is from an obsolete **potēre**.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

possum,	posse,	potui,	<i>to be able.</i>
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Indicative Mood.

SINGULAR.

Pres. possum, potes, potest;
Imp. poteram;
Fut. poterō;
Perf. potui;
Plup. potueram;
F. P. potuerō;

PLURAL.

possumus, potestis, possunt.
 poterāmus.
 poterimus.
 potuimus.
 potuerāmus.
 potuerimus.

Subjunctive.

SINGULAR.

Pres. possim, possis, possit;
Imp. possem;
Perf. potuerim;
Plup. potuissem;

PLURAL.

possimus, possitis, possint.
 possēmus.
 potuerimus.
 potuissēmus.

Infinitive.

Pres. posse. *Perf.* potuisse.

Participle.

Pres. potēns (*as an adjective*),
powerful.

254.

VOCABULARY.

dēsum, dēsse, dēfuī, dēfutūrus,
I am wanting, fail.

excēdō, ere, cessī, cessūrus, I
depart from.

longē, adv., far.

potestās, tātis, f., power, oppor-
tunity.

sententia, ae, f., sentiment,
opinion.

tālis, e, such.

vulnus, eris, n., wound.

EXERCISES.

255. 1. Potuerant, potuisse, potuissem. 2. Adfuērunt, adfuisse, adsit. 3. Āfuisse, āfuisent, aberunt. 4. Āfuī, āfutūrus, absēns. 5. Aderant, aderō, adfuistī. 6. Potuī, posse, poterat. 7. Poterō, potuerō, poterunt, potuerint.

256. 1. Equitēs et nāvēs et frūmentum Rōmānīs dēerant. 2. Potestās pugnandī nōn dēerit. 3. Ducēs nostrī adfuērunt. 4. Hostēs nōn longē aberant. 5. Tālēs sententiae probārī nōn possunt. 6. Militēs quī vulnera accēpērunt ex aciē excēdere nōn poterant.

257. 1. He could;¹ they could; you can. 2. He will be able; they had been able; may he be able. 3. We should have been able; to have been able. 4. He was in charge; I had been in charge; they will be in charge. 5. We were absent; they would have been absent; to have been present. 6. We shall be present; we had been present; let him be present.

¹I.e. he was able.

LESSON XLI.

IRREGULAR VERBS (Continued).

258.

Dō, I give.

PRINCIPAL PARTS. — *dō, dāre, dedī, dātus.*

Active Voice. — Indicative.

<i>Pres.</i> <i>dō, dās, dat;</i>	<i>dāmus, dātis, dant.</i>
<i>Imp.</i> <i>dābam, etc.;</i>	<i>dābāmus.</i>
<i>Fut.</i> <i>dābō, etc.;</i>	<i>dābimus.</i>
<i>Perf.</i> <i>dedī;</i>	<i>dedimus.</i>
<i>Plup.</i> <i>dederam;</i>	<i>dederāmus.</i>
<i>F. P.</i> <i>dederō;</i>	<i>dederimus.</i>

Subjunctive.

<i>Pres.</i> <i>dem;</i>	<i>dēmus.</i>
<i>Imp.</i> <i>dārem;</i>	<i>dārēmus.</i>
<i>Perf.</i> <i>dederim;</i>	<i>dederīmus.</i>
<i>Plup.</i> <i>dedissem;</i>	<i>dedissēmus.</i>

Imperative.

<i>Pres.</i> <i>dā;</i>	<i>dāte.</i>
<i>Fut.</i> <i>dātō;</i>	<i>dātōte,</i>
<i>dātō;</i>	<i>dantō.</i>

Infinitive.

<i>Pres.</i> <i>dāre.</i>
<i>Perf.</i> <i>dedisse.</i>
<i>Fut.</i> <i>dātūrus esse.</i>

Participle.

<i>dāns.</i>
<i>dātūrus.</i>

Gerund.

dandi, etc.

Supine.

dātum, dātū.

1. The Passive is inflected regularly with the short vowel. Thus:
dārī, dātur, dābātur, dārētur, etc.

259.

VOCABULARY.

jūs jūrandum; gen. jūris jūrandī, n., <i>oath</i> (jūs and jūrandum are declined separately).	omnīnō, adv., <i>altogether, at all.</i>
negōtium, ī (ī), n., <i>business.</i>	pecūnia, ae, f., <i>money.</i>
	pūblicus, a, um, <i>public.</i>
	respōnsum, ī, n., <i>answer.</i>

EXERCISES.

260. 1. Dabat, damus, dedistis, dederitis. 2. Dedisse, derant, dent. 3. Dabās, datis, datūrī estis. 4. Dandī, data erat, datūrus esse. 5. Dabātur, darī, datī erant.

261. 1. Pecūnia pūblica Pompejō datur. 2. Militibus signum dedit. 3. Omnēs lēgātī quī aderant jūs jūrandum dedērunt. 4. Hōc negōtium nōbīs dat. 5. Agrōs hārum nātiōnum nōbīs dedistī. 6. Sēquanī multōs obsidēs Ariovistō dederant. 7. Quis mihi hanc pecūniam dabit? 8. Nullum respōnsum omnīnō tibi dedērunt.

262. 1. I had given; to have given; having been given. 2. You will give; he would give; I should have given. 3. To be given; it had been given; it would have been given. 4. We gave; he will have given; let him give. 5. Much¹ money had already been given. 6. We shall give much¹ money to you. 7. He would have given much money to us.

263. Caesar Cuts to Pieces One Division of the Helvetii.

Flūmen est Arar;² quod per finēs Haeduōrum et Sēquanōrum in Rhodanum influit. Id Helvētiī ratibus ac lintribus trānsibant.³ Trēs partēs cōpiārum jam trāductae erant; quārta pars citrā flūmen reliqua erat. Caesar dē tertiā vigiliā⁴ cum tribus legiōnibus ē castrīs profectus,⁵ ad eam partem pervēnit, quae nōndum trānsierat, et magnum numerum concidit.

¹ For 'much money' the Latin says, 'great money.' ² Flumen est Arar: there is a river, the Arar (by name). ³ transibant: were crossing. ⁴ de tertiā vigilia: in the third watch. ⁵ profectus: having set out; from proficiscor. It limits Caesar.

LESSON XLII.

IRREGULAR VERBS (Continued).

264.

Ferō, I bear.

ACTIVE VOICE.

PRINCIPAL PARTS. — *ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus*

Indicative Mood.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Pres.</i>	<i>ferō, fers, fert;</i>	<i>ferimus, fertis, ferunt.</i>
<i>Imp.</i>	<i>ferēbam;</i>	<i>ferēbāmus.</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>feram;</i>	<i>ferēmus.</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>tulī;</i>	<i>tulimus.</i>
<i>Plup.</i>	<i>tuleram;</i>	<i>tulerāmus.</i>
<i>Fut. P.</i>	<i>tulerō;</i>	<i>tulerimus.</i>

Subjunctive.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>feram;</i>	<i>ferāmus.</i>
<i>Imp.</i>	<i>ferrem;</i>	<i>ferrēmus.</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>tulerim;</i>	<i>tulerīmus.</i>
<i>Plup.</i>	<i>tulisse;</i>	<i>tulissēmus.</i>

Imperative.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>fer;</i>	<i>ferte.</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>fertō;</i>	<i>fertōte.</i>
	<i>fertō;</i>	<i>feruntō.</i>

Infinitive.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>ferre.</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>tulisse.</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>lāturus esse.</i>

Participle.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>ferēns.</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>lāturus.</i>

Gerund.

<i>Gen.</i>	<i>ferendī.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>ferendō.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>ferendum.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>ferendō.</i>

Supine.

<i>Acc.</i>	<i>lātum.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>lātū.</i>

PASSIVE VOICE.

PRINCIPAL PARTS. — *feror, ferī, lātus sum, to be borne*

Indicative Mood.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Pres.</i>	<i>feror, ferris, fertur;</i>	<i>ferimur, ferimini, feruntur.</i>
<i>Imp.</i>	<i>ferēbar;</i>	<i>ferēbāmur.</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>ferar;</i>	<i>ferēmur.</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>lātus sum;</i>	<i>lātī sumus.</i>
<i>Plup.</i>	<i>lātus eram;</i>	<i>lātī erāmus.</i>
<i>F. P.</i>	<i>lātus erō;</i>	<i>lātī erimus.</i>

Subjunctive.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>ferar;</i>	<i>ferāmur.</i>
<i>Imp.</i>	<i>ferrer;</i>	<i>ferrēmur.</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>lātus sim;</i>	<i>lātī simus.</i>
<i>Plup.</i>	<i>lātus essem;</i>	<i>lātī essēmus.</i>

Imperative.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>ferre;</i>	<i>ferimini.</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>fertor;</i>	—
	<i>fertor;</i>	<i>feruntor.</i>

Infinitive.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>ferī.</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>lātus esse.</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>lātum irī.</i>

Participle.

<i>Perf.</i>	<i>lātus.</i>
<i>Ger.</i>	<i>ferendus.</i>

So also the Compounds—

<i>afferō</i>	<i>afferre</i>	<i>attuli</i>	<i>allātus</i>	<i>bring</i>
<i>auferō</i>	<i>auferre</i>	<i>abstuli</i>	<i>ablātus</i>	<i>take away</i>
<i>cōferō</i>	<i>cōferre</i>	<i>contuli</i>	<i>collātus</i>	<i>collect</i>
<i>inferō</i>	<i>inferre</i>	<i>intuli</i>	<i>illātus</i>	<i>bring against</i>
<i>referō</i>	<i>referre</i>	<i>rettuli</i>	<i>relātus</i>	<i>bring back</i>

265.

VOCABULARY.

afferō, ferre, attulī, allātus, I
bring.

calamitās, tātis, f., calamity.

condiciō, ōnis, f., condition,
terms.

cōnferō, ferre, tulī, collātus, I
bring together; sē cōnferre,
betake one's self.

ignōminia, ae, f., ignominy, dis-
grace.

impedimentum, ī, n., hindrance;
in pl., baggage.

nē . . . quidem, not even; em-
phatic negative, emphasizing the
expression placed between nē
and quidem.

perferō, ferre, tulī, lātus, I
carry
through, convey; endure.

prōtinus, forthwith, straight-
way.

referō, ferre, rettulī, relātus, I
bring back.

subsidium, ī (īī), n., assistance.

tumultus, ūs, m., uprising.

EXERCISES.

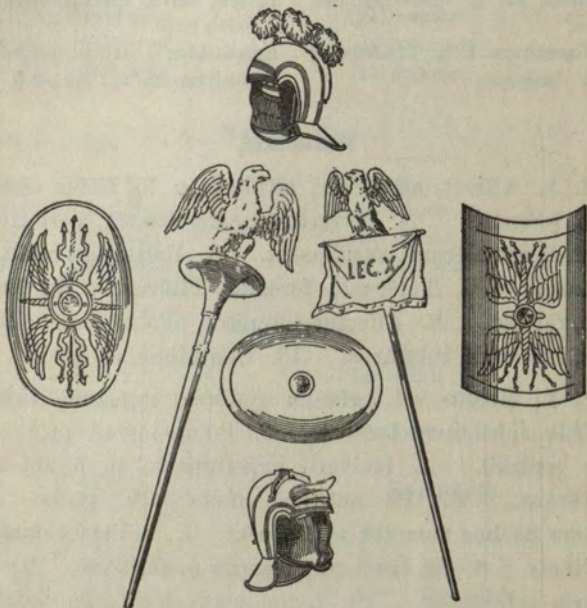
266. 1. Afferet, attulimus, attulisse. 2. Lātus esse, lātī
essent, ferendus. 3. Perfertur, perferēbantur, perlātī sunt.
4. Refert, rettulērunt, rettulissent. 5. Rettulisse, relātī sunt,
referuntur. 6. Tulērunt, ferendō, lātūrus. 7. Tulis-
se, ferēns, ferēbat. 8. Affertur, afferētur, allātus esse. 9. Re-
ferēns, referendī, relātūrus. 10. Contulisse, collātus.

267. 1. Hostēs nē primum quidem impetum tulērunt.
2. Nōbīs subsidium ferēbat. 3. Pompejus sē prōtinus in
castra contulit. 4. Helvētīī impedimenta in ūnum locum
contulērunt. 5. Hīc nūntius condiōnēs pācis affert.
6. Fāma dē hōc tumultū allāta est. 7. Multās calamitātēs
pertulimus. 8. Ea fāma ad Caesarem perlāta est. 9. Signa
militāria referuntur. 10. Ignōminiam ferre nōn possumus.
11. Hīc nūntius fāmam dē tumultū attulit. 12. Sine hāc
spē hōs labōrēs numquam pertulissem. 13. Magna cōpia
frūmentī allāta erat.

268. 1. We bore; we have borne; he had borne. 2. He
would have borne; by bearing; to have borne. 3. Let us
bear; we were bearing; they will bear. 4. Let us endure;

to have endured; enduring. 5. The standards were brought back. 6. The Helvetii betook themselves to the mountain. 7. We shall bear assistance to you.¹ 8. Who will be able to endure these tortures?

¹ Use the Dative.



HELMETS (galeae), SHIELDS (scuta), and STANDARDS (signa).

LESSON XLIII.

IRREGULAR VERBS (Continued).

269.

Volō, nōlō, mālō.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

volō,	velle,	voluī,	<i>to wish, be willing.</i>
nōlō,	nōlle,	nōluī,	<i>to be unwilling.</i>
mālō,	mälle,	māluī,	<i>to prefer.</i>

Indicative Mood.

<i>Pres.</i>	volō,	nōlō,	mālō,
	vīs,	nōn vīs,	māvīs,
	vult;	nōn vult;	māvult;
	volumus,	nōlumus,	mālumus,
	vultis,	nōn vultis,	māvultis,
	volunt.	nōlunt.	mālunt.
<i>Imp.</i>	volēbam.	nōlēbam.	mālēbam.
<i>Fut.</i>	volam.	nōlam.	mālam.
<i>Perf.</i>	voluī.	nōluī.	māluī.
<i>Plup.</i>	volueram.	nōlueram.	mālueram.
<i>Fut. P.</i>	voluerō.	nōluerō.	māluerō.

Subjunctive.

<i>Pres.</i>	velim, -is, -it, etc.	nōlim.	mālim.
<i>Imp.</i>	vellem, -ēs, -et, etc.	nōllem.	māllem.
<i>Perf.</i>	voluerim.	nōluerim.	māluerim.
<i>Plup.</i>	voluissem.	nōluissem.	māluissem.

Imperative.

<i>Pres.</i>	nōli, nōlite.
<i>Fut.</i>	nōlitō, nōlitō; nōlitōte, nōluntō.

Infinitive.

<i>Pres.</i>	velle.	nōlle.	mälle.
<i>Perf.</i>	voluisse.	nōluisse.	māluisse.

Participle.

<i>Pres.</i>	volēns.	nōlēns.
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270.

VOCABULARY.

dēserō, ere, serui, sertus, <i>I abandon, desert, neglect.</i>	maritimus, a, um, <i>of the sea, maritime.</i>
discēdō, ere, cessi, cessurus, <i>I depart.</i>	ōra, ae, f., <i>coast.</i>
hūc, adv., <i>hither.</i>	quārē, adv., <i>wherefore, why?</i>
	semper, <i>always.</i>
	socius, i (ii), m., <i>ally, comrade.</i>

EXERCISES.

271. 1. Mālumus, māluimus, mālēbat. 2. Māvultis, māluisset, nōluisse. 3. Voluerātis, voluistī, volueris. 4. Volētis, volēbās, voluisse. 5. Māvis, māluisse, māvult. 6. Mālit, mālet, māluit. 7. Volueram, voluissētis, voluit. 8. Nōn vult, nōlet, nōluerant.

272. 1. Ab ōrā maritimā discēdere nōlēbat. 2. Quārē sociōs nostrōs semper vexāre vultis? 3. Hūc venīre nōluimus. 4. Officium suum dēserere nōluerat. 5. Māluissēmus in hīs locīs manēre. 6. Ab hōc oppidō discēdere nōluissem. 7. Hās victōriās laudāre volēbāmus. 8. In hāc urbe manēre mālumus.

273. 1. We wished; we should have wished; to have wished. 2. I had been unwilling; you were unwilling; you are unwilling. 3. To have preferred; he would have preferred; he had preferred. 4. He had been unwilling to withdraw. 5. No one preferred to remain here. 6. We do not wish to abandon our country. 7. He will prefer to depart from this town.

274.

The Helvetii Send Envoys to Caesar.

Post hōc proelium Caesar reliquās cōpiās Helvētiōrum secūtus est. Pontem in Ararī¹ fēcit atque ita exercitum trā-

¹ in Arari: over the Arar. The Latin speaks of making a bridge in a river.

dūxit. Helvētīī repentīnō ejus adventū commōtī,¹ lēgātōs ad eum mittunt; cūjus lēgātīōnis Dīvicō princeps fuit, quī in bellō Cassiānō² dux Helvētiōrum fuerat. Is ita cum Caesare ēgit:³ “Sī pācem nōbīscum⁴ faciēs, in eam partem⁵ ibimus atque ibi manēbimus, ubi volēs; sīn bellō⁶ nōs persequī volēs, reminiscere⁷ prīstinam virtūtem Helvētiōrum.”

¹ *commoti*: alarmed; agreeing with *Helvetii*. ² *bello Cassiano*: the Cassian War is so called from Lucius Cassius, a Roman general, defeated by the Helvetii some fifty years before the events here narrated. ³ *egit*: *parleyed*; from *ago*. ⁴ *nobiscum*: *cum* is regularly appended to the personal pronoun. ⁵ *in eam partem*: to that quarter, to that place. ⁶ *bello*: by war, or, in war. ⁷ *reminiscere*: remember! imperative.

LESSON XLIV.

IRREGULAR VERBS (Continued).

275.

FĪŌ (Passive of faciō).

PRINCIPAL PARTS. — fĭō, fierī,¹ factus sum, *to become, be made, occur.*

Indicative Mood.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>Pres.</i>	fĭō, fis, fit;	fĭmus, fitis, fiunt.
<i>Imp.</i>	fiēbam;	fiēbāmus.
<i>Fut.</i>	fiam;	fiēmus.
<i>Perf.</i>	factus sum;	factī sumus.
<i>Plup.</i>	factus eram;	factī erāmus.
<i>Fut. P.</i>	factus erō;	factī erimus.

Subjunctive.

<i>Pres.</i>	fiam;	fiāmus.
<i>Imp.</i>	fierem;	fierēmus.
<i>Perf.</i>	factus sim;	factī sĭmus.
<i>Plup.</i>	factus essem;	factī essēmus.

Imperative.

<i>Pres.</i>	fĭ;	fite.
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Infinitive.

<i>Pres.</i>	fieri.
<i>Perf.</i>	factus esse.
<i>Fut.</i>	factum iri.

Participle.

<i>Perf.</i>	factus.
<i>Ger.</i>	faciendus.

276.

VOCABULARY.

causa, ae, f., *cause, reason.*

certus, a, um, *sure*; compar. *certior*; in phrase *certior fieri*, *be informed (made more certain).*

concursum, ūs, m., *a running together.*

crēber, bra, brum, *frequent.*

ob, *on account of*, prep. with acc.

per, *through, by means of*, prep. with acc.

perfuga, ae, m., *deserter.*

prō, *in front of*, prep. with abl.

repentinus, a, um, *sudden.*

¹ The i is regularly short before er in this verb.

277. 1. *Fiēbat, factum est, fiat.* 2. *Fit, factum erat, factus.* 3. *Fieri, factus esse, fiunt.* 4. *Fieret, fiāmus, facta est.*

278. 1. *Ob eam causam crēbra proelia fiēbant.* 2. *Ex castris Gallōrum fit fuga repentina.* 3. *Dē hīs rēbus per perfugās certior factus est.* 4. *Prō castris magnus concursus fiēbat.* 5. *Nōs dē hōc Gallōrum tumultū certiōrēs facti sumus.* 6. *Ob hās causās illud factum est.*

279. 1. We had become; may he become; they would have become. 2. Caesar had been informed concerning this thing. 3. You and Pompey had been made consuls. 4. By this disaster you and your brother became captives (nominative). 5. The Gauls will not become free. 6. Many battles took place in Italy.

LESSON XLV.

IRREGULAR VERBS (Continued).

280.

Eō.

PRINCIPAL PARTS. — eō, ire, ivī (iī), itum (est), to go.

Indicative Mood.

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.
<i>Pres.</i>	eō, is, it;		imus, itis, eunt.
<i>Imp.</i>	ibam;		ibāmus.
<i>Fut.</i>	ibō;		ibimus.
<i>Perf.</i>	ivī (iī);		ivimus (iimus).
<i>Plup.</i>	iveram (ieram);		iverāmus (ierāmus).
<i>Fut. P.</i>	iverō (ierō);		iverimus (ierimus).

Subjunctive.

<i>Pres.</i>	eam;	eāmus.
<i>Imp.</i>	irem;	irēmus.
<i>Perf.</i>	iverim (ierim);	iverimus (ierimus).
<i>Plup.</i>	ivissem (iissem, issem);	ivissēmus (iissēmus, issēmus).

Imperative.

<i>Pres.</i>	i;	ite.
<i>Fut.</i>	itō,	itōte,
	itō;	euntō.

Infinitive.

<i>Pres.</i>	ire.
<i>Perf.</i>	ivisse (iisse, isse).
<i>Fut.</i>	itūrus esse.

Participle.

<i>Pres.</i>	iēns.
	(Gen. euntis.)
<i>Fut.</i>	itūrus.

Gerund.

eundī, etc.

Supine.

itum, itū.

1. Transitive compounds of eō admit the full Passive inflection; as, adeor, adīris, adītur, etc.

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Defective Verbs lack certain forms. The following are the most important:—

281

USED MAINLY IN THE PERFECT SYSTEM. *

Coepī, I have begun, I began.Memini, I remember.Ōdī, I hate.

Indicative Mood.

Perf. coepī.

memini.

ōdī.

Plup. coeperam.

memineram.

ōderam.

Fut. P. coeperō.

meminerō.

ōderō.

Subjunctive.

Perf. coeperim.

meminerim.

ōderim.

Plup. coepissem.

meminissem.

ōdissem.

Imperative.

Sing. mementō; Plur. mementōte.

Infinitive.

Perf. coepisse.

meminisse.

ōdisse.

Fut. coepturus esse.

ōsūrus esse.

Participle.

Perf. coeptus, begun.

ōsus.

Fut. coepturus.

ōsūrus.

* 1. Note that **memini** and **ōdī**, though Perfect in form, are Present in sense. Similarly the Pluperfect and Future Perfect have the force respectively of the Imperfect and Future; as, **memineram**, *I remembered*; **ōderō**, *I shall hate*.

282.

VOCABULARY.

adeō, īre, īi, itus, *I go to, visit.*
 circiter, adv., *about.*
 circumeō, īre, īi, itus, *I go around,*
surround.
 clam, *secretly.*
 duodecim, indecl., *twelve.*
 eō, adv., *thither, to that place.*
 incipiō, ere, cēpī, ceptus, *I begin.*
 ineō, īre, īi, itus, *I enter upon ;*
 cōnsilium inīre, *form a plan.*

initium, ī (īi), n., *beginning.*
 injūria, ae, f., *wrong, injustice.*
 intereō, īre, īi, itūrus, *I perish.*
 Mosa, ae, f., *the river Meuse.*
 redeō, īre, īi, itūrus, *I return.*
 sinister, tra, trum, *left.*
 trāns, across, prep. with acc.
 trānseō, īre, īi, itus, *I cross.*
 turpis, e, base.
 unde, whence.

EXERCISES.

283. 1. Meminerat, meminerō, meminisse. 2. Adiisse, adisset, adeāmus. 3. Eundō, itūrus esse, ierat. 4. Redimus, rediimus, redeāmus. 5. Interibit, interierant. 6. Interiisse, interitūrus, interiit. 7. Trānsibāmus, trānsiit, trānsībunt. 8. Adimus, adibant, adiī. 9. Redībitis, rediērunt, redībās, rediēns. 10. Ōdisse, ōdit, ōderat.

284. 1. Hostēs sinistrum cornū circumīre cōnantur. 2. Magna pars exercitūs interiit. 3. Caesar eō, unde rediimus, proficiscitur. 4. Circiter duodecim milia Germānōrum Rhēnum trānsībant. 5. Hostēs trānseundī initium faciunt. 6. Equitēs, quī trāns Mosam ierant, nōndum redierant. 7. Hās nātiōnēs adibimus. 8. Barbarī cōnsilia dē bellō clam inīre incipiunt. 9. Hōc flūmen trānsīre coopērunt. 10. Hās injūriās meminerāmus. 11. Turpēs cīvīs ōdimus. 12. Ex hāc prōvinciā in urbem redierat. 13. Omnēs injūriās meministī quās pater tuus pertulit. 14. Quārē initium trānseundī fēcistī?

285. 1. We were returning; we should have returned; to have returned; they will cross. 2. They had crossed; they crossed; he will cross. 3. You will remember; they were remembering; we hate; let us hate; he hated. 4. I had

begun to cross the river. 5. Two thousand cavalry¹ perished. 6. The cavalry of the enemy went around the camp of the Romans. 7. This river is crossed² by a ford. 8. The soldiers will return.

286.

Continuation of the Negotiations.

Hīs lēgātīs Caesar ita respondit: "Sī obsidēs mihi ā vōbīs dabuntur, et sī Haeduīs³ dē injūriīs⁴ satisfaciētis quās eīs sociisque⁵ eōrum intulistis, vōbīscum⁶ pācem faciam." Dīvicō respondit: "Helvētiī obsidēs accipere, nōn dare,⁷ cōnsuēvērunt."⁸ Post hōc respōnsum discessit.

Posterō diē⁹ Helvētiī castra ex hōc locō mōvērunt. Caesar idem fēcit et cum equitātū hostēs sequēbātur.

Ita diēs circiter quīndecim¹⁰ nōn longō intervāllō¹¹ iter fēcērunt.¹²

¹ See § 114, 4. ² See § 280, 1. ³ si Haeduis satisfacietis: if you make amends to the Haedui. ⁴ de injuriis: for the damages. ⁵ eis sociisque eorum: upon them and their allies (dative). ⁶ vobiscum: for cum appended to personal pronouns, compare § 274, nobiscum. ⁷ obsides accipere, non dare: to receive hostages, not to give (them); dependent on consueverunt. ⁸ consueverunt: are accustomed; the perf. of consuesco has the force of the pres. ⁹ postero die: on the following day. ¹⁰ dies circiter quindecim: for about fifteen days. ¹¹ non longo intervallo: at no long distance (ablative). ¹² iter fecerunt: they marched; literally, made their way.

LESSON XLVI.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.—QUESTIONS.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

287. Impersonal Verbs correspond to the English *it* *snows*, *it seems*, etc. They have no personal subject, but may take an Infinitive, a Clause, or a Neuter Pronoun ; as, *mē pudet hōc fēcisse*, lit. *it shames me to have done this*; *hōc decet*, *this is fitting*. Examples are :—

<u>paenitet</u>	paenitēre	paenituit	<i>it repents, it causes regret</i>
<u>licet</u>	licēre	licuit	<i>it is permitted</i>
<u>oportet</u>	oportēre	oportuit	<i>it is fitting</i>
<u>accidit</u>	accidere	accidit	<i>it happens.</i>

Specially to be noted is the impersonal use of such Passive forms as,—

<u>curritur</u>	lit. <i>it is run</i>	i.e. <i>some one runs</i>
<u>pugnātum est</u>	lit. <i>it was fought</i>	i.e. <i>the battle raged</i>
<u>ventum est</u>	lit. <i>it has been come</i>	i.e. <i>some one has come</i>
<u>veniendum est</u>	lit. <i>it must be come</i>	i.e. <i>somebody must come.</i>

QUESTIONS.

288. Questions may be either Word-Questions or Sentence-Questions.

1. **WORD-QUESTIONS.** These are introduced by the various interrogative pronouns and adverbs; such as—*quis, quī, quō, quā*, etc. Thus :—

quis venit, *who comes?*

quam diū manēbit, *how long will he stay?*

2. SENTENCE-QUESTIONS. These are introduced —

- a) By nōnne implying the answer 'yes'; as, —
nōnne vidēs, do you not see?
- b) By num implying the answer 'no'; as, —
num exspectās, do you expect? (i.e. you don't expect, do you?).
- c) By the enclitic -ne, appended to the emphatic word (which usually stands first), and simply asking for information; as, —
vidēsne, do you see?

289.

VOCABULARY.

concurrō, ere, curri, concurr-
 sum, *run together.*

dicō, ere, dixi, dictus, *I say.*

liberī, ōrum, m., *children (free-born).*

melior, ius, *better*, comp. of bonus.

-nē, enclitic interrog. particle, asking for information.

neglegō, ere, exi, ectus, *I neglect.*

nōnne, interrog. particle, expecting answer "yes."

num, interrog. particle, expecting answer "no."

profugiō, ere, fūgi, fugitūrus, *I flee, escape.*

quandō, *when?*

quō, *whither*, interrog. and rel. adv.

scribō, ere, scripsi, scriptus, *I write.*

vir, viri, m., *man.*

EXERCISES.

290. 1. Audācter resistendum est. 2. Undique ad signa concurritur.¹ 3. Eō conventum est.² 4. Nōnne hās litterās scripsisti? 5. Num viri boni patriam dēfendere recūsant? 6. Num hōs liberōs neglēxisti? 7. Quandō meliōrem virum vidēbis? 8. Hāsne sentiētiās probāvistis? 9. Quō profūgerunt? 10. Quid dixisti? 11. Undique ad signa concursus est. 12. Nōnne vetera incommoda meministi? 13. Nōn oportet officium negligere. 14. Licet rēs meliōrēs spērāre.

¹ Lit. *it is run together*, i.e. *the men rush*.

² Lit. *it was assembled thither*, i.e. *men assembled there*.

291. 1. When will you come to us?¹ 2. Where have you been? 3. Where (=whither) have they gone? 4. What would you have said? 5. Did you not see us? 6. You will not neglect your duty, will you? 7. Have they returned? 8. Would you have written this letter? 9. Who will remain here?

REVIEW.

292. 1. Eō rediimus unde profecti erāmus. 2. Initium hūjus rei meminisse nōn potui. 3. Aliud cōsiliū inire clam coepērunt. 4. Nōn vult ūllius hominis amicus fieri. 5. Caesar dē tumultū Gallōrum certior fiet. 6. Tālia incommoda vix perferri possunt. 7. Fāma hūjus tumultūs statim ad Caesarem allāta est. 8. Omnia perīcula hūjus itineris fortiter perfers. 9. Magna cōpia frūmentī in hīs oppidīs aderat. 10. Omnis spēs salutis deest. 11. Hōs montēs vidēre vix poteris. 12. Helvētiī post quīnque mēnsēs² in fines suōs redire coacti sunt. 13. Caesar cum eis dē pācis condiōnibus colloquēbatur.

¹ See § 125, footnote 1.

² mēnsis, is, m., month.