

## SUPPLEMENTS TO THE GRAMMAR.

### I. JULIAN CALENDAR.

371. 1. The names of the Roman months are : **Jānuārius**, **Februārius**, **Mārtius**, **Aprīlis**, **Majus**, **Jūnius**, **Jūlius** (**Quīntilis**<sup>1</sup> prior to 46 B.C.), **Augustus** (**Sextilis**<sup>1</sup> before the Empire), **September**, **Octōber**, **November**, **December**. These words are properly Adjectives in agreement with **mēnsis** understood.

2. Dates were reckoned from three points in the month : —

- a) The Calends, the first of the month.
- b) The Nones, usually the fifth of the month, but the seventh in March, May, July, and October.
- c) The Ides, usually the thirteenth of the month, but the fifteenth in March, May, July, and October.

3. From these points dates were reckoned backward ; consequently all days after the Ides of any month were reckoned as so many days before the Calends of the month next following.

4. The day before the Calends, Nones, or Ides of any month is designated as **prīdiē Kalendās**, **Nōnās**, **Īdūs**. The second day before was designated as **diē tertiō ante Kalendās**, **Nōnās**, *etc.* Similarly the third day before was designated as **diē quārtō**, and so on. These designations are arithmetically inaccurate, but the Romans reckoned both ends of the series. The Roman numeral indicating the date is therefore always larger by one than the actual number of days before Nones, Ides, or Calends.

5. In indicating dates, the name of the month is added in the form of an Adjective agreeing with **Kalendās**, **Nōnās**, **Īdūs**. Various forms of expression occur, of which that given under *d*) is most common : —

- a) **diē quīntō ante Īdūs Mārtiās** ;
- b) **quīntō ante Īdūs Mārtiās** ;
- c) **quīntō (V) Īdūs Mārtiās** ;
- d) **ante diem quīntum Īdūs Mārtiās**.

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<sup>1</sup> Originally the Roman year began with March. This explains the names **Quīntilis**, **Sextilis**, **September**, *etc.*, *fifth month*, *sixth month*, *etc.*

6. These designations may be treated as nouns and combined with the prepositions *in*, *ad*, *ex*; as, —

*ad ante diem IV Kalendās Octōbrēs*, up to the 28th of September.  
*ex ante diem quīntum Īdūs Octōbrēs*, from the 11th of October.

7. In leap year the 25th was reckoned as the extra day in February. The 24th was designated as *ante diem VI Kalendās Mārtiās*, and the 25th as *ante diem bis VI Kal. Mārt.*

## 372.

## CALENDAR.

| Days of the Month. | March, May, July, October. | January, August, December. | April, June, September, November. | February.                           |
|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1                  | KALENDĪS                   | KALENDĪS.                  | KALENDĪS.                         | KALENDĪS.                           |
| 2                  | VI. Nōnās.                 | IV. Nōnās.                 | IV. Nōnās.                        | IV. Nōnās.                          |
| 3                  | V. "                       | III. "                     | III. "                            | III. "                              |
| 4                  | IV. "                      | Prīdiē Nōnās.              | Prīdiē Nōnās.                     | Prīdiē Nōnās.                       |
| 5                  | III. "                     | NŌNIS.                     | NŌNIS.                            | NŌNIS.                              |
| 6                  | Prīdiē Nōnās.              | VIII. Īdūs.                | VIII. Īdūs.                       | VIII. Īdūs.                         |
| 7                  | NŌNIS.                     | VII. "                     | VII. "                            | VII. "                              |
| 8                  | VIII. Īdūs.                | VI. "                      | VI. "                             | VI. "                               |
| 9                  | VII. "                     | V. "                       | V. "                              | V. "                                |
| 10                 | VI. "                      | IV. "                      | IV. "                             | IV. "                               |
| 11                 | V. "                       | III. "                     | III. "                            | III. "                              |
| 12                 | IV. "                      | Prīdiē Īdūs.               | Prīdiē Īdūs.                      | Prīdiē Īdūs.                        |
| 13                 | III. "                     | ĪDIBUS.                    | ĪDIBUS.                           | ĪDIBUS.                             |
| 14                 | Prīdiē Īdūs.               | XIX. Kalend.               | XVIII. Kalend.                    | XVI. Kalend.                        |
| 15                 | ĪDIBUS.                    | XVIII. "                   | XVII. "                           | XV. "                               |
| 16                 | XVII. Kalend.              | XVII. "                    | XVI. "                            | XIV. "                              |
| 17                 | XVI. "                     | XVI. "                     | XV. "                             | XIII. "                             |
| 18                 | XV. "                      | XV. "                      | XIV. "                            | XII. "                              |
| 19                 | XIV. "                     | XIV. "                     | XIII. "                           | XI. "                               |
| 20                 | XIII. "                    | XIII. "                    | XII. "                            | X. "                                |
| 21                 | XII. "                     | XII. "                     | XI. "                             | IX. "                               |
| 22                 | XI. "                      | XI. "                      | X. "                              | VIII. "                             |
| 23                 | X. "                       | X. "                       | IX. "                             | VII. "                              |
| 24                 | IX. "                      | IX. "                      | VIII. "                           | VI. "                               |
| 25                 | VIII. "                    | VIII. "                    | VII. "                            | V. (VI.) "                          |
| 26                 | VII. "                     | VII. "                     | VI. "                             | IV. (V.) "                          |
| 27                 | VI. "                      | VI. "                      | V. "                              | III. (IV.) "                        |
| 28                 | V. "                       | V. "                       | IV. "                             | Prīd. Kal. (III Kal.)               |
| 29                 | IV. "                      | IV. "                      | III. "                            | (Prīd. Kal.)                        |
| 30                 | III. "                     | III. "                     | Prīdiē Kalend.                    | (Enclosed forms are for leap-year.) |
| 31                 | Prīdiē Kalend.             | Prīdiē Kalend.             |                                   |                                     |

II. PROPER NAMES.

**373. 1.** The name of a Roman citizen regularly consisted of three parts: the **praenōmen** (or given name), the **nōmen** (name of the *gens* or clan), and the **cognōmen** (family name). Such a typical name is exemplified by **Mārcus Tullius Cicerō**, in which **Mārcus** is the **praenōmen**, **Tullius** the **nōmen**, and **Cicerō** the **cognōmen**. Sometimes a second **cognōmen** (in later Latin called an **agnōmen**) is added — especially in honor of military achievements; as, —

**Gāius Cornēlius Scīpiō Āfricānus.**

2. ABBREVIATIONS OF PROPER NAMES.

|                       |                         |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| A. = <b>Aulus.</b>    | Mam. = <b>Māmercus.</b> |
| App. = <b>Appius.</b> | N. = <b>Numerius.</b>   |
| C. = <b>Gāius.</b>    | P. = <b>Pūblius.</b>    |
| Cn. = <b>Gnaeus.</b>  | Q. = <b>Quīntus.</b>    |
| D. = <b>Decimus.</b>  | Sex. = <b>Sextus.</b>   |
| K. = <b>Kaesō.</b>    | Ser. = <b>Servius.</b>  |
| L. = <b>Lūcius.</b>   | Sp. = <b>Spurius.</b>   |
| M. = <b>Mārcus.</b>   | T. = <b>Titus.</b>      |
| M'. = <b>Mānius.</b>  | Ti. = <b>Tiberius.</b>  |

III. FIGURES OF SYNTAX AND RHETORIC.

A. Figures of Syntax.

**374. 1.** **Ellipsis** is the omission of one or more words; as, —  
**quid multa, why (should I say) much?**

**2. Brachylogy** is a brief or condensed form of expression; as, —  
**ut ager sine cultūrā frūctuosus esse nōn potest, sic sine doctrinā animus, as a field cannot be productive without cultivation, so the mind (cannot be productive) without learning.**

Special varieties of Brachylogy are —

a) **Zeugma**, in which one verb is made to stand for two; as, —  
**minīs aut blandīmentīs corrupta = (terrified) by threats or corrupted by flattery.**

b) **Compendiary Comparison**, by which a modifier of an object is mentioned instead of the object itself; as, —  
**dissimilis erat Charēs eōrum et factīs et mōribus, lit. Chares was different from their conduct and character, i.e. Chares's conduct and character were different, etc.**

3. **Pléonasm** is an unnecessary fullness of expression; as, —  
*prius praedīcam, lit. I will first say in advance.*
4. **Hendíadys** (ἐν δὴὰ δύοῖν, *one through two*) is the use of two nouns joined by a conjunction, in the sense of a noun modified by a Genitive or an Adjective; as, —  
*febris et aestus, the heat of fever;*  
*celeritatē cursūque, by swift running.*
5. **Prolépsis**, or **Anticipation**, is the introduction of an epithet in advance of the action which makes it appropriate; as, —  
*submersās obrue puppēs, lit. overwhelm their submerged ships,*  
*i.e. overwhelm and sink their ships.*
- a. The name Prolepsis is also applied to the introduction of a noun or pronoun as object of the main clause where we should expect it to stand as subject of a subordinate clause. Thus: —  
*nōstī Mārcellum quam tardus sit, you know how slow*  
*Marcellus is (lit. you know Marcellus, how slow he is).*
- Both varieties of Prolepsis are chiefly confined to poetry.
6. **Anacolúthōn** is a lack of grammatical consistency in the construction of the sentence; as, —  
*tum Anōī filiī . . . impēsius eīs indignitās crēscere, then the sons*  
*of Ancus . . . their indignation increased all the more.*
7. **Hýsteron Próteron** consists in the inversion of the natural order of two words or phrases; as, —  
*moriāmur et in media arma ruāmus = let us rush into the midst of*  
*arms and die.*

#### B. Figures of Rhetoric.

375. 1. **Lítotes** (literally *softening*) is the expression of an idea by the denial of its opposite; as, —  
*haud parum labōris, no little toil (i.e. much toil);*  
*nōn ignōrō, I am not ignorant (i.e. I am well aware).*
2. **Oxymóron** is the combination of contradictory conceptions; as, —  
*sapiēns insānia, wise folly.*
3. **Alliteration** is the employment of a succession of words presenting frequent repetition of the same letter (mostly initial); as, *sēnsim sine sēnsū aetās senēscit.*
4. **Onomatopéia** is the suiting of sound to sense; as, —  
*quadrupedante putrem sonitū quatit ungula campum, 'And shake*  
*with horny hoofs the solid ground.'*

## INDEX TO THE PRINCIPAL PARTS OF THE MOST IMPORTANT VERBS.

NOTE.—Compounds are not given unless they present some special irregularity. The references are to sections.

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|--|---|---|
| <p style="text-align: center;">A.</p> <p>abdō, 122, I, 2.<br/>         abiciō, 122, III.<br/>         abnuō, 122, II.<br/>         aboleō, 121, I.<br/>         abstergeō, 121, III.<br/>         absum, 125.<br/>         accendō, 122, I, 4.<br/>         accidit, 138, III.<br/>         acciō, 121, I, N.<br/>         accipiō, 122, III.<br/>         acquiŕō, 122, I, 6.<br/>         acuō, 122, II.<br/>         addō, 122, I, 2.<br/>         adhaerēscō, 122, IV, 2.<br/>         adipīscor, 122, V.<br/>         adolēscō, 122, IV, 1.<br/>         adsum, 125.<br/>         adveniō, 123, IV.<br/>         afferō, 129.<br/>         afficiō, 122, III.<br/>         affligō, 122, I, 1, a.<br/>         agnōscō, 122, IV, 1.<br/>         agō, 122, I, 3.<br/>         algeō, 121, III.<br/>         alō, 122, I, 5.<br/>         amiciō, 123, III.<br/>         amō, 120, I.<br/>         amplector, 122, V.<br/>         angō, 122, I, 7.<br/>         aperiō, 123, II.<br/>         appetō, 122, I, 6.<br/>         arceō, 121, II, a.<br/>         accessō, 122, I, 6.<br/>         ārdeō, 121, III.<br/>         ārēscō, 122, IV, 2.<br/>         arguō, 122, II.</p> | <p>ascendō, 122, I, 4.<br/>         aspiciō, 122, III.<br/>         assentior, 123, VII.<br/>         assuēficiō, 122, III.<br/>         assuēfiō, 122, III.<br/>         audiō, 123, I.<br/>         auferō, 129.<br/>         augeō, 121, III.<br/>         aveō, 121, II, a, N. 2.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">C.</p> <p>cadō, 122, I, 2.<br/>         caedō, 122, I, 2.<br/>         caleficiō, 122, III.<br/>         calefiō, 122, III.<br/>         caleō, 121, II, a.<br/>         calēscō, 122, IV, 2.<br/>         canō, 122, I, 2.<br/>         capessō, 122, I, 6.<br/>         capiō, 122, III.<br/>         careō, 121, II, a.<br/>         carpō, 122, I, 1, a.<br/>         caveō, 121, V.<br/>         cēdō, 122, I, 1, b.<br/>         cēnseō, 121, II, b.<br/>         cernō, 122, I, 6.<br/>         cieō, 121, I.<br/>         cingō, 122, I, 1, a.<br/>         circumstō, 122, I, 2.<br/>         claudō, 122, I, 1, b.<br/>         claudō, 122, I, 7.<br/>         coemō, 122, I, 3.<br/>         coepī, 133.<br/>         coērceō, 121, II, a.<br/>         cognōscō, 122, IV, 1.<br/>         cōgō, 122, I, 3.<br/>         colligō, 122, I, 3.</p> | <p>colō, 122, I, 5.<br/>         comminīscor, 122, V.<br/>         comperiō, 123, V.<br/>         compleō, 121, I.<br/>         concutiō, 122, III.<br/>         condō, 122, I, 2.<br/>         cōnferō, 129.<br/>         cōnfiteor, 121, VII.<br/>         congruō, 122, II.<br/>         cōnsenēscō, 122, IV, 2.<br/>         cōnserō, 122, I, 5.<br/>         cōnserō, 122, I, 6 (<i>plant</i>).<br/>         cōnsidō, 122, I, 4.<br/>         cōnsistō, 122, I, 2.<br/>         cōnspiciō, 122, III.<br/>         cōnstat, 138, III.<br/>         cōnstituō, 122, II.<br/>         cōnsuēscō, 122, IV, 1.<br/>         cōnsulō, 122, I, 5.<br/>         contineō, 121, II, b.<br/>         contingit, 138, III.<br/>         coquō, 122, I, 1, a.<br/>         crepō, 120, II.<br/>         crēscō, 122, IV, 1.<br/>         cubō, 120, II.<br/>         cupiō, 122, III.<br/>         currō, 122, I, 2.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">D.</p> <p>dēbeō, 121, II, a.<br/>         dēcernō, 122, I, 6.<br/>         decet, 138, II.<br/>         dēdecet, 138, II.<br/>         dēdō, 122, I, 2.<br/>         dēfendō, 122, I, 4.<br/>         dēleō, 121, I.<br/>         dēligō, 122, I, 3.</p> |
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