

THE FIRST PART

OF

JACOBS' LATIN READER,

ADAPTED TO

BULLIONS' LATIN GRAMMAR;

WITH AN INTRODUCTION, ON THE IDIOMS OF THE LATIN
LANGUAGE; AN IMPROVED VOCABULARY; AND EXER-
CISES IN LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION,
ON A NEW PLAN.

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THE SAME PLAN, ETC. ETC.

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39

PREFACE.

THIS work has been prepared at the request of many teachers who use the author's Latin Grammar, and is intended to follow it as a "First Reading Book." The body of the work consists of the first part of Jacobs' Latin Reader; a work already well known in this country, and which appears to be well adapted to the end for which it was intended. The introductory exercises, however, are arranged a little differently, and a few sentences have been introduced from other sources, for the purpose of illustrating some constructions more fully.

The object of such a work as this is to furnish to the beginner, who is supposed to have become acquainted with the leading principles of the Grammar, a *praxis* on those principles, both in Etymology and Syntax, by which they may be rendered perfectly familiar to his mind, so as to be applied with more success and ease, when he comes to read and analyze the writings of the Roman authors. It is in fact a Supplement to the Grammar, and the foundation of thorough scholarship must be laid here.

In order more fully to meet the wants of the beginner, and to render the study of the Latin language more pleasant and easy to pupils of every capacity, an INTRODUCTION is prefixed, containing explanations of the leading idioms of the language, arranged under proper heads, and illustrated by numerous examples, all of which are numbered, so as to be easily referred to for the purpose of illustrating similar modes of expression which occur in the course of reading, as is more fully explained p. 54. Though this part is intended chiefly for reference, much advantage will be derived from studying it in course in short lessons, simultaneously with lessons in reading and parsing, and rendering the whole familiar by frequent reviews.

The Introductory Exercises consist of short and simple sentences classed in such a way as to illustrate the leading grammatical principles in the construction of sentences, both simple and compound, and by a sufficient number of examples to render these principles familiar and easy of application. In these, as well as throughout

the body of the work, constant reference is made to the Grammar itself, as well as to the preceding Introduction, to illustrate and explain the principles of the language as they occur, and by repeated reference to render them familiar to the pupil and impress them indelibly on his mind. These references are more numerous at first; but when any construction or idiom may be supposed to have become familiar, the references to it are less frequent, and the pupil is left to exercise the knowledge acquired in applying the principles without the aid of references. The construction and use of the subjunctive mood being one of the greatest difficulties and niceties of the language, and all important to be well understood, references for explanation, to the Grammar and Introduction, are more numerous and longer continued on this point than on any other.

These references also form a sort of *index*, by which the pupil may be able to find at once other constructions of a similar kind in the portion of the work previously studied, and so compare the one with the other. For example, the letter *t*, p. 103, refers to the Grammar, § 140, 5; by running the eye back along the references at the foot of the page, the same construction will be found at the letter *i*, p. 95; at *c*, p. 90; at *d*, p. 89. at *d*, p. 87, &c.; all of which may thus be compared with great facility.

The method of reference and explanation here adopted entirely supersedes the use of notes, by rendering them unnecessary, and it is believed will prove vastly more profitable to the student than any number of notes could be, which generally do nothing more than give the meaning of an idiom or phrase in a free translation, without any explanation of its construction. Though this sort of aid enables the pupil to get along with the translation of a sentence, it leaves him as much in the dark as ever respecting its construction. The consequence is, that when he meets with a similar construction again in different words, he is as much at a loss as ever, and finds his progress arrested unless he is again lifted over blindfold by the aid of another friendly note. It is obvious that persons, in this way, may go over much surface; and if they have a memory capable of bringing to their aid the translation in the note when it is wanted, they may be able to give a good translation of what they have gone over, and yet know nothing, or next to nothing, of the construction of what they have read; and hence it happens that knowing but little of principles, or of the method of analyzing the idioms and more difficult constructions of the language, whenever they come to an author or passage where the wonted supply of notes is wanting, they find themselves unable to proceed; or if they do

it is so much in the dark that it is with them a mere peradventure whether they are right or wrong. It is therefore not without reason that many of our best teachers think that such notes, like translations, do more evil than good. This evil, it is hoped, is in a great measure avoided by the method here pursued; for while all needful assistance is furnished, it can be attained only by referring to the grammatical principle which contains the explanation needed: and which soon becomes so familiar, that it can be readily applied to the analyzing of every sentence in which it is involved.

Besides the application of the principles of Grammar in the analysis of sentences, no less important is the study of the words themselves of which these sentences are composed. This belongs to the department of Etymology, and to the enquiring and philosophical mind presents a most interesting and pleasing field of investigation. A proper selection of words is no less necessary to the expression of our thoughts than their proper arrangement in sentences. Much, accordingly, of the interest and advantage of studying the models of antiquity lies in the study of the words selected by these writers for conveying their sentiments to others. The derivation and composition of words, and the variety of meanings which they assume in the expression of thought, should therefore form an important part of study to the classical student from the very beginning, and if properly conducted will prove as pleasing as it is profitable. It may be laid down as a principle capable of abundant illustration, that every word has one primitive and radical signification, to which all its other significations and uses are related, and from which they are drawn. This may be regarded as its strict and proper meaning, and should constantly be associated in the mind of the learner with the word itself. Once in possession of this, and accustomed to trace the varied shades of meaning which the words assume as they diverge from their radical and primary signification, he will feel an interest and see a beauty in the study of language, which he would otherwise never be likely to attain.

This primary meaning of a word is not always indeed its most common meaning: this may even have passed into disuse; but still it is necessary to be known, in order to have a clue to its various derived significations, both in its simple and compound forms. If, instead of the primary, a secondary and distant meaning, though a more common one, should be associated in the mind with the word, it will be found impossible in many instances to account for, or to perceive any sort of propriety or analogy in its use in certain cases. Take, as an example, the verb *emo*, the more common but not the

primary meaning of which is, "to buy," and it will be impossible to trace any sort of connection between such a meaning and that of its compounds, *adimo*, *eximo*, *interimo*, *perimo*, *dirimo*, and the like. But assign to *emo* its primary meaning, "to take," and the whole is perceived at once to be clear and consistent. This one example will show how important it is that not only the derivation and composition of words should be fully exhibited in a good dictionary, but also the radical and primary signification of all words, where that can be ascertained, should be first stated, and then the secondary and more distant meanings in that order which appears the most natural. In this respect our school dictionaries, with one exception, (Leverett's Latin Lexicon,) are exceedingly defective. This defect I have endeavored to supply in the Vocabulary appended to this work, in which the plan just stated has been followed; so that the pupil is here furnished with the means of tracing every derivative and compound word to its source, (if that is in the Latin language, derivations from the Greek not being given,) and of ascertaining what is the primary signification of each word, from the best authorities within my reach, as well as those significations which are more common, or which belong to the words in the various places where they occur in this work. Care has been taken in connection with this also to distinguish those words usually considered as synonyms. An earlier and more special attention to this part of study than is usual, it is believed would amply repay the labor bestowed upon it.

A few Exercises in composition are appended, drawn, as will be perceived, from the reading lessons indicated both by the number of the page and the paragraph. Lessons in composition, of the simplest character and to any extent, may be framed in the same way from every reading lesson, or even from every sentence, and rendered into Latin, either orally in the class, or as an exercise in writing, as suggested in the remarks prefixed to the Exercises themselves.

A few suggestions have been introduced at the beginning of the work respecting what is supposed to be the best method of using it, especially with young pupils. These I am well aware are of no importance to the experienced teacher; nevertheless they may be of some use to the young and inexperienced, and especially to those who pursue the study of the Latin without the aid of a teacher.

INTRODUCTION.

SENTENCES.

1. A sentence is such an assemblage of words as makes complete sense; as, *Man is mortal.*

2. Sentences are of two kinds, *simple* and *compound*.

3. A simple sentence contains but one subject and one verb; as, *Life is short. Time flies.*

4. A compound sentence contains two or more simple sentences combined; as, *Life, which is short, should be well employed.*

5. In the combining of words to form a sentence, observe carefully the following

General Principles of Syntax.

1. In every sentence there must be a *verb* in the indicative, subjunctive, imperative, or infinitive mood, and a *subject*, expressed or understood.

2. Every adjective, adjective pronoun, or participle, must have a substantive expressed or understood with which it agrees, § 98 and § 146.*

3. Every relative must have an antecedent or word to which it refers, and with which it agrees, § 99.

4. Every nominative has its own verb expressed or understood, of which it is the subject, §§ 100, 101, 102. Or is placed after the substantive verb in the predicate, § 103.

5. Every finite verb; i. e., every verb in the indicative, subjunctive or imperative mood, has its own nominative, expressed or understood, §§ 101, 102, and when the infinitive has a subject it is in the accusative, § 145. The infinitive without a subject does not form a sentence or proposition, § 143.

6. Every oblique case is governed by some word, expressed or understood, in the sentence of which it forms a part.

* The references are to the sections in the Latin Grammar.

Resolution or Analysis.

Every simple sentence consists of two parts, the subject and the predicate, § 94, 6. 7. 8. In analyzing a sentence, it is necessary to distinguish between the *Grammatical* subject and predicate, and the *Logical* subject and predicate.

The *Grammatical subject* is the name or thing spoken of, without, or separated from, all modifying words or clauses, and which stands as the nominative to the verb, or the accusative before the infinitive.

The *Logical subject* is the same word in connection with the qualifying or restricting expressions, which go to make up the full and precise idea of the thing spoken of.

The *Grammatical predicate* is the word or words containing the simple affirmation made respecting the subject.

The *Logical predicate* is the grammatical predicate combined with all those words or expressions that modify or restrict it in any way; thus:

In the sentence, "An inordinate desire of admiration often produces a contemptible levity of deportment;" the Grammatical subject is "*desire*;" the Logical "*An inordinate desire of admiration.*" The Grammatical predicate is "*produces,*" the Logical, "*produces often a contemptible levity of deportment.*"

In Latin and English, the *general* arrangement of a sentence is the same, i. e., the sentence commonly begins with the subject and ends with the predicate. But the order of the words in each of these parts, is usually so different in Latin, from what it is in English, that one of the first difficulties a beginner has to encounter with a Latin sentence, is to know how "to take it in," or to arrange it in the proper order of the English. This is technically called *construing* or *giving the order*. To assist in this, some advantage may be found by carefully attending to the following

Directions for Beginners.

DIRECT. I. AS all the other parts of a sentence depend upon the two leading parts, namely, the subject or NÔMINATIVE, and the predicate or VERB; the first thing to be done with every sentence, is to find out these. In order to this,

1. Look for the leading verb, which is always in the present, imperfect, perfect, pluperfect, or future of the indicative, or in the imperative mood,* and usually at or near the end of the sentence.

2. Having found the verb, observe its number and person; this will aid in finding its nominative, which is a noun or pronoun in the same number and person with the verb, commonly before it, and near the beginning of the sentence, though not always so, § 151. R. I. with exceptions.

DIRECT. II. Having thus found the nominative and verb, and ascertained their meaning, the sentence may be resolved from the Latin into the English order, as follows:

1. Take the *Vocative, Exciting, Introductory, or connecting words*, if there are any.

2. The NOMINATIVE.

3. Words *limiting or explaining* it, i. e., words agreeing with it, or governed by it, or by one another, where they are found, till you come to the *verb*.

4. The VERB.

5. Words *limiting or explaining* it, i. e., words which modify it, are governed by it, or depend upon it.

6. Supply everywhere the words *understood*.

7. If the sentence be compound, take the parts of it severally as they depend one upon another, proceeding with each of them as above.

DIRECT. III. In arranging the words for translation, in the subordinate parts of a sentence, observe the following

Rules for construing.

1. An oblique case, or the infinitive mood, is put after the word that governs it.

Exc. The relative and interrogative are usually put before the governing word, unless that be a preposition; if it is, then after it.

II. An adjective, if no other word depend upon it or be coupled with it, is put *before* its substantive; but if another word depend upon it, or be governed by it, it is usually placed after it.

* All the other parts of the verb are generally used in subordinate clauses. So, also, is the pluperfect indicative. In oblique discourse, the leading verb is in the infinitive, § 141. Rule VI.

III. The participle is usually construed after its substantive, or the word with which it agrees.

IV. The relative and its clause, should, if possible, come immediately after the antecedent.

V. When a question is asked, the nominative comes after the verb; (in English between the auxiliary and the verb.) Interrogative words, however, such as *quis*, *quotus*, *quantus*, *uter*, &c., come before the verb.

VI. After a transitive active verb, look for an accusative, and after a preposition, for an accusative or ablative, and arrange the words accordingly.

VII. Words in apposition must be construed as near together as possible.

VIII. Adverbs, adverbial phrases, prepositions with their cases, circumstances of time, place, cause, manner, instrument, &c., should be placed, in general, after the words which they modify. The case absolute commonly before them, and often first in the sentence.

IX. The words of different clauses must not be mixed together, but each clause translated by itself, in its order, according to its connection with, or dependence upon, those to which it is related.

X. Conjunctions should be placed before the last of two words, or sentences connected.

LATIN IDIOMS.*

PARTICULAR DIRECTIONS AND MODELS FOR TRANSLATION.

[The following explanations and directions are intended chiefly for reference. But it will be of great advantage for the pupil to become familiar with them by going through them two or three times, *in course*, simultaneously with his reading lessons.]

1. BEFORE translating, every sentence should be read over till it can be read correctly and with ease, paying special attention to the quantity and pronunciation. The words should then be arranged according to the preceding general directions, and translated as they are arranged, separately or in clusters, as may be found convenient; always remembering to place adjectives and adjective pronouns with their substantives before translating. The sense and grammatical construction being thus ascertained, the translation may then be read over without the Latin, and due attention paid to the English idiom. The whole sentence, whether simple or compound, may then be analyzed as directed § 152, and last of all, every word parsed separately as directed, § 153.

2. In order to arrange and translate with ease, it is necessary to be familiar with, and readily to distinguish the different cases, genders, and numbers of nouns, pronouns, adjectives, and participles, and to translate them correctly and promptly, in these cases and numbers, &c.; and also to distinguish and correctly translate the verb in its various moods, tenses, numbers, persons, &c. This can be acquired only by continual practice and drilling, which should be kept up till the utmost readiness is attained.

3. The English prepositions used in translating the different cases in Latin, for the sake of convenience, may be called SIGNS of those cases; and in translating these, the English *definite* or *indefinite* article is to be used as the sense requires. The signs of the cases are as follows:

Nom. (No sign.)	Acc. (No sign.)
Gen. <i>Of</i> .	Voc. <i>O.</i> or no sign.
Dat. <i>To</i> or <i>for</i> .	Abl. <i>With, from, in, by, &c.</i>

* A *Latin idiom*, strictly speaking, is a mode of speech peculiar to the Latin language. It is here used in a more extended sense, to denote a mode of speech different from the English, or which, if rendered word for word, and with the ordinary signs of cases, moods, tenses, &c., would not make a correct English sentence.

In certain constructions the idiom of the English language requires the oblique cases in Latin to be translated in a manner different from the above. The chief of these constructions are the following :

4. *The Genitive.*

1. The genitive denoting the place where, R. XXXVI., is translated *at*; as, *Romæ*, "*At Rome.*"

2. Denoting *price*, sometimes *for*; as, *Vendidit pluris*, "He sold it *for more*;" or without a sign; as, *Constitit pluris*, "It cost *more.*"

5. *The Dative.*

1. After a verb of taking away, R. XXIX.; the dative is translated *from*; as, *Eripuit me morti*, "He rescued me *from death*;" *Eripitur morti*, "He is rescued *from death.*" R. XXXII-III. See § 123, Exp.

2. Denoting the doer after a passive verb, R. XXXIII., it is translated *by*; as, *Vix audior ulli*, "I am scarcely heard *by any one.*"

3. Denoting the possessor, R. XV., Obs. 1, it is translated as the genitive; as, *Ei in mentem venit*, "It came into the mind *to him*," i. e., *of him*, or into *his* mind.

4. After verbs signifying "to be present," *at*; as, *Adfuit precibus*, He was present *at prayers.* § 112, R. I.

6. *The Ablative.*

1. The ablative denoting a property or quality of another substantive, R. VII., is translated *of*; as, *Vir miræ magnitudinæ*, "A man *of wonderful size.*"

2. The place where, R. XXXVI. Exc., commonly *at*, sometimes *in*.

3. After the comparative degree, § 120, R. XXIV., *than*, as, *Dulcior melle*, "Sweeter *than honey.*"

4. Denoting the material of which a thing is made, § 128, Obs. 2, *of*; as, *Factus ebore*, "Made *of ivory.*"

5. After *dignus* and words denoting origin; also after *opus* and *usus*, signifying need, *of*; as, *Dignus honore*, "Worthy *of honor.*"

6. Denoting time how long, sometimes *in*; as, *Uno die fecit*, "He did it *in one day*;" sometimes without a sign; as, *Uno die abfuit*, "He was absent *one day*."

7. Time when, *at, on*; as, *Solis occāsu*, "At the setting of the sun;" *Idibus Aprilis*, "On the *ides* of April."

8. After verbs of depriving, § 125, *of*; as, *Eum veste spoliāvit*, "He stripped him *of his garment*."

Cases without Signs.

7. When the genitive, dative, or ablative, is governed by an intransitive verb which is translated by a transitive verb in English, (§ 38, Obs. 4,) or by an adjective denoting likeness, the sign of the case is omitted; as,

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| 1. Gen. <i>Miserēre mei</i> , | Pity <i>me</i> . |
| 2. Dat. <i>Præfuit exercitui</i> , | He commanded <i>the army</i> . |
| 3. " <i>Placuit regi</i> , | It pleased <i>the king</i> . |
| 4. Abl. <i>Utitur fraude</i> , | He uses <i>deceit</i> . |
| 5. " <i>Potitus est imperio</i> , | He obtained <i>the government</i> . |
| 6. Dat. <i>Similis patri</i> , | Like <i>his father</i> . |

Obs. But when rendered by an intransitive verb in English, the sign of the case must be used; as,

7. *Insidiantur nobis*, They lie in wait *for us*.

8. When a verb governs two datives, by R. XIX., the dative of the end or design is sometimes rendered without the sign; as,

1. *Est mihi voluptāti*, It is to me [for] *a pleasure*; i. e., It is [or brings] *a pleasure to me*.

9. The ablative absolute, R. LX., (See No. 109,) and frequently time how long, R. XL., are without the sign; as,

1. *Bello finito*, *The war being ended*.
2. *Sex mensibus abfuit*, He was absent *six months*.

10. When the ablative is governed by a preposition, the English of that preposition takes the place of the sign of the ablative, and no other will be used; thus,

1. *Ab exercitu*, *From the army*. 4. *Cum dignitate*, *With dignity*.
2. *Ex urbe*, *Out of the city*. 5. *Pro castris*, *Before the camp*.
3. *In agro*, *In the field*. 6. *Tenus pube*, *Up to the middle*.

11. In order to specify more particularly, the English idiom sometimes requires the possessive pronouns, *my, thy, his, her, its, our, your, their*, (not expressed in Latin unless contrasted with others,) to be supplied before a noun, and espe-

cially if they refer to the subject of the sentence. The sense will shew when this is to be done and what pronoun is to be used; as,

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| 1. <i>Filius similis patri,</i> | A son like <i>his</i> father. |
| 2. <i>Reverere parentes,</i> | Reverence <i>your</i> parents. |

12. Nouns in apposition, (§ 97, R. I.,) must be brought as near together as possible, and the sign of the case, when used, prefixed to the first only; as,

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| 1. Nom. <i>Cicero Orator,</i> | Cicero the orator. |
| 2. Gen. <i>Ciceronis oratoris,</i> | <i>Of</i> Cicero the orator. |
| 3. Dat. <i>Ciceroni oratori,</i> | <i>To</i> Cicero the orator, |
| 4. Abl. <i>Cicerone oratore,</i> | <i>With</i> Cicero the orator. |

13. The noun in apposition is sometimes connected with the noun before it by the words *as, being, &c.*; as,

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| 1. <i>Misit me comitem,</i> | He sent <i>me as a companion.</i> |
| 2. <i>Hic puer venit,</i> | He came, <i>when [or being] a boy.</i> |

Adjectives and Substantives.

14. In translating an adjective or adjective pronoun and a substantive together, the adjective is commonly placed first, and the sign of the case is prefixed to it, and not to the noun, § 98, R. II.; as,

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| 1. Nom. <i>Altus mons,</i> | A high mountain. |
| 2. Gen. <i>Alti montis,</i> | <i>Of</i> a high mountain. |
| 3. Dat. <i>Alto monti,</i> | <i>To [for]</i> a high mountain. |
| 4. Abl. <i>Alto monte,</i> | <i>With</i> a high mountain. |

15. When two or more adjectives, coupled by a conjunction belong to one substantive, they may be placed either before or after it; as,

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| 1. <i>Jupiter optimus et maximus,</i> | Jupiter the best and greatest; <i>or</i> |
| <i>Optimus et maximus Jupiter,</i> | The best and greatest Jupiter. |
| 2. <i>Viri sapientis et docti,</i> | <i>Of</i> a man wise and learned; <i>or</i> |
| <i>Sapientis et docti viri,</i> | <i>Of</i> a wise and learned man. |

16. The adjective must be placed after its substantive when the former has a negative joined with it, or another word in the sentence governed by it, or dependent upon it. So also *solus*; as,

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| 1. <i>Dux peritus belli,</i> | A general skilled in war. |
| 2. <i>Filius similis patri,</i> | A son like his father. |
| 3. <i>Poeta dignus honore,</i> | A poet worthy of honor. |
| 4. <i>Homines soli sapiunt,</i> | Men alone are wise. |
| 5. <i>Avis tam parum decora,</i> | A bird so little beautiful. |
| 6. <i>Littore non molli neque arenoso,</i> | With a shore not soft nor sandy. |

17. The adjectives *primus, medius, ultimus, extrēmus, infimus, imus, summus, suprēmus, reliquus, cæter, or cætērus*, and some others describing a *part* of an object, are translated as substantives, with the sign of the case prefixed, and *of* before the substantive following, § 98, Obs. 9; as,

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| 1. <i>Mediâ nocte,</i> | <i>In the middle of the night.</i> |
| 2. <i>Ad summum montem,</i> | <i>To the top of the mountain.</i> |

18. When these adjectives (No. 17,) describe the whole and not a part only, they are translated as No. 11.; as,

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| <i>Summum bonum,</i> | <i>The chief good.</i> |
| <i>Suprēmus dies,</i> | <i>The last day.</i> |

19. An adjective without a substantive usually has a substantive understood, but obvious from the connexion, § 98, Obs. 5. Masculine adjectives, (if plural,) commonly agree with *homīnes*, or, if possessives, with *amīci, cives, or milites*, understood; and neuters, with *factum, negotium, verbum, tempus, &c.*; as,

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| 1. <i>Boni (homīnes) sunt rari,</i> | <i>Good men are rare,</i> |
| 2. <i>Cæsar misit suos (milites,)</i> | <i>Cæsar sent his soldiers.</i> |
| 3. <i>Cocles transiit ad suos (cives,)</i> | <i>Cocles swam over to his fellow-citizens.</i> |
| 4. <i>Labor vincit omnia (negotia)</i> | <i>Labor overcomes all things.</i> |
| 5. <i>In postērum (tempus,)</i> | <i>In time to come,—for the future.</i> |
| 6. <i>In eo (loco) ut,</i> | <i>In such a situation that.</i> |

20. Adjectives commonly used without a substantive, (but still belonging to a substantive understood,) may be regarded as substantives. They are such as *mortāles, boni, mali, supēri, infēri, Græcus, Romānus, &c.* (See § 98, Obs. 5.); as,

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| 1. <i>Mali odērunt bonos,</i> | <i>The wicked hate the good.</i> |
| 2. <i>Græcos Romāni vicērunt,</i> | <i>The Romans conquered the Greeks.</i> |

21. Adjective words when partitives, or used partitively, take the gender of the noun expressing the whole, and govern it in the genitive plural, (if a collective noun, in the genitive singular,) § 107, RULE X. In this case verbs and adjectives agree with the partitive as if it were a noun; as,

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|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. <i>Aliquis philosophōrum</i> | <i>Some one of the philosophers</i> | <i>has said.</i> |
| <i>dixit,</i> | | |
| 2. <i>Una musārum veniet,</i> | <i>One of the muses</i> | <i>will come.</i> |
| 3. <i>Multi nobiliūm juvēnum,</i> | <i>Many noble young men.</i> | |

22. The comparative degree not followed by an ablative, or the conjunction *quam*, (than) is usually translated by the positive with *too* or *rather* prefixed. For explanation see § 120, Obs. 5.; as,

1. *Iracundior est*, (scil. *aquo*), He is *too* (or rather) *passionate*.
 2. *Ægrius ferēbat*, He took it *rather ill*.
 3. *Altius volāvīt*, He flew *too high*.

Obs. In a comparison, *ed* or *tanto* with a comparative in one clause, and *quò* or *quanto* in the other, may be rendered "the ;" (See No. 44. 7. 8.) as,

4. *Quò plures, ed feliciōres*, *The more the happier*.

23. The superlative degree expressing comparison, is usually preceded by the article *the* in English, (§ 25,) as,

1. *Doctissimus Romanōrum*, *The most learned* of the Romans.
 2. *Fortissimus miles in exercitu*, *The bravest soldier* in the army.

24. When the superlative does not express comparison, but only eminence or distinction, it is translated with the article *a* or *an* prefixed in the singular, and without an article in the plural; or by the positive, with *very*, *eminently*, &c., prefixed, (§ 25,) as,

1. *Homo doctissimus*, *A most learned* (or *a very learned*) man.
 2. *Homīnes doctissimī*, *Most learned* (or *very learned*) men.

25. *Alius* repeated with a different word in the same clause, renders that clause double, and requires it to be translated as in the following examples:

1. *Alius aliā viā*, *One by one way, another by another*.
 2. *Aliud aliis vidētur*, *One thing seems good to some, another to others, i. e. Some think one thing, and some another.* (See other varieties. § 98. Obs. 11.)

The same usage occurs with words derived from *alius*. See Gr. § 98, Obs. 12.

26. The distributive numeral adjectives are usually translated by the cardinal number indicated, with "each," or "to each," annexed; sometimes by repeating the cardinal thus, "one by one;" "two by two," &c., § 24, 11; as,

1. *Consules binas naves habēbant*, *The consuls had each two ships, or, had two ships each*.
 2. *Quā singūli carri ducerentur*, *Where wagons could be led one by one*.
 3. *Tigna bina*, *Beams two by two, or in pairs*.
 4. *Singūlis singūlas partes distribuit equāles*, *He distributed equal parts, one to each*.
 5. *Singūlis mensibus hoc fecit*, *This he did every (or each) month*.
 6. *Plures singūli uxōres habent*, *They have each many wives*.

Pronouns.

27. 1st. The adjective pronoun, *hic, hæc, hoc*, with a noun following, is used as an adjective, and means, in the singular, "this,"—in the plural, "these."—*Ille, illa, illud*,—*is, ea, id*,—*iste, ista, istud*, with a noun, in the singular, mean "that,"—in the plural, "those."

2d. Without a noun following they are all used substantively, and mean, in the singular, *he, she, it*; in the plural, *they*; thus,

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. <i>Hic vir</i> , This man. | 4. <i>Hic fecit</i> , He did it. |
| 2. <i>Illa femina</i> , That woman. | 5. <i>Illa vēnit</i> , She came. |
| 3. <i>Ea urbs</i> , That city. | 6. <i>Ea (Dido) condidit eam</i> , She built it, (Carthage.) |

Obs. In sentences containing an enumeration of particulars, the same pronoun is sometimes used in successive clauses, but they require to be translated differently, (§ 98, *Obs.* 12.); thus,

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| 7. <i>Hic</i> , | } "one," "the one." | — <i>hic</i> , | } "another," "the other." |
| 8. <i>Is</i> , | | — <i>is</i> , | |
| 9. <i>Ille</i> , | | — <i>ille</i> , | |
| 10. <i>Alter</i> , | | — <i>alter</i> , | |

When antithesis or contrast is stated, *hic* is translated "this," and refers to the nearer antecedent, *ille*, "that," and refers to the more distant; as,

11. *Hic minor natu est, ille major*, This is the younger, that the older.

28. *Is, ea, id*, followed by *ut*, or the relative, *qui, quæ, quod*, in the next clause, means "such," and implies comparison. The relative after it may be translated, *that I, that thou, that he, that they, &c.*, according as the antecedent requires, or it may be translated *as*, and its verb by the infinitive (§ 31, *Obs.* 2.); thus,

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. <i>Is homo erat ut, &c.</i> , | He was such a man that, &c. |
| 2. <i>Neque is sum qui terrear</i> , | I am not such that I may be frightened. Or better thus, I am not such a one as to be frightened. |

Obs. The adverb *eò* with *ut* following it means "so far," "to such a degree" "to such a point," "in such a state;" as,

3. *Eò pervēnit ut*,
- "He came so far, (i. e. made such progress,) that."

Possessive Pronouns.

29. The possessive pronoun is equivalent in meaning to the genitive of the substantive pronoun, and may often be so translated; as,

1. *Beneficio suo populique Romani,* By the kindness of himself and of the Roman people.
2. *Cum me a nemo scripta legat, vulgo recitare timentis,* Since no one reads the writings of me, fearing to recite them publicly.

30. The possessives, *suus, sua, suum*, in Latin, agrees in gender, number, and case, with the noun denoting the *object possessed*, but in English must be translated by a pronoun denoting the *possessor*; thus,

1. *Pater diligit suos liberos,* A father loves his children.
2. *Parentes diligunt suam sobolem,* Parents love their offspring.
3. *Frater diligit suam sororem,* A brother loves his sister.
4. *Soror diligit suum fratrem,* A sister loves her brother.

Obs. In the first sentence, "*suos*," agrees with "*liberos*," but must be translated "*his*," denoting "*pater*," the possessor. In the second, *suam*, though singular, to agree with *sobolem*, must be translated "*their*," so as to denote the possessors, "*parentes*," &c.

Usage of Sui, Suus;—Ille, Iste, Hic, Is.

31. The reflexive, *sui*, and its possessive, *suus*, generally refer to the subject of the leading verb* in the sentence; *ille, iste, hic, is*, never refer to that subject, but to some other person or thing spoken of; thus,

1. *Cato occidit se,* Cato killed himself.
2. *Pater diligit suos liberos,* A father loves his (own) children.
3. *Parentes diligunt suam sobolem,* Parents love their (own) offspring.
4. *Dicit se valere,* He says that he is well.

Obs. In the second and third sentence, *suos*, "*his*," and *suam*, "*their*," referring to some other person than *pater* or *parentes*, would be made by the genitive of *ille, iste, hic, is*. In the first and fourth, *se* would be made *eum*. For the difference between these words usually translated "*he*," see Gr. § 28, Obs. 3.

* See Gr. § 28, Obs. 3, 1st., with note.

Note. If a second subject and verb be introduced, the reflexive governed by that verb will belong to the new subject, unless the whole clause refer to the words, wishes, or actions, of the first subject; as,

5. *Scipio civitatibus Italiæ reddidit omnia quæ suâ recognoscēbant,* Scipio restored to the States of Italy, all the things which they recognised as *their own*.

Usage of Ipse.

32. *Ipsē* renders the word with which it is joined emphatic, whether expressed or understood, and is equal to the English, *myself*, *thyself*, *himself*, *themselves*, &c., annexed to it; sometimes to the word *very* prefixed. With *numbers* it denotes exactness, and sometimes it is used by itself as a reflexive instead of *sui*, § 28, Obs. 3, 2d.; as,

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>Ipsē faciam,</i> (i. e. <i>ego ipse</i>), | I will do it <i>myself</i> . |
| 2. <i>Ipsē fruēris otio,</i> (i. e. <i>tu ipse</i>), | Thou <i>thyself</i> enjoyest ease. |
| 3. <i>Jaculo cadit ipse,</i> (i. e. <i>ille ipse</i>), | He <i>himself</i> falls by a dart. |
| 4. <i>Cæsar ipse vēnit,</i> | Cæsar <i>himself</i> came. |
| 5. <i>Tempus ipsum convēnit,</i> | The <i>very</i> time was agreed on. |
| 6. <i>Ad ipsas portas,</i> | To the <i>very</i> gates. |
| 7. <i>Decem ipsi dies,</i> | Ten <i>whole</i> days. |
| 8. <i>Precatus est ut ipsum liberāret,</i> | He begged that he would liberate <i>him</i> . |
| 9. <i>Donum ipsi datum,</i> | A present given <i>to him</i> . |

33. When joined with the personal pronouns, used in a reflexive sense, and in an oblique case, it sometimes agrees with them in case, but more commonly with the subject of the verb in the nominative or accusative. It is always, however, to be translated with the oblique case, to which it adds the force of the word *self*, or simply of emphasis; thus,

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <i>Se ipse interfecit</i> (or <i>se ipsum</i>), | He slew <i>himself</i> . |
| 1. <i>Nosce te ipse</i> (or <i>te ipsum</i>), | Know <i>thyself</i> . |
| 2. <i>Mihi ipse</i> (or <i>ipsi</i>), <i>faveo,</i> | I favor <i>myself</i> . |
| 3. <i>Agam per me ipse,</i> | I will do it <i>myself</i> . |
| 4. <i>Virtus est per se ipsa laudabilis,</i> | Virtue is to be praised for it-
<i>self</i> . |
| 5. <i>Se ipsos omnes naturâ diligunt.</i> | All men naturally love them-
<i>selves</i> . |

RELATIVE AND ANTECEDENT.

General Principle.

34. Every sentence containing a relative and its antecedent, is a compound sentence, of which the relative with its

clause forms one of the parts, and is used further to describe or limit its antecedent word in the other part. That word may be the subject, or belong to the predicate, or to some circumstance connected with either. But to whichever of these it belongs, the relative and its clause must all be translated *together*, and in immediate connexion with its antecedent word. Hence the following

General Rule of Arrangement.

35. The relative with its clause should be placed immediately after, or as near as possible to the antecedent, and, unless unavoidable, another substantive should not come between them; thus,

Latin Arrangement.

1. *Urbi immānet mons, qui ad Arcadiam procurrit.* Here “*qui*” with its clause, “*ad Arcadiam procurrit*,” belongs to, and further describes the antecedent subject, “*mons*.” As then the subject with all that belongs to it must be taken before the verb, (Gr. § 152, Direct. 2, 2d, 3d,) the above sentence should be arranged for translation, thus: *Mons qui procurrit ad Arcadiam, immānet urbi*, A mountain, which extends to Arcadia, hangs over the city.

Or, the English order may be inverted, thus: *Urbi immānet mons, qui procurrit ad Arcadiam*, Over the city hangs a mountain, which, &c.

But not, *Mons immānet urbi, qui*, &c., because this arrangement would place “*urbi*” between the antecedent, “*mons*,” and the relative, “*qui*,” and so lead to a false translation. The following sentence also affords an example:

2. *Proxīme urbem Eurōtas fluvius delabītur, ad cuius ripas Spartāni se exercere solēbant.* Arrange, *Proxīme urbem delabītur*, &c., Close to the city flows; or, *Eurōtas fluvius, ad cuius ripas*, &c.

36. When another noun necessarily comes between the relative and its antecedent, there is more danger of ambiguity in English than in Latin, as the gender and number of the Latin relative will generally direct to the proper antecedent, to which in English we are directed chiefly by the

sense. The following sentence affords an example of this kind: *Ad Byzantium fugit, oppidum naturá munítum et arte, quod copiá abundat.*

37. The antecedent in Latin is often understood when the English idiom requires it to be supplied. It is generally understood, and should be supplied in the proper case:

1st. When it is intentionally left indefinite, or is obvious from the gender and number of the relative, and the connexion in which it stands, as in No. 19; as,

1. *Sunt (h o m ĩ n e s) quos juvat,* There are *men* whom it delights.
2. *Hic est (i d) quod quærimus,* *That* which we seek is here.
 “ *Hic sunt, (e a) quæ quærimus,* *Those* things which we seek are here.
3. *(I s) qui cito dat, bis dat,* (*He*) who gives promptly, gives twice.

Note. In the preceding sentences the antecedent supplied is in parentheses.

2d. The antecedent is usually understood before the relative, when it is expressed after it, and in the same case, (§ 99, Obs. 1, 2d.); as,

4. *(P a r s) quæ pars terrēna fuit,* The *part* which was earthy.
5. *(L o c u s) in quem locum venit,* The *place* into which he came.
 “ *Apud Actium (l o c u m) qui locus est, &c.*

Note. 1. When the antecedent word is expressed in the relative clause, as in the examples Nos. 4, and 5, or is repeated, as in the following, No. 6, (§ 99, Obs. 1, 3d.,) it is omitted in translating; as,

6. *Erant omnino duo itinēra, quibus itinēribus domo exire possent,* There were only two ways by which they could go from home.

Note 2. *Quisquis, quidquid, or quicquid,* (and also *quicumque, quæcunque, quodcunque,*) “whoever, whatever,” used as a relative without an antecedent, includes a general or indefinite antecedent, in such case as the construction requires, and is equivalent to *omnis*, or *quivis qui*,—*omne*, or *quidvis quod*; as,

7. *Fortūnam quæcunque (i. e. quæmvis fortūnam quæ) accīdat experiantur,* They would hazard *whatever* fortune (i. e. *any* fortune) *which* might happen.
8. *Quidquid tetigērat aurum fiebat,* *Whatever* (i. e. *every thing* which) he had touched became gold.

Note 3. When the antecedent is a proposition, or clause of a sentence, § 99, Exp., the relative is put in the neuter gender, and sometimes has *id* before it referring to the same clause; as,

9. *Servi, quod (or id quod) nunquam ante factum, manumissi et milites facti sunt;* The slaves, *which* never had been done before, were set free and made soldiers.

38. In the beginning of a sentence, a relative, with or without *quum*, or other conjunctive term, and referring to some word, clause, or circumstance, in a preceding sentence, usually has the antecedent word repeated, or, if evident, understood; and instead of *who* or *which*, may be rendered *this*, *that*, *these*, *those*, or, *and this*, *and that*, &c., according as the closeness of the connexion may require, (§ 99, Obs. 8.); as,

1. *Quæ urbs quum infestaretur,* And since (or because) *this* city was infested.

“ *Qui legati quum missi essent,* When *these* ambassadors had been sent.

2. *Quæ contentio cuncta permiscuit,* *This* contention threw all things into confusion.

3. *Quibus nunciis acceptis,* *These* tidings being received.

4. *Quod quum ille cerneret,* And when he saw *this*.

5. *Quo facto,* *This* being done (or accomplished)

6. *Quæ dum omnia contemplabantur,* And while they were contemplating all *these* things.

7. *Quod quum impetrasset,* And when he had obtained *this*.

8. *A quo consilio quum revocaret.* When he recalled him from *this* design.

9. *Quo ictu ille extinctus est,* And by *this* blow he was killed.

Note. To this construction belongs *quod*, (apparently for *propter* or *ad quod*, § 128,) in the beginning of a sentence, referring to something previously stated, and meaning, “*on account of, with respect to, or as to, THIS THING;*” as,

10. *Quod diis gratias habeo,* On account of *this*, (for *this* thing, wherefor,) I give thanks to the gods.

11. *Quod diceret se venturum,* As to *what* (as to that thing which) he said, that he would come.

39. When the antecedent word is not repeated, as in No. 38, the relative, with or without *quum*, or other conjunctive term, may be rendered *he*, *she*, *it*, *they*, or *and he*, *and she*, &c., according as the antecedent word requires, (§ 99, Obs. 8.); as,

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <i>Qui quum admitteret,</i> | <i>And when he admitted.</i> |
| 2. <i>Quæ quum vidisset,</i>
<i>Quæ quum visa esset,</i> | <i>And when she had seen.</i>
<i>When she had been (or was) seen.</i> |
| 3. <i>Quam quum dare nollet,</i> | <i>And when he would not give it.</i> |
| 4. <i>Quibus quum occurrisset,</i> | <i>When he had met them.</i> |
| 5. <i>Qui (quæ; pl. qui, quæ,) res-</i>
<i>pondit,</i> | <i>And he, (she, they) replied.</i> |
| 6. <i>Qui (or quæ) quum ades-</i>
<i>sent.</i> | <i>And when they were present.</i> |
| 7. <i>Quem Meleæger interfecit,</i> | <i>And Meleager slew him.</i> |
| 8. <i>Quam quum duceret,</i> | <i>And when he was leading her.</i> |
| 9. <i>Ad quem quum venissent,</i> | <i>And when they had come to him.</i> |
| 10. <i>Quem ut vidit,</i> | <i>As soon as, (or when) he saw him.</i> |

40. When the relative in any case is followed by the subjunctive mood, and the two clauses, viz: the antecedent and relative, involve a *comparison*; or the latter expresses the *purpose, object, or design*, of something expressed by the former, the relative is better translated by the conjunction *that* and the personal pronoun; thus, *that I, that thou, that he, that they, &c.*, as the antecedent word may require, (See Gr. § 141, R. II. and Explanation,);

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>Missus sum qui te adducërem,</i> | <i>I have been sent that I might bring you.</i> |
| 2. <i>Neque is qui facias id,</i> | <i>You are not such a person that you should do that.</i> |
| 3. <i>Quis est tam lynceus qui, &c.</i> | <i>Who is so sharp sighted that he.</i> |
| 4. <i>Misit legatos qui cognoscë-</i>
<i>rent,</i> | <i>He sent ambassadors that they might find out.</i> |
| 5. <i>Fruges mandavit quæ a disse-</i>
<i>minaret,</i> | <i>She gave him fruits that he might scatter them.</i> |

41. In the expressions, *quippe qui, ut qui, utpöte qui*, the relative is better translated by the personal pronoun which represents the antecedent, (§ 141, Obs. 4.); as,

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. <i>Quippe qui nunquam legërim,</i> | <i>For, (or because) I have never read them.</i> |
|---------------------------------------|--|

42. After *dignus, indignus, idoneus*, and the like, in the predicate, the relative and subjunctive mood may be rendered by the infinitive, (§ 141, Obs. 2. 1st.); as,

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <i>Dignus qui amëtur,</i> | <i>Worthy to be loved.</i> |
| 2. <i>Si dignum qui numerëtur</i>
<i>crearëtis,</i> | <i>If you shall elect a person worthy to be reckoned, &c.</i> |

43. Sometimes the natural order of the sentence is inverted, so that the relative clause stands first and the antecedent follows it. In translating, the antecedent clause should generally be placed first; as,

1. *Qui bonis non recte utitur, ei bona mala fiunt,* Good things become evil to *him* who does not use good things well.
2. *Qui cito dat, (is) bis dat,* He gives twice *who* gives quickly.

Correlative Adjectives.

44. The demonstratives, *tot*, so many, and *totidem*, just so many; *tantus*, as great, so great, as much, so much; *talis*, such; are followed by their relatives, *quot*, *quantus*, *qualis*, signifying *as*, to denote comparison; as,

1. *Tot homines quot,* As many men *as*.
2. *Totidem naves quot,* Just so many ships *as*
3. *Tantus exercitus quantus,* As great (or so great) an army *as*.
4. *Talis homo qualis,* Such a man *as*.

So also the correlative adverbs.

- | | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 5. <i>Toties</i> | — <i>quoties,</i> | As often | — <i>as.</i> |
| 6. <i>Tam</i> | — <i>quam,</i> | So | — <i>as.</i> |
| 7. <i>Eò</i> | — <i>quò</i> | By so much | — <i>as.</i> |
| 8. <i>Tanto</i> | — <i>quanto,</i> | By so much | — <i>as; or</i> |
| | | In proportion | — <i>as.</i> |

45. Instead of the relative in such sentences, the conjunctions *ac*, *atque*, (§ 149, Obs. 6,) *ut*, and the relative *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*, are sometimes used and may generally be translated, “as,” or “that.”

1. *Honus talis paucis est delātus ac mihi,* Such honor has been bestowed upon few persons, *as* upon me.
2. *Cum totidem navibus atque profectus erat, rediit,* He returned with just as many ships *as* he had departed with.
3. *Nulla est tanta vis quæ non frangi possit,* No power is so great *as* (or, *that it*) cannot be broken.

46. When the relative only is expressed in sentences implying comparison, the *demonstrative* (No. 44,) must be supplied and the sentence translated as above; as,

1. *Crocodilus parit (tanta) ova quanta anseres,* The crocodile lays (*as large*) eggs *as* geese lay.
2. *(Tot) millia quot unquam venere Mycēnis,* *As many* thousands *as* ever came from Mycenæ.

47. Sometimes, as in No. 43, the natural order of the sentence is inverted, so that the relative clause stands first and the antecedent follows it. In translating, the antecedent clause should be placed first; as,

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| 1. <i>Quot homines tot causæ,</i> | } | <i>As many causes as there are men</i> |
| arrange | | |
| <i>Tot causæ quot homines,</i> | | |

48. The relatives, *quot*, *quoties*, *quantus*, *qualis*, used *interrogatively*, or *in an exclamation*, or *indefinitely*, in the indirect interrogation, and without implying comparison, have no reference to an antecedent term either expressed or understood, and are translated respectively, "how many," "how often," "how great," or "how much," "what," or "of what kind;" as,

1. *Inter. Quot annos habet?* *How many years has he? i. e. how old is he?*
2. *Indef. Nescio quot,* *I know not how many.*
3. *Excl. Cum quantâ gravi- With how much gravity.*
 tâte!
4. *Indef. Doce quales sint,* *Tell us of what kind they are.*

THE VERB AND ITS SUBJECT.

General Principle.

49. Every finite verb (§ 95, 5,) has its own subject, expressed or understood, in the nominative case.

Obs. The subject of the verb is the person or thing spoken of, and may be a *noun*, a *pronoun*, a *verb in the infinitive mood*, a *clause of a sentence*, or any thing which, however expressed, is the subject of thought or speech. (§ 101, Exp.)

General Rule of Arrangement.

50. The subject and all the words agreeing with it, governed by it, connected with it, or dependent upon it, must be arranged in the order of their connection and dependence, and translated before the verb.

1. *Canis latrat,* *The dog barks.*
2. *Ego scribo,* *I write.*
3. *Ludere est jucundum,* *To play is pleasant.*
4. *Dulce est pro patriâ mori,* *To die for one's country is sweet.*
5. *Totus Græcôrum exercitus The whole army of the Greeks had
 Aulide convenerat,* *assembled at Aulis.*
6. *Vir sapit qui pauca lo- The man who speaks little is wise.
 quitur,*

51. When the subject of a verb is the infinitive, either alone or with its subject; or a clause of a sentence, connected by *ut*, *quod*, or other conjunctive term, the English pronoun, *it*, is put with the verb referring to that infinitive or clause following it, and which is its proper subject; as,

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>Facile est jubere,</i> | <i>It is easy to command.</i> |
| 2. <i>Nuntiatum est classem devinci,</i> | <i>It was announced that the fleet was conquered.</i> |
| 3. <i>Semper accidit ut absis,</i> | <i>It always happens that you are absent.</i> |
| 4. <i>Qui fit ut metuas,</i> | <i>How happens it that you fear.</i> |
| 5. <i>Nunquam Romānis placuisse imperatōrem a suis militibus interfici,</i> | <i>That it never had pleased the Romans, that a commander should be killed by his own soldiers.</i> |

52. The verb must always be translated in its proper tense, and in the same person and number with its nominative. (See paradigms of the verb, §§ 54–70.) But when it has two or more nouns or pronouns in the singular, taken together, or a collective noun expressing many as individuals, as its subject, the verb must be translated in the plural; as,

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. <i>Et pater et mater venērunt,</i> | <i>Both his father and mother have come.</i> |
| 2. <i>Turba quoquoversum ruunt,</i> | <i>The crowd rush in every direction.</i> |

53. The nominative to a verb in the first or second person, being evident from the termination, is seldom expressed in Latin; but must be supplied in translating; as,

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Scribo,</i> <i>I write.</i> | 3. <i>Scribimus,</i> <i>We write</i> |
| 2. <i>Legis,</i> <i>Thou readest.</i> | 4. <i>Legitis,</i> <i>You read.</i> |

54. When the verb in the third person has no nominative expressed, it refers to some noun or pronoun evident from the connection; and, both in translating and parsing, the pronoun *ille*, or *is*, in the *nominative* case, and in the *gender* and *number* of the noun or pronoun referred to, must be supplied; as,

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. <i>(Ille) scribit,</i> | <i>(He) writes.</i> | 2. <i>(Illi) scribunt,</i> | <i>(They) write.</i> |
|---------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|

55. When the same word is the subject of several verbs closely connected in the same construction, it is expressed with the first and understood to the rest, both in Latin and English; thus,

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. <i>Cæsar venit, vidit, et vicit,</i> | <i>Cæsar came, saw, and conquered.</i> |
| 2. <i>Dicitur Cæsarem venisse, vidisse, et vicisse,</i> | <i>It is said that Cæsar came, saw, and conquered.</i> |

Interrogative Sentences.

56. A question is made in Latin in four different ways, as follows:

1st. By an interrogative pronoun; as, *Quis venit?* "Who comes?" *Quem misit?* "Whom did he send?" *Cujus pecus hoc?* "Whose flock is this?" &c.

2d. By an interrogative adverb; as, *Unde venit?* "Whence came he?" *Cur venit?* "Why did he come?"

3d. By the interrogative particles, *num*, *an*, and the enclitic, *ne*. Thus used these particles have no corresponding English word in the translation; they merely indicate a question; as, *Num venit*, or *an venit*, or *venitne?* "Has he come?" *Num videtur?* "Does it seem?"

4th. By simply placing an interrogation mark at the end of the question; as, *Vis me hoc facere?* "Do you wish me to do this?"

57. The interrogative pronoun or adverb, in all cases, is translated before the verb; as,

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| 1. <i>Quis fecit?</i> | <i>Who did it? or who has done it?</i> |
| 2. <i>Quem misit?</i> | <i>Whom did he send?</i> |
| 3. <i>Quanto constitit?</i> | <i>How much did it cost?</i> |
| 4. <i>Qualis fuit?</i> | <i>What sort of a man was he?</i> |

This is true also of the indirect question, i. e., when the substance of a question is stated but not in the interrogative form; as,

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| 5. <i>Nescio quanto constitērit,</i> | <i>I know not how much it cost.</i> |
| 6. <i>Docuit quam firma res esset</i>
<i>concordia,</i> | <i>He shewed them how firm a thing</i>
<i>agreement was.</i> |

Note. When the verb in the direct or indirect question comes under § 103, R. V., the predicate, or nominative after the verb, is translated *first*, and the subject or nominative, in the direct question after the verb, as in Ex. 4; but in the indirect, before it, as in Ex. 6. Thus, in Ex. 4, *qualis* is the predicate, and *ille* understood, the subject; in Ex. 6, *res* is the predicate, and *concordia* the subject.

58. In all forms of interrogation not made by an interrogative pronoun, as in No. 57, the nominative or subject is translated *after the verb* in English, in the simple forms, and *after the first auxiliary* in the compound forms; as,

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| 1. <i>Videsne?</i> | <i>Seest thou? or dost thou see?</i> |
| 2. <i>An venisti?</i> | <i>Hast thou come? or have you come?</i> |
| 3. <i>Scribetne?</i> | <i>Will he write?</i> |
| 4. <i>Num ibimus?</i> | <i>Shall we go?</i> |
| 5. <i>Nonne fecit?</i> | <i>Has he not done (it)?</i> |

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|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 6. <i>An egisset melius?</i> | Would he have done better? |
| 7. <i>Nosne alēmus?</i> | Shall we support? |
| 8. <i>Nonne Dei est?</i> | Does it not belong to God? |
| 9. <i>Iste est frater?</i> | Is that your brother? |

59. When a sentence not interrogative is introduced by *nec* or *neque*, not followed by a corresponding conjunction, (See No. 124,) in a connected clause, the verb will be translated by an auxiliary, and the English nominative will stand after the first auxiliary; as,

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| 1. <i>Neque hoc intelligo,</i> | Neither do I understand this. |
| 2. <i>Nec venisset,</i> | Neither would he have come. |
| 3. <i>Nec adeptus sum,</i> | Nor have I attained. |

The object of the verb.

60. In translating, the object of a transitive verb in the accusative is arranged after the verb, and as near to it as possible. That object may be a *noun*, a *pronoun*, an *infinitive mood*, or a *clause of a sentence*, (§ 116, Exp.); as,

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|---|--|
| 1. <i>Romulus condidit urbem,</i> | Romulus built a city |
| 2. <i>Vocavit eam Romam,</i> | He called it Rome. |
| 3. <i>Disce dicere vera,</i> | Learn to speak the truth. |
| 4. <i>Obtulit ut captivos redimerent,</i> | He offered that they should redeem the captives. |

61. The interrogative or relative pronoun is always translated *before* the verb that governs it; as,

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|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. <i>Quem mittemus?</i> | Whom shall we send? |
| 2. <i>Cui dedisti?</i> | To whom did ye give it? |
| 3. <i>Deus quem colimus,</i> | God whom we worship. |
| 4. <i>Cui omnia debemus,</i> | To whom we owe all things. |

62. When a transitive verb governs two cases, the immediate object in the accusative, according to the natural order, is usually translated first, and after that the remote object in the genitive, § 122; dative, § 123; accusative, § 124; or ablative, § 125; as,

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|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Arguit me furti,</i> | He accuses me of theft. |
| 2. <i>Compāro Virgilium Homēro,</i> | I compare Virgil to Homer. |
| 3. <i>Poscimus te pacem,</i> | We beg peace of thee. |
| 4. <i>Onerat naves auro,</i> | He loads the ships with gold. |

Note. The accusative of the person after verbs of asking, is translated by *of*, or *from*; as,

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| 5. <i>Pyrrhum auxilium poposcērunt,</i> | They demanded aid of (or from) Pyrrhus. |
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63. But when the remote object is a *relative*, or when the immediate object is an *infinitive*, or a clause of a sentence, or a noun further described by other words, the remote object must be translated first; as,

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|---|--|
| 1. <i>Cui librum dedimus,</i> | <i>To whom we gave the book.</i> |
| 2. <i>Da mihi fallere,</i> | <i>Give me to deceive.</i> |
| “ <i>Dixit ei confiteor meum pec-</i> | <i>He said to him, I confess my fault.</i> |
| <i>cātum,</i> | |
| 3. <i>Eum rogavērunt, ut ipsos defen-</i> | <i>They entreated him, that he would</i> |
| <i>dēret,</i> | <i>defend them.</i> |
| 4. <i>Docuit illos quam firma esset,</i> | <i>He shewed them how firm it was.</i> |
| 5. <i>Civitātem, antea sollicitātam,</i> | <i>He supplies with arms, the city</i> |
| <i>armis ornat,</i> | <i>already excited.</i> |

64. When a verb, which in the active voice governs two cases, is used in the passive form, that which was the immediate object in the accusative, becomes the subject in the nominative, and the remote object in its own case immediately follows the verb. Thus, the examples No. 62, may be arranged and translated as follows, § 126.

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|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. <i>Arguor furti,</i> | <i>I am accused of theft.</i> |
| 2. <i>Virgilius comparātur Ho-</i> | <i>Virgil is compared to Homer.</i> |
| <i>mēro,</i> | |
| 3. <i>Pax poscitur te,</i> | <i>Peace is begged of thee.</i> |
| 4. <i>Naves onerantur auro,</i> | <i>The ships are loading with gold.</i> |

So also the participles

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|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 5. <i>Accusātus furti,</i> | <i>Accused of theft.</i> |
| 6. <i>Comparātus Homēro,</i> | <i>Compared to Homer,</i> |
| 7. <i>Onerāta auro,</i> | <i>Loaded with gold.</i> |
| 8. <i>Nudāta hominibus,</i> | <i>Stripped of men.</i> |
| 9. <i>Ereptus morti,</i> | <i>Saved from death.</i> |

Impersonal Verbs.

65. The impersonal verb has no nominative before it in Latin. It is translated by placing the pronoun *it* before it in English; as, (§ 85, 2.)

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|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. <i>Decet,</i> | <i>It becomes.</i> | 4. <i>Pugnātur,</i> | <i>It is fought.</i> |
| 2. <i>Constat,</i> | <i>It is evident.</i> | 5. <i>Itur,</i> | <i>It is gone.</i> |
| 3. <i>Tonat,</i> | <i>It thunders.</i> | 6. <i>Curritur,</i> | <i>It is run.</i> |

66. Impersonal verbs governing the dative or accusative in Latin, may be translated in a personal form by making the word in the dative or accusative the nominative to the English verb, taking care always to express the same idea, (§ 85, 6, and § 113; thus,

Impersonally. *Personally.*

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|--------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Placet mihi,</i> | It pleases <i>me</i> ; | I am pleased. |
| 2. <i>Licet tibi,</i> | It is permitted to <i>you</i> ; | You are permitted. |
| 3. <i>Decet eum,</i> | It becomes <i>him</i> ; | He ought. |
| 4. <i>Pudet nos,</i> | It shames <i>us</i> ; | We are ashamed. |
| 5. <i>Tædet vos,</i> | It wearies <i>you</i> ; | You are wearied. |
| 6. <i>Favetur illis,</i> | Favor is done to <i>them</i> ; | They are favored. |
| 7. <i>Nocetur hosti,</i> | Hurt is done to the
<i>enemy</i> ; | The enemy is hurt. |
| 8. <i>Misæret me tui,</i> | It moves <i>me</i> to pity
of <i>you</i> ; | I pity you. |
| 9. <i>Pænitet eos,</i> | It repents <i>them</i> ; | They repent. |
| 10. <i>Pænitet me pe-
casse,</i> | It repents <i>me</i> , i. e., | I repent of having
sinned. |

67. When the doer of an action denoted by an impersonal verb, or by a passive verb used impersonally, is expressed by the ablative with *a*, (§ 85, 6,) the verb may be translated personally in the active voice, and the doer, in the ablative, be made its English subject or nominative; as,

Impersonally. *Personally.*

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|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| 1. <i>Pugnatur a me,</i> | It is fought by <i>me</i> ; | I fight. |
| 2. <i>Curritur a te,</i> | It is run by <i>thee</i> ; | Thou runnest. |
| 3. <i>Favetur a nobis</i> | It is favored by <i>us</i> ; | We favor. |
| 4. <i>Favetur tibi a no-
bis,</i> | It is favored to you
by <i>us</i> ; | We favor you; or
you are favored by <i>us</i> . |

Note. The doer in the ablative with *a*, is frequently understood, (especially when no definite person or thing is intended,) and must be supplied as the context requires; as,

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| 5. <i>Ubi perventum est (ab illis,)</i> | When it was come by them, i. e.,
when they came. |
| 6. <i>Descenditur (ab hominibus,)</i> | Men (or people,) go down |
| 7. <i>Conveniebatur (ab hominibus,)</i> | People assembled. |

68. Some verbs, not impersonal, are used impersonally, when used before the infinitive of impersonal verbs, (§ 113, Obs. 1,); as,

Impersonally. *Personally.*

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|------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Potest credi tibi,</i> | It can be trusted to you ; | You can be trusted ;
66. 2. |
| 2. <i>Non potest noceri hosti,</i> | It cannot be hurt to the
enemy ; | The enemy cannot
be hurt ; 66. 7. |
| 3. <i>Ut fieri solet,</i> | As it is wont to be done ;
or, As is usual. | |

69. Verbs usually impersonal are sometimes used personally, and have their subject in the nominative, (§ 113, Obs. 1,); as,

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| 1. <i>Doleo</i> , I grieve, (Impersonally | <i>Dolet mihi</i> ,) It grieves me, |
| 2. <i>Candida pax homines decet</i> , | Candid peace becomes men. |
| 3. <i>Ista gestamina nostros hu-</i> | These arms become my shoul- |
| <i>m̄eros decent</i> , | ders. |

Usage of Videor, "I seem."

70. *Videor*, "I seem," though never impersonal in Latin, is often rendered impersonally in English; and the dative following it, seems properly to come under Rule XXXIII, § 126, to denote the person to whom any thing seems or appears, i. e., by whom it is seen; thus, *Videor tibi esse pauper*, I seem to you, (i. e., I am seen by you,) to be poor. *Videor mihi esse pauper*, I seem to myself, (i. e., I am seen by myself,) to be poor; or, I think that I am poor. So the following:

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| 1. <i>Videor esse liber</i> , | I seem to be free; or, <i>It seems</i> that I am free. |
| 2. <i>Videor mihi esse liber</i> , | I seem to myself to be free; or, <i>It seems</i> to me, (or, I think) that I am free. |
| 3. <i>Vidēris esse</i> , | You seem to be; or, <i>It seems</i> that you are. |
| 4. <i>Vidēris tibi esse</i> , | You seem to yourself to be; or, <i>It seems</i> to you, (i. e., you think) that you are. |
| 5. <i>Vidēris mihi esse</i> , | You seem to me to be; or, <i>It seems</i> to me, (i. e., I think) that you are. |
| 6. <i>Tu, ut vidēris, non scribis</i> , | You, as you seem, (or, as <i>it seems</i>) do not write. |

Obs. The third person singular of *videor* followed by an infinitive, with its subject in the accusative, or by a dependent clause after *ut*, or *quod*, may be said to be used impersonally; though strictly speaking, that infinitive with its accusative, or that clause, is the subject, (See No. 51.); as,

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| 7. <i>Vidētur mihi te valēre</i> , | It appears to me that you are well; strictly rendered, That you are well appears to (or, is seen by) me. |
| 8. <i>Illi vidētur ut valeat</i> , | It appears to him, (or, he thinks) that he, (<i>another person</i>) is well. |
| 9. <i>Vidētur sibi valēre</i> , | It appears to him, (or, he thinks) that he, (<i>himself</i>) is well. He seems to himself to be well. |

Verbs.—Indicative Mood.

71. Verbs in the indicative mood are translated as in the paradigm in the Grammar. Care must be taken, however, to notice when the sense requires the *simple*, or *emphatic*, or *progressive* form.

72. When the perfect tense expresses a past action or event extending to, or connected with the present, in itself or in its consequences, it is used *definitely*, and must be rendered by the auxiliaries, *have*, *hast*, *has*, or *hath*; as,

1. *Regem vidi hodie* I have seen the king to day.

73. When the perfect tense expresses a past action or event, without reference to the present, it is used *indefinitely*, (Gr. § 44, III.) and cannot be rendered by *have*, *hast*, *has*, or *hath*; as,

1. *Regem vidi nuper*, I saw the king lately.

Subjunctive Mood.

The subjunctive mood is used in two different ways, viz: *subjunctively* and *potentially*. (Gr. § 42, II. and §§ 139–141.)

Subjunctive used subjunctively.

74. This mood is used subjunctively, but for the most part translated as the indicative, when it expresses what is actual and certain though not directly asserted as such. This it does,

1st. When it is subjoined to some adverb, conjunction, or indefinite term in a dependent clause, for the purpose of stating the existence of a thing, (without directly asserting it) as something supposed, taken for granted, or connected with the direct assertion, as a cause, condition, or modifying circumstance, (§ 140, Obs. 4.); as,

1. *Ea cum ita sint discēdam*, Since these things are so, I will depart.
2. *Si m a de at*, If it is wet.
3. *Quum Cæsar rediret*, When Cæsar returned—was returning.
4. *Ita perterritus est ut mori rētur*, He was so frightened that he died.
5. *Gratūlor tibi quod rediēris*, I am glad that you have returned.

6. *Si imperitavērint*, If they have commanded.
 7. *Si reliquissem iniqui dicērent*, If I had left him, &c.
 8. *Quum Cæsar profectus esset*, When Cæsar had departed.

Obs. In the first of the above examples the direct assertion, is *discēdam*, "I will depart." The dependent clause, *ea cum ita sint*, "since these things are so," expresses the existence of certain things referred to without directly asserting it, but taking it for granted as a thing admitted or supposed, but still affecting in some way the event directly asserted. This holds good of all the other examples above.

The dependent clause connected by *ut*, or *ubi*, "when;" *dum*, "whilst;" *priusquam*, "before;" *postquam*, "after;" and other conjunctions, (§ 140, *Obs.* 2 and 3,); and also by *quum* or *cum*, "when," (*Obs.* 4,) sometimes take the indicative mood.

2d. The subjunctive mood is used subjunctively, as above, after an interrogative word used indefinitely, in a dependent clause, or in what is called the *indirect* question, i. e., an expression containing the substance of a question without the form. All interrogative words may be used in this way, (See § 140, 5,); thus,

9. *Nescio quis sit—quid fiat*, I know not *who he is—what is doing.*
 10. *Doce me ubi sint dii*, Tell me *where the gods are.*
 11. *Nescio uter scriberet*, I know not *which of the two wrote.*
 12. *Nescio quid scriptum esset*, I know not *what was written.*
 12. *Scio cui, (a quo) scriptum esset*, I know *to whom (by whom) it was written.*
 13. *An scis quis hoc fecerit?* Do you know *who has done this?*
 14. *An scis a quo hoc factum fuerit?* Do you know *by whom this has been done?*
 15. *Nemo sciēbat quis hæc fecisset*, None knew *who had done these things.*
 16. *Percunctātus quid vellet*, Having enquired *what he wished.*

Note. The direct question requires the indicative; as, *Quis fecit?* "Who *did* it?" The indirect requires the subjunctive; as, *Nescio quis fecerit*, "I know not who *did* it."

75. This mood is used subjunctively, and usually translated as the indicative in a relative clause, after an indefinite general expression, (§ 141, R. I.) a negation, or a ques-

tion implying a negation, and also after the relative in oblique narration, (§ 141, R. VI.) ; as,

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| 1. <i>Est qui dicat,</i> | There is one who <i>says</i> . |
| 2. <i>Nullus est qui neget,</i> | There is no one who <i>denies</i> . |
| 3. <i>Quis est qui hoc faciat?</i> | Who is there that <i>does this?</i> |
| 4. <i>Antonius inquit, artem esse earum rerum quæ sciuntur,</i> | Antonius says that art belongs to those things which <i>are known</i> . |

The Subjunctive used Potentially.

76. The subjunctive mood is used *potentially*; 1st, in interrogative sentences; and 2d, to express a thing not as actual and certain, but contingent and hypothetical, (Gr. § 42, II. 2, and Obs. 3.) Thus used it is much less definite with respect to time, and is translated with some variety; as follows:

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| 1. <i>Present,</i> | by <i>may, can, shall, will, could, would, should.</i> |
| 2. <i>Imperfect,</i> | by <i>might, could, would, or should.</i> |
| 3. <i>Perfect,</i> | by <i>may have, can have, must have, &c.</i> |
| 4. <i>Pluperfect,</i> | by <i>might have, could have, would have, should have,</i>
and denoting futurity, <i>should.</i> |

The most usual renderings of each tense are the following:

77. *Present.* The present subjunctive used potentially expresses present liberty, power, will, or obligation, usually expressed by the English auxiliaries, *may, can, shall, will, could, would, should.* (§ 45, 1.)

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|--|--|
| 1. <i>Licet eas,</i> | You <i>may go.</i> |
| 2. <i>An sic intelligat?</i> | <i>Can he so understand it?</i> |
| 3. <i>Men' moveat cimex Panti-
lius?</i> | <i>Shall (or should) the insect Panti-
lius discompose me?</i> |
| 4. <i>Quis istos ferat?</i> | <i>Who could bear those men?</i> |
| 5. <i>Si hic sis, aliter sentias,</i> | <i>If you were here you would think
otherwise.</i> |

Imperatively.

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|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 6. <i>Sic eat,</i> | <i>Thus let her (or him) go.</i> |
| 7. <i>Eāmus,</i> | <i>Let us go.</i> |
| 8. <i>Pugnētur, (Impersonally,)</i> | <i>Let it be fought.</i> |
| 9. <i>Dii faciant,</i> | <i>May the gods grant.</i> |

78. *Imperfect.* The imperfect subjunctive used potentially, is preceded by a past tense, and expresses *past* liberty, power, will, or duty, but still in its use expresses time very indefinitely. It is usually rendered by the English

auxiliaries, *might, could, would, should, sometimes had, would have, should have*; as,

1. *Legēbat ut discēret,* He read that he *might learn*.
2. *Quid facērem?* What *could I do?*
3. *Iret si jubēres,* He *would go* if you *should order* it.
4. *Cur venīret,* Why *should he come*.
5. *Regavērunt ut venīret,* They entreated that he *would come*.
6. *Si quis dicēret, nunquam,* If any one *had said* it, I *would not* putārem, *have thought* it.

Note. After verbs denoting to hinder, forbid, and the like, *quo minus* with the subjunctive, may be rendered by *from* and the present participle, (§ 45, II. 3.); thus,

7. *Impedivit quo minus iret,* He hindered him *from going*.

Obs. An action or state which would, or would not exist, or have existed, in a case supposed, but the contrary of which is implied, is expressed in Latin by the imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive, without an antecedent verb or conjunction, (§ 139, 2.); as,

8. *Scribērem, si nescesse es-* I *would write*, if it were necessary
set,
8. *Scripsissem, si necesse* I *would have written*, had it been
fuisset, necessary.

79. *Perfect.* The perfect subjunctive properly expresses what is supposed to be past, but of which there exists uncertainty. Thus used it is commonly rendered by the auxiliaries *may have, can have, &c.* It is also used sometimes in a present and sometimes in a future sense, with much variety of meaning, according to its connection, (§ 45, III.); as,

1. *Fortasse erravērim,* Perhaps I *may have erred*.
2. *Etsi non scripsērit,* Though he *cannot have written*.
3. *Ut sic dixērim,* That I *may so speak*.
4. *Citius credidērim,* I *would sooner believe*.
5. *Facile dixērim,* I *could easily tell*.
6. *Quasi affuērim,* As if I *had been present*.

80. *Pluperfect.* The pluperfect (§ 45, IV.) is usually rendered by the auxiliaries, *might have, could have, would have, should have*, as in the paradigm of the verb. But when an action is related as having been future at a certain past time, it is expressed in Latin in the pluperfect subjunctive, and translated *should*; as,

1. *Quodcumque jussisset me* I said that I would do whatsoever
factūrum dixi, he *should order*.

- 2 *Promisisti te scripturum, si* You promised that you would
rogavissem, write, if I *should* desire it.
 3. *Dum convaluisset,* Until he *should* get well.

81. The pluperfect subjunctive active, with *quum*, in verbs not deponent, is used instead of a past participle active, (§ 49, 8,) and may be rendered by the compound perfect participle in English; as,

1. *Cæsar, quum hæc dixisset,* Cæsar *having said* these things;
 (literally, Cæsar, when he
 had said these things.)

82. When the subjunctive has a relative for its subject, and the relative and antecedent clause involve a comparison, they may be rendered as in No. 40, or the sense will be expressed if we render the relative by *as*, and the subjunctive by the infinitive; thus,

1. *Quis tam esset amens qui sem-* Who would be so foolish *as to live*
per viveret, always.
 2. *Næque tu is es qui nescias,* You are not such a one *as not to*
know.

83. When the relative and subjunctive follow such adjectives as *dignus, indignus, idoneus*, (§ 141, Obs. 2.) and the like; or when they express the end or design of something expressed in the antecedent clause, their meaning will be expressed as in No. 40, or by the infinitive alone, or preceded by the phrase "in order to;" thus,

1. *Dignum qui secundus ab Ro-* Worthy *to be ranked* next after
mulo numeretur, Romulus.
 2. *Legatos miserunt qui eum a c-* They sent legates *to accuse* (or, *in*
cusarent, order to accuse) him.
 3. *Virgas iis dedit quibus* He gave them rods *to drive*, (*in*
agerent, order to drive; or, *so that with*
these they might drive.)

84. The subjunctive with, or without *ut*, after verbs signifying to *bid, forbid, tell, allow, hinder, command*, and the like, (§ 140, 1, 3d, and Obs. 5,) may be rendered by the English infinitive preceded by the subject of the verb in the objective case; as,

1. *Precor venias,* I pray *that you may come*; i. e.,
 I pray *you to come*.
 2. *Dic veniat,* Tell *her to come*.
 3. *Sine eat,* Permit *him to go*.
 4. *Non patieris ut eant,* You will not suffer *them to go*.
 5. *Non patieris ut vescamur,* You do not suffer *us to eat*. *

85. When several verbs in the same mood and tense, have the same nominative, and are connected in the same construction, the *auxiliary* and “to,” the sign of the infinitive, in the translation is used with the first only, and understood to the rest; as,

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <i>Et vidisset et audivisset,</i> | He might have both seen and heard. |
| 2. <i>Et visus et auditus esset,</i> | He might have been both seen and heard. |
| 3. <i>Cupimus et vidēre et audire,</i> | We wish both to see and hear. |

The Infinitive Mood.

86. When the infinitive is without a subject, it is to be considered as a verbal noun, (§ 144,) and translated as in the paradigm of the verb; as,

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Volo scribēre,</i> | I wish to write. |
| 2. <i>Dicitur didicisse,</i> | He is said to have learned. |
| 3. <i>Dicitur itūrus esse,</i> | He is said to be about to go. |
| 4. <i>Dicitur itūrus fuisse,</i> | He is said to have been about to go. |

87. When the verbs *possum, volo, nolo, malo*, in the indicative or subjunctive, are translated by the English auxiliaries, *can, will, will not, will rather*, and sometimes, in the past tense, by *could, would, &c.*, the infinitive following is translated without *to* before it; as,

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Potest fieri,</i> | It can be done. |
| 2. <i>Volo ire,</i> | I will go. |
| 3. <i>Nolo facere,</i> | I will not do it. |
| 4. <i>Malo facere,</i> | I will rather do it. |
| 5. <i>Ut se volucrem facere vellet,</i> | That he would make her a bird. |
| 6. <i>Nihil jam defendi potuit,</i> | Nothing could now be defended. |
| 7. <i>Hoc facere non potuit,</i> | He could not do this. |
| 8. <i>Nolite timere,</i> | Do not fear. |

88. The present is generally translated as the perfect without “to,” after the imperfect, perfect and pluperfect tenses of *possum, volo, nolo, malo*, when translated *could, would, would not, would rather*; and with “to” after the same tenses of *debeo*, and *oportet*, translated *ought*; as,

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Melius fieri non potuit,</i> | It could not have been done better. |
| 2. <i>Volui dicere,</i> | I would have said. |
| 3. <i>Sumere arma noluit,</i> | He would not have taken arms. |
| 4. <i>Maluit augere,</i> | He would rather have increased. |
| 5. <i>Quam potuisset edere,</i> | Than he could have caused. |
| 6. <i>Debui mihi ignoscere,</i> | You ought to have pardoned me. |
| 7. <i>Dividi oportuit,</i> | It ought to have been divided. |

Note. A strictly literal translation of most of the above sentences would not express the precise idea intended; thus, in the third sentence, "He would not have taken arms," and "He was not willing to take arms," manifestly do not mean the same thing.

89. After verbs denoting to *see, hear, feel,* and the like, the present infinitive is often translated by the English present participle; as,

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Audivi eum dicere,</i> | I heard him <i>saying.</i> |
| 2. <i>Surgere videt lunam,</i> | He sees the moon <i>rising.</i> |
| 3. <i>Terram tremere sensit,</i> | He felt the earth <i>trembling.</i> |

Obs. So also when the infinitive alone, or as part of a clause, is the subject of another verb; as,

- | | |
|--|---|
| 4. <i>Morari periculosum est,</i> | Delaying <i>is dangerous.</i> |
| 5. <i>Morari periculosum (esse) arbitrantur,</i> | They think that <i>delaying is dangerous.</i> |

The Infinitive with a subject.

90. The infinitive with its subject in the accusative, though but seldom, is sometimes translated in the same form in English; as,

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. <i>Cupio te venire,</i> | I wish <i>you to come.</i> |
| 2. <i>Quos discordare novē-</i>
<i>rat,</i> | <i>Whom he had known to differ</i> |
| 3. <i>Hoc optimum esse iudicavit,</i> | He decided <i>this to be the best.</i> |
| 4. <i>Eum vocari iussit,</i> | He ordered <i>him to be called.</i> |

91. The infinitive with a subject, usually is, and always may be, translated by the English indicative or potential, according to the sense intended. When so rendered, its subject must always be translated in the nominative; and this, if not a relative, is usually preceded by the conjunction *that,* (§ 145,); as,

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <i>Cupio te venire,</i> | I wish <i>that you would come.</i> |
| 2. <i>Dicit me scribere,</i> | He says <i>that I write.</i> |
| 3. <i>Eos ivisse putabat,</i> | He thought <i>that they had gone</i> |
| 4. <i>Quem nunquam risisse ferunt,</i> | <i>Who they say never laughed</i> |
| 5. <i>Rogavit quid faciendum</i>
<i>(esse) putaret,</i> | He asked <i>what he thought</i>
<i>ought to be done.</i> |

92. Both the Latin and the English infinitive, by the *z* tenses, represent an act, &c., as present, past or future, *at the time of the governing verb.* Hence, when the one is translated by the other; that is, the Latin infinitive by the English infinitive, (Nos. 86 and 90,) any tense of the one

will be correctly translated by the same tense in the other, (except as in No. 88,) no matter what be the tense of the governing verb; as,

- | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|----------------|------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Pres. <i>Dicitur,</i> | } | Pres. | Past. | Future. |
| 2. Past, <i>Dicebatur,</i> | | <i>habere;</i> | <i>habuisse;</i> | <i>habiturus esse.</i> |
| 3. Fut. <i>Dicetur,</i> | | | | |
-
- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|--|
| 1. Pres. He is said | } | to have; to have had; to be about to have. |
| 2. Past, He was said | | |
| 3. Fut. He will be said | | |

93. But when the Latin infinitive, with its subject, is translated by the English *indicative* or *potential*, the tense used in these moods, must be that which will correctly express the time of the act expressed by the Latin infinitive as estimated, not from the time of the governing verb, as in Latin, but as estimated from the present. That is, events present at the same time, or past at the same time, will be expressed in English by the same tense; an event represented in Latin as prior to the present time, (perfect infinitive after the present tense,) will be expressed by the English imperfect or perfect indefinite; and an event represented in Latin as prior to a past event, (perfect infinitive after a past tense,) will be expressed by the English pluperfect; thus:

1. Pres. *Dicunt eum venire,* They say that he is coming, or comes.
2. Past, *Dixerunt eum venire,* They said that he came.
3. Pres. *Dicunt eum venisse,* They say that he came.
4. Past, *Dixerunt eum venisse,* They said that he had come.
5. Past, *Cepērunt suspicāri illam venire,* They began to suspect that she came.

Note. The infinitive after the future does not follow this analogy, but is always translated in its own tense; as,

- | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------|------------------|-----------------------|
| | Pres. | Perf. | Future. |
| 6. <i>Dicent eum venire,</i> | | <i>venisse,</i> | <i>venturum esse.</i> |
| They will say that he comes, | | <i>has come,</i> | <i>will come.</i> |

94. 1. Present, past, and future time, are variously expressed as follows:

1st. *Present time* is expressed by the *present tense*, and sometimes by the *perfect definite*.

2d. *Past time* is expressed by the *imperfect*, *perfect definite* and *pluperfect*.—by the *perfect participle*,—the *present infinitive after a past tense*,—the *present tense used to express a past event*, § 44, I, 3,—and by the *pre-*

sent participle, agreeing with the subject of the governing verb in any of these tenses, § 49, 5.

3d. Future time is expressed by the *future*, and *future perfect*.

2. The infinitive of deponent verbs, is translated in the same manner as the infinitive active in the following examples in Nos. 95 to 100.

3. After verbs denoting to *promise*, *request*, *advise*, *command*, and the like, implying a reference to something future, the present infinitive, with its subject, is usually translated as the future, by *should*, or *would*, (See No. 100, 1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9,); as, *Jussit, eos per castra duci*, He ordered that they *should be led* through the camp.

4. The Latin words for "*he said*," "*saying*," or the like, introducing an oblique narration, are often omitted, and the infinitive takes the form of translation corresponding to the *time* expressed by the word to be supplied.

From these principles are deduced the following directions for translating the infinitive with a subject.

Present Infinitive after Present or Future time.

95. DIRECT. I. When the preceding verb is in the *present*, the *perfect* used definitely, or *future tense*, the present infinitive is translated as the present; as,

Active Voice.

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Dico eum laudāre,</i> | I say that he <i>praises</i> . |
| 2. <i>Dixi eum laudāre,</i> | I have said that he <i>praises</i> |
| 3. <i>Dicam eum laudāre,</i> | I will say that he <i>praises</i> . |

Passive Voice.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| 4. <i>Dico eum laudāri,</i> | I say that he <i>is praised</i> . |
| 5. <i>Dixi eum laudāri,</i> | I have said that he <i>is praised</i> . |
| 6. <i>Dicam eum laudāri,</i> | I will say that he <i>is praised</i> |

Present Infinitive after Past time.

96. DIRECT. II. When the preceding verb is in the *imperfect*, *perfect indefinite*, or *pluperfect*, or in the *present infinitive after a past tense*, the present infinitive is translated as the imperfect, or perfect indefinite; as,

Present Infinitive Active.

1. *Dicēbam eum laudāre*, I said that he *praised*.
2. *Dixi eum laudāre*, I said that he *praised*.
3. *Dixēram eum laudāre*, I had said that he *praised*.
4. *Cepi dicere eum laudāre*, I began to say that he *praised*.

Present Infinitive Passive.

5. *Dicēbam eum laudāri*, I said that he *was praised*.
6. *Dixi eum laudāri*, I said that he *was praised*.
7. *Dixēram eum laudāri*, I had said that he *was praised*.
8. *Cepi dicere eum laudāri*, I began to say that he *was praised*.

Exc. I. When the present infinitive expresses that which is always true, it must be translated in the *present*, after any tense, § 44, I. 1; as

9. *Doctus erat deum gubernāre mundum*, He had been taught that God *governs* the world.

Exc. II. When the present infinitive expresses an act subsequent to the time of the governing verb, it is translated after any tense, by the potential with *should*; *would*; as,

- | | | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------|---|---|---|-----------------------------|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. <i>Jubet</i> 11. <i>Jussit</i> 12. <i>Jussērat</i> | } | <i>te ire</i> , | } | He orders
He ordered
He had ordered | } | that you <i>should go</i> . |
|--|---|-----------------|---|---|---|-----------------------------|

Perfect Infinitive after Present or Future time.

97. DIRECT. III. When the preceding verb is in the *present*, *perfect definite*, or *future tense*, the perfect infinitive is translated as the imperfect or perfect indefinite; as,

Active Voice.

1. *Dico eum laudavisse*, I say that he *praised*.
2. *Dixi eum laudavisse*, I have said that he *praised*.
3. *Dicam eum laudavisse*, I will say that he *praised*.

Passive Voice.

4. *Dico eum laudātum esse*, I say that he *was praised*.
5. *Dixi eum laudātum esse*, I have said that he *was praised*.
6. *Dicam eum laudātum esse*, I will say that he *was praised*.
7. *Dico eum laudātum fuisse*, I say that he *has been praised*.
8. *Dixi eum laudātum fuisse*, I have said that he *has been praised*.
9. *Dicam eum laudātum fuisse*, I will say that he *has been praised*.

Perfect Infinitive after Past Tenses.

98. DIRECT. IV. When the preceding verb is in the *imperfect*, *perfect indefinite*, or *pluperfect*, or in the *present infinitive after a past tense*, the perfect infinitive is translated as the pluperfect ; as,

Active Voice.

1. *Dicēbam eum laudavisse*, I said that he *had praised*.
2. *Dixi eum laudavisse*, I said that he *had praised*.
3. *Dixēram eum laudavisse*, I had said that he *had praised*.
4. *Cœpi dicere eum laudavisse*, I began to say that he *had praised*.

Passive Voice.

5. *Dicēbam eum laudatum esse*, I said that he *had been praised*.
6. *Dixi eum laudatum esse*, I said that he *had been praised*.
7. *Dixēram eum laudatum esse*, I had said that he *had been praised*.
8. *Cœpi dicere eum laudatum esse*, I began to say that he *had been praised*.
9. *Dicēbam eum laudatum fuisse*, I said that he *had been praised*.
10. *Dixi eum laudatum fuisse*, I said that he *had been praised*.
11. *Dixēram eum laudatum fuisse*, I had said that he *had been praised*.
12. *Cœpi dicere eum laudatum fuisse*, I began to say that he *had been praised*.

Future Infinitive after the Present Tense.

99. When the preceding verb is in the *present*, or *perfect definite*, or *future tense*, the future infinitive with *esse*, is translated as the future indicative ; and with *fuisse* by *would have*, or *should have*, in the pluperfect potential in a future sense, and *fore*, for *futurum esse*, by *will be*.

Active Voice.

1. *Dico eum laudaturum esse*, I say that he *will praise*.
2. *Dixi eum laudaturum esse*, I have said that he *will praise*.
3. *Dicam eum laudaturum esse*, I will say that he *will praise*.
4. *Dico eum laudaturum fuisse*, I say that he *would have praised*.
5. *Dixi eum laudaturum fuisse*, I have said that he *would have praised*.
6. *Dicam eum laudaturum fuisse*, I will say that he *would have praised*.

Passive Voice.

7. *Dico eum laudatum iri,* I say that he *will be praised.*
 8. *Dixi eum laudatum iri,* I have said that he *will be praised*
 9. *Dicam eum laudatum iri,* I will say that he *will be praised.*

Future Infinitive after Past Tenses.

100. DIRECT. VI. When the preceding verb is of the *imperfect, perfect indefinite, or pluperfect*, the future of the infinitive with *esse*, is rendered by *would* or *should*; and with *fuisse*, by *would have*, and *should have*; and *fore* for *futurum esse* after any past tense, by *would be*; as,

Active Voice.

1. *Dicēbam eum laudatum esse,* I said that he *would praise.*
 2. *Dixi eum laudatum, &c.* I said that he *would praise.*
 3. *Dixēram eum laudatum* I had said that he *would praise.*
 4. *Dicēbameum laudatum fuisse,* I said that he *would have praised.*
 5. *Dixi eum laudatum, &c.* I said that he *would have praised.*
 6. *Dixēram eum laudatum fuisse,* I had said that he *would have praised.*

Passive Voice.

7. *Dicēbam eum laudatum iri,* I said that he *would be praised.*
 8. *Dixi eum laudatum iri,* I said that he *would be praised.*
 9. *Dixēram eum laudatum iri,* I had said that he *would be praised.*
 10. *Dicēbam (dixi) eum fore tutum,* I said that he *would be safe.*

Usage of Fore.

Obs. *Fore* is used for *futurum esse*, and, with a subject after present tenses means "*will be*," after past tenses "*would be*." Both of them when followed by a subjunctive with *ut* (§ 145, *Obs.* 6,) after a present tense, may be translated by the future indicative of that verb; and after a past tense, by the imperfect potential; as,

11. *Credo eum fore tutum,* I believe that he *will be safe.*
 12. *Credēbam, or credidi, (credidēram) eum fore tutum,* I believed, (had believed) that he *would be safe.*
 13. *Credo fore (or futurum esse) ut discas,* I believe that you *will learn.*
 14. *Credēbam or credidi (credidēram) fore (or futurum esse) ut disceres,* I believed, (had believed) that you *would learn.*

Participles.

101. Participles are usually translated after their nouns, as in the paradigms of the verb; thus,

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|---|
| 1. Present active, | <i>Homo carens fraude,</i> | A man wanting guile. |
| 2. Future active, | <i>Homo scripturus,</i> | A man about to write. |
| 3. Perfect passive, | <i>Vita bene acta;</i> | A life well spent. |
| 4. ————, | <i>Cæsar coactus,</i> | Cæsar being (or having been) compelled. |
| 5. (Deponent,) | <i>Cæsar regressus,</i> | Cæsar having returned |
| 6. Future passive, | <i>Mala vitanda,</i> | Evils to be avoided,
i. e., which ought to be avoided. |

Exc. But when a participle is used as an adjective, (§ 49, 3,) it is translated, like the adjective, before its substantive; as,

7. *Tigrin ostendit mansuefactam.* He exhibited a tamed tiger.
8. *In ferventibus arenis insistens.* Standing on the burning sands.

Future Participle Active.

102. When the Future participle active is used to express a *purpose, end, or design* of another action, (§ 146, Obs. 3,) it is rendered by “to,” or the phrase “in order to,” instead of “about to;” as,

1. *Pergit consulturus ora-cula,* He goes to consult (or, in order to consult) the oracle.

Obs. The present participle is also sometimes used in this sense; as,

2. *Venerunt postulantes cibum,* They came to (or, in order to) ask food.

Perfect Participle Passive.

103. As the Latin verb has no perfect participle in the active sense, (except in deponent verbs,) its place is usually supplied by the perfect participle passive in the case absolute, (§ 146, Obs. 8,); thus, “Cæsar having consulted his friends,” rendered into Latin, will be, *Cæsar amicis consultis*, literally, “Cæsar, his friends being consulted. Hence,

104. When the action expressed passively by the perfect participle in the case absolute, or agreeing with the object of a verb, is something done by the subject of the leading

verb in the sentence, the participle is rendered more in accordance with English idiom, by the compound perfect active participle in English, agreeing with the subject of the verb, and followed by its noun in the objective case, (§ 49, 8, and § 146, Obs. 8.); thus,

1. *Cæsar, his dictis, profectus est*, translated in the Latin idiom, *Cæsar, these things being said*, departed.
English idiom, *Cæsar, having said these things*, departed.
2. *Opere peracto, ludemus*,
Latin idiom, *Our work being finished*, we will play.
English idiom, *Having finished our work*, we will play.
3. *Pythiam ad se vocatum pecuniâ instruxit*,
Latin idiom, *He supplied with money Pythias being called* to him.
English idiom, *Having called Pythias to him*, he supplied him with money.

105. The perfect participle of deponent verbs having an active signification, accords with the English idiom, and is best translated literally; as,

1. *Nactus naviculum*, *Having found* a boat.
2. *Cohortatus exercitum*, *Having exhorted* the army.

106. When the perfect participle of deponent or common verbs, expresses an act nearly or entirely contemporaneous with the leading verb, it may be translated by the English present participle in *ing*, (§ 48, 5, Note.); as,

1. *Rex hoc facinus miratus* The king, *admiring* this act, dismissed the youth.
juvènem dimisit,
2. *Columba delapsa refert sagittam*, The dove *falling* brings back the arrow.

The Future Participle Passive.

107. After verbs signifying *to give, to deliver, to agree or bargain for, to have, to receive, to undertake*, and the like, the participle in *dus* generally denotes *design* or *purpose*, and is rendered simply as in the paradigm, or with the phrase "in order to," prefixed, (§ 146, Obs. 4.); as,

1. *Testamentum tibi tradit legendum*, He delivers his will to you *to* (or *in order to*) *be read*.
2. *Attribuit nos trucidandos Cethëgo*, He has given us over to Cethëgus *(in order) to be slain*.

108. The participle in *dus*, especially when agreeing with the subject of a sentence or clause, generally denotes *propriety, necessity, or obligation*, and is rendered variously, as

the tense of the accompanying verb and the connection require, (§ 146, Obs. 5,); the following are examples :

1. *Legātus mittendus est,* An ambassador *must* (or *should*)
be sent.
2. *Legātus mittendus erat* or *An ambassador had to be sent.*
fuit,
3. *Legātus mittendus erit,* An ambassador *will have to be sent.*
4. *Legātum mittendum esse,* That an ambassador *should be sent.*
5. *mittendum fu-* *ought to* or
is se, *should have been sent.*
6. *Dissimulanda loquitur,* He speaks things that *ought to be*
concealed.
7. *Dissimulanda loquebā-* He spake things which *ought to*
tur, *have been concealed.*
8. *Quæ dissimulanda* Which *will have to be concealed.*
erunt,
9. *Dic, quid statuendum* Say, what is to be (or must be)
sit, *thought.*

Ablative Absolute.

109. When a participle stands with a substantive in the ablative absolute, R. LX., the substantive is translated without a sign, No. 9, and after it the participle, as in the paradigm of the verb ; as,

1. *Romūlo regnante,* Romulus *reigning.*
2. *Hac oratione habītā,* This oration *being delivered.*
3. *Cæsāre ventūro,* Cæsar (being) *about to come.*
4. *Præceptis tradendis,* Rules *being to be delivered.*
5. *Bello orto,* War *having arisen.*

Note. The future participles, Ex. 3, 4, are seldom used in the case absolute.

110. When two nouns,—a pronoun and a noun,—a noun or a pronoun and an adjective, are used in the ablative without a participle, (§ 146, Obs. 10,) they are translated in the nominative without a sign, and the English participle “*being*,” inserted between them ; as,

1. *Adolescentūlo duce,* A young man *being* leader.
2. *Mario consule,* Marius *being* consul.
3. *Me suasore,* I *being* the adviser.
4. *Annibāli vivo,* Hannibal *being* alive.
5. *Se invīto,* He *being* unwilling.

Gerunds and Gerundives.

111. The gerund, being a verbal noun, is translated in

the same manner as other nouns of the same case, and at the same time may govern the case of its own verb, § 147 ; as,

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| 1. N. <i>Petendum pacem,</i> | Seeking peace. |
| 2. G. <i>Petendi pacem,</i> | Of seeking peace. |
| 3. D. <i>Utendo libris,</i> | To (or for) using books. |
| 4. Ac. <i>Obliviscendum injuriarum,</i> | Forgetting injuries. |
| 5. Abl. <i>Parendo magistratui,</i> | By obeying the magistrate. |
| 6. Abl. <i>Petendo pacem,</i> | With, from, in, by seeking peace. |

112. Of verbs that govern the accusative, instead of the gerund in the oblique cases, the Latins commonly used the participle in *dus*, in the sense of the gerund, and agreeing with its object in gender, number and case; the case being governed by the same word that would have governed the gerund. When thus used it is called a *gerundive*. (§ 147, R. LXII.)

*Gerunds.**Gerundives.*

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. <i>Ars librum legendi,</i> | 5. <i>Ars libri legendi,</i>
The art of reading a book. |
| 2. <i>Utile vulnera curando,</i> | 6. <i>Utile vulneribus curandis,</i>
Useful for healing wounds. |
| 3. <i>Ad litteras scribendum,</i> | 7. <i>Ad litteras scribendas,</i>
For writing a letter. |
| 4. <i>De captivos commutandos.</i> | 8. <i>De captivis commutandis,</i>
Respecting exchanging captives. |

113. When the gerund is the subject of the verb *est*, and governs the dative, it implies necessity, and is variously translated into the English idiom, as the tense of the verb requires, (§ 147,) ; as,

*Latin Idiom.**English Idiom.*

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <i>Legendum est mihi,</i>
Reading is to me; i. e., | I must read; I ought to read;
I should read. |
| 2. <i>Legendum erat (fuit) mihi.</i>
Reading was to me; | I had to read; I ought to have
read; I should have read. |
| 3. <i>Legendum fuerat mihi,</i>
Reading had been to me; | I had been obliged to read. |
| 4. <i>Legendum erit mihi,</i>
Reading will be to me; | I will have to read; It will be
necessary for me to read. |
| 5. <i>Dicit legendum esse mihi.</i>
He says that reading is to me; | He says that I must read—
ought to read—should read. |
| 6. <i>Dicit legendum fuisse mihi,</i>
He says that reading was to me; | He says that I had to read—
ought to—or should—have
read. |

Obs. The dative is frequently omitted, and generally when it denotes persons or things, in a general or indefinite

sense. In such cases, *homīni*, *hominībus*, *nobis*, or the like, must be supplied ; as,

7. *Vivendum est recte* (*scil. homini-* Living honestly is, viz : to men ;
bus,) i. e., men ought to live hon-
estly.
8. *Dicit vivendum esse recte*, (*scil. He says that living honestly is,*
homini,) viz: to a man; i. e., a man
ought to live honestly.

Supines.

114. The Supines are rendered without variation, as in the paradigm, and under the rules, (§ 148,) ; as,

1. *Abiit deambulatum*, He has gone to walk.
2. *Facile dictu*, Easy to tell, or to be told.

Passive Voice.

115. The passive voice, in the indicative mood, is translated as in the paradigms. The subjunctive mood is subject to all the variety of construction and translation used in the active voice, Nos. 74–84, acting on the verb *to be*, which as an auxiliary with the perfect participle, makes up the passive form of the verb in English.

In the compound tenses, (§ 53, 3,) when two or more verbs in a sentence are in the same tense, and have the same nominative, or are in the same construction, the verb *sum* is commonly expressed with the last and understood to the rest, as in the following Ex. 1. But when the nominative is changed, the verb “to be” should be repeated as in Ex. 2.

1. *Nisus a Minōe victus et occisus* Nisus was conquered and killed
est, by Minos.
2. *Tres naves captæ, decem de-* Three ships were taken, ten sunk;
mersæ, duo millia hostium two thousand of the enemy were
capta, tredēcim millia occisa taken, thirteen thousand killed.
sunt.

Passive Voice in a Middle Sense.

116. The Latin passive voice is often used to represent its subject, not as acted upon by another, but as acting on itself, or for itself, or intransitively, by its own impulse ; and so corresponds in sense to the middle voice in Greek. Thus used, it is best translated by the active voice followed by the reflexive pronoun as an object, or by an intransitive

verb expressing the idea intended, (§ 41, Obs. 3.) The following are examples.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. <i>Paludibus abditi sunt,</i> | They concealed themselves in the marshes. |
| 2. <i>Cum omnes in omni genere scelerum volentur,</i> | Since all give themselves up to every kind of wickedness. |
| 3. <i>Fertur in hostes,</i> | Rushes against the enemy. |
| 4. <i>Volutati super poma,</i> | Rolling themselves over the apples. |
| 5. <i>Cingitur armis,</i> | Girds himself with his armor. |
| 6. <i>Sternuntur tumulo,</i> | Throw themselves on the grave. |
| 7. <i>Gallus victus occultatur,</i> | The cock, when conquered, hides himself. |

117. The verb *sum* governing the genitive by R. XII., § 108, may generally be translated by the phrase "belongs to," "is the part," "is the property," &c. See explanation under Rule; as,

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. <i>Est regis,</i> | It belongs to the king. |
| 2. <i>Pecus est Melibæi,</i> | The flock belongs to Melibæus. |
| 3. <i>Prudentia est senectutis,</i> | Prudence is the characteristic of old age. |

118. The verb *sum*, (also *desum*,) in the third person, governing the dative by § 112, Rule II., may generally be translated by the corresponding tenses of the verb "to have," with the Latin dative for its subject, and the Latin subject for its object; as,

	<i>Latin Idiom.</i>	<i>English Idiom.</i>
1. <i>Liber est mihi,</i>	A book is to me,	I have a book.
2. <i>Liber erat mihi,</i>	A book was to me,	I had a book.
3. <i>Liber fuit mihi,</i>	A book was (or has been) to me,	I had, or have had a book.
4. <i>Liber fuerat mihi,</i>	A book had been to me,	I had had a book.
5. <i>Liber erit mihi,</i>	A book will be to me,	I will have a book
6. <i>Liber sunt mihi,</i>	Books are to me,	I have books.
7. <i>Est mihi,</i>	It is to me,	I have it.
8. <i>Liber deest mihi,</i>	A book is not to me,	I have not a book.

119. When a compound verb, rendered by the simple verb and a preposition, is followed by two cases, the simple verb with the immediate object (always in the accusative,) is usually translated first, and then the preposition with the remote object.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Flumen copias transduxit,</i> | He led his forces across the river. |
| 2. <i>Circumdare mœnia opido,</i> | To build walls around the city. |
| 3. <i>Caput dejecit saxo,</i> | He threw the head down from the rock. |

120. An adverb, adverbial phrase, or clause expressing some circumstance in translating, may often be arranged in different situations in a sentence, due regard being paid to the sense and harmony of the whole; thus, *Magna debēmus suscipere dum vires suppētunt*, may be arranged variously for translating, as follows:

1. *Debēmus suscipere magna, dum vires suppētunt*; or,
2. *Dum vires suppētunt, debēmus suscipere magna*; or
3. *Debēmus, dum vires suppētunt, suscipere magna*.

121. The negative conjunction *ne*, is variously rendered *lest*, *lest that*, *that-not*, *not*; and after verbs signifying to *fear*, *forbid*, and the like, it is translated *that*, while *ut* in the same situation, means *that not*.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <i>Ne quis eat,</i> | <i>Lest (or that not) any one may go.</i> |
| 2. <i>Orat ne se perdat,</i> | <i>She entreats that he would not destroy her.</i> |
| 3. <i>Egi ne interessem,</i> | <i>I managed that I should not be present.</i> |
| 4. <i>Dum ne veniat,</i> | <i>Provided he do not come.</i> |
| 5. <i>Respondit ne cogitata quidem latent.</i> | <i>He replied that not even the thoughts are concealed.</i> |
| 6. <i>Vereor ne cadas,</i> | <i>I am afraid that you may fall.</i> |
| 7. <i>Timui ut veniret,</i> | <i>I feared that he would not come.</i> |

Note 1. But when the fear expressed, refers to such things as we wish, *ne* means *that-not*; as, *Paves ne ducas illam*, You are afraid *that* you do *not* get her to wife.

Ne, after a command implying a negative, or prohibition, is often omitted; as, *cave titūbes*, take care *that* you do *not* stumble.

Note 2. *Ne quidem*, (always separate,) is an emphatic negative, and has the emphatic word between; as, *ne hoc quidem*, not even *this*; *ne tum quidem*, not even *then*.

122. When a verb is translated into English by the aid of an auxiliary, an adverb, or clause modifying it, will often have to be placed *between* the auxiliary and the verb, (Eng. Gr. § 74.); as,

1. *Dixit ne ob hoc alios con-* He said that we should not *on this*
temnāmus, *account* despise others.

123. Some prepositions are variously translated according to the meaning of the words, or the case with which they are connected; thus,

1. *In* followed by an accusative, means *to, into, towards, for, against, &c.*, (§ 136, R. L.)
2. *In*, followed by the ablative, means *in, upon, among, in, in the case of*, (§ 136, R. LI.)
3. *Inter*, referring to *two*, means *between*; to more than two, *among*
4. *Sub* means *under, at the foot of, close up to.*
5. *Præ* means *before. in comparison of*;—sometimes, *more than.*

124. When the following conjunctions, adjectives, and adverbial particles, are placed, one before each of two successive words or clauses, the first is commonly translated differently from the second, and usually in the following manner, (§149, Obs. 5.)

1. <i>Et</i>	— <i>et,</i>	Both	— and.
2. <i>Que</i>	— <i>que,</i>	Both	— and.
3. <i>Aut, vel,</i>	} — <i>aut, vel,</i>	Either	— or.
<i>sive,</i>			
4. <i>Nec</i>	— <i>nec,</i>	Neither	— nor.
5. <i>Neque</i>	— <i>neque,</i>		
6. <i>Sive, seu</i>	— <i>sive, seu,</i>	Whether	— or.
7. <i>Tum</i>	— <i>tum,</i>	} Not only	— but also.
8. <i>Cùm or quum</i>	— <i>tum,</i>	} Not only	— but also.
9. <i>Jam</i>	— <i>jam,</i>	} Now	— then.
10. <i>Nunc</i>	— <i>nunc,</i>		
		} At one time	— at another.
11. <i>Simul</i>	— <i>simul,</i>	} No sooner	— than.
		} At one time	— at another.
12. <i>Modo, alias</i>	— <i>modo, alias,</i>		

Corresponding Conjunctive Terms.

13. <i>Ne</i>	— <i>an,</i>	Whether	— or.
14. <i>Utrum</i>	— <i>an,</i>	Whether	— or.
15. <i>Ita, sic, tam, adeo</i>	— <i>ut,</i>	So	— that; so — as.
16. <i>Talis, tantus</i>	— <i>ut,</i>	Such, so great	— that.
17. <i>Is, ejusmodi</i>	— <i>ut,</i>	Such, of such a kind	— that.
18. <i>Simul</i>	— <i>ac, or atque,</i>	As soon	— as.
19. <i>Tamdiu</i>	— <i>quamdiu</i>	As long	— as.
20. <i>Ut</i>	— <i>sic,</i>	As	— so.

Ne is frequently omitted with the first word or clause, and must be supplied when *an* stands with the second; as,

21. *Rectè an perpëram,* (Whether) right or wrong.

Preliminary Suggestions and Explanations.

1. There can be no pleasure either to the teacher or pupil in reciting, unless the lesson is thoroughly prepared. Pupils who are anxious to go over a great space in a short time should remember that a short lesson well prepared, is vastly more profitable than a long one ill prepared. Nothing is more injurious than superficial learning. *Festina lentè.* Hence,

2. No lesson should be assigned longer than can be thoroughly got by all the class. And no lesson should be allowed to pass, unless it is thoroughly prepared.

3. Every word, at first, should be looked out in the vocabulary or dictionary, and its primary meaning, at least, fixed in the memory. And if more meanings than one are given, the pupil should try which will answer best in the sentence he is reading. Nor should he pass to another till he know all about this one—its class, gender, declension, &c., as directed Gr. § 153. And if he forget, he should look it out again, and if necessary, again, till he know it thoroughly.

4. Frequent and accurate reviews of the portion previously studied, are of great importance. This is the best way to fix permanently in the memory, the acquisitions made.

5. Every instance of false quantity, either in reading or parsing, should be instantly corrected. Bad habits in this particular are easily formed, and, if ever, are corrected with great difficulty. If proper attention has been paid to this in going through the grammar, there will be less difficulty now. In order to assist in this, the pupil should commit to memory and apply the few following

General Rules for the Quantity of Syllables.

1. A vowel before another vowel is short; as, *via, deus.*

2. A vowel before two consonants, or a double consonant is long by position; as, *arma, fallo, axis.*

3. A vowel before a mute and a liquid, (*l* and *r*,) is common; i. e. either long or short; as, *volūcris*, or *volūcris*.

4. A diphthong is always long; as, *Cæsar, aurum.*

Note. In this work, when the quantity of the penult is determined by any of these rules, it is not marked; otherwise it is marked.

6. The pupil should never satisfy himself with being able to read and translate his lesson, or even to parse it *tolerably*, but should try to understand the construction of every word, and the connection and dependence of every part. And moreover, should hold himself ready, if called upon, to answer such questions as the following, viz:

1. *Questions that may be asked concerning every sentence.*

Has this sentence any connection with the preceding? If so—What is the connecting word? In arranging or construing this sen

tence, which word do you take first?—which next?—which next? &c. Why? (See introduction—directions, &c.) In this sentence, what is the grammatical subject? What is the grammatical predicate? What is the logical subject? What is the logical predicate? Which should be taken first? (§ 152.) In what voice, mood, and tense, is the verb? Why?

2. Questions that may be asked when the words in the sentence render them proper.

Is this sentence simple or compound? If compound—What are the simple sentences composing it? By what words are they connected? Analyze the whole and each part, (§ 152.) Is this word simple or compound. If compound—Of what is it compounded? What is the meaning of each part? What is the meaning of the compound? Form other compounds and tell their meaning. Is this word primitive or derivative? If derivative—From what is it derived? What is its primary meaning? What is its meaning here? (If different)—How came it to have this meaning? What English words are derived from it? Change the verb, if active, into passive, and express the same idea—If passive, change it into the active, and express the same idea. Change the verb into different tenses, &c.

Nouns. How do you know this word to be a noun? Proper? or common? Why? In what case? Why? For what purpose is the nominative used? Is it the subject or predicate here? For what purpose is the genitive commonly used?—the dative?—the accusative?—the vocative?—the ablative? For what purpose is it used, and by what is it governed here?

Adjectives. How do you know this word to be an adjective? What noun or pronoun does it qualify or limit here? Is it compared? Why? Why not? (If a numeral)—To what class does it belong?

Pronouns. How do you know this to be a pronoun? To what class of pronouns does it belong? (If used substantively)—Instead of what noun does it here stand? (If adjectively)—With what noun does it agree? (If a relative)—What is its antecedent?

Verbs. How do you know this word to be a verb? Of what class? In what mood, tense, number, person? For what purpose is the indicative mood used?—the subjunctive?—the imperative?—the infinitive? For what purpose is it used here? For what purpose is the present tense used?—the imperfect?—the perfect definite?—indefinite?—the pluperfect?—the future?—the future-perfect?

From what point is the time of the infinitive mood reckoned? (§ 47.) How is the present infinitive translated after a verb denoting present time?—past time?—future time? How is the perfect translated (the future—the future-perfect) after a verb denoting present time?—past time?—future time? (§ 47.) In what mood is the leading verb in oblique narration? (§ 141, R. VI. Exp.) In what mood are verbs in dependent clauses in oblique narration? (§ 140, 6.) For what purpose is the participle used? How does it become an adjective? How are gerunds used?—supines?

Adverbs, Prepositions, Interjections, Conjunctions.—What is the use of the adverb? What word does it modify here? What is the use of the preposition? Between what words does it show the relation here? What is the use of the interjection? What emotion does it express here? What is the use of the conjunction? What words or sentences does it join here?

7. If the lesson contain names of persons or places, or allusions to events or fables, in history or mythology, or to the manners or customs of any people, let the pupil inquire into them and be ready to tell something respecting them. This however should be only a secondary matter with the beginner, as it properly belongs to a more advanced stage; but still a little attention to it may serve to interest and stimulate him to further research.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCES.

The references at the foot of each page to which a section mark (§) is prefixed, are to the sections and their subdivisions in the Grammar, and are intended chiefly to explain the *construction*.

In the references which have not a section mark prefixed, the first number directs to the corresponding number in the preceding introduction, and the second to the example under that number. Thus, for example, 42, 1, directs to the example, *Dignus qui amētur*, (p. 23,) and shows how the words *qui amētur*, in that, and all similar constructions, are to be translated. The words particularly referred to and intended to be noticed in the reference, are distinguished by being printed in a different character. These references are intended to explain *particular phrases* and *idioms*, and to give an example of the mode of translating them. This will be found a more valuable aid in translating than notes, as it reduces the idioms of the language to a sort of system, with every part of which the attentive pupil will soon become familiar.

In many cases there is a reference both to the Grammar and to the Introduction. All of these should be carefully looked out and applied.

In the references to the Rules of Syntax in the Grammar, if there is only one Rule in the section, it is indicated simply by the letter R.; if there are more than one, the number of the Rule is annexed.

Exp. refers to the Explanation under the rule. Words to be supplied are indicated by the syllable "Sup." for "supply," prefixed.

INTRODUCTORY EXERCISES.

Substantives, Adjectives, and Adjective Pronouns.

Decline the following adjectives and substantives separately—then together—translate them in each case and number. (See Nos. 3 and 14.) Tell the case and number here, and translate them. Give the rule for their agreement (§ 98.) Show how they agree.

Bonus vir. Ingenui puēri. Prima hora. Summum bonum. In omnibus terris. In toto orbe. Decimo anno ætātis (No. 11.) Meliōris naturæ. Præsens pericūlum. Muliebri habitu. Ad quintum diem. Fugāces anni. Breve tempus. Altus mons. Arbor altissima.

Omnibus viris. Primo anno. Præsente tempore. Meliōre habitu. Ad omnem ætātem. Summi pericūli. Totum annum. Brevis ætātis. Fugāces horæ. Omnibus temporibus. Mediâ nocte (No. 17.) Ultima via. Ad imam vallem.

Ille dies. Hoc tempore. Ipsi fontes. Tuum nomen. Hic caper. Ista carmina. Lupus ipse. His montibus. Re ipsâ. Ex tuis libris. Ad hunc ignem. Tua facta. Carminibus nostris. Hoc apri setōsi caput. Pater noster. Eōdem tempore.

The Verb and its Nominative. (§ 94, 7.)

Translate each noun or pronoun according to its number and case; and each verb according to its voice, mood, tense, number, and person. Parse each word as directed, § 153, and show how the verb agrees with its nominative, according to § 101, Rule IV.

Indicative Mood.

Present. Amo.* Amāmus. Legimus. Ventus spirat.

* The nominatives of the first and second person, *ego, tu, nos, vos*, are usually omitted (§ 101, Obs. 1.)

Domīnus jubet. Servus paret. Tempus fugit. Aves volant. Bonus homo amātur. Stella vidētur. Nos monēmus. Ignis urit. Luna lucet. Homīnes dormiunt.

2. *Imperfect.* Monebāmus. Rex regēbat. Vigil vocābat. Canis custodiēbat. Sol occidēbat. Stellae videbantur. Camēli currēbant. Equus hinniēbat. Boni homīnes amabantur.

3. *Perfect.* Nos amavimus. Illi monuērunt. Domīnus jussit. Servus paruit. Homīnes docuērunt. Scripsistis. Arbōres crevērunt. Venisti. Amāvi.

4. *Pluperfect.* Sol occidērat. Hostes fugērant. Puēri legērant. Vos viderātis. Tu scripsēras. Ille bibērat. Amāti erāmus. Monitus eram. Aves volavērant. Illi jussērant. Vos legerātis. Illi docuērant.

5. *Future.* Scribēmus. Amabitis. Umbra fugiet. Viātor cantābit. Erīmus. Uret ignis. Deus dabit. Tempōra venient. Illi monēbunt. Nos monebīmur.

6. *Future-Perfect.* Amavēro. Hannībal vicērit. Nos venerīmus. Moniti erīmus. Hora fugērit. Docuēro. Risēris. Pomum cecidērit. Ambulaverīmus. Legēro.

- *Subjunctive Mood.*

1. *Present.* Canis latret. Sim. Amēmus. Ager arētur. Vos videātis. Tempus fugiat. Luna luceat. Ventus spiret. Dormiāmus. Ille capiātur. Illi equi currant.

2. *Imperfect.* Capērem. Monerēmus. Puēri legērent. Sol lucēret. Luna occidēret. Illi amārent. Philomēla cantāret. Amor vincēret. Amarēmur.

3. *Perfect.* Misērim. Duxerīmus. Si deus dedērit. Quum hiems venērit. Nos fuerīmus. Miles pugnāvērit. Domus aedificāta fuērit. Sol occidērit. Vos amiserītis. Monuerīmus. Illi cepērint.

4. *Pluperfect.* Fuissēmus. Bella finīta essent. Ama-

vissem. Mercatōres venissent. Poma pependissent. Vos vendidissētis. Risissem. Illi mansissent. Puēri scripsissent. Fuissem. Litēra scripta essent.

Imperative Mood.

Ama. Manēto. Regunto. Avis volāto. Canes latranto. Scribe. Illi scribunto. Time. Currīto. Auditōte. Tene. Faciunto. Amāte. Amanto. Litēra leguntor. Dies abīto.

Miscellaneous Exercises.

Ego eram. Sylva stabat. Musa canēbat. Nox erat. Dormiēbas. Arma sonābant. Ego vidēbo. Tempus erit. Rura manēbunt. Troja fuit. Prata bibērunt. Non jurāvi. Umbra fugērat. Cicēro scripsērat. Cæsar vicit. Surge. Legīto. Studēte. Disce aut discēde. Vox audītur. Præmia dentur. Bellum parabitur. Hostes capti essent. Portæ panduntur. Verba legebantur. Leges datæ sunt. Puēri ducuntur. Tempōra mutantur, et nos mutāmur.

Transitive Verbs and their Object.

Translate and parse as in the preceding. Point out the *subject* of the verb, i. e. the person or thing that *acts*. Point out the *object* of the verb, i. e. the person or thing acted upon. State what case it is in, and give the rule.

Audīvi sonum. Hi puēri legunt Homērum. Cæsar vicit Galliam. Vidi patrem (11.) Romāni bella parābant. Vicērunt hostes. Vulpes vidērat leonem. Pavo explīcat pennas (No. 11.) Canis arcēbat boves. Accipīter rapuit lusciniā. Boni mortem non timent. Bacchus duxit exercītum in Indiam. Scipio delēvit Carthāgīnem. Mummius cepit Corinthum. Divitiæ non semper felicitātem præstant.

Verbs modified by Adverbs

Pugnat bene. Veniēbant celerīter. Pugnātum est acrīter. Res prospĕrē gestæ sunt. Corvus forte repĕrit caseum. Libenter bonas artes sequĕre. Forte errāvit, fortasse erravĕrit. Gallīna quotidie ovum parit. Semper esto parātus. Nunquam dice mendacium. Icitò, statim revertē. Egredior mane. Elephanti maxīmē odērunt murem; gregātīm ingrediuntur.

Prepositions and their Cases.

Sub solem. Infra lunam. In urbem venit. In urbe habitat. Sedēbat in loco aprīco. E sylva rediit. Trans Tibĕrim natat. Ex illo die Cæsar tendit in Galliam. In rus abiit. Niōbe locūta est in Apollīnem et Diānam. Flumīna in mare currunt. In forum descendit. In aureo sæcūlo flores nascebantur sine semīne. Hannībal bellum in Italiā gessit.

SIMPLE SENTENCES.

General Remarks

1. A simple sentence consists of two parts; the subject, or thing spoken of, and the predicate, or that which is affirmed of the subject, § 152. In the natural order the subject is translated first, and the predicate last.

2. Nouns and pronouns, either in the subject or predicate, may be limited by nouns in apposition—by nouns in the genitive case, and by adjectives and their regimen.*

3. Verbs belong to the predicate, and are limited by the noun or pronoun governed by them as their object, by adverbs and adverbial phrases.

4. Both subject and predicate may be further modified and limited by circumstances of time, place, manner, &c., by a preposition and its regimen, or by a dependent clause or phrase connected by a relative or connective term;—and all these should occupy that place in the sentence in which their effect will be best perceived, and the meaning of the whole sentence be most clearly exhibited.

N. B. Before proceeding with the following sentences, the pupil should now be made perfectly familiar with § 152 of the Grammar, and commit to memory, so thoroughly as to have always ready at hand the "directions for beginners," p. 270, and the Rules for constructing, p. 271. This being done, these rules should be applied in the analysis of every sentence for some time, till the exercise becomes perfectly familiar and easy. This requires some attention on the part both of teacher and pupil for a short time at first, and the quantity read will necessarily be small; but both will be rewarded tenfold for this labor by the ease, rapidity and certainty with which the pupil, even without the aid of his teacher, will soon analyze and translate the most intricate sentences. Let the trial be properly made, and success is certain.

* By "regimen," is meant the noun or pronoun governed by any word. Thus in the phrases, *Amor patriæ*, *avidus gloriæ*, *ama deum*, *ad patrem*, the words *patriæ*, *gloriæ*, *deum*, *patrem*, are the regimen of *Amor*, *avidus*, *ama*, *ad*, respectively.

1. *Subject and Predicate.*

The *subject* or thing spoken of, before a finite verb, is always in the nominative case, and has a verb agreeing with it by R. IV

The *predicate*, or the thing affirmed or denied of the subject, is usually placed after it, and is expressed two ways, as follows :

1. The predicate consists of a *noun*, an *adjective*, or a *participle*, in the same case with the subject, and connected with it by an intransitive verb, or passive verb of naming, appointing, &c., called the *copula*. In all such sentences the predicate word, if a noun, comes under R. V ;—if an adjective or participle, it agrees with the subject, and comes under R. II. (See § 103, Obs. 2;) or

2. The predicate consists of a verb, either alone or with its limiting or modifying words.

1. *The Predicate a Noun.*

Eurōpa est *Peninsŭla*.^a Tu eris *rex*.^a Plurīmæ^b stellæ sunt *soles*.^a Boni puĕri egregii *virī*^a fient. Castor et Pollux erant^c *fratres*.^a Ego sum *discipŭlus*.^a Cicĕro factus est *consul*.^a Ego salŭtor *poĕta*.^a

2. *Predicate an Adjective or Participle.*

Terra est *rotunda*.^d Vita *brevis*^d est. Vera amicitia est *sempiterna*.^d Fames et sitis sunt^e *molestæ*.^d Nemo semper *felix*^d est. Non omnes milĭtes sunt *fortes*.^d Mundi *innumerabĭles* sunt.^d Nemo nimium *beātus*^d est. Avārus^e nunquam est *contentus*.^d Pater *reversŭrus*^d est. Virtus *laudanda*,^f ebrietas *vitanda* est.

3. *The Predicate a Verb, &c.—Active Voice.*

Elephanti semper gregātim *ambŭlant*.^g Cornĭces *ambŭlant*,^g passĕres et merŭlæ *saliunt*;^g perdĭces *currunt*;^g plurīmæ^h etiam *nidificant*.

Democrĭtus *explicat*^g cur ante lucem galli canunt.^g Etiam infantes *somniant*.^g Parvæ res *crescunt*.^g

^a § 103, R.^d § 103, Obs. 2.^g § 101, R. IV.^b 24, and § 25.^e 19, 1.^h 19, Sup. *aves*.^c § 102, R. I.^f 108. 1.

4. *Passive Voice.*

Oves non ubique *tondentur*.^a

In Indiâ^b *gignuntur* maxîma animalia.

In Africâ^b nec cervi, nec apri, nec ursi *inveniuntur*.^a

In Syriâ^b nigri leones *reperiuntur*.

Apud Românos mortui^c plerumque *cremabantur*.

Fortes^c *laudabuntur*, ignâvi^c *vituperabuntur*.

Littĕræ a Phœnicibus *inventæ*^d *sunt*.

Carthāgo, Corinthus, Numantia, et multæ aliæ urbes
a Românis *eversæ sunt*.

5. *Deponent Verbs.*

Formicæ etiam noctu *operantur*.^e

Ursi interdum bipēdes^f *ingrediuntur*.

Aquilæ semper solæ^f *prædantur*.

Apud Æthiopes^g maxîmi elephantum in silvis^b *vagantur*.

Sturni et psittāci humanas voces^h *imitantur*.

6. *The Accusative after Transitive Verbs, Active Voice,
and Transitive Deponents.*

*Diem*ⁱ *perdidi*. Terra *parit flores*.ⁱ

*Crocodilus ova*ⁱ *parit*. *Elephantus odit murem*ⁱ *et*^j
suem.ⁱ

Camēli diu sitim^k *tolĕrant*.

*Lanæ nigræ nullum colorem*ⁱ *bibunt*.

*Senes minimè sentiunt morbos*ⁱ *contagiōsos*.

*Cervi cornua*ⁱ *sua quotannis amittunt*.

*Ceres frumentum*ⁱ *invēnit*; *Bacchus*^l *vinum*; ⁱ *Mercurius*^l *littĕras*.ⁱ

^a § 101, R. IV.

^e § 72.

ⁱ § 116, R. XX.

^b § 136, R. LI.

^f § 98, Obs. 10.

^j § 149, R.

^c 19, 1.

^g § 136, R. XLVIII.

^k § 15, 1.

^d § 44, III. Note.

^h § 116, R. I.

^l § 101, Obs. 4.

Canes soli ^a *domīnos* ^b *suos* bene novēre, soli *nomīna sua* agnoscunt.

Hystrix *aculeos* ^h longè jaculātur.

Sturni et ^c *psittāci* *humānas voces* ^h imitantur.

Miltiādes *Athēnas* ^b *totamque Græciam* liberāvit.

The Genitive.

The genitive is used to limit the signification of the word which governs it, by connecting with that word the idea of origin, property, or possession, § 105. It is commonly governed,

1st. By substantives, § 106, Rules VI., VII., and VIII.

2d. By adjectives, § 107, viz: verbals, partitives, and adjectives of plenty or want; Rules IX., X., XI.

3d. By verbs. § 108. Rules XII.; XIII., XIV.; also, Rules XXVII., XXVIII., § 126. R. I.; & II., § 113, Exc. I. & II. See also § 95, 7, 4th, and 5th.

7. The Genitive governed by Substantives.

Crescit amor *nummi*.^d

Infinīta^f est multitūdo *morbōrum*.^d

Litterārum ^d usus est antiquissīmus.^f

Asia et ^c *Afrīca* greges ^b *ferōrum asinōrum* alit.^g

Magna^f est *linguārum* inter homīnesⁱ variētas.

Innumerabilia^f sunt *mortis* ^d signa, *salūtis* ^j paucissīma.^f

Cyrus *omnium* in exercītu ^k suo *militum* ^d nomīna ^b tenēbat.

Canis vestigia ^h *ferārum* ^d diligentissīmè scrutātur.

Nemo non benignus est *sui* ^d iudex.^e

Leōnum ^d *anīmi* ^d index ^e cauda est.

8. Genitive governed by Adjectives.

Semper *fragilitātis* ^l *humānæ* sis memor.^f

^a 16, 4.

^b § 116, R. XX.

^c § 149, R.

^d § 106, R. VI.

^e § 103, R. V.

^f § 103, Obs. 2.

^g § 102, R. I.

^h § 116, R. I.

ⁱ § 136, R. XLVIII

^j § 106, Obs. 3.

^k § 136, R. LI.

^l § 107, R. IX.

Elephanti *frigōris*^a impatientes^b sunt.

Stultissīma^c *animalium*^d sunt lanāta.^b

Velocissimum^e *omnium animalium*^d est delphīnus.

Stultōrum^d neque quisquam beātus^b est.

Gallōrum^d *omnium* fortissīmi^b sunt Belgæ.

9. Genitive governed by Verbs.

Omnia^e erant *hostium*.^f Hoc^e non *nostri moris*^f est.

Miserēre *nostri*.^g Amīci^f est recordāri *amicōrum*.^j

Platōnem *magni*^h æstīmo, sed Socrātem *pluris*.^h Monuisti me *diei*ⁱ *natālis*. *Bonōrum*^f est *injuriārum*^j obliuisci, et *beneficii*^j recordāri. *Stulti*^f est dicēre^k "non putāram." Est^l *magni labōris*^f multum scribēre.^k

The Dative.

The dative denotes the remote object to which any thing is done or given, or that to which any quality, action, or state tends or refers, without directly acting upon it, and is governed chiefly,

1. By substantives, § 110.

2. By adjectives, § 111.

3. By verbs, § 112, 123, and 126; R. III. and R. XXXIII.

10. The Dative governed by Substantives and Adjectives.

Clodius semper *virtutibus*^m *hostis*ⁿ erat.

Vir bonus *amicis*^m et *patriæ*^o decusⁿ est.

Nox *somno*^p *opportūna*^b est.

Nero primò *bonis*^m amīcus,ⁿ et *studio*^p *musārum*^q deditus^b fuit; sed postea *monitoribus*^p asper et irātus fuit, *genēri*^p *humāno* infestus, *omnibus*^r inimīcus, *diis* invīsus, et multa *illi*^p adversa fuērunt.

^a § 107, R. IX.

^g § 108, R. XIII.

^m § 110, R.

^b § 103, Obs. 2.

^h § 122, R. XXVIII.

ⁿ § 103, R. V.

^c 21, & R. X. Exp.

ⁱ § 122, R. XXVII.

^o § 149, R.

^d § 107, R. X.

^j § 108, R. XIV.

^p § 111, R.

^e 19, 4.

^k § 144, R. LVI.

^q § 106, R. VI

^f § 108, R. XII.

^l 51, 1

^r § 19, 1

Æquus cunctis^a et benignus esto, paucis^a familiāris, hostibus^b mitis, et nemini molestus; sic omnibus^a carus eris, et invīsus nulli.^b

Asino^b segni nullum onus gratum, et puēro^b ignāvo omnis labor molestus est.

11. *The Dative governed by Verbs.*

Natūra animalibus^c varia tegumenta^d tribuit, testas,^d coria, spinas, villos, setas, pennas, squamas.

Homīni^e soli^f avaritia et^g ambitio data^h est.

Leōniⁱ vis summa est^j in pectōre.

Antiquissimis hominibusⁱ specus erant^k pro domibus.^l

Nulli animāliⁱ memoria major est, quān canis.^g

Gallinacei leonibus^m terrōri^m sunt.

Homīni^e plurīma ex homīne^l fiuntⁿ mala.

Homo furiōsus ne libēris^o quidem suis^p parcit.

Via mali^q omnibus^r semper vitanda^s est.

The Accusative.

The accusative is used for the most part to express the object of a transitive active verb, or of some relation, and is governed,

1. By transitive verbs in the active voice, or by transitive dependent verbs, No. 6. 2. By prepositions.

12. *The Accusative governed by Prepositions.*

Camēlus naturāle odium adversū equos^t gerit.

Pictæ vestes jam apud Homērum^t commemorantur.

Multa animalia congregantur et contra alia^u dimīcant.

^a 19, 1.	ⁱ § 112, R. II.	^q § 106, R. VI.
^b § 111, R.	^j 118, 1.	^r 5, 2, and 19, 1.
^c § 123, R.	^k 118, 2.	^s 108, 1, and
^d § 116, R. XX	^l § 136, R. XLIX.	§ 103, Obs. 2.
^e § 126, R. III	^m § 114, R.	^t § 136, R. XLVIII
^f 16, 4.	ⁿ § 83, Obs. 3.	^u § 19, 4, and
^g § 149, R.	^o § 112, R. V. & 7, 2.	§ 136, R. XLVIII
^h § 44, III. Note.	^p 30, 1.	

Hippopotămus segētes circa *Nilum*^a depascitur.
 Apud *Romānos*^a mortui plerumque cremabantur.
 Inter *omnes bestias*^a simia homīni^b simillīma est.

The Ablative.

The ablative generally denotes that from which something is separated or taken, or by or with which something is done or exists. It is governed,

1. By nouns, § 118, or adjectives, §§ 107, 119, 120.
2. By verbs, § 121, R. XXV., and XXVI. § 125, R. XXXVI., and § 126, R. V.
3. By prepositions.
4. It is used to express various circumstances, § 11, 5th & 6th.

13. The Ablative governed by Nouns and Adjectives.

Gratiâ^e opus est nobis^d *tuâ*, *tuâque auctoritatē*^e.
 Nunc *viribus*^e opus est vobis,^d nunc prudenti consilio.
 Reperiuntur interdum cervi *candīdo colōre*^f.
Catilīna nobili genēre^g natus erat, *magnâ vi*^f et anī-
 mi^h et corpōris,^e sed *ingenio*^f *malo pravō*que.
 Anīmus per somnum est *sensibus*ⁱ et *curis*^e vacuus.
 Est philosophia *paucis contenta iudiciibus*^g.
 Nihil video in *Sullâ odio*^g dignum, *miseri cordiâ*^g dig-
 na multa. *Natūra parvo*^g contenta est.

14. The Ablative governed by Verbs

Leænae jubâ^j carent. *Leōnes facilè per triduum cibo*^j
 carent.

Elephanti maxīmè amnibus^k gaudent.

Apes tinnitu^k æris gaudent.

Numīdæ plerumque lacte^l et *ferinâ carne*^m vescuntur.

^a § 136, R. XLVIII. ^f § 106, R. VII, & ^j § 121, R. XXV.

^b § 111, R. 6, 1. ^k § 121, Obs. 2.

^c § 118, R. and 6, 5, ^g § 119, R. ^l § 121, R. XXVI.

^d § 112, R. II. ^h § 106, R. VI. ^m § 14, 5, and (1.)

^e § 149, R. and Exp. ⁱ § 107, R. XI.

Plurimis bonis^a fruimur atque utimur.^b

Hispania viris,^c *equis, ferro, plumbo, ære, argento, aurōque* abundat.

15. *The Ablative governed by Prepositions.*

Quidam homines nati sunt cum *dentibus*.^d

Xerxes cum *paucissimis militibus*^d ex *Græciâ*^d aufugit.

Lucius Metellus primus^e elephantos ex *primo Punico bello*^d duxit in *triumpho*.

Cantabit vacuus coram *latrone*^d viator.

Sidera ab *ortu* ad *occasum* commeant.

Britannia a *Phœnicibus* inventa^f est.

Apes sine *rege* esse non possunt.

Infans nihil sine *aliênâ ope* potest.

Dulce^g est^h pro *patriâ* mori.ⁱ

Venenum aliquando pro *remedio* fuit.

Litteræ a *Phœnicibus* inventæ^f sunt.

16. *The Accusative and Ablative with In and Sub, § 136, R. L. and LI.*

Aquilæ nidificant^j in *rupibus* et *arboribus*.

Coccyx semper parit in *aliênis nidis*.

In *senectute* hebescunt^k sensus; visus, auditus debilitatur.^l

In *Indiâ* gignuntur maxîma animalia.

Hyænæ plurimæ in *Africâ* gignuntur.

In *Africâ*, nec^m cervi, nec apri, nec ursi reperiuntur.

In *Syriâ* nigri leones reperiuntur.

^a § 121, R. XXVI.

^f § 44, III., Note.

^k § 88, 2.

^b § 149, R. and Exp.

^g § 98, Obs. 6.

^l § 102, Obs. 1.

^c § 121, R. XXV.

^h 51, 1.

^m § 149, Obs. 5, and

^d § 136, R. XLIX.

ⁱ § 144, R. LVI.

124, 4.

^e § 98, Obs. 10.

^j § 44, I., 1.

Serus in *cælum* redeas.^a

Victi Persæ in *naves* confugērunt.

Numa Pompilius annum in *duodēcim menses* distribuit.

Pontius Thelesīnus Romānos sub *jugum* misit.

Gallia sub *septentrionibus* posīta est.

17. *The Ablative used to express various circumstances without a Preposition.*

The circumstances commonly denoted by the ablative without a preposition, are *Respect wherein*, § 128; *Cause, manner, means or instrument*, § 129; *Place*, § 130; *Time*, § 131; *Measure*, § 132; *Price*, § 133.

Apri in morbis sibi^b medentur *hedērâ*.^c

Pyrrhus rex^d *tactu*^e pollicis in dextro pede lienōsis^e medebātur.

Oleo insecta exanimantur.

Feræ domantur *fame* atque *verberibus*.

Anacreon poëta^d *acīno*^e uvæ passæ exstinctus est.

Crocodilus *pelle*^e *durissimâ* contra omnes ictus munītur.

In Africâ elephantī capiuntur *foveis*.^e

Elephantī spirant, bibunt, odorantur *proboscide*.^e

Dentes *usu* atteruntur, sed *igne* non cremantur.

Mures Alpīni *binis pedibus* gradiuntur.

Apes *tinnitu* æris convocantur.

Quibusdam in locis^f ansēres bis *anno*^g velluntur.

Color lusciniārum *autumno*^h mutātur.

Hīeme^g ursi in antris dormiunt.

Nemo mortalium *omnibus horis*^h sapit.

Primōres dentes *septīmo mense* gignuntur; *septīmo* iūlem decidunt *anno*.^h

^a § 45, I., 1, and ^c § 129, R.

^f § 136, R. LI.

§ 42, Obs. 4 and 5. ^d § 97, R.

^g § 131, R. XLI.

^b § 112, R. V. & 7, 2. ^e § 112, R. V. & 19, 1.

^h § 131, R. XL.

Antipāter Sidonius, poēta,^a quotannis, *die natāli suo*^b febre corripiebātur.

Æstāte dies sunt longiōres quàm *hiēme*.

Isocrātes orātor unam oratiōnem *viginti talentis*^c vendidit.

Luscinia candīda, *sex sestertiis*^c Romæ venit.

18. Nouns in Apposition.

Plurimi Scythæ, *bellicosissimi homines*,^a lacte^d vescuntur.

Delphīnus, *animal*^a homīni^e *amicum*, cantu^f gaudet.

Carthāgo atque Corinthus, *opulentissimæ urbes*,^g eōdem anno a Romānis eversæ^h sunt.

Quàm brevi temporeⁱ popūli Romāni, omnium gentium *victoris*,^a libertas fracta^h est!

Mithridātem, Ponti *regem*, Tigrānes, *rex Armenius*, excēpit.

Circa Cyllēnen, *montem* in Arcadiâ, merulæ nascuntur.

19. The Infinitive Mood without a Subject.

The infinitive without a subject is usually regarded as the subject of a verb, § 144, R. LVI., or as the object of another verb, R. LVII.; and in this case always expresses an act or state of the subject of the verb that governs it.

In the following, let the pupil state whether the infinitive is the subject or the object of the verb with which it is connected.

Errāre^j est humānum.^k

Turpe^k est beneficium *repetere*.^j

Beneficiis^l gratiam non *referre* etiam turpius est.

Parentes suos non *amāre* est impium.^k

^a § 97, R.

^b § 131, R. XL.

^c § 133, R.

^d § 121, R. XXVI.

^e § 111, R.

^f § 121, Obs. 2.

^g § 97, Obs. 2.

^h § 44, III., Note.

ⁱ § 131, R. XLI.

^j § 144, R. LVI.

^k § 98, Obs. 6.

^l § 123, R.

Te cupio *vidēre*.^a Volui *dormīre*.^a
 Aude *contemnēre*^a opes. Carmīna possūmus *donāre*.
 Potēram *contingēre* ramos.
 Nihil amplius *scribēre* possum.
 Ego cupio ad te *venīre*. *Intelligēre* non possum.
 Cessātor^b *esse* noli. Cur timet flavum Tibērim *tangēre*?
 Philippus volēbat^c *amāri*. Alexander *metui* volēbat.
 Tecum^d *vivēre* amo. Natūram *mutāre* pecunia nescit.
 Benē *ferre* disce magnam fortūnam.
 Angustam pauperiem *pati* puer discat.^e
Dici beātus^b ante obītum nemo debet.
 Æquam memento^f rebus in arduis *servāre* mentem.
 Aurum vestīb^g *intexēre* invēnit rex Attālus.
 Non omnes homīnes æquo amōre^h *complecti* possūmus.
 Illecebras voluptātis *vitāre* debēmus.
 Romæⁱ elephantēs per funes *incedēre* docebantur.

20. *Gerunds*.

Gerunds are construed like substantives, and at the same time govern the case of their own verbs, § 147.

Etiam post malam messem *serendum*^j est.

Omnīb^j aliquando *moriendum*^j est.

Semper *pugnandum*^j est contra cupiditātes et lubidīnem.

Plurīmā^k sunt illecebræ *peccandi*.^l

Artem *scribendi*^l Phœnīces, artem acu *pingendi*^l Phryges invenērunt.

Cupiditas *vivendi* nunquam immensa^b esse debet.

^a § 144, R. LVII.

§ 42, Obs. 5.

^j § 147, R. LXI., &

^b § 103, Obs. 6.

^f § 84, 2.

Obs. 1.

^c § 44, II., 1.

^g § 123, R.

^k § 103, Obs. 2.

^d § 90, 2.

^h § 129, R.

^l § 147, Obs. 2.

^e § 45, I. 1, and

ⁱ § 130, 1, & 4, 1.

Honestissīma est contentio beneficiis^a beneficia *vincendi*.

Homo natūrā^a est cupidus nova semper *videndi* et *audiendi*.

Libri sunt inutilēs ignāro^b *legendi*.

Olim calāmus adhibebātur *scribendo*.^c

Aqua marīna inutilis est *bibendo*.

Culex habet telum et^d *fodiendo* et *sorbendo* idoneum.

Non omnes æqualīter ad *discendum*^e proni sumus.

Simiæ catūlos sæpe *complectendo*^f necant.

Beneficia *exprobrando*^f corrumpīmus.

Amīcus amīcum semper aliqūā re^a *juvābit*, aut re, aut consilio aut *consolando*^f certē.

21. Gerundives.

Gerundives are participles in *du*, with the sense of the gerund, and agreeing in gender, number, and case, with their nouns, § 49.7, and § 147, R. LXII.

Inītum est consilium urbis *delendæ*,^g civium *trucidandōrum*,^g nomīnis Romāni *exstinguendi*.^g

Puer par est *onēri*^h *ferendo*.

Omnes civitātes Græciæ pecuniam ad *classem ædificandam*, et *exercitum comparandum* dedērunt.

Vir bonus, in *malis* aliōrum *amovendis*, seipsum sublēvat.

COMPOUND SENTENCES.

A compound sentence consists of two or more simple sentences connected together by *conjunctions*, *relatives*, or *adverbs*, §§ 149, 99, 140 and 141.

^a § 129, R.

124, 1.

^g § 147, R. LXII, &

^b 19, Sup, *homīni*.

^e § 147, Obs. 4.

112.

^c § 147, Obs. 3.

^f § 147, Obs. 5.

^h § 111, R.

^d § 149, Obs. 5. and

22. *Conjunctions.*

Sol ruit, *et*^a montes umbrantur.

Vir^b bonus *et* prudens dici delector ego.

Immensa est, *finemque*^c potentia Dei non habet.

Accipere^d præstat *quàm*^a facere injuriam.

Rapere *atque* abire semper assuevit lupus.

Semper honos, *nomenque*^c tuum, *laudesque* manebunt.

Sapientem *neque*^e paupertas, *neque* mors, *neque* vincula terrent.

Juno erat Jovis *et*^f soror *et* conjux.

Nox erat, *et* fulgebant luna.

In prælio cita mors venit, *aut* victoria læta.

Marius *et* Sylla civile bellum gesserunt.^g

Leti vis rapuit, *rapietque* gentes.

Non formosus erat, *sed* erat facundus Ulysses.

Si^h divitiæ felicitatem præstant, avaritia prima virtus est.

23. *Adverbs.*

Quoties literas tuas lego, omnem mihiⁱ præteritorum temporum memoriam in mentem revoco.

Magna^j debemus suscipere, *dum* vires suppētunt.

Cervi, *quamdiu* cornibus^k carent, noctu ad pabula procedunt.

Quidam crocodilum,^l *quamdiu* vivat,^m crescereⁿ existimant, vivit autem multos annos.^o

Gloria virtutem, *tanquam* umbra,^p sequitur.

^a § 149, R.

^f 124, 1.

ⁱ § 145, R. LVIII.

^b § 103, Obs. 6.

^g § 102, R. I.

^m § 141, Obs. 8.

^c § 93, Obs. 2.

^h § 140, Obs. 3.

ⁿ 95, 1.

^d § 144, R. LVI., & Obs. 1.

ⁱ § 110, Obs. 1, & 5, 3

^o § 131, R. XLI

^j 19, 4.

^p § 97.

^e § 149, R. & Obs. 1.

^k § 121, R. XXV.

24. *Comparison.*

Comparison is made in two ways, 1st By a conjunction, *quàm*, *ac*, *atque*, connecting the words denoting the things compared in the same case, § 149;—and 2d, By the ablative after the comparative without a conjunction, § 120.

Canes Indīci grandīōres sunt *quàm* cetēri.^a

Nullum malum est vehementius^b et importunius^b *quàm* invidia.^c

Interdum ferārum anīmos mitiōres invenīmus *quàm* homīnum.^d

Latro feræ^e est similior *quàm* homīni.^e

Major est anīmi voluptas *quàm* corpōris.^d

In montibus aēr purior est, et tenuior *quàm* in vallibus.

Comparison without a Conjunction.

Nihil est *clementiā*^f divinius.

Aurum gravius est *argento*.^f

Adāmas durior est *ferro*,^f ferrum durius cetēris *metallis*.

Luna terræ propior est *sole*.

Quid magis est durum *saxo*, quid mollius *aquā* ?

25. *Relative Pronouns.* (§ 99.)

Non omnis *ager*, *qui*^g seritur, fert fruges.

Psittacus, *quem* India mittit, reddit *verba*, *quæ* accēpit.

Achilles, *cujus* res gestas Homēri carmīna celebrant, ad Hellespontum sepultus est.

Myrmecīdes quidam *quadrīgā* fecit ex ebōre, *quam* musca alis^h integēbat.

*Qui*ⁱ bonis non rectè utitur, *ei*^j bona mala fiunt.^k

^a § 149, R. and 19.

^e § 111, R.

ⁱ § 99, Exp. & 43, 1

^b § 103, Obs. 2.

^f § 120, R. and 6, 3.

^j § 126, R. III.

^c § 149, R.

^g § 99, R.

^k § 83, Obs. 3.

^d § 106, Obs. 3.

^h § 129, R.

Beneficium reddit, *qui*^a ejus^b benè memor est.

Grues in itineribus *ducem*, *quem* sequantur,^c elīgunt.

Copias suas Cæsar in proximum collem subduxit, *equitatumque*, *qui* sustinēret^d hostium impētum, misit.

Subjunctive Mood.

The subjunctive mood is used in dependent clauses, connected with the leading clause by conjunctive particles, adverbs, or by the relative pronoun. When it expresses a fact, real or supposed, but not directly asserted or vouched for, it is translated by the English *indicative*. When it expresses a thing as not actual and certain, but only as conditional or contingent, as what *may*, *can*, *might*, or *should* take place, it is translated by the English potential, § 42, II., and § 140, and 141.

26. *The Subjunctive with CUM or QUUM.*

Platea, *cùm* devorātis se *implēvit*^e conchis,^f testas evōmit.

Ceres frumenta invēnit, *cùm* antea homīnes glandibus^g *vescerentur*.^e

Nave^h primusⁱ in Græciam Danāus advēnit, *cùm* antea ratibus^h *navigarētur*.^j

Alexander, rex^k Macedoniæ, *cùm* Thebas cepisset,^l Pindāri vatis^k familiæ^m pepercit.

27. *The Subjunctive after Conjunctive Particles.* (§140.)

Tanta est in Indiâ ubertas soli, *ut* sub unâ ficuⁿ turmæ equitum *condantur*.^o

Ursi per hiēmem tam gravi somno^h premuntur, *ut* ne vulneribus^h quidem *excitentur*.^o

^a § 37, 1st. 3.

^g § 121, R. XXVI.

^l § 140, Obs. 4, and

^b § 107, R. IX.

^h § 129, R.

74, 8.

^c § 141, R. II. & 40, 5

ⁱ § 98, Obs. 10.

^m § 112, R. V.

^d § 141, R. II. & 40, 4.

^j § 85, 3, & § 140,

ⁿ § 136, R. LI.

^e § 140, Obs. 3.

Obs 3.

^o § 140, 1, 1st.

^f § 125, R.

^k § 97, R.

Delphīni tantâ interdum vi e mari exsiliunt, *ut* vela^a navium *transvölent*.^b

In Indiâ serpentes ad tantam magnitudīnem adoleſcunt, *ut* integros *hauriant*^b cervos taurosque.

Fac,^c *ut* homīnes anīmum tuum pluris *faciant*,^d quàm omnia, quæ illis^e tribuere possis.^f

Alexander edixit, *ne* quis ipsum^g præter Apellem *pingēret*.^h

Pythagorēisⁱ interdictum fuit,^j *ne*^k fabis^l *vescerentur*.^h

Ocūli palpebris^m sunt munīti, *ne*ⁿ quid *incīdat*.^h

Nihil ferē tam recondītum est, *quin*^o quærendo^m invenīri *possit*.

Nunquam tam manē egredior, neque tam vespēri domum^p revertor, *quin*^o te in fundo *conspīcer* fodere,^q aut arāre,^q aut aliquid facere.

Xerxes non dubitābat, *quin*^o copiis suis Græcos facīle *superatūrus* esset.^r

28. *The Subjunctive with words expressing an indirect question. (§ 140, 5.)*

Quæritur, unus *ne*^s *sit*^t mundus, an plures.

Disputābant vetēres philosophi, casu^m *ne*^s *factus sit*^t mundus, an mente^m divinâ.

Augustus cum amīcis suis consultābat, *utrūm* imperium *servāret*,^t *an* *deponeret*.

Perpēram quæritur, *num* in amīci gratiam jus violāri *possit*.^t

^a § 136, R, LII.

^b § 140, 1, 1st.

^c § 79, 4.

^d § 140, 1, 3d.

^e § 123, R.

^f § 141, Obs. 8.

^g 32,8.

^h § 137, R. and Exp.

and § 140, 1, 3d.

ⁱ § 126, R. III.

^j 51, 3.

^k 121, 6.

^l § 121, R. XXVI.

^m § 129, R.

ⁿ 121,1.

^o § 140, 3.

^p § 130, 4.

^q 89, 1.

^r § 45, 1.

^s 124, 13.

^t § 140, 5.

Ciconiæ *quonam* e loco *veniant*, aut in *quas* se regiōnes *confērant*, incōmperum est.^a

Quis numerāre potest, *quoties* per totam vitam lacrymas *fuderit*?

29. Subjunctive after the Relative. (§ 141.)

Quis est *qui nesciat*^b quid voluptas sit?^c

Non invenies qui Demosthēnem oratōrem maxīmum esse *neget*.^b

Nemo felix est, *qui eā lege vivat*,^b ut impūnē necāri posset.^d

Cæsar legātos misit, *qui iter cognoscērent*.^e

Sunt *qui amicitiam molestam reddant*.^b

Hos libros non contemno, quippe *qui nunquam legērim*.^f

Verba, *quæ* sententias *indīcent*,^e reperta sunt.

Peccavisse mihi videor,^g *qui a te discessērim*.^h

Decemvīri creāti sunt, *qui civitāti leges scribērent*.^e

Fabricius dixit se desiisse Romānum esse, ex illā die *quā* in potestātem Pænōrum *venisset*.ⁱ

30. The Infinitive with a subject, § 145.

The infinitive with a subject is translated by the Indicative or potential in English. Its subject, which is always in the accusative, is translated in the nominative, and usually has the conjunction *that* before it. It forms a distinct but dependent proposition which, like the infinitive without a subject, forms either the subject or object of the verb on which it depends. (See § 145.)

Aristotēles *tradit*, in Latmo, Cariæ monte, *hospītes a scorpionibus non lēdi, indigēnas interīmi*.^k

^a § 51, 3.

^c § 141, Obs. 2. 4th. ⁱ § 141, R. VI.

^b § 141, R. I.

^f § 141, Obs. 4. ^j § 126, R. III.

^c § 140, 5.

^g 70, 2.

^k 95, 4, & § 145.

^d § 140, 1, 1st.

^h § 141, R. III.

M. Varro narrat, a cunicūlis *suffossum*^a in Hispaniā *oppidum*,^b a talpis in Thessaliā; ab ranis *incōlas*^b urbis in Galliā *pulsos*,^a ab locustis in Africā; ex Gyāro insulā *incōlas*^b a muribus *fugātos*, in Italiā *Amyclas* a serpenti-
bus *delētas esse*.

Observātum est,^c *pestilentiam*^b semper a meridiānis partibus ad occidentem *ire*.^d

Homērus *Pygmæos*^b popūlum ad oceānum, a gruibus *infestāri*^e prodīdit; Aristotēles *eosdem* in cavernis *vivēre*^d narrat.

Postēri aliquando querentur nostrā culpā *mores*^b *eversos esse*.^f

Virgilius per testamentum jussērat *carmīna*^b *sua cremāri*,^g *id*^b Augustus *fiēri*^g vetuit.

Sertorius cervam alēbat candīdam, *quam*^b Hispaniæ gentes *fatidīcam*^b *esse*ⁱ credēbant.

Illustre est inter philosophos nomen Anaxagōræ, *quem*^b *vetēres* nunquam in vitā *risisse*^j ferunt.

31. Participles. (§ 146.)

Participles are usually translated after their nouns, with which they agree in gender, number, and case, in the same manner as the adjectives; and at the same time govern the case of their own verb.

Exempla fortūnæ *variantis*^k sunt innumēra.^h

Galli diem *venientem* cantu nuntiant.

Cecrops urbem^l a se *conditam*^h appellābat Cecropiam.^l

^a § 47, 6, & 97, 4.

^e 95, 4.

ⁱ 90, 2, or 91, 4

^b § 145, R. and Exp.

^f 97, 6.

^j 91, 4.

^c 51, 2, & 94. 1.

^g 96, 12, or 90, 4.

^k 101, 1.

^d 95, 1.

^h § 103. Obs. 2.

^l § 116. Obs. 1.

Augustus primus^a Romæ^b tigrin^c ostendit *mansuefactum*.^d

Gymnosophistæ in Indiâ toto die^e *ferventibus*^d arēnis^f insistunt, Solem^g *intuentes*.

Epimenides puer,^h æstuⁱ et itinere^j fessus,^k septem et quinquaginta annos^e in specu dormivisse dicuntur.

Julius Cæsar simul dictare,^l et *legentem*^m *audire* solēbat.

Leo *prostratis*ⁿ parcit.

Aves aduncos ungues *habentes* carne^o vescuntur, nec unquam congregantur.

Canis venaticus venatorem *comitantem* loroⁱ ad ferarum lustra trahit.

Beneficium non in eo^p consistit, quod datur, sed in ipso *dantis*^m animo.

Struthiocameli Afrîci altitudinem equitis equo^q *insidentis* excēdunt.

Interdum delphini inspecti sunt, *defunctum*^d delphinum *portantes*, et quasi funus *agentes*.

Multa, quæ de infantibus ferarum lacte *nutritis*^k produntur, fabulosa^r videntur.

Homo quidam, lapide *ictus*,^k oblitus est *litēras*;^s alius, ex præalto tecto *lapsus*, matris et affinium nomina dicere non potuit.

L. Siccus Dentatus, centies vicies *præliatus*, quadraginta quinque cicatrices adverso corpore^f habebat, nullam in tergo.

^a § 98, Obs. 10.

^g § 116, R. I.

ⁿ § 112, R. V. & 19, 1

^b § 130, 1, & 4, 1.

^h 13, 2.

^o § 121, R. XXVI

^c § 15, 13.

ⁱ § 129, R.

^p 19, 4.

^d 101, 7, and 8.

^j § 149, R.

^q § 112, R. IV.

^e § 131, R. XLI. and

^k 101, 4.

^r § 103, Obs. 2.

6, 6,

^l § 144, R. LVII.

^s § 108, R. XIV.

^f § 136, Obs. 5, (*in*)

^m 19, 1.

Leōnes *satiāti* innoxii sunt.

Elephantes nemīni^a nocent, nisi *laccēsitr*.

Elephantes amnein^b *transitūri*^c minīmos præmittunt.

Pavo *laudātus*^c *gemmātam* pandit caudam.

Gallus, ab adversario *victus*,^c occultātur^d *silens*, et ser-
vitium patitur.

Leo *vulnerātus*^c percussōrem intellīgit, et in quantā-
libet multitudīne appētit.

Olōres iter *facientes*^c colla impōnunt *præcedentibus*; ^c
fessos duces ad terga recipiunt.

Testudīnes in mari *degentes* conchylis^f vivunt; in ter-
ram *egressæ*,^g herbis.^f

Sarmātæ longinqua itinēra *factūri*,^c inediā pridie præ-
pārant equos, potum exiguum *impertientes*; atque ita lon-
gissīmam viam continuo cursu conficiunt.

Elephanti, equitātu *circumventi*, infirmos aut fessos
vulneratosque in medium agmen recipiunt.

Multos *morientes* cura sepultūræ angit.

Danāus, ex Ægypto in Græciam *adventus*, rex^h Argi-
vōrum factus est.

Alexander, Bucephālo equoⁱ *defuncto*, duxit exequias,
urbemque Bucephālon *appellātam* ejus tumūlo^j circum-
dedit.

P. Catiēnus Plotīnus patrōnum adeò dilexit, ut, heres
omnībus ejus bonis^k *institūtus*,^c in rogum ejus se conji-
cēret^l et concremarētur.^m

^a § 112, R. V.

^b § 136, R. LII.

^c § 146, Obs. 6.

^d 116, 7.

^e § 123, R. & 19.

^f § 121, Obs. 2.

^g 105, 1.

^h § 103, R. & Exp.

ⁱ 9, 1. & § 146, R.

LX.

^j § 123, R. & Obs. 3,

& 119, 2.

^k § 110, Obs. 1.

^l § 140, 1, 1st.

^m § 149, R.

Erinacei *volutāti*^a super poma, humi^b *jacentia*, illa spinis^c *affixa* in cavas arbōres portant.

Indīcum mare testudīnes tantæ magnitudīnis^d alit, ut singulæ tugurio *tegendo*^e sufficiant.^f

Leōnes, senes *facti*, appētunt homīnes, quoniam ad *persequendas* feras vires non suppētunt.

Struthiocamēlis^h ungulæ sunt cervīnisⁱ simīles, *comprehendendis*^j lapidībus utīles, quos^k in fugâ contra *sequentes*^l jaculantur.

32. Ablative Absolute. (§ 146, R. LX.)

Senescente Lunâ^m ostrea tabescēre dicuntur, *crescente eâdem*, gliscunt. Cepe contrâ, *Lunâ deficiente*, revirescēre, *adolescente*, inarescēre dicuntur.

*Geryōne*ⁿ *interemto* Hercūles in Italiam venit.

*Sabīnis*ⁿ *debellātis*, Tarquinius triumphans Romam rediit.

Jasōne^m *Lycio interfecto*, canis, quem habēbat, cibum capēre noluit, inediâque confectus est.

Regis Lysimāchi canis, *domīno*^m accensæ pyræ^c *imposito*, in flammâs se conjēcit.

Nicomēde^m rege *interfecto*, equus ejus vitam finīvit inediâ.

Chilo, unus e septem sapientībus,^o *filio victōre*^p Olympiæ,^q præ gaudio exspirāvit.

^a 116, 4.

^g 112, 7.

Obs. 9.

^b § 130, Obs. 7.

^h § 112, R. II.

ⁿ § 146, Obs. 9, and

^c § 126, R. III.

ⁱ 19, § 106, Obs. 4.

104, 1.

^d § 106, R. VII.

^j 112, 6.

^o § 107, Obs. 8.

^e § 147, Obs. 3, & R.

^k § 116, R. I.

^p § 146, Obs. 10. and

LXII. & § 112,

^l 19, 1.

110, 4.

R. IV. & 112, 6

^m § 146, R. LX, and

^q § 130, 1, & 4, 1.

^f § 140, 1 1st.

FABLES FROM ÆSOP

1. *Accipiter et Columbæ.*

COLUMBÆ milvii metu accipitrem^a rogaverunt,* ut eas^b defendēret.^c Ille^b annuit. At in^d columbāre receptus, uno die^e majōrem stragem edidit, quā milvius longo tempore^e potuisset edere.^f

Fabūla docet, malōrum^g patrocinium vitandum^h esse.ⁱ

2. *Mus et Milvius.*

Milvius laqueis irretitus muscūlum^a exorāvit, ut eum, corrōsis plagis^j liberāret.^c Quo^k facto, milvius liberātus murem arripuit et devorāvit.

Hæc fabūla ostendit, quam gratiam mali^g pro beneficiis reddere soleant.^l

3. *Hædus et Lupus.*

Hædus, stans in^m tecto domūs, lupoⁿ prætereunti^o

* The remote object of *rogaverunt* here is *accipitrem*; the immediate, *ut eas defendēret*. (R. XXX. § 124.) So generally in these fables, after *inquit*, *dixit*, *respondit*, and the like, the immediate object of the verb is a clause expressing the thing said or replied, and is printed in *italics*.

^a 63, 3.

^f 88, 5.

^k 38, 3.

^b 27, 6.

^g 20, 1.

^l 74, 9.

^c 78, 5. § 140, 1, 3d.

^h 108, 4.

^m 123, 2.

^d 123, 2.

ⁱ 95, 1.

ⁿ § 112, R. III. 7, 3,

^e 6, 6.

^j 109, 2, 104, 1.

^o 101, 1.

maledixit. Cui^a lupus, *Non tu,*^b inquit, *sed tectum mihi*^c *maledicit.*

Sæpe locus et tempus homīnes timīdos audāces reddit.^d

4. *Grus et Pavo.*

Pavo, coram grue pennas suas^e explicans, *Quanta*^f *est,* inquit,^g *formositas mea et tua deformitas!* At grus evōlans, *Et quanta est,* inquit, *levitas mea et tua tarditas!*

Monet^h hæc fabūla, neⁱ ob aliquod bonum, quod nobis natūra tribuit,^k alios contemnāmus,^l quibus^m natūra aliaⁿ et fortasse majōra^o dedit.^p

5. *Pavo.*

Pavo graviter conquerebatur^q apud Junōnem, domīnam suam,^r quòd vocis suavitas sibi^s negāta esset,^t dum luscinia, avis tam parum decōra,^u cantu excellat.^v Cui^w Juno, *Et meritò,* inquit; *non enim omnia bona*^x *in unum conferri oportuit.*

6. *Ansères et Grues.*

In eōdem quondam prato pascebantur^y ansères et grues. Adveniente domīno^z prati, grues facīlè avolābant; sed ansères, impediti corpōris gravitate,^{aa} deprehensi^{ab} et mactāti sunt.

Sic sæpe paupēres,^{ac} cum potentioribus in eōdem crimīne deprehensi, soli^{ad} dant pœnam, dum illi salvi evādunt.

^a 63, 1. & § 123, ^h 77, 3, & § 140, 1, 3d. ^p 9, and 109, 1.

Obs. 2. ⁱ 19, 4. ^q § 129.

^b § 102, Obs. 3. ^k 72, 1. ^r 115, 1.

^c § 112, R. III. & 7, 3 ^l § 44, II. 1. ^s 20.

^d § 102, Obs. 1. ^m 64, 2. ^t 16, 4.

^e 30, 1. ⁿ § 141, Obs. 7. ^u § 116, Obs. 6.

^f 48. ^o 16, 5. ^v § 113, Exc. III

^g 121, 3.

7. *Capra et Lupus.*

Lupus capram in ^a altâ rupe stantem conspicâtus, *Cur non, inquit, relinquis* ^b *nuda illa et sterilia loca, et huc descendis in* ^c *herbidos campos, qui tibi lætum pabulum offèrunt?* Cui ^d respondit capra: *Mihi* ^e *non est in animo, dulcia* ^f *tutis* ^f *præponere.*

8. *Venter et Membra.*

Membra quondam dicēbant ventri: ^d *Nosne* ^e *te semper* ^h *ministerio nostro alēmus, dum ipse* ⁱ *summo otio* ^j *fruēris? Non faciēmus.** Dum igitur ventri ^k cibum subdūcunt, corpus debilitātur, et membra ^l serò invidiæ suæ pœnituit. ^m

9. *Canis et Boves.*

Canis jacēbat ⁿ in ^a præsēpi bovesque latrando ^o a pabulo arcēbat. Cui ^d unus ^p boum, *Quanta ista* ^q *inquit, invidia est, quòd non patēris, ut eo cibo* ^j *vescāmur,* ^r *quem tu ipse* ⁱ *capere nec velis* ^s *nec possis!* ^s

Hæc fabula invidiæ indōlem declārat.

10. *Vulpes et Leo.*

Vulpes, quæ nunquam leōnem vidērat, quum ei ^t fortè occurrisset, ^u ita est ^v perterrita, ut pæne morerētur ^w for-

* Supply *hoc.* 19, 4.

a 123, 2.

i 32, 2.

q § 31, Obs. 2.

b 56, 2d., 3d.

j § 121, R. XXVI.

r 84, 4.

c 123, 1

k 5. 1.

s § 141, Obs. 8.

d 63, 1.

l § 113, Exc. II.

t 7, 2, & § 112,

e 118, 7, and 51.

m 66, 9,

R. IV.

f 19, 4. & § 123, R.

n § 44, II. 1

u 74, 8.

g 58, 7.

o 111, 5.

v 124, 15.

h 120.

p 21, 2.

w § 140, 1, 1st. & 74, 4

midine.^a Eundem conspicāta^b itērum, timuit quidem, sed nequāquam,^c ut antea.^c Tertiò illi^d obviām facta, ausa est etiam propiūs accedēre, eumque^e allōqui.

11. *Cancri.*

Cancer dicēbat^f filio^g: *Mi^h fili,ⁱ ne^j sic obliquis semper gressibus^a incēde, sed rectā viā^a perge.* Cui ille, *Mi pater,* respondit, *libenter tuis præceptis^k obsēquar, si te priūs idem facientem vidēro.^l*

Docet hæc fabūla, adolescentiam^m nullā re^a magis quām exemplisⁿ instrui.^o

12. *Boves.*

In eōdem prato pascebantur^f tres boves in maxīmâ concordīâ, et sic ab omni^p ferārum incursiōne tuti erant. Sed dissidio^q inter illos orto, singūli a feris petīti^r et laniāti sunt.

Fabūla docet, quantum boni^s sit^t in concordīâ.

13. *Asinus.*

Asīnus, pelle^u leōnis indūtus, territābat homīnes et bestias, tanquam leo esset.^v Sed fortè, dum se celerīus^w

^a § 129.^b 105, 1.^c Sup. *timuit*.^d § 135, R. XLVII.^e § 136, R. LII.^f § 44, II. & § 123,

Obs. 2.

^g 11.^h § 20, Note 1.ⁱ § 10, Exc. 5.^j § 142, 2.^k 7, 2.^l § 44, VI.^m § 145, R. LVIII.ⁿ § 120, Obs. 1.^o 95, 4.^p § 151, R. II. 2d.^q 9, 1, & 109, 5^r 115, 1.^s § 106, R. VIII.^t § 140, 5.^u 64, 7.^v § 140, 2.^w 22, 3, and § 120,

Obs. 5.

movet, aures eminēbant; unde agnītus in^a pistrīnum abductus est, ubi pœnas petulantiaē dedit.

Hæc fabūla stolīdos^b notat, qui immerītis honoribus^c superbiunt.

14. *Mulier et Gallina.*

Mulier quædam habēbat gallīnam, quæ ei quotidie ovum pariēbat aureum. Hinc suspicārī^d cœpit, illam^e auri massam intus celāre,^f et gallīnam occīdit. Sed nihil in eâ repērit, nisi quod^g in aliis gallīnis reperīri solet. Itaque dum majoribus divitiis^h inhiābat, etiam minōresⁱ perdīdit.

15. *Viatōres et Asīnus.*

Duo^b qui unâ iter faciēbant, asīnum oberrantem in solitudīne conspicātī,^j accurrunt læti, et uterque eum sibi vindicāre cœpit, quòd eum prior^k conspexisset.^l Dum verò contendunt et rixantur, nec^m aⁿ verberibus abstīnent, asīnus aufūgit, et neuter eo^o potītur.

16. *Corvus et Lupi.*

Corvus partem prædæ petēbat a lupis, quòd eos totum diem^p comitātus esset.^q Cui illi, *Non tu nos, inquit, sed prædam sectātus es, idque^r eo anīmo,^s ut ne nostris quidem corporibus^t parcēres,^u si exanimarentur.^v*

^a 123, 1.

^b 19, 1.

^c § 129, R.

^d § 144, R. LVII.

^e § 145, R. LVIII.

^f 96, 4.

^g 37, 2.

^h § 112, R. IV.

ⁱ Sup. *divitias*.

^j 105, 1.

^k § 98, Obs. 10.

^l § 141, Obs. 7.

^m § 93, 1.

ⁿ § 136, Obs. 7.

^o 7, 3, & § 121, R.

XXVI.

^p § 131, R. XLI.

^q Sup. *fecisti*.

^r § 112, R. V. & 7, 1.

^s § 140, 1. 1st.

^t § 140, 2.

Meritò in actionībūs non spectātur, quid fiat,^a sed quo anīmo fiat.^a

17. Pastōres et Lupus.

Pastōres cæsâ ovē^b convivium celebrābant. Quod^c quum lupus cernēret,^d *Ego, inquit, si agnum rapuissem,^e quantum tumultus fiēret!*^f *At isti^g impūne ovem comēdunt!* Tum unus illōrum,^h *Nos enim,ⁱ inquit, nostrā, non aliēnā ovēⁱ epulāmur.*

18. Carbonarius et Fullo.

Carbonarius, qui spatiōsam habēbat domum, invitāvit fullōnem, ut ad se commigrāret.^j Ille respondit: *Quenam inter nos esse possit^k sociētas? quum tu vestes, quas ego nitidas reddidissem,^l fuligīne et macūlis inquinatūrus esses.^m*

Hæc fabūla docet dissimiliaⁿ non debēre^o conjungi.^p

19. Tubīcen.

Tubīcen ab hostībūs captus, *Ne^q me, inquit, interficite; nam inermis sum, neque^r quidquam habeo præter hanc tubam.* At hostes, *Propter hoc ipsum, inquirunt, te interimēmus, quòd, quum ipse^s pugnandi^t sis^u imperitus, alios ad pugnam incitāre soles.*

Fabūla docet, non solūm malefīcos^v esse puniendos,^w sed^x etiam eos, qui alios ad malè faciendum^y irrītent.^l

^a § 140, 5, & 74, 1.	§ 140, 1, 3d.	° 32, 2.
^b 9, 1, & 109, 2.	^k 77, 4.	^t § 147, Obs. 2, &
^c 38, 4. & § 99, Obs. 8.	^l § 141, Obs. 8.	§ 109, R. IX.
^d 74, 3.	^m § 79, 8.	^u § 140, Obs. 3.
^e 74, 7, & § 140, 2.	ⁿ 19, 4, & § 145, R.	^v 19, 1.
^f § 140, 5.	LVIII.	^w 108, 4, &
^g § 28, Obs. 3, 3d.	° 95, 1.	§ 146, Obs. 5.
^h 21, 2.	^p § 144, Obs. 2.	^x § 149, R. LXV.
ⁱ § 121, Obs. 2.	^q § 142, 2.	^y § 147, Obs. 4.
^j 78, 5, &	^r § 93, 1.	^z Sup. <i>Verum est.</i>

20. *Accipitres et Columbæ.*

Accipitres quondam acerrimè inter se belligerābant. Hos columbæ in ^a gratiam reducere conātæ ^b effecerunt, ut illi pacem inter se ^c facerent. ^d Quæ ^e firmatâ, accipitres vim suam ^f in ipsas columbas convertērunt.

Hæc fabŭla docet, potentiōrum discordias imbecillioribus ^g sæpe prodesse.

21. *Mulier et Gallina.*

Mulier vidua gallinam habēbat, quæ ei quotidie unum ovum pariēbat. Illa existimābat, si gallinam diligentius sagināret, ^h fore, ⁱ ut illa bina aut terna ova quotidie pareret. Quum autem cibo superfluo gallina pinguis esset facta, ^j planè ova parere desiit.

Hæc fabŭla docet, avaritiam sæpe damnōsam esse.

22. *Vulpes et Uva.*

Vulpes uvam in vite conspicatā ^b ad illam subsiliit omnium virium suārum ^f contentiōne, ^k si eam fortè attingere posset. ^h Tandem defatigata ināni labōre ^k discēdens dixit: *At nunc etiam acerbæ sunt, nec* ^l *eas in viâ repertas* ^m *tollērem.* ⁿ

Hæc fabŭla docet, multos ^o ea ^o contemnere, quæ se assēqui posse despērent. ^p

a 123, 1.

b 105, 2.

c 31, Note.

d § 140, Obs. 1, 3d.

e 38, 3.

f 31, 3.

g § 112, R. I.

h § 140, 2.

i § 145, Obs. 6.

j 74, 8.

k § 129, R.

l § 93, 1.

m 101, 4.

n 78, 8.

o 19, 1, & 4.

p § 141, Obs. 8

23. *Vulpes et Leæna.*

Vulpes leænæ^a exprobrābat, quòd nonnisi unum catūlum parēret.^b Huic dicitur respondisse, *Unum, sed leōnem.*

Hæc fabūla, non copiam sed bonitātem rerum æstimandam^c esse, docet.

24. *Mures.*

Mures aliquando habuērunt consilium, quomōdo sibi a fele cavērent.^d Multis aliis^e propositis, omnibus^f placuit,^g ut ei^h tintinnabūlum annecterētur;ⁱ sic enim ipsos^j sonitu admonītos eam fugēre posse.^k Sed quum jam inter mures quærerētur,^l qui feli^m tintinabūlum annecteret,ⁿ nemo repertus est.

Fabūla docet, in suadendo plurimos esse audāces,^o sed in ipso pericūlo timīdos.^p

25. *Canis Mordax.*

Cani^h mordāci paterfamilias jussit tintinnabūlum ex ære appendi,^q ut omnes eum cavēre possent.ⁱ Ille vero æris tinnītu gaudēbat, et, quasi virtūtis suæ præmium^r esset,^s alios canes præ se contemnere cœpit. Cui unus senior,^t *O te^u stolīdum, inquit, qui ignorāre vidēris,^w isto tinnītu pravitatē morum tuōrum indicāri!*^v

^a 7, 2, & § 112, R.V^j 32, 8.^q 90, 1.^b § 140, Obs. 2.^k § 145, Obs. 7. Sup.^r § 103, R. V.^c 108, 4.*existimavērunt.*^s § 140, 2. Sup. *id*^d § 140, 5.^l 65, & 74, 3.*sc. tintinnabūlum.*^e 9, 1, & 19, 4.^m § 123, R.^t Sup. *cetēris* 6. 3^f § 113, R. XVIIIⁿ 76, 2, &^u § 117.^g 65.

§ 34, Obs. 1.

^v 95, 4.^h § 126, R. III.^o § 103, Obs. 2.^w 70, 3.ⁱ § 140, 1, 4th.^p § 149, R.

Hæc fabŭla scripta est in^a eos, qui sibi^b insignibus flagitiōrum suōrum placent.

26. *Canis et Lupus.*

Lupus canem videns benè saginātum, *Quanta est, inquit, felicitas tua! Tu, ut vidēris,^c lautè vivis, at ego fame enēcor.* Tum canis, *Licet, inquit, mecum^d in urbem venias,^e et eādē felicitate^f fruāris.* Lupus condiōnem accēpit. Dum unā eunt, animadvertit lupus in collo canis attrītos^g pilos. *Quid hoc est?* inquit.* *Num^h jugum sustīnes?ⁱ cervix enim tua tota est glabra.* Nihil est, canis respondit. *Sed interdū me alligant, ut noctu sim vigilantior; atque hæc sunt vestigia collāris, quod cervīci^j circumdāri solet.* Tum lupus, *Vale, inquit, amīce!^k nihil^l moror felicitatem servitute emptam!*

Hæc fabŭla docet, libēris^t nullum commōdum tanti^m esse, quodⁿ servitūtis calamitatem compensāre possit.^o

27. *Lupus et Grus.*

In faucibus lupi os inhæsērat. Mercēde igitur condūcit gruem, quiⁿ illud extrāhat.^p Hoc^q grus longitudine colli facilè effēcit. Quum autem mercēdem postulāret, subrīdens lupus et dentibus infrendens, *Num^h tibi, inquit, parva merces^r vidētur,^u quòd caput incolūme ex lupi faucibus extraxisti?^s*

* Supply *lupus.*

^a 123, 1.	ⁱ 58, 1.	2, 2d.
^b § 112, R. V.	^j § 126, R. III.	^p § 141, R. II. Obs. 2,
^c 70, 6.	^k § 117.	4th,
^d § 28, Obs. 4.	^l § 122, Obs. 6.	^q 19, 4.
^e § 140, Obs. 5.	^m § 133, Exc. & § 122,	^r § 103, R. V.
^f § 121, R. XXVI.	R. XXVIII. Exp.	^s § 138.
^g 97, 4, & § 47, 6.	ⁿ 40, 1.	^t § 110, R. XV.
^h 56, 3d.	^o § 141, R. II. Obs.	^u 51, & 70

28. *Agricōla et Anguis.*

Agricōla anguem repērit frigōre pæne extinctum. Misericordiâ motus eum fovit sinu,^a et subter alas^brecondidit. Mox anguis recreātus vires recēpit, et agricōlæ^c pro beneficio letāle vulnus inflixit.

Hæc fabūla docet, qualem^d mercēdem mali pro beneficiis reddere soleant.^d

29. *Asīnus et Equus.*

Asīnus equum beātum prædicābat, qui^e tam copiōse pascerētur,^e quum sibi post molestissimos labōres ne paleæ quidem satis præberentur.^f Fortè autem bello^g exorto equus in^h prælium agitur, et circumventus ab hostibus, post incredibiles labōres tandem, multis vulneribus confossus, collabitur. Hæc omnia asīnus conspicātus,ⁱ *O me^j stolidum, inquit, qui^e beatitudinem ex præsentis temporis fortunâ æstimaverim!*^e

30. *Agricōla et Filii.*

Agricōla senex, quum mortem sibi^k appropinquāre^l sentiret, filios convocāvit, quos, ut fieri solet,^m interdum discordāreⁿ novērat, et fascem virgulārum afferriⁿ jubet. Quibus^o allātis, filios hortātur, ut hunc fascem frangērent.^p Quod^q quum facere non possent, distribuit singūlas virgas, iisque celeriter fractis, docuit

^a § 136, Obs. 5.

§ 140, Obs. 3.

^l 96, 1.^b § 136, R. LI.^g 9, 1, & 109, 5.^m 68, 3.^c § 123, R. XXIX.^h 123, 1.ⁿ 90, 2^d § 140, 5.ⁱ 105, 1.^o 38, 3.^e § 141, R. III.^j § 117, R. XXI.^p § 140, 1, 3d.^f 74, 3, &^k § 112, R. IV.^q 38, 4

illos,^a quàm firma res^b esset^c concordia, quàmque imbecillis discordia.

31. *Equus et Asinus.*

Asinus onustus sarcinis equum^a rogavit, ut aliquâ parte^d oneris se^e levaret, si se^e vivum videre vellet.^f Sed ille asini preces repudiavit. Paulò post igitur asinus labore consumptus in viâ corruit, et efflavit animam. Tum agitator omnes sarcinas, quas asinus portaverat, atque insuper etiam pellem asino^g detractam in^h equum imposuit. Ibi ille serò priorem superbiam deplorans, *O me miserum, inquit, qui parvulum onus in^h me recipere noluerim,ⁱ quum nunc cogar^j tantas sarcinas ferre, unum cum pelle comitis mei, cujus preces tam superbè contempsēram.*

32. *Mulier et Ancilla.*

Mulier vidua, quæ texendo^k vitam sustentabat, solēbat ancillas suas^l de nocte excitare ad opus, quum primùm galli cantum audivisset. At illæ diuturno labore fatigatæ statuērunt gallum interficere.^m Quoⁿ facto, deteriore conditione^o quam prius^{*} esse cœperunt: Nam domina, de horâ noctis incerta^p nunc famulas sæpe jam primâ nocte^q excitabat.

* Supply fuerant.

^a 63, 4, 3.

^b 57, 6, and Note.

^c § 140, 5.

^d § 125.

^e § 28, Obs. 3, 1st.

^f § 140, 2.

^g § 126, R. V.

^h 123, 1.

ⁱ § 141, R. III.

^j 74, 1.

^k § 147, Obs. 5.

^l 30, 1

^m § 144, R. LVII.

ⁿ 38, 3, & 109,

^o § 136, Obs. 5.

^p 16.

^q § 131, R. XL

33. *Testūdo et Aquīla.*

Testūdo aquīlam magnopĕre orābat, ut sese^a volāre docĕret. Aquīla ei ostendĕbat quidem, eam^b rem petĕre^c natūrā^d suā contrariam; sed illa nihīlo^e minùs instābat, et obsecrābat aquīlam, ut se^a volucrem facĕre^f vellet. Itāque unĕulis arreptam* aquīla sustūlit in sublīme, et demīsīt illam, ut per aĕrem ferrĕtur. Tum in saxa incīdens comminūta interiit.

Hęc fabūla docet, multos^g cupiditatibus suis occēcātos consilia prudentiōrum respuĕre^g et in exitium ruĕre^g stultitiā suā.^h

34. *Luscinia et Accipiter.*

Accipiter esuriens rapuit lusciniam. Quę,ⁱ quum intelligĕret sibi^j mortem^g impendĕre, ad preces conversa orat accipitrem, *ne^k se perdat sine causā. Se^g enim avidissimum ventrem illius non posse explĕre, et suadĕre adeō, ut grandiores aliquas volucres venĕtur.^l Cui accipiter, Insanirem,^m inquit, si partam prędam amittĕre,ⁿ et incerta^o pro certis^o sectāri vellem.^p*

35. *Senex et Mors.*

Senex in silvā ligna cecidĕrat, iisque^q sublātis domum^r

* Supply *illam*.

^a § 28, Obs. 3, 1st.

^b 27, 2, 6, and 91,

§ 145, Obs. 1, & 2.

^c 96, 1.

^d § 111, R.

^e § 132, R. XLIII.

^f 87, 5

^g 91, 2.

^h 31, 3.

ⁱ 39, 5.

^j § 112, R. IV.

^k 121, 2.

^l § 141, Obs. 8.

^m 78, 8.

ⁿ 87, 5.

^o 19, 4.

^p § 140, 2.

^q 9, 1, & 109.

^r § 130, R. XXXIX

redire cœpit. Quum aliquantum^a viæ^b progressus esset,^c et^d onere et viâ defatigatus fascem deposuit, et secum ætatis et inopiæ mala contemplatus^e Mortem clarâ voce invocavit, quæ^f ipsum^g ab omnibus his malis^h liberâret.^f Tum Mors senis precibus auditisⁱ subitò adstitit,^{*} et, quid vellet,^j percunctatur.^k At Senex, quem^l jam votorum^m suorum pœnitēbat,^l *Nihil*,† inquit, *sed requiro, quiⁿ onus paululùm allēvet^f dum ego rursus subeo.*‡

36. *Inimīci.*

In eâdem navi vehebantur duo,^o qui inter se^p capitalia odia exercēbant. Unus eorum^q in prorâ, alter in puppi residēbat. Ortâ tempestâte ingenti, quum omnes de vitâ desperarent, interrogat is,^r qui in puppi sedēbat, gubernatorem, *Utram partem navis prius submersum iri^s existimâret.*^j Cui gubernator, *Proram*,|| respondit. Tum ille, *Jam mors mihi non molesta est, quum inimīci mei mortem adspecturus sim.*^t

37. *Hinnuleus et Cœrvus.*

Hinnuleus quondam patrem suum his verbis interrogasse dicitur: *Mi^u pater, quum multo^v sis^w major canibus,*^x

* Supply *seni*, § 112, R. IV. † Supply *volo*. ‡ Supply *id*, viz : *onus*.
|| Supply *prius submersum iri*.

^a § 132.

^j 74, 16.

^q 21, 2.

^b § 106, R, VIII.

^k § 137, Obs. 1.

^r 34, and 35.

^c 74, 8.

^l 66, 9.

^s 100, 7.

^d 124, 1.

^m § 113, Exc. II.

^t § 45, 1, & § 79, 8.

^e 106, 1.

ⁿ 37, 1, &.

^u § 20, Note 1.

^f 40, 4.

§ 99, Obs. 1, 4th.

^v § 132, R. XLIII.

^g 32, 8.

^o 19, 1.

^w 74, 1.

^h § 125. Obs. 2.

^p 123, 3, &

^x 6, 3.

ⁱ 104, 1.

§ 28, Obs. 5.

et tam ardua cornua habeas,^a quibus a te vim propulsare possis;^b qui fit,^c ut canes tantopere metuas? Ibi cervus ridens, Mi nate, inquit, vera^d memoras; mihi^e tamen, nescio quo pacto, semper accidit,^c ut auditâ canum voce, in fugam statim convertar.

Hæc fabula docet, naturâ^f formidolosos nullis rationibus^f fortes reddi posse.

38. Hædus et Lupus.

Quum hædus evasisset lupum, et confugisset in caulam ovium, *Quid tu, stulte,* inquit ille, *hæc te salvum futurum^g speras, ubi quotidie pecudes rapi^h et diisⁱ mactari^h videas?*^b *Non curo,* inquit hædus; *nam si moriendum^j sit, quanto^k præclarius^l mihi^m erit, meo cruore aspergi aras deorum immortalium, quàm irrigari siccas lupi fauces.*

Hæc fabula docet, bonosⁿ mortem, quæ omnibus^e imminet, non timere,^o si cum honestate et laude conjuncta sit.^p

39. Corvus et Vulpes.

Corvus alicunde caseum rapuerat, et cum illo in altam arborem subvolarat.^q Vulpecula illum caseum appetens corvum blandis verbis^f adoritur; quumque primùm for-

^a § 149.

^b § 141, Obs. 8.

^c 51, 4.

^d 19, 4.

^e § 112, R. IV.

^f § 129.

^g § 47, Note 1.

^h 95, 4.

ⁱ § 126, R. III.

^j § 147, R. LXI. and

Obs. 1.

^k § 132, R. XLIII.

^l § 98, Obs. 6.

^m § 111.

ⁿ 91, 2.

^o 95, 1.

^p § 140, 2.

^q § 79, 1.

mam ejus^a pennarumque nitōrem laudāset, *Pol*, inquit, *te avium regem esse dicērem*,^b *si cantus pulchritudini^c tuæ respondēret*. Tum ille laudibus vulpis inflātus etiam cantu se^a valēre^d demonstrāre voluit. Ita verò e rostro aperto caseus delapsus est, quem vulpes arreptum devorāvit.

Hæc fabūla docet, vitandas^e esse adulatōrum voces, qui blanditiis suis nobis^f insidiantur.

40. *Leo.*

Societātem junxērunt leo, juvenca, capra, ovis. Prædā^g autem, quam cepērunt, in quatuor partes æquāles divisā, leo, *Prima*,^h ait, *mea^h est; debētur enim hæc^h præstantiæⁱ meæ*. *Tollam et secundam, quam merētur robur meum*. *Tertiam^j vindicat sibi egregius labor meus*. *Quartam qui sibi arrogāre voluērūt, is^k sciat^l, se habiturum^m me inimicum sibiⁿ*. Quid facērent^o imbecilles bestiæ, aut quæ^{*} sibiⁿ leōnem infestum habēre vellet?^o

41. *Mus et Rusticus.*

Mus a rustico in caricārum acervo deprehensus tam^p acri morsu ejus^a digītos vulnerāvit, ut^p ille eum dimitteret,^q dicens: *Nihil, mehercūle, tam pusillum est, quod^r de salutē desperāre debeat, modò se defendēre et vim depulsāre velit^s*.

* Supply *bestia*, 19.

^a 31, & Obs.

^h 19.

ⁿ § 111.

^b 78, 8.

ⁱ 64, 2, & § 126.

^o § 42, II, 2d.

^c § 112, Obs. 5, 5th.

^j 62, & § 123.

^p 124, 15.

^d 96, 2.

^k § 28, Obs. 3, 3d.

^q § 140, 1, 1st.

^e 108, 4.

^l § 45, I, 1.

^r 40, 3.

^f § 112, R.V. also 7, 7

^m § 47, Note 1.

^s § 140, 4.

^g 9, 1, & 109.

42. *Vultur et Avicūla.*

Vultur aliquando avicūlas invitāvit ^a ad convivium, quod illis datūrus esset ^b die ^c natāli suo. Quæ ^d quum ad tempus adessent, eas carpere et occidere, epulasque sibi de invitātis instruere cœpit.

43. *Ranæ.*

Ranæ lætabantur, quum nuntiātum esset ^e Solem uxōrem duxisse. ^f Sed una cetēris ^g prudentior, *O vos stolīdos*, inquit; *nonne meministis*, ^h *quantopere nos sæpe unius Solis æstus excruciet?* ⁱ *Quid igitur fiet, quum liberos etiam procreaverit?* ^j

44. *Ranæ et Jupīter.*

Ranæ aliquando regem sibi a Jove ^k petivisse dicuntur. Quarum ille precibus exorātus trabem ingentem in lacum dejecit. Ranæ sonitu perterritæ primūm refugere, ^l deinde verò trabem in aquā natantem conspicatæ magno cum contemptu ^m in eā consederunt, aliumque sibi novis clamoribus regem expetiverunt. Tum Jupīter eārum stultitiam punitūrus ⁿ hydram illis misit, a quo ^o quum plurimæ captæ perirent, serò eas ^p stolidarum precum pœnituit.

45. *Lupi et Pastōres.*

Quum Philippus, rex Macedoniæ, cum Atheniensibus fœdus initūrus esset eā conditione, ^q ut oratōres suos

^a 73.^g 6, 3.^l § 144, Obs. 6.^b § 141, Obs. 7.^h § 84, 2, & 58, 1.^m § 129, Obs. 2.^c § 131, R. XL.ⁱ § 44, I. 1, andⁿ 102, 1.^d 39, 6.

§ 140, 5.

^o § 126, Obs. 2.^e 51, 2.^j § 44, VI.^p 66, 8, & § 113, II^f 98, 3.^k § 124, Obs. 2.^q § 129, R.

ipsi^a tradērent, Demosthēnes popūlo narrāvit fabūlam, quā iis^b callīdum regis consilium ante oculos ponēret.^c Dixit enim lupos quondam cum pastoiibus pactos esse,^d se nunquam in postērum^e greges esse impugnatūros,^f si canes ipsis^g dederentur. Placuisse stultis pastoribus^h condiōnem; sed quum lupi caulas excubiisⁱ nudātas vidissent, eos^j impētū facto omnem gregem dilaniāsse.

46. *Puer mendax.*

Puer oves pascens crebrò per lusum magnis clamoribus opem rusticorum imploraverat, lupos gregem suum aggressos esse^k fingens. Sæpe autem frustratus eos, qui auxilium latūri^l advenērant, tandem lupo revērâ irruente, multis cum lacrymis vicinos orāre cœpit, *ut sibi^m et gregi^m subvenirent.* At illi eum pariter ut antea ludereⁿ existimantes preces ejus et lacrymas neglexērunt, ita ut lupo libère in oves grassaretur,^o plurimasque earum^p dilaniāret.

47. *Corvus.*

Corvus, qui caseum fortè repererat, gaudium altâ voce^q significāvit. Quo^r sono^q allecti plures corvi famelici advolaverunt,^s impetūque in illum facto, opimam ei^t dapem eriperunt.

^a § 123.	^g § 126, R. III.	ⁿ 94, 1, 2d, & 96, 2
^b 5, 3, and § 110, Obs. 1, 2.	^h 7, 2.	^o § 140, 1, 1st.
^c § 141, R. II.	ⁱ 64, 8.	^p § 107, R. X.
^d 98, 2, & 94, 3.	^j § 149.	^q § 129.
^e § 89, Obs. 1, & 19, 5	^k 94, 1, 2d, 2, & 98, 2	^r 38.
^f 100, 3.	^l 102, 1.	^s Supply <i>ad eum.</i>
	^m 7, 2, & § 112, R. V	^t 5, 1.

48. *Cornix et Columba.*

Cornix columbæ^a gratulabātur fœcunditātem,^b quòd singūlis mensibus pullos excluderet.^c At illa, *Ne mei*, inquit, *dolōris causam commemorēs.*^d *Nam quos pullos^e edūco, eos^f dominus raptos aut ipse comēdit, aut aliis comedendos^g vendit. Ita mihi mea fœcunditas novum semper luctum parit.*

49. *Leo, Asīnus, et Vulpes.*

Vulpes, asīnus, et leo venātum^h ivērant.ⁱ Amplā prädā factā, leo asīnum illam partiri jubet.^j Qui^k quum singūlis singūlas^l partes ponēret æquāles, leo eum correptum dilaniāvit, et vulpecūlæ partiendi^m negotium tribuit. Illa astutior leōni partem maximam apposuit, sibi vix minīmam reservans particūlam. Tum leo subridens ejus prudentiam laudāre, et unde hoc didicēritⁿ interrogāre, cœpit. Et vulpes, *Hujus^o me*, inquit, *calamitas docuit, quid minōres^p potentioribus debeant.*ⁿ

50. *Muscæ.*

Effūsa mellis copia est: Muscæ advōlant:^q
Pascuntur. At mox impedītis cruribus
Revolāre nequeunt. *Heu misēram*, inquiunt, *vicem!*^r

^a 7, 2, & § 112. R.V. ^g 107, 2.

ⁿ § 140, 5.

^b § 128, Obs. 1, Exc. ^h 114, 1.

^o Viz: *asini*.

and Note. ⁱ § 102, R. I.

^p 19, 1.

^c § 141, Obs. 7 ^j § 44, I. 3.

^q Sup. *ad id* (scil. *mel.*)

^d § 45, I. 1. ^k 39, 1.

^r § 117.

^e 37, 2d, Note, & 6. ^l 26, 4.

^f Supply *pullos*. ^m § 147, Obs. 2.

*Cibus iste^a blandus, qui pellexit suaviter,
Nunc fraudulentus quàm crudeliter necat!
Perfidâ voluptas fabulâ hac depingitur.*

51. *Cancer.*

Mare cancer olim deseruit, in litore
Pascendi^b cupidus. Vulpes hunc simul^c adspicit
Jejuna, simul accurrit,^d et prædam capit.
Næ, dixit ille, *jure plector, qui, SALO**
Quum fuërim natus, voluërim^e SOLO ingrëdi!
Suus unicuique^f præfinitus est locus,
Quem præterire sine periculo non licet.

52. *Culex et Taurus.*

In cornu tauri parvulus quondam culex
Consedit; seque^g dixit, mole si suâ^g
Eum^g gravâret, avolatûrum^h illico.
At ille:ⁱ *Nec te considentem sensëram.*

* There is a play upon the words *salo* and *solo*, which cannot be preserved in the translation;—a loss of but little importance.

^a § 28, Obs. 3, 3d.

^c § 141, R. III.

^h § 100, 2, and

^b § 147, Obs. 2.

^f § 126.

§ 47, Note 1.

^e 124, 11.

^g 31.

ⁱ § 101, Obs. 4.

^d Sup. *ad eum.*

MYTHOLOGY.

1. ^a CADMUS, Agenōris filius,^a quòd dracōnem, Martis filium, fontis cujusdam in Bœotiâ custōdem,^a occidērat, omnem suam prolem interemptam vidit, et ipse cum Harmoniâ,^b uxōre ^a suâ, in Illyriam fugit, ubi ambo ^c in dracōnes conversi sunt.

2. Amÿcus, Neptūni filius,^a rex Bebryciæ, omnes, qui in ejus regna venissent,^d cogēbat cæstibus secum contendēre, et victos occidēbat. Hic quum Argonautas ad certāmen provocāset,^e Pollux cum eo contendit, et eum interfēcit.

3. Otos et Ephialtes, Aloëi filii ^f mirâ magnitudīne^g fuisse dicuntur. Nam singūlis ^h mensibusⁱ novem digītis^j crescēbant. Itāque quum essent annōrum novem,^g in cælum ascendēre sunt conāti. Huc sibi aditum sic faciēbant,^k ut montem Ossam super Pelion ponērent, aliosque præterea montes exstruērent. Sed Apollīnis sagittis interempti sunt.

4. Dædālus, Euphēmi filius, artifex peritissimus, ob

^a 12, 1.

^b § 102, Obs. 2.

^c § 98, Obs. 1, & 2.

^d § 141, R. I.

^e 74, 8.

^f § 97, Obs. 2.

^g 6, 1, and

§ 106, R. VII.

^h 26, 5.

ⁱ § 131, R. XLI.

^j § 132, R. XLII.

^k § 44, II. 2.

cædem Athēnis^a commissam in Cretam^b abiit ad regem Minōem. Ibi labyrinthum extruxit. A Minōe^c aliquando in custodiam coniectus, sibi et Icæro filio alas cerâ^d aptavit, et cum eo avolavit. Dum Icærus altiùs^e evolabat, cerâ solis calōre calefactâ, in mare decidit, quod ex eo Icarium pelâgus^f est appellatum. Dædalus autem in Siciliam^b pervenit.

5. Æsculapius, Apollīnis filius, medicus præstantissimus, Hippolyto, Thesei filio, vitam reddidisse dicitur. Ob id facinus Jupīter eum fulmine percussit. Tum Apollo quòd filii mortem in Jove^g ulcisci non poterat, Cyclōpes, qui fulmina fecerant, interemit. Ob hoc factum, Apollīnem Jupīter Admēto,^h regi Thessaliæ, in servitūtem dedit.

6. Alcestim,ⁱ Peliaë filiam, quum multi in matrimonium petērent, Pelias promisit, se filiam ei esse datūrum,^j qui feras currui junxisset.^k Admētus, qui eam perdītē amābat, Apollīnem rogavit, ut se in hoc negotio adjuvaret. Is quum ab Admēto, dum ei^l serviēbat, liberaliter esset tractatus, aprum ei et leōnem currui junxit,^m quibusⁿ ille Alcestim avexit. Idem gravi morbo implicitus, munus ab Apollīne accēpit, ut præsens pericūlum effugēret, si quis sponte pro eo morerētur.^o Jam quum neque pater, neque mater Admēti pro eo mori voluissent^p uxor se Alcestis mortī obtūlit, quam Hercūles fortē adveniēns Orci manibus^q eripuit et Admēto reddidit.

7. Cassiōpe filiaë suæ Andromēdæ formam Nereīdum

^a 6, 2.

^b 123, 1, and
§ 130, Obs. 10.

^c § 126, Obs. 2.

^d 6, 4.

^e 22, 3.

^f § 103.

^g 123, 2, and

§ 136, Obs. 3, 4.

^h § 123.

ⁱ § 15. 2.

^j 100 2.

^k 80, 2.

^l 7. 2 & § 112, R. V

^m § 114. R. XIX, and
Obs. 3.

ⁿ § 99, Obs. 6.

^o § 42, II. 2d, and

§ 140, 2.

^p § 102, Obs. 1.

^q 5, 1,

formæ^a anteposuit. Ob hoc crimen illæ a Neptūno^b postulavērunt, ut Andromēda ceto^c immāni, qui oras populabātur, objicerētur. Quæ^d quum ad saxum alligāta esset, Perseus ex Libyâ, ubi Medūsam occidērat, advolāvit, et, belluâ devictâ^e et interemptâ,^e Andromēdam liberāvit.

8. Quam quum abducere vellet victor, Agēnor, cui antea desponsāta fuērat, Perseo insidias struxit, ut eum interficēret, sponsamque eripēret.^f Ille, re cognitâ,^e caput Medūsæ insidiantibus ostendit, quo^g viso, omnes in saxa mutāti sunt. Perseus autem cum Andromēdâ in patriam rediit.

9. Ceyx, Hespēri filius, quum in naufragio periisset, Alcyōne, conjūgis morte auditâ,^e se in mare præcipitāvit. Tum deōrum misericordiâ ambo in aves sunt mutāti, quæ Alcyōnes appellantur. Hæ aves pariunt hiberno tempore.^h Per illos dies mare tranquillum esse dicitur; unde nautæ tranquillos et serēnos dies Alcyonēos appellāre solent.

10. Tantālus, Jovis filius, tam carus fuit diis,ⁱ ut Jupiter ei consilia sua concredēret, eumque ad epūlas deōrum admittēret.^f At ille, quæ^j apud Jovem audivērat, cum mortalibus communicābat. Ob id crimen dicitur^k apud infēros in aquâ collocātus esse, semperque sitire. Nam, quoties haustum aquæ sumptūrus^l est, aqua recēdit. Tum etiam poma ei^m super caput pendent; sed, quoties ea decerpere conātur, rami vento moti recēdunt. Alii

^a § 123, R. IV.

^f 85.

^j 37, 2.

^b § 124, Obs. 2.

^g 38, 5.

^k § 145, Obs. 4

^c § 126, R. III.

^h § 131, R. XL.

^l § 79, 8.

^d 39, 2.

ⁱ § 111.

^m 5, 3, & § 110, Obs. 1

• 104, 1.

saxum ejus capiti^a impendēre dicunt, cujus ruīnam timens perpetuo metu cruciātur.

11. In nuptiis^b Pelei et Thetidis omnes dii invitāti erant prāter Discordiam. Hęc irā commōta malum misit in medium, cui^c inscripta erant verba: *Pulcherrīma me habēto*. Tum Juno, Venus et Minerva illud simul appetēbant;^d magnāque inter eas discordiā exortā, Jupiter Mercurio impērat, ut deas ad Parīdem, Priāmi filium, ducēret,^e qui in monte Idā greges pascēbat;* hunc eārum litem diremptūrum esse.^f Huic Juno, si se pulcherrīnam judicāset,^g omnium terrārum regnum est pollicita; Minerva ei splendīdam inter homīnes famam promisit; Venus autem Helēnam, Ledæ et Jovis filiam, se ei in conjugium dare^h spondit. Paris, hoc dono prioribus^c antepositoⁱ Venērem pulcherrīmam esse^j judicāvit. Postea Venēris hortātu Lacedæmōnem^k profectus, Helēnam conjūgi^l suo^m Menelāo eripuit. Hinc bellum Trojānum originem cepit, ad quod tota ferè Græcia, duceⁿ Agamemnōne, Menelāi fratre, profecta est.

12 Thetis, Pelei conjux, quum sciret Achillem filium suum citò peritūrum esse,^f si Græcōrum exercitum ad Trojam sequeretur,^g eum misit in insulam Scyron,^o regīque Lycomēdi commendāvit. Ille eum muliebri habitū,^p inter filias suas servābat. Græci autem quum audivissent eum ibi occultāri,^q unus eōrum^r Ulysses, rex Ithacæ, in regio^s vestibūlo munera feminea^s in calathiscis

* Supply *dicens*, agreeing with *Jupiter*, 94. 4.

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| ^a § 112, R. IV. | ^h 94, 3, & 100, 2. | ⁿ 110, 1. |
| ^b § 136, Obs. 3. | ⁱ 104, 1. | ^o § 10. Greek nouns. |
| ^c § 126, R. III. | ^j 90, 3. | ^p § 129. |
| ^d § 102, R. I. | ^k § 130, 2. | ^q 96, 7. |
| ^e § 140, 1, 3d. | ^l 5, 1. | ^r 21, 2. |
| ^f 94, 1, 2d. & 100, 1. | ^m 30, 4, & | ^s § 106, Obs. 4. |
| ^g § 140, 2. | [§] 28, Obs. 3, Exc. | |

posuit, simulque clypeum et hastam; mulieresque advocāri^a jussit. Quæ^b dum omnia contemplabantur, subitò tubicēn cecīnit; quo sono audīto, Achilles arma arripuit. Unde eum virum^c esse^d intellectum est.

13. Quum totus Græcōrum exercitus Aulīde^e convenisset, adversa tempestas eos ob iram Diānæ retinēbat. Agamemnon enim, dux illius expeditiōnis, cervam deæ^f sacram^g vulneraverat, superbiūsque^h in Diānam locūtus erat. Is quum haruspīces convocāset, respondērunt, iram deæ expiāriⁱ non posse,^d nisi filiam suam Iphigeniā ei immolāset.^j Hanc ob causam Ulysses Argos^k profectus mentitur^l Agamemnōnem filiam Achilli in matrimonium promisisse.^m Sic eam Aulīdem^k abduxit. Ubi quum pater eam immolāreⁿ vellet, Diāna virgīnem miserāta^o cervam ei^p supposuit. Iphigeniā ipsam per nubes in terram Taurīcam detūlit, ibique templi sui sacerdotem fecit.

14. Trojâ eversâ, quum Græci domum^q redire vellent, ex Achillis tumūlo vox dicītur fuisse audīta, quæ Græcos monēbat, ne fortissimum virum sine honōre relinquērent.^r Quare Græci Polyxēnam, Priāmi filiam, quæ virgo fuit formosissīma, ad sepulcrum ejus immolavērunt.

15. Promētheus, Iapēti filius, primus^s homīnes ex luto finxit, iisque^p ignem e cœlo in ferulâ attūlit, monstravitque quomōdo cinēre obrūtum servārent.^t Ob hanc rem Vulcānus eum in monte Caucāso Jovis jussu clavis

^a 90, 4.

^b 38, 6.

^c § 103, R. V.

^d 96, 2.

^e 6, 2.

^f § 111.

^g 16, 1.

^h 22, 3.

ⁱ 87, 1.

^j § 141, Obs. 8. & 80.

^k § 130, 2.

^l § 44, 3.

^m 94, 1, 2d, & 98, 2.

ⁿ 88, 2.

^o 106, 1.

^p § 123, R. XXIX.

and Exp.

^q § 130, 4.

^r § 140, 1, 3d.

^s § 98, Obs. 10.

^t § 140, 5.

ferreis alligāvit ad saxum, et aquilam ei apposuit, quæ^a cor exedēret. Quantum^b verò interdiu exedērat, tantum^b nocte crescēbat. Hanc aquilam insequenti tempore Hercūles transfixit sagittis, Prometheusque liberāvit.

16. Pluto, inferōrum deus, a Jove fratre petēbat, ut sibi Proserpīnam, Jovis et Cerēris filiam, in matrimonium daret.^c Jupīter negāvit quidem Cerērem passūram esse,^d ut filia in tenebris Tartāri morarētur;^e sed fratri permīsit, ut eam, si posset, rapēret.^e Quare Proserpīnam, in nemōre Ennæ in Siciliā flores legentem, Pluto quadrīgis ex terræ hiātu proveniens rapuit.

17. Ceres quum nescīret ubi filia esset,^f eam per totum orbem terrārum quæsīvit. In quo itinēre ad Celeum venit, regem Eleusiniōrum, cujus uxor Metanīra puērum Triptolēmum pepererat, rogavitque ut se tanquam nutrīcem in domum recipērent.^g Quo facto, quum Ceres alumnum suum^g immortālem reddēre vellet,^h eum interdiu lacte divīno alēbat, noctu clam igne obruēbat. Itaque mirum in modum crescēbat. Quodⁱ quum mirarentur parentes, eam^j observavērunt. Qui^k quum vidērent Cerērem puērum in ignem mittēre,^l pater exclamāvit. Tum dea Celeum exanimāvit; Triptolēmo autem currum draconībus^m junctum tribuit, frugesque mandāvit, quas per orbem terrārum vectus dissemināret.ⁿ

18. Althæa, Thestii filia, ex Cæneo pepērit Meleāgrum. Ei Parcæ ardentem titiōnem dedērunt, præfantes^o Meleāgrum tam diu victūrum^d quā diu^p is titio foret^q in-

^a 40, 1, &

§ 141, Obs. 2, 4th.

^b 44, 3, & 47.

^c § 140, 1, 3d.

^d 100, 2.

^e § 145, Obs. 5, 5th.

^f § 141, Obs. 8.

^g 30, 4.

^h 74, 3.

ⁱ 38, 4.

^j 27, 6.

^k 39, 1.

^l 96, 1.

^m 64, 6.

ⁿ 40, 5, &

§ 141, R. II

^o 94, 1, 2d.

^p 124, 19.

^q § 140, 6.

colūmis. Hunc^a itāque Althæa diligenter in arcâ clausum servāvit. Intērim Diāna Œneo^b irāta quia ei sacra annua non fecerat, aprum mirā magnitudīne^c misit, qui agrum Calydonium vastāret.^d Quem^e Meleāger cum juvenibus ex omni Græciā delectis interfecit, pellemque ejus Atalantæ donāvit. Cui^f quum Althææ fratres eam eripere vellent, illa Meleāgri auxilium implorāvit, qui ayuncūlos occidit. Tum Althæa, gravi irā^g in filium commōta, titiōnem illum fatālem in ignem conjecit. Sic Meleāger periit. At sorōres ejus, dum fratrem insolabiliter lugent, in aves mutātæ sunt.

19. Eurōpam, Agenōris filiam, Sidoniam, Jupīter in taurum mutātus Sidōne^h Cretamⁱ transvexit, et ex eā procreāvit Minōem, Sarpedōnem, et Rhadamanthum. Hanc ut reducērent Agēnor suos filios misit, condiōne additā, ut nec ipsi^j redirent, nisi sorōrem invenissent.^k Horum unus, Cadmus nomīne,^l quum errāret, Delphosⁱ venit, ibique responsum accēpit, bovem præcedentem sequeretur;^m ubi ille decubisset,^k ibi urbem condēret.* Quod quum faceret,ⁿ in Bœotiam venit. Ibi aquam quærens ad fontem Castalium dracōnem invēnit, Martis filium, qui aquam custodiēbat.^o Hunc Cadmus interfecit, dentesque ejus sparsit et arāvit. Unde Sparti enāti sunt. Pugnā inter illos exortā, quinque superfuērunt, ex quibus quinque nobīles Thebanōrum stirpes originem duxerunt.

* *Condēret* is in the same construction with *sequeretur*.

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| ^a Sup. <i>titiōnem</i> | ^f 39 "from her," | ^k § 141, Obs. 8. |
| ^b § 111. | and 5, 1. | ^l § 128, R. XXXIV. |
| ^c 6. 1, and
§ 106, R. VII. | ^g § 129, R. XXXV. | ^m § 140, Obs. 5. |
| ^d 40, 4. | ^h § 130, 3. | ⁿ 38, 4. |
| ^e 39, 7. | ⁱ § 130, 2. | ^o § 44, II. 2. |
| | ^j 32, 3. | |

20. Quum Bacchus, Jovis ex Semēle filius, exercitum in Indiam ducēret, Silēnus ab agmīne aberrāvit. Quem^a Midas, rex Mygdoniæ, hospitio^b liberaliter accēpit eique ducem dedit, qui^c eum ad Bacchum reducēret. Ob hoc beneficium Bacchus Midæ optiōnem dedit, ut quicquid vellet^d a se petēret.^e Ille petiit, ut quidquid^f tetigisset^d aurum fiēret.^e Quod^g quum impetrāisset, h^h quidquid^f tetigērat aurum fiēbat. Primò gavīsus est hāc virtūteⁱ suā; mox intellexit nihil ipsi^j hoc munēre^k perniciosius esse. Nam etiam cibus et potio in aurum mutabātur.^l Quum jam fame cruciarētur, petit a Baccho, ut donum suum revocāret.^e Quem^a Bacchus jussit in flumīne Pactōlo se abluēre, quumque aquam tetigisset, facta est colōre^m aureo.

21. Schœneus Atalantam filiam formosissimam dicītur habuisse, quæ cursu viros superābat.ⁿ Hæc quum a pluribus^o in conjugium peterētur, pater ejus condiōnem proposuit, ut, qui eam ducēre vellet,^d prius cursu cum eā contendēret;^e si victus esset,^d occiderētur.^e Multos quum superāisset et interfecisset, tandem ab Hippomēne victa est. Hic enim a Venēre tria mala aurea accepērat. Dum currēbant, horum unum post altērum projēcit, iisque^b Atalantæ cursum tardāvit. Nam dum mala colligit, Hippomēnes ad metam pervēnit. Huic itāque Schœneus filiam uxōrem dedit. Quam^p quum in patriam ducēret, oblītus Venēris beneficio^b se vicisse,^q grates ei^r non egit.

^a 39, 7.

^b § 129, R. XXXV.

^c 40, 4, and

§ 141, R. II.

^d § 141, Obs. 8.

^e § 140, 1, 3d.

^f 37, 8

^g 38, 7.

^h 74, 8, and

§ 140, Obs. 4.

ⁱ § 136, Obs. 5.

^j § 111.

^k 6, 3.

^l § 102, Obs. 1.

^m 6, 1, & § 106, R. VII

ⁿ § 44, II. 1.

^o 19, 1.

^p 39, 8.

^q 94, 1, 2d, & 98, 2.

^r 27, 2d, 6, and

§ 123.

Hanc ob causam Hippomēnes mutātus est in leōnem, Atalanta in leānam.

22. Nisus, rex Megarensium, in capite crinem purpureum habuisse dicitur,^a eique prædictum^b fuit, tam diu eum regnatūrum,^c quā diu^d eum crinem custodisset.^e Hunc Minos, rex Cretensium, bello^f aggressus est. Qui^g quum urbem Megaram oppugnāret, Scylla, Nisi filia, amore^f ejus correpta est, et, ut ei victoriam parāret,^h patriⁱ dormienti fatālem crinem præcidit. Ita Nisus a Minōe victus^j et occisus est. Quum autem Minos in Cretam rediret,^k Scylla eum rogāvit, ut eam secum avehēret. Sed ille negāvit Cretam tantum scelus esse recepturam.^c Tum illa se in mare præcipitat, navemque persequitur. Nisus in aquilam marinam conversus est, Scylla in piscem, quem Cirim vocant. Hodiēque, si quando illa avis hunc piscem conspexerit,^l mittit se in aquam, raptumque unguibus^f dilaniat.

23. Amphion, Jovis et Antiōpes filius, qui Thebas muris cinxit, Niōben, Tantāli filiam, in matrimonium duxit. Ex quā procreāvit filios septem totidemque filias. Quem partum Niōbe Latōnæ libēris anteposuit, superbiusque^m locūta est in Apollīnem et Diānam. Ob id Apollo filios ejus venantes sagittis interfecit, Diāna autem filias. Niōbe libērisⁿ orbāta in saxum mutāta esse dicitur,^a ejusque lacrymæ hodiēque manāre narrantur.^a Amphion autem, quum templum Apollinis expugnāre vellet,^o ab Apollīne sagittis est interfectus.

^a § 145, Obs. 4.

^f § 129, R.

^k § 44, II.

^b 51, 2, &

^g 39, 1.

^l § 45, III. 1, 2.

§ 101, Obs. 5.

^h § 140, 1, 2d.

^m 22, 2.

^c 100, 2.

ⁱ 5. 1.

ⁿ 64, 8, & 5. 1.

^d 124, 19.

^j 115, 1.

^o § 140, Obs. 4.

^e § 141, Obs. 8

24. Phineus, Agenōris filius, ab Apollīne futurārum rerum scientiam accepērat. Quum verò hominībus ^a deōrum consilia enuntiāret, ^b Jupīter eum excēcāvit, et imīsīt ei ^a Harpyias, quæ Jovis canes ^c esse dicuntur, ut cibum ab ore ^{*} ei ^d auferrent. ^e Ad quem ^f quum Argonautæ venissent, ut eum iter ^g rogārent, ^h dixit se illis iter demonstratūrum esse, ⁱ si eum pœnâ ^j liberārent. Tum Zetes et Calais, Aquilōnis filii, ^k qui pennas in capite et in pedibus habuisse dicuntur, Harpyias fugavērunt in insulas Strophādas, et Phineum pœnâ ^j liberārunt.

* *Ab ore* is emphatic "from him, from his very mouth."

^a § 123.

^e § 140, 1, 2d.

ⁱ 100, 2.

^b § 140, Obs. 4.

^f 39, 9.

^j § 125.

^c § 103.

^g § 124.

^k § 97, Obs. 2.

^d 5, 1.

^h § 141, Obs. 8.

ANECDOTES OF EMINENT PERSONS.

1. THALES interrogātus an facta homīnum deos^a latērent,^b respondit, ne^c cogitāta quidem.

2. Solon, qui Atheniensibus leges scripsit, dicēbat nemīnem, dum vivēret,^d beātum habēri posse, quòd omnes ad ultimum usque diem ancipiti fortunæ^e obnoxii essent.^f

3. Pythagoræ philosōphi tanta fuit apud discipulos suos auctoritas, ut, quæ ab eo audivissent,^d ea in dubitationem adducere non auderent.^e Rogāti autem ut causam redderent^h eorum, quæ dixissent,^d respondēbant, *Ipsum dixisse.*ⁱ *Ipsē autem erat Pythagōras.*

4. Bias unus ex septem Sapientibus,^j quum patriam Priēnen ab hostibus expugnātam et eversam fugeret,^k interrogātus, cur nihil ex bonis^j suis secum ferret,^b *Ego verò, respondit, bona mecum porto omnia.*

5. Democritus, cui pater ingentes divitias reliquerat, omne ferè patrimonium suum civibus donavit, ne do-

^a § 116, Obs. 2.

^f § 141, Obs. 7.

^j § 107, Obs. 8, and

^b 74, 12.

^e § 140, 1. 1st.

19, 1, & 4,

^c 121, 5.

^h 78, 5.

^k 74, 3.

^d § 141, Obs. 8.

ⁱ 98, 1.

^l § 116, Obs. 6.

^e § 111.

mesticārum rerum curā a philosophiā studio avocarētur.^a

6. Etiam Crates Thebānus bona sua inter Thebānos divisit, nihil sibi servans præter peram et baculum. Hæc enim Cynicōrum instrumenta erant. A quo^b consilio quum amīci et propinqui eum avocāre studērent,^c eos correpto baculo^d fugāvit, nihil pulchrius esse arbitrātus, quā ab omnibus curis^e vacuum^f uni philosophiā opēram dare.^g

7. Anaxagōras, quum a longinquâ peregrinatiōne scientiæ augendæ^h causâ susceptâ in patriam rediisset, agrosque suos neglectos et desertos vidēret, *Non essem*,ⁱ inquit, *salvus, nisi ista^j perīissent*.^k

8. Carneādes usque ad extrēmam senectam nunquam cessāvit a philosophiā studio. Sæpe ei accidit,^l ut, quum cibi^h capiendi causâ accubuisset, cogitationibus^m inhærens manum ad cibos appositos porrigēre obliviscerētur.ⁿ

9. Idem adversus Zenōnem Stoicum scriptūrus caput hellebōro purgābat, ne corrupti humōres sollertiam et acūmen mentis impedirent.^a

10. Anaxagōras philosōphus, morte^d filii audītâ, vultu nihil^o immutātō dixit.^p *Sciēbam me mortālem genuisse*.^q

11. Archȳtas Tarentīnus, quum ab itinēre reversus agros suos villīci socordiā neglectos vidēret, *Gravīter te castigārem*,ⁱ inquit, *nisi irātus essem*.^k

12. Plato quoque, quum in servum vehementiūs^r ex-

^a § 140, 1. 2d.

^b 38, 8.

^c 74, 3, and

§ 140, Obs. 4.

^d 9, 1, and 104, 2.

^e § 107, R. XI. Obs. 10.¹

^f Sup. se.

^g § 149, R. and Obs. 1

^h 112, 1, & 5.

ⁱ 78, 8.

^j § 28, Obs. 3, 3d.

^k § 140, Obs. 2.

51, 2, "happened."

^m § 112, R. IV.

ⁿ § 140, 1, 4th.

^o § 128.

^p § 116, Obs. 6.

^q 98, 1.

^r 22, 1

arsisset, veritus ne ^a vindictæ modum excederet, Speusippo ^b adstanti mandavit, ut de illius pœnâ statuëret.^c

13. Idem discendi ^d cupiditate ductus Ægyptum peragravit, et a sacerdotibus illius regionis geometriam et astronomiam didicit. Idem in Italiam trajecit, ut ibi Pythagoræ philosophiam et instituta disceret.^e

14. Athenienses Socratem damnaverunt, quod novos deos introducere videbatur. Protagoram quoque philosophum, qui ausus ^f fuerat scribere, se ignorare an dii essent,^g Athenienses ex urbe pepulerunt.

15. Xanthippe, Socratis uxor, morosa admōdum fuisse fertur. Quam ^h ejus indolem quum perspexisset Alcibiades, Socratem interrogavit, quid esset,ⁱ quod mulierem tam acerbam et jurgiōsam non exigeret ^j domo.^k Tum ille, *Quoniam*, inquit, *dum illam domi ^j perpetior, insuesco, ut ceterorum quoque foris petulantiam et injurias facilius feram.*^e

16. Xenocrates philosophus, quum maledicorum quorundam sermōni ^k interesset, neque quidquam ipse loqueretur,^l interrogatus, cur solus taceret,^m respondit: *Quia dixisse ^m me aliquando pœnituit, tacuisse ^m nunquam.*

17. Hegesias philosophus in disputationibus suis ⁿ mala et cruciatus vitæ tam vividis coloribus repræsentabat, ut multi, qui eum audiverant, sponte se occiderent.^o Quare a Ptolemæo rege ulterius his de rebus disserere est prohibitus.

^a 121, 6, and
§ 140, Obs. 6.

^b § 123.

^c § 140, 1, 3d.

^d § 147, Obs. 2.

^e § 140, 1, 2d.

^f § 78.

^g 74, 11, and

§ 140, 5.

^h 38, 6.

ⁱ § 141, Obs. 8.

^j § 130, 4.

^k § 112, R. I, & 5. 4.

^l § 149.

^m 66, 10, and

§ 113, Obs. 7.

ⁿ 30, 1.

§ 140, 1, 1st.

18. Gorgiæ Leontīno,^a qui eloquentiâ^b et eruditiōne omnes suæ ætātis homīnes superāre existimabātur, ūniversa Græcia in templo Apollīnis Delphīci statuam auream collocāvit.

19. Idem, quum annum centesimum septimum ageret, interrogātus, quapropter tam diu vellet^c in vitā remanēre, respondit: *Quia nihil habeo, quod^d senectutem meam accūsem.^e*

20. Illustrissīmi sæpe viri humīli loco^f nati fuērunt.^g Socrātes, quem oracūlum Apollīnis sapientissimum omnium homīnum^h iudicāvit,ⁱ obstetrīcis filius fuit. Euripīdes, poëta tragīcus, matrem habuit,^j quæ olēra venditābat,^j et Demosthēnis, oratōris eloquentissīmi, patrem cultellos vendidisse^k narrant.

21. Homērus, princeps poëtārum Græcōrum, dolōre absumptus esse creditur, quòd quæstiōnem a piscatoribus ipsi^l propositam solvère non posset.^m

22. Simonīdes, poëta præstantissimus, gloriātur in quodam poëmāte, seⁿ octoginta annos^o natum in certāmen musicum descendisse^k et victoriam inde retulisse. Idem aliquandiu vixit apud Hipparchum, Pisistrāti filium, Athenārum tyrannum. Inde Syracūsas^p se contūlit ad Hierōnem regem, cum quo familiariter vixisse dicītur. Primus^q carmīna statūto pretio^r scripsit; quare eum Musam venālem reddidisse dicunt.

23. Quum Æschylus Atheniensis, qui parens^s tragœdiæ dicītur, in Siciliā versarētur,^t ibique in loco aprico

^a § 123.

^g 72.

ⁿ § 145, R. LVIII.

^b § 128, R. XXXIV.

^h § 107, R. X.

^o § 131, R. XLI.

^c 74, 16.

ⁱ 73.

^p § 130, 2.

§ 122, Obs. 2.

^j § 44, II. 1.

^q § 98, Obs. 10.

^e § 141, R. I.

^k 97, 1.

^r § 133, R. XLIV.

^f 6, 5, &

^l 32, 9, § 126, R. III

^s § 103.

§ 119, R. XXIII.

^m § 141 Obs. 7.

^t 74, 3.

sedēret, aquila testudinem glabro ejus capiti^a immisit quod pro saxo habuit. Quo^b ictu ille extinctus est.

24. Euripides, qui et ipse magnum inter poetas tragicos nomen habet, a cœnâ domum rediens a canibus lacertatus est.

25. Athenienses quondam ab Euripide postulabant, ut ex tragœdiâ sententiam quandam tolleret.^c Ille autem in scenam progressus dixit, se fabulas componere solere,^d ut populum doceret,^e non ut a populo disceret.

26. Philippides, comœdiarum scriptor, quum in poetarum certamine præter spem vicisset^f et illâ victoriâ impensè gauderet, eo ipso gaudio repenti extinctus est.

27. Pindarus, poeta Thebanus, Apollini^g gratissimus fuisse dicitur. Quare sæpe a sacerdotibus in templum Delphicum ad cœnam vocabatur, parsque ei^h tribuebatur donorum, quæ sacrificantesⁱ deo obtulerant. Ferunt etiam Pana^j Pindari hymnis^k tantopere fuisse lætatum, ut eos in montibus et silvis caneret.^l Quum Alexander, rex Macedoniae, Thebas diriperet, unius Pindari domo^m et familiae pepercit.

28. Diogenes Cynicus Myndum profectus, quum videret magnificas portas et urbem exiguam, Myndios monuit, ut portas clauderent,^e ne urbs egrederetur.^e

29. Demosthenes Atheniensis incredibili studio et labore eòⁿ pervenit, ut, quum^o multi eum ingenio^p parum valere existimarent, omnes ætatis suæ oratores superaret eloquentiâ^p. Nunquam tamen ex tempore dicebat, neque in concione volēbat assurgere, nisi rem, de quâ ageretur,^q

^a § 123.

^b 38, 9.

^c § 140, 1, 3d.

^d 96, 2.

^e § 140, 6, or 1, 2d.

^f 74. 8.

^g § 111.

^h § 126, R. III.

ⁱ 19, 1.

^j § 15, 4.

^k § 121, Obs. 2.

^l § 140, 1, 1st.

^m § 112, R. V. & 7, 2.

ⁿ 28, Obs.

^o § 140, Obs. 4.

^p § 128.

^q § 141, Obs. 8

accuratè antea meditātus esset.^a Unde plerique eum timidum esse existimābant. Sed in hac re Periclis consuetudinem imitabātur, qui non facīlè de quāque re dicere, nec existimatiōnem suam^b fortunæ committere solēbat.

30. Pericles in conciōnem itūrus, quum animo perpendēret, quantum periculi^c inconsideratè dicta^d hominibus afferrent,^e solēbat precāri a diis,^f ne quod ipsi^g verbum imprudenti excidēret, quod reipublicæ officere posset.^h

31. Minos, Cretensium rex, sæpe se in speluncam quandam conferēbat, ibique se cum Jove collōquiⁱ legesque ab eo accipereⁱ dicēbat. Etiam Lycurgus Lacedæmoniis^j persuāsit, se leges suas^b ab Apollīne didicisse.^k

32. Quum Lycurgus, Lacedæmoniōrum legislātor, Delphis^l in templum Apollinis intrāset, ut a deo^f oraculum peteret, Pythia eum his verbis allocūta est: *Nescio utrūm deus an homo appellandus^m sis; sed deus potiūs vidērisⁿ esse.*

33. Leonidas, rex Lacedæmoniōrum, quum Persæ dicerentur sagittārum multitudīne solem obscuratūri, respondisse fertur: *Meliūs itaque in umbrā pugnabimus.*

34. Cyrus omnium suōrum milītum nomīna memoriā tenēbat. Mithridātes autem, rex Ponti, duārum et viginti gentium, quæ sub regno ejus erant, linguas ita didicērat, ut cum omnibus, quibus^o imperiābat, sine interprēte loqui posset.

35. Themistōcles interroganti^p utrūm Achilles esse mallet,^e an Homērus,^q respondit: *Tu verò mallestne te in Olympico certamine victōrem renuntiāri^r an præco esse, qui victōrum nomīna proclāmat?*

^a § 140, Obs. 2,

^b 30, 3.

^c § 106, R. VIII.

^d 19, 4.

^e 74, 11.

^f § 124, Obs. 2.

^g § 112, Obs. 3.

^h § 141, Obs. 8.

ⁱ 96, 1.

^j § 123, & 7, 2.

^k 98, 2.

^l § 130, 1, Exc. & 6.2

^m 74, 9, & 108, 1.

ⁿ 70, 3.

^o 7, 2, & § 112, R. V

^p 19, & § 98, Obs. 5

^q § 103, R. V.

^r § 144, Obs, 1. 2.

36. Epaminondas, Thebanōrum imperātor, in bello ā-versū Lacedæmonios, anīmos suōrum religiōne excitandos^a ratus, arma in templis affixa nocte^b detraxit, persuasitque militibus, quum illa abesse^c vidērent, deos iter suum sequi,^e ut ipsis^d prœliantibus adessent.

37. Idem in pugnâ ad Mantinēam graviter vulneratus est. Quum anīmam recepisset, interrogavit cūmstantes amīcos, an clypeus salvus esset;^e deinde, an hostes fusi essent.^e Illi utrumque affirmaverunt. Tum demum hastam e corpore edūci^f jussit. Quo^g facto statim expiravit.

38. Epaminondas tantâ fuit abstinentiâ^h et integritate, ut post plurima bella, quibus Thebanōrum potentiam incredibiliter auxerat, nihil in supellectili habēret præter ahēnum et veru.

39. Lysander, dux Lacedæmoniōrum, militem quendam viâⁱ egressum castigabat. Cui dicenti, ad nullius rei rapinam se ab agmine recessisse,^j respondit: *Ne^k speciem quidem rapturi^l præbeas volo.*

40. Iphicrâtes, dux Atheniensium, quum præsidio tenēret Corinthum, et sub adventum hostium ipse^m vigiliis circumīret, vigilem, quem dormientem invenerat, hastâ transfixit. Quodⁿ factum quibusdam^o ei^o ut sævum exprobrantibus, *Qualem^p invēni, inquit, talem reliqui.*

41. Quum quidam Thrasybūlo, qui civitatem Atheniensium a tyrannōrum dominatione liberavit, dixisset: *Quantas^q tibi gratias Athēnæ debent!* ille respondit: *Dii*

^a 108, 4, & § 79, 9. ^g 38, 5.

^b § 131, R. XL.

^h § 106, R. VII.

^l 19, & § 98, Obs. 5.

^c 96, 2.

ⁱ § 136, R. LII.

^m 32, 3.

^d § 112, R. I.

^j 94, 1, 2d, & 98 2.

ⁿ 38.

^e 74, 12, & § 140, 5.

^k 121, 2, and

^o § 123.

^f 90, 4.

§ 140, 1. 3d.

^p 44, 4, & 47.

^q 48, 3.

faciant,^a ut quantas^b ipse^c patriæ debeo gratias, tantas ei videar^d retulisse.

42. Philippus, rex Macedōnum, monentibus^e eum quibusdam, ut Pythiam quendam cavēret,^d fortem militem, sed ipsi^f alienātum, quòd tres filias ægrè alēret,^g nec a rege adjuvarētur, dixisse fertur: *Quid?^h si partem corpōris habēremⁱ ægram, abscindērem^j potiùs, an curārem?* Deinde Pythiam ad se vocātum,^k acceptā^k difficultāte rei domestīcæ, pecuniā^l instruxit. Quo facto nullum rex militem Pythiā^m fidiōrem habuit.

43. Mulier quædam ab eōdem Philippo, quum a convivio temulentus recedēret, damnāta, *A Philippo, inquit, temulento ad Philipppum sobrium provōco.*

44. Philippus, rex Macedoniæ, prædicāre solebat, se oratoribus Atheniensium maxīmam gratiam habēre.ⁿ *Nam conviciis suis, inquit, efficiunt, ut quotidie melior^o evādam, dum eos dictis^p factisque mendacii arguēre conor.*

45. Ejusdem regis epistōla fertur scripta ad Aristotēlem philosophum, quā filium sibi^q natum esse nuntiāvit. Erat illa epistōla verbis concepta ferè his: *Filium mihi^q genitum esse scito. Quod^r equidem diis habeo gratiam: non tam quòd natus est, quàm quòd ei^s contigit nasci temporibus vitæ tuæ. Spero enim fore,^t ut a te educātus et eruditus dignus evādat et nobis^u et rebus, quas ipsi relictūri sumus.*

^a 77, 9, and
§ 42, Obs. 4, 5.

^b 44, 3, & 47.

^c 32, 1.

^d § 140, 1, 3d, & 70.

^e § 122, Obs. 4.

^f 64, 9.

^g § 141, Obs. 7.

^h § 150, 1.

ⁱ § 140, 2.

^j 78, 4,

§ 139, 2, & 124, 13.

^k 104, 3, & 2.

^l § 125.

^m 6, 3

ⁿ 94, 1, 2d, & 96, 1.

^o § 103, Obs. 2.

^p § 129.

^q § 126, R. III.

^r 38, 10, Note.

^s § 113.

^t § 145, Obs. 6.

^u 6, 5, & § 119.

46. Alexander Macēdo, Philippi filius, quum puer a præceptōre suo audivisset innumerabiles mundos esse,^a *Heu me^b misērum*, inquit, *qui ne uno^c quidem adhuc potitus sum!*

47. Quum Alexander quondam Macedōnum quorundam benevolentiam largitionibus sibi conciliāre conātus esset, Philippus eum his verbis increpuit: *Sperasne^d eos tibi^e fidēles esse futūros,^f quos pecuniā tibi conciliavēris?*^g *Scito amōrem non auro emi sed virtutibus.*

48. Alexandro¹ Macedōni, Asiā debellātā, Corinthii per legātos gratulāti sunt, regemque civitatē^h suā donavērunt. Quodⁱ officii genus quum Alexander risisset, unus ex legātis, *Nulli^j unquam*, inquit, *civitatem dedimus alii quā tibi^k et Hercūli.* Quoⁱ audīto, Alexander honōrem sibi delātum lubentissimē accēpit.

49. Quum Alexander Græciæ populis^l imperāset, ut divinos ipsi honōres decernērent,^m Lacedæmonii his verbis utebantur: *Quoniam Alexander deus esse voluit, esto deus;* Laconicā brevitatē regis notantes vecordiam.

50. Lysimāchus, rex Thraciæ, Theodōrum Cyrenæum, virum libertātisⁿ amantissimum et regiæ dominationi^e infestum, cruci affigi^o jussit. Cui ille, *Hujus modi minis*, inquit, *purpuratos tuos terreas.^p Mea^q quidem nihil^r intērest, humine^s an sublimē putrescam.*

51. Mausōlus, rex Cariæ, Artemisiam habuit conjūgem. Hæc, Mausōlo defuncto, ossa cineremque mariti contūsa et odoribus mixta cum aquā potābat. Extruxit

^a 96, 9.^g § 141, Obs. 8.ⁿ § 107. R. IX.^b § 117, R.^h § 125, & Obs. 1.^o 90, 4.^c 7, 5, andⁱ 38, 7, & 38, 5.^p § 45, I. 1.

§ 121, R. XXVI.

^j § 123.^q § 113, Exc. I.^d 58, 1, & 56, 3.^k § 149, R. LXV.^r § 122, Obs. 6.^e § 111.^l 7, 2, & § 112, R. V^s § 130, Obs. 7^f 99. 1.^m § 140, 1, 3d.

quoque, ad conservandam^a ejus memoriam, sepulcrum illudnobilissimum, ab ejus nomine appellatum, quod inter septem orbis terrarum miracula numeratur. Quod^b quum Mausoli manibus^c dicaret, certamen instituit, præmiis amplissimis ei propositis, qui defunctum regem optimè laudasset.^d

52 Dionysius, qui a patre Syracusarum et pæne totius Siciliae tyrannidem acceperat, senex patriâ^e pulsus Corinthi^f pueros litteras docuit.^g

53. Mithridates, rex Ponti, sæpe venenum hauserat, ut sibi a clandestinis caveret insidiis. Hinc factum est, ut, quum a Pompeio superatus mortem sibi consciscere vellet, ne velocissima quidem venena ei nocerent.^h

54. Quum Gyges, rex Lydiae ditissimus, oraculum Apollinis interrogaret, an quisquam mortaliumⁱ se^j esset^k felicior, deus, Aglaum quendam Psophidium feliciorum, prædicavit. Is autem erat Arcadum^l pauperrimus, parvuli agelli possessor, cujus terminos quamvis senex nunquam excesserat, fructibus^m et voluptatibus angusti ruris contentus.

55. Pyrrhus, rex Epiri, quum in Italiâ esset, audivit, Tarentinos quosdam juvenes in convivio parum honorificè de se locutos esse.ⁿ Eos igitur ad se accessitos percunctatus est, an dixissent^k ea, quæ ad aures suas pervenissent.ⁿ Tum unus ex his, *Nisi*, inquit, *vinum nobis o defecisset,*^p *multo*^q *etiam plura*^r *et graviora in te locuturi eramus.*^s Hæc criminis excusatio iram regis in risum convertit.

^a 112, 7.

^b 38, 4.

^c § 123, R.

^d § 141, Obs. 2, 2d.

^e § 126, R. V.

^f 4, 1, & § 130, 1.

^g § 124, R.

^h § 140, 1, 4th.

ⁱ § 107, R. X.

^j 6. 3.

^k § 140, 5.

^l § 119, R. XXIII.

^m 98, 2.

ⁿ § 141, Obs. 8.

^o § 112, Obs. 1.

^p § 140, Obs. 2.

^q § 132, R. XLIII.

^r 19, 4.

^s § 79, 8.

56. Marsyas, frater Antigōni, regis Macedoniæ, quum causam habēret cum privāto quodam, fratrem rogāvit, ut de eā domi cognoscēret.^a At ille, *In foro potiùs* * inquit. *Nam si culpā*^b *vacas, innocentia tua ibi meliùs apparebit; sin damnandus es, nostra justitia.**

57. Clara sunt apud Catanenses nomīna fratrum Anāpi^c et Amphinōmi,^c qui patrem et matrem humēris per medios^d ignes Ætnæ portârunt, eosque cum vitæ suæ^e pericūlo e flammis eripuērunt.

58. Spartānus quidam quum riderētur, quòd claudus in pugnam iret,^f *At mihi,*^g inquit, *pugnāre,*^h *non fugēre est propositum.*ⁱ

59. Spartānus quidam in magistrātûs petitiōne ab æmūlis victus, maxīmæ sibi lætitiæ esse,^j dixit, quòd patria sua se^k meliōres cives habēret.^f

60. Quum homo quidam, qui diu in uno pede stare didicērat, Lacedæmonio^l cuidam dixisset, se non arbitrāri Lacedæmoniōrum^q quemquam tamdiu idem facēre posse, ille respondit: *At ansēres* te*^k *diutiùs.*

61. Diagōras Rhodius, quum tres ejus filii in ludis Olympīcis victōres renuntiāti essent, tanto affectus est gaudio,^m ut in ipso stadio, inspectante popūlo, in filiōrum manibus animam redderet.ⁿ

62. Scipio Africānus nunquam ad negotia publicā accedēbat, antequam in templo Jovis precātus esset.^o

63. Scipio dicēre solēbat, hosti non solūm dandam^p

* Supply the proper verb.

^a § 140, 1, 3d.

^g § 126, R. III.

^m § 129.

^b § 121, R. XXV.

^h § 144, R. LVI.

ⁿ § 140, 1, 1st.

^c § 97, & Obs. 5.

ⁱ 51, 1.

^o § 140, 4.

^d 17, 1.

^j 8, 1, and § 114.

^p 108, 4.

^e 30, 2.

^k 6, 3, & § 120.

^q § 107, R. X.

^f § 141, Obs. 8.

^l 63, & § 123.

esse viam fugiendi, sed etiam muniendam. Similiter Pyrrhus, rex Epīri, fugienti hosti^a pertinaciter instandum^b esse negābat; non solūm, ne fortiū ex necessitāte resisteret,^c sed ut postea quoque faciliū acie^d cedēret, ratus victōres fugientibus non usque ad perniciem instatūros esse.

64. Metellus Pius, in Hispaniā bellum gerens interrogātus, quid postēro die factūrus esset? *Tunicam meam*, inquit, *si id elōqui posset*,^f *comburērem*.^g

65. L. Mummius, qui, Corintho captā, totam Italiam tabulis^h stautisque exornāvit, ex tantis manubiis nihil in suum usum convertit, ita ut, eo defuncto, non essetⁱ unde ejus filia dotem acciperet.^j Quare senātus ei ex publico dotem decrevit.

66. Scipio Africānus major Ennii poētæ imaginem in sepulcro gentis Corneliæ collocāri jussit, quod Scipiōnum res gestas carminibus^h suis illustraverat.

67. M. Cato, Catōnis Censorii filius, in acie cadente equo prolapsus, quum se recollegisset,^k animadvertissetque gladium excidisse^l vaginā,^m rediit in hostem: acceptisque aliquot vulneribus,ⁿ recuperātōⁿ demum gladio ad suos reversus est.

68. Q. Metellus Macedonīcus in Hispaniā quinque cohortes, quæ hostibus^o cessērant, testamentum facere jussas ad locum^p recuperandum misit; minātus^q eos non nisi post victoriam receptum iri.^r

^a § 112, R. IV.

^b 113, 8.

^c § 140, 6.

^d § 136, Obs. 5.

^e § 140, 5.

^f § 140, 2.

^g 78, 8, &

§ 42, II. 2d.

^h § 129.

ⁱ § 140, 1, 1st.

^j § 141, Obs. 8.

^k 74, 8, &

§ 140, Obs. 4.

^l 98, 3.

^m § 136, R. LII.

ⁿ 104, 1.

^o § 112, R. V.

Obs. 5, 5th.

^p 112, 7.

^q 106, 1.

^r 94, 1, 2d, & 100, 8

69. Publius Decius consul, quum in bello contra Latinos Romanorum aciem cedentem vidēret, capite pro republicæ salutē devoto,^a in medium hostium agmen irruit, et magnâ strage editâ^a plurimis telis obrutus cecidit. Hæc ejus mors Romanorum aciem restituit, iisque victoriam paravit.

70. L. Junius Brutus, qui Romam a regibus liberavit, filios suos, qui Tarquinium regem expulsam restituere conati erant, ipse^b capitis^c damnavit, eosque virgis cæsos securi^d percuti^e jussit.

71. Q. Marcius Rex consul, quum filium unicum, juvenem summæ pietatis^f et magnæ spei, morte^g amisisset, dolorem suum ita coercuit, ut a rogo adolescentis protenus curiam peteret,^h ibique muneri sui negotia strenuè obiret.

72. In bello Romanorum cum Perseo, ultimo Macedoniae rege, accidit,ⁱ ut serenâ nocte^j subito luna deficeret. Hæc res ingentem apud milites terrorem excitavit, qui existimabant hoc omne^k futuram cladem portendi.^k Tum verò Sulpicius Gallus, qui erat in eo exercitu, in concione militum causam hujus rei tam disertè exposuit, ut postero die^j omnes intrepido animo^g pugnam committerent.^h

73. L. Siccus Dentatus ob insignem fortitudinem appellatus est Achilles Romanus. Pugnas^l is dicitur centum et viginti proeliis;^m cicatricem aversam nullam, adversas quinque et quadraginta tulisse; coronisⁿ esse donatus aureis duodeviginti, obsidionali unâ, muralibus tribus, civis quatuordecim, torquibus tribus et octogin-

^a 104, 1.^g § 129.^k 96, 5.^b 32, 4.^h § 140, 1, 1st.^l § 145, Obs. 4.^c § 122.ⁱ 51, 3.^m § 136, Obs. 5. (*in.*)^d § 15, 6, & Note 3.^j 6, 7, &ⁿ § 123, Obs. 3, and^e 90, 4, or 94, 3.

§ 131, R. XL.

§ 126.

^f § 106. R. VII.

ta, armillis plùs centum sexaginta, hastis duodeviginti. Phalëris idem donātus est quinquies vicesque. Triumphāvit cum imperatoribus suis triumphos^a novem.

74. Hannibālem in Italiam proficiscentem tria millia^b Carpetanōrum reliquērunt. Quorum^c exemplum ne ceteri quoque barbāri sequerentur,^d edixit eos a se esse dimissos,^e et insūper in fidem ejus rei alios etiam, quorum fides ipsi^f suspecta erat, domum^g remisit.

75. Hannibal quum elephantos compellere non posset,^h ut præaltum flumen transirent,ⁱ neque rates haberet,^h quibus eos trajicereⁱ jussit ferocissimum elephantōrum sub aure vulnerari, et eum, qui vulnerasset,^j se in flumen conicere illudque tranare. Tum elephāntus exasperatus ad persequendum doloris sui auctōrem tranavit amnem,^k et reliqui quoque eum secūti sunt.

^a § 116, R. II.

^c 98, 6.

^h § 140, Obs. 4.

^b § 24, 5.

^f 5, 2, &

ⁱ § 141, Obs. 8.

^e 38.

§ 126 R. XXXIII.

^j § 141, R. VI.

^d § 140, 1. 2d.

^g § 130, 4.

^k § 136, R. LII.

AN EPITOME OF ROMAN HISTORY,

FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO
THE EMPERORS.

LIBER PRIMUS.

1. ANTIQUISSĪMIS temporĭbus Saturnus in Italiam venisse dicĭtur. Ibi haud procul a Janicŭlo arcem condĭdit, eamque Saturniam^a appellāvit. Hic Itālos primus^b agricultŭram docuit.^c

2. Postea Latĭnus in illis regionĭbus imperāvit. Sub hoc rege Troja in Asiā eversa est. Hinc Ænēas, Anchĭsæ filius, cum multis Trojānis, quibus^d ferrum Græcōrum pepercērat, aufŭgit, et in Italiam pervēnit. Ibi Latĭnus rex ei benignè recepto^e filiam Laviniam in matrimonium dedit. Ænēas urbem condĭdit, quam in honōrem conjŭgis Lavinium^a appellāvit.

3. Post Ænēæ mortem Ascanius, Ænēæ filius, regnum accēpit. Hic sedem regni in alium locum transtŭlit, urbemque condĭdit in monte Albāno, eamque Albam^a Longam nuncupāvit. Eum secŭtus est Silvius, qui post Ænēæ mortem a Lavinĭâ genĭtus erat. Ejus

^a § 116, Obs. 1.

^c § 124.

§ 112, R. V.

^b § 98, Obs. 10.

^d 7, 2, and

^e 104, 3.

postēri omnes usque ad Romam conditam ^a Albæ ^b regnavērunt.

4. Unus horum regum, Romūlus Silvius, se Jove ^c majōrem esse dicēbat, ^d et, quum tonāret, militibus imperāvit, ut clypeos hastis percutērent, ^e dicebatque hunc sonum multò clariōrem esse quàm tonitru. Fulmīne ictus, ^f et in Albānum lacum præcipitātus est.

5. Silvius Procas, rex Albanōrum, duos filios relīquit Numitōrem ^g et Amulium. Horum minor ^h natu, ⁱ Amulius, fratri optiōnem dedit, utrūm regnum habēre vellet, ^j an bona, quæ pater reliquisset. ^k Numitor paterna bona prætulit; Amulius regnum obtinuit.

6. Amulius, ut regnum firmissimè possidēret, ^l Numitōris filium per insidias interēmit, et filiam fratris Rheam Silviam Vestālem virgīnem ^m fecit. Nam his Vestæ sacerdotibus non licet viro ⁿ nubere. Sed hæc a Marte gemīnos filios Romūlum et Remum pepērit. Hoc quum Amulius comperisset, ^o matrem in vincūla conjēcit, puēros autem in Tibērim abjici jussit.

7. Fortè Tibēris aqua ultra ripam se effudērat, et, quum puēri in vado essent positi, ^o aqua refluens eos in sicco relīquit. Ad eōrum vagitum lupa accurrit, eosque uberibus suis aluit. Quod ^p videns Faustūlus quidam, pastor illius regiōnis, puēros sustulit, et uxōri Accæ Laurentiæ nutriendos ^q dedit.

8. Sic Romūlus et Remus pueritiam inter pastōres transegērunt. Quum adolevissent, et fortè comperissent,

^a § 146, Obs. 2.

^b 4, 1.

^c 6, 3.

^d § 44, II. 1.

^e § 140, 1, 3d.

^f 115, 1.

^g § 97, Obs. 5.

^h § 107, Obs. 6.

ⁱ § 128, R.

^j § 140, 5.

^k § 141, Obs. 8

^l § 140, 1, 2d.

^m § 116, Obs. 1.

ⁿ § 112, R. V

^o 74, 8, &

§ 140, Obs. 4.

^p 38, & § 99, Exp

^q 107. 2

quis ipsōrum avus, quæ mater fuisset,^a Amulium interfe-
cērunt, et Numitōri avo regnum restituērunt. *Ante*
Tum urbem condidērunt in monte Aventīno, *Christum*
quam Romūlus a suo nomīne Romam^b vocāvit. 754.
Hæc quum mœnibus circumdarētur, Remus occīsus est,
dum fratrem irrīdens mœnia^c transiliēbat.

9. Romūlus, ut civium numērum augēret, asyllum pa-
tescēcit, ad quod multi ex civitatibus suis pulsī accurrē-
runt. Sed novæ urbis civibus^d conjūges deērunt. Fes-
tum itaque Neptūni et ludos instituit. Ad hos quum
multi ex finitimis populis cum mulieribus et libēris venis-
sent,^a Romāni inter ipsos ludos spectantes virgīnes rapu-
ērunt.

10. Popūli illi, quorum virgīnes raptæ erant, bellum
adversus raptōres suscepērunt. Quum Romæ^e appropin-
quārent,^f fortē in Tarpēiam virgīnem incidērunt, quæ in
arce sacra procurābat. Hanc rogābant, ut viam in arcem
monstrāret,^g eīque permisērunt, ut munus sibi poscēret.^h
Illa petiit, ut sibi darent, quod in sinistris manibus gerē-
rent,^h annūlos aureos et armillas significans. At hostes
in arcem ab eā perducti scutis Tarpēiam obruērunt; nam
et ea in sinistris manibus gerēbant.

11. Tum Romūlus cum hoste, qui montem Tarpēium
tenēbat, pugnam conseruit in eo loco, ubi nunc forum
Romānum est. In mediāⁱ cæde raptæ^j processērunt, et
hinc patres hinc conjūges et socēros complectebantur,
et rogābant, ut cædis finem facērent.^g Utrīque his precī-
bus commōti sunt. Romūlus fædus icit, et Sabīnos in
urbem recēpit.

^a 74, 8, & § 140, 5. § 112, Obs. 1.

^g § 140, 1, 3d.

^b § 116, Obs. 1. ^e § 112, R. IV.

^h § 141, Obs. 8.

^c § 136, R. LII.

^f 74, 3, and

ⁱ 17, 1.

^d 118, 8, and

140, Obs. 4.

^j Sup. *mulieres*.

12. Postea civitātem descripsit. Centum senatōres legit, eosque cū^a ob ætātem, tum ob reverentiam iis^b debītā patres appellāvit. Plebem in triginta curias distribuit, easque raptārum^c nominīb^{us} nuncupāvit.

A. U. C. 37. Anno regni tricesīmo septīmo, quum exercitum lustrāret, inter tempestātem ortam^d repentē oculis^e homīnum subductus est. Hinc alii eum a senatorīb^{us} interfectum,^f alii ad deos sublātum esse^f existimavērunt.

13. Post Romūli mortem unius anni interregnum fuit. Quo^g elapso, Numa Pompilius Curīb^{us},^h urbe in agro Sabīnōrum natus, rex creātus est. Hic vir bellum quidem nullum gessit; nec minū^s tamen civitāti profuit. Nam et leges dedit, et sacra plurīma instituit, ut popūli barbāri et bellicōsi mores mollīret.ⁱ Omnia autem, quæ faciēbat,^j se nymphæ Egeriæ, conjūgis suæ, jussu facere^k dicēbat.^j Morbo decessit, quadragesīmo tertio imperii anno.

A. U. 81. 14. Numæ^l successit Tullus Hostilius, cujus avus se in bello adversū^s Sabīnos fortem et strenuum virum^m præstitērat. Rex creātus bellum Albānis indixit, idque trigeminōrum Horatiōrum et Curiatīōrum certamīne finīvit. Albam propter perfidiam Metii Suffetii diruit. Quum triginta duōbus annisⁿ regnāset, fulmīne ictus cum domo suā arsit.

A. U. 114. 15. Post hunc Ancus Marcius, Numæ ex filiā nepos, suscepit imperium. Hic vir æquitāte^o et religiōne avo^p simīlis, Latīnos bello domuit, ur-

^a 124, 8.

^f 97, 5.

^l § 112, R. IV.

^b § 126, R. III. & 64, 6.

^g 38, 5.

^m § 116, Obs. 1.

^c § 98, Obs. 5.

^h § 130, 1. Exc. & 6. 2

ⁿ § 131, R. XLI.

ⁱ § 140, 1. 2d.

and Exp.

^d § 146, Obs. 6.

^j § 44, II. 1.

^o § 128, R.

^e 5, 1 & § 126, R. III

^k 96, 1.

^p 7, 6, & § 111.

bem ampliāvit, et nova ei^a mœnia circumdēdit. Carcērem primus ædificāvit. Ad Tibēris ostia urbem condidit, Ostiamque vocāvit. Vicesīmo quarto anno imperii morbo obiit.

16. Deinde regnum Lucius Tarquinius Priscus accēpit, Demarāti filius, qui tyrannos patriæ Corinthi fugiens in Etruriam venērat. Ipse^b Tarquinius, qui nomen ab urbe Tarquiniis accēpit, aliquando Romam^c profectus erat. Advenienti^d aquila pileum abstūlit, et, postquam altè evolavērat, reposuit. Hinc Tanāquil conjux, mulier auguriōrum^e perīta, regnum ei portendi intellexit.

A. U.
137.

17. Quum Romæ commorarētur, Auci regis familiaritatem consecūsus est, qui eum filiōrum suōrum tutōrem^f reliquit. Sed is pupillis^d regnum intercēpit. Senatoribus, quos Romūlus creavērat, centum alios addidit, qui minōrum gentium^g sunt appellāti. Plura bella feliciter gessit, nec paucos agros hostibus^h ademptos urbis territorio adjunxit. Primus triumphans urbem intrāvit. Cloācas fecit; Capitolium inchoāvit. Tricesīmo octāvo imperii anno per Anci filios, quibus^d regnum eripuērat, occīsus est.

18. Post hunc Servius Tullius suscepit imperium, genitus ex nobili femina, captivā tamen et famulā. Quum in domo Tarquini Prisci educaretur,ⁱ flamma in ejus capite visa est. Hoc prodigio Tanāquil ei summam dignitatem portendi^j intellexit, et conjūgi^k persuāsit, ut eum sicūti liberos suos educāret.^l Quum adolevisset; rex ei filiam in matrimonium dedit.

A. U.
176.

^a § 123, R. & Obs. 3.

^e § 107, R. IX.

ⁱ § 140, Obs. 4, and

^b 32, 4.

^f § 116, Obs. 1.

§ 44, II.

^c § 130, 2.

^g Sup. *Senatores*,

^j 96, 6.

^d (Sup. *ei*)

§ 106, R.

^k § 112, R. V.

§ 123, & 5, 1.

^h § 126, R. III. & 5. 1

^l § 140, 1, 3d.

19. Quum Priscus Tarquinius occisus esset, Tanaquil de superiori parte domus populum ^a allocuta est, dicens; *regem grave quidem sed non letale vulnus accepisse;*^b *eum petere,*^c *ut populus, dum convalesceret,*^d *Servio Tullio obediret.* Sic Servius regnare cepit, sed bene imperium administravit. Montes tres urbi adjunxit. Primus omnium censum ordinavit. Sub eo Roma habuit capitum octoginta tria millia civium Romanorum, cum his qui in agris erant.

A. U. 220. 20. Hic rex interfectus est scelere filiae Tulliae et Tarquinii Superbi, filii ejus regis, cui^e Servius successerat. Nam ab ipso Tarquinio de gradibus curiae dejectus, quum domum^f fugeret, interfectus est. Tullia in forum properavit, et prima conjugem regem^g salutavit. Quum domum rediret, aurigam super patris corpus in via jacens carpentum agere jussit.

21. Tarquinius Superbus cognomen moribus meruit. Bello tamen strenuus plures finitimorum populorum^h vicit. Templum Jovis in Capitolio aedificavit. Postea, dum Ardeam^a oppugnabat, urbem Latii, imperium perdidit. Nam quum filius ejus Lucretiae,ⁱ nobilissimae feminae, conjugii Tarquinii Collatini, vim fecisset, haec se ipsam^j occidit in conspectu mariti, patris, et amicorum, postquam eos obtestata fuerat, ut hanc injuriam ulciscerentur.^k

A. U. 243. 22. Hanc ob causam L. Brutus, Collatinus, aliique nonnulli in exitium^l regis conjurarunt, populoqueⁱ persuaserunt, ut ei portas urbis clauderet.^k Exercitus quoque, qui civitatem Ardeam cum rege oppugnabat, eum reliquit. Fugit itaque cum uxore

^a § 136, R. LII.

^e § 112, R. IV.

ⁱ § 123, R.

^b 94, 1, 2d, & 98, 2.

^f § 130, 4.

^j 32.

^c 96, 2.

^g § 116, Obs. 1.

^k § 140, 1, 3d.

^d 80, 3, & § 140, 4.

^h § 107, R. X.

^l 123, 1 & § 136, R. L.

et libēris suis. Ita Romæ^a regnātum^b est per septem reges annos^c ducentos quadraginta tres.

23. Hinc consūles cœpēre pro uno rege duo creāri, ut, si unus malus esset,^d alter eum coërcēret.^e Annum iis imperium tribūtum est, ne per diuturnitātem potestātis insolentiōres redderentur.^e Fuērunt igītur anno primo, expulsis regīb^f, consūles L. Junius Brutus, acerrīmus libertātis vindex, et Tarquinius Collatīnus, marītus Lucretiæ. Sed Collatīno^g paulò pòst dignitas sublāta est. Placuērat enim, ne quis ex Tarquiniōrum familiā Romæ^a manēret.^e Ergo cum omni patrimonio suo ex urbe migrāvit, et in ejus locum Valerius Publicōla consul factus est.

24. Commōvit bellum urbi rex Tarquinius. In primâ pugnâ Brutus consul, et Aruns, Tarquiniū filius, sese invīcem^h occidērunt. Romāni tamen ex eâ pugnâ victōres recessērunt. Brutum Romānæ matrōnæ quasi commūnem patrem per annum luxērunt. Valerius Publicōla Sp. Lucretium, Lucretiæ patrem, collēgam sibi fecit; qui quum morbo exstinctus esset,ⁱ Horatium Pulvillum sibi collēgam^j sumpsit. Ita primus annus quinque consūles habuit.

25. Secundo quoque anno itērum Tarquinius bellum Romānis intūlit, Porsēnā,^f rege Etruscōrum, auxilium ei ferente. In illo bello Horatius Cocles solus pontem ligneum defendit, et hostes cohibuit, donec pons a tergo ruptus esset.^k Tum se cum armis in Tibērim conjēcit, et ad suos transnāvit.

26. Dum Porsēna urbem obsidēbat, Qu. Mucius Scævōla, juvēnis fortis animi,^l in castra hostis se contūlit eo

^a 4, 1.

^b § 85, 3.

^c § 131, R. XLI.

^d § 140, 2.

^e § 140, 1, 2d.

^f 9, 1.

^g § 126, R. III. & 5.1

^h § 28, Obs. 5.

ⁱ § 140, Obs. 4.

^j § 116, Obs. 1.

^k § 140, 4.

^l § 106, R. VII.

consilio, ut regem occidēret. At ibi scribam regis pro ipso rege interfēcit. Tum a regiis^a satellitibus comprehensus et ad regem deductus, quum Porsēna eum ignibus allātis terrēret,^b dextram aræ^c accensæ imposuit, donec flammis consumpta esset.^d Hoc faciūsus rex mirātus^e juvenem dimisit incolūmem. Tum hic quasi beneficium referens ait,^f trecentos alios juvenes in eum conjurāsse.^g Hac re territus Porsēna pacem cum Romānis fecit, Tarquinius autem Tuscūlum se contūlit, ibique privātus cum uxōre consenuit.

A. U. 27. Sexto decimo anno post reges exactos,^h
259. popūlus Romæ seditiōnem fecit, questus quod tribūtis et militiā a senātu exhaurirētur.ⁱ Magna pars plebis urbem reliquit, et in montem trans Aniēnem amnem secessit. Tum patres turbāti Menenium Agrippam miserunt ad plebem, qui^j eam senatui conciliāret. Hic iis inter alia fabūlam narrāvit de ventre et membris humani corpōris; quā popūlus commōtus est, ut in urbem rediret. Tum primūm tribūni plebis creati sunt, qui^k plebem adversūm nobilitātis superbiam defendērent.

A. U. 28. Octavo decimo anno post exactos reges,^h
261. Qu. Marcius, Coriolānus^k dictus ab urbe Volscōrum Coriōlis,^l quam^m bello cepērat, plebiⁿ invīsus fieri cōepit. Quare urbe^o expulsus ad Volscos, acerrimos Romanōrum hostes, contendit, et ab iis dux^k exercitūs factus Romānos sæpe vicit. Jam usque ad quintum milliarium urbis accessērat, nec ullis civium suōrum le-

^a § 106, Obs. 4.

^b § 44, II. 2, and § 42, Obs. 2

^c § 123, R.

^d § 140, 4.

^e 106, 1, and

§ 146, Obs. 6

^f § 44, I. 3.

^g 98, 2, & 94, 1, 2d

^h § 146, Obs. 2.

ⁱ § 141, Obs. 7.

^j 40, 4, and

§ 141, Obs. 2, 4th.

^k § 103, R. and

§ 116, Obs. 1.

^l § 97, R. I.

^m § 99, Obs. 3.

ⁿ § 111, R.

^o § 136, R. LII.

gationibus flecti potērat, ut patriæ parcēret.^a Denique Veturia mater et Volumnia uxor ex urbe ad eum venērunt; quarum fletu et precibus commotus est, ut exercitum removēret.^a Quo^b facto a Volscis ut proditor^c occisus esse dicitur.

29. Romāni quum adversum Veientes bellum gererent familia Fabiorum sola hoc bellum suscipit. Profecti sunt trecenti sex nobilissimi homines, duce^d Fabio consule. Quum saepe hostes vicissent, apud Cremēram fluvium castra posuerunt. Ibi Veientes dolo^e usi eos in insidias pellexerunt. In praelio ibi exorto^f omnes perierunt. Unus superfuit ex tantā familiā, qui propter aetatem puerilem duci non potuerat ad pugnam. Hic genus propagavit ad Qu. Fabium Maximum illum,^g qui Hannibalem prudenti cunctatione debilitavit.

30. Anno trecentesimo et altero^h ab urbe conditaⁱ decemviri creati sunt, qui^j civitati leges scriberent. Hi primo anno bene egerunt; secundo autem dominationem exercere ceperunt. Sed quum unus eorum^k Appius Claudius virginem ingenuam, Virginian, Virginii centurionis filiam, corrumpere vellet, pater eam occidit. Tum ad milites profugit, eosque ad seditionem commovit. Sublata est decemviris^l potestas, ipsique omnes aut^m morte aut exilio puniti sunt.

31. In bello contra Veientanos Furius Camillus urbem Falerios obsidebat. In quaⁿ obsidione quum ludi literarii magister principum filios ex urbe in castra hostium duxisset,^o Camillus hoc donum

A. U.
274.A. U.
302.A. U.
358.^a § 140, 1, 2d.^b 38, 5.^c § 149, Obs. 1.^d 110, 1.^e § 121, R. XXVI.
and 7, 4.^f § 146, Obs. 6.^g 27, 1st.^h § 24, 7.ⁱ § 146, Obs. 2.^j § 141, R. II. Obs.
2, 4th.^k § 107, R. X.^l § 126, R. III. & 5.1^m 124, 3.ⁿ 38, 8.^o § 140, Obs. 4,

non accēpit, sed scelestum homīnem, manibus post tergum vinctis, puēris Falerios^a reducendum^b tradīdit; virgasque iis dedit, quibus proditōrem in urbem agērent.^c

32. Hāc tantā anīmi nobilitāte commōti Falisci urbem Romānis tradidērunt. Camillo^d autem apud Romānos crimīni datum^d est, quòd albis equis triumphāset,^e et prædam inīquē divisisset; damnatusque^f ob eam causam, et civitatē expulsus est. Paulò pòst Galli Senōnes ad urbem venērunt, Romānos apud flumen Alliam vicērunt, et urbem etiam occupārunt.^g Jam nihil præter Capitolium defendi^h potuit. Et jam præsidium fame laborābat, et in eoⁱ erant,^j ut pacem a Gallis auro emērent,^k quum Camillus cum manu militum superveniens hostes magno prælio superāret.

A. U.
364.

LIBER SECUNDUS.

A. U.
394. 1. ANNO trecentesīmo nonagesīmo quarto post urbem condītam Galli itērū ad urbem accessērant, et quarto milliario^l trans Aniēnem fluvium consedērant. Contra eos missus est T. Quinctius. Ibi Gallus quidam eximiā corpōris magnitudīne^m fortissimum Romanōrum ad certāmen singulāre provocāvit. T. Manlius, nobilissimus juvenis, provocatiōnem accēpit, Gallum occīdit, eumque torqueⁿ aureo spoliāvit, quo^o ornātus erat. Hinc et ipse et postēri ejus Torquāti appellāti sunt. Galli fugam capessivērunt.

^a § 130, 2.

^b 107, 1.

^c 83, 3, and
§ 141, Obs. 2, & 3.

^d § 114, R.

^e § 141, Obs. 7.

^f 115. 1.

^g § 79, 1, 1st.

^h 87, 6.

ⁱ 19, 6, &

§ 31, Obs. 2.

^j § 102. R. II.

^k § 140, 1, 1st.

^l § 132, R.

^m 6, 1, and
§ 106, R. VII.

ⁿ § 125, R. & 6, 8.

^o § 129, R.

2. Novo bello cum Gallis exorto, anno urbis quadringentesimo sexto, iterum Gallus processit robore^a atque armis insignis, et provocavit unum ex Romanis, ut secum armis decerneret.^b Tum se M. Valerius, tribunus militum, obtulit; et, quum processisset armatus, corvus ei^c supra dextrum brachium sedit. Mox, commissâ pugnâ, hic corvus alis^d et unguibus Galli oculos verberavit. Ita factum est, ut Gallus nullo negotio a Valerio interficeretur,^e qui hinc Corvini nomen accepit.

A. U.
406.

3. Postea Romani bellum gesserunt cum Samnitibus, ad quod L. Papirius Cursor cum honore dictatoris profectus est. Qui^f quum negotii cuiusdam causâ Romam ivisset, præcepit Q. Fabio^g Rulliano, magistro equitum, quem apud exercitum reliquit, ne pugnam cum hoste committeret.^b Sed ille occasionem nactus felicissimè dimicavit, et Samnites delēvit. Ob hanc rem a dictatore capitis^h damnatus est. At ille in urbem confugit, et ingenti favore militum et populi liberatus est; in Papirium autem tanta exorta est seditio, ut pæne ipseⁱ interficeretur.ⁿ

A. U.
430.

4. Duobus annis post^j T. Veturius et Spurius Postumius consules bellum adversum Samnites gerēbant. Hi a Pontio Thelesino, duce hostium, in insidias inducti sunt. Nam ad Furculas Caudinas Romanos pellexit in angustias, unde sese expedire non poterant. Ibi Pontius patrem suum Herennium rogavit, quid^k faciendum putaret.^l Ille respondit, aut omnes occidendos^m

A. U.
433.

^a § 128, R.

^b § 140, 1, 3d.

^c § 110, Obs. 1.

^d § 129, R.

^e § 140, 1, 4th.

^f 39, 1.

^g § 112, R. V.

^h § 126, R. I.

ⁱ 32, 3.

^j § 90, 4, and

§ 136, Obs. 6.

^k 91, 5.

^l § 140, 5.

^m 108, 4.

ⁿ § 140, 1, 1st.

esse, ut Romanōrum vires frangerentur,^a aut omnes dimittendos, ut beneficio obligarentur.^a Pontius utrumque consilium improbāvit, omnesque sub jugum misit. Samnītes denīque post bellum undequinquaginta annōrum superāti sunt.

A. U. 472. 5. Devictis Samnitibus, Tarentīnis^b bellum indictum est, quia legātis Romanōrum injuriam fecissent.^c Hi Pyrrhum,^d Epīri regem, contra Romānos auxiliū^d poposcērunt. Is mox in Italiam venit, tumque primūm Romāni cum transmarīno hoste pugnāvērunt. Missus est contra eum consul P. Valerius Lævīnus. Hic, quum exploratōres Pyrrhi cepisset, jussit eos per castra duci,^e tumque dimitti, ut renuntiārent^a Pyrrho, quaecunque a Romānis agerentur.^f

6. Pugnâ commissâ, Pyrrhus auxilio elephantōrum vicit. Nox praelio finem dedit. Lævīnus tamen per noctem fugit. Pyrrhus Romānos mille^g octingentos cepit, eosque summo honōre tractāvit. Quum eos, qui in praelio interfecti fuērunt, omnes adversis vulneribus et truci vultu etiam mortuos jacere vidēret, tulisse ad cælum manus dicitur cum hac voce: *Ego cum talibus viris brevi orbem terrarum subigērem.*^h

7. Postea Pyrrhus Romam perrexit; omnia ferro ignēque vastāvit. Campaniam depopulātus est, atque ad Præneste venit, milliario ab urbe octāvo decimo. Mox terrōre exercītūs, qui cum consule sequebātur, in Campaniam se recēpit. Legāti ad Pyrrhum de captivis redimendisⁱ missi honorificē ab eo suscepti sunt; captivos sine pretio reddīdit. Unum ex legātis, Fabricium, sic

^a § 140, 1, 2d.

^b § 126, R. III.

^c § 140, Obs. 2.

^d § 124, R. & 62, 5.

^e 94, 3.

^f § 141, Obs. 8.

^g § 24, 5, & 7.

^h § 42, II. 2d.

ⁱ 112, 8

admirātus est, ut ei quartam partem regni sui promittēret, si ad se transīret,^a sed a Fabricio contemptus est.

8. Quum jam Pyrrhus ingenti Romanōrum admiratiōne teneretur, legātum misit Cineam, præstantissimum virum, qui^b pacem petēret eâ condiōne,^c ut Pyrrhus eam partem Italiæ, quam armis occupavērat, obtinēret. Romāni respondērunt, eum cum Romānis pacem habere non posse, nisi ex Italiâ recessisset.^d Cineas quum rediisset, Pyrrho eum^e interroganti, qualis ipsi Roma visa esset,^f respondit, se regum patriam vidisse.^g

9. In altēro^h prælio cum rege Epīri commisso Pyrrhus vulnerātus est, elephantī interfecti, viginti millia hostium cæsa sunt. Pyrrhus Tarentumⁱ fugit. Interjecto anno, Fabricius contra eum missus est. Ad hunc medicus Pyrrhi nocte venit promittens, se Pyrrhum venēno occisūrum,^j si munus sibi darētur. Hunc Fabricius vinctum redūci jussit ad domīnum. Tunc rex admirātus illum dixisse fertur; *Ille^k est Fabricius, qui difficilius ab honestate, quàm sol a cursu suo averti potest.* Paulò pòst Pyrrhus tertio etiam prælio fusus a Tarento recessit, et, quum in Græciam rediisset, apud Argos, Peloponnēsi urbem, interfectus est.

A. U.
481.

10. Anno quadringentesimo nonagesimo post urbem conditam^l Romanōrum exercitus primūm in Siciliam trajecērunt, regemque Syracusārum Hierōnem, Pænosque, qui multas civitatēes in eâ insulā occupavērant, superavērunt. Quinto anno hujus belli, quod contra Pænos gerebātur,

A. U.
490.

A. U.
495.

^a § 140, 2.

^e 63, 3.

ⁱ § 130, 2.

^b § 141, R. II. & 40. 4

^f § 140, 5.

^j 100, 2 & 94, 1, 2d

^c § 129, R.

^g 98, 2.

^k § 103, R.

^d § 140, 6.

^h § 24, 7.

^l § 146, Obs. 2

primùm Romāni, C. Duillio et Cn. Cornelio Asinā consulibus, ^a in mari dimicavērunt. Duillius Carthaginienses vicit, triginta naves occupāvit, quatuordēcim mersit, septem millia hostium ^b cepit, tria millia occīdit. Nulla victoria Romānis ^c gravior fuit. Duillio concessum est, ut, quum a cœnâ redīret, puēri funalia gestantes, et tibīcen eum comitarentur. ^d

A. U. 499. 11. Paucis annis interjectis, bellum in Afrīcam translātum est. Hamilcar, Carthaginiensium dux, pugnâ navāli superātur; nam perdītis

sexaginta quatuor navibus se recēpit; Romāni viginti duas amisērunt. Quum in Afrīcam venissent, Pœnos in pluribus præliis vicērunt, magnam vim homīnum cepērunt, septuaginta quatuor civitātes in fidem accepērunt. Tum victi Carthaginienses pacem a Romānis ^e petiērunt. Quam ^f quum M. Atilius Regūlus, Romanōrum dux, dare nollet nisi durissimis conditionibus, Carthaginienses auxilium petiērunt a Lacedæmoniis. ^e Hi Xanthippum misērunt, qui Romānum exercitum magno prælio vicit. Regūlus ipse captus et in vincūla conjectus est.

12. Non tamen ubique fortūna Carthaginiensibus ^g favit. Quum aliquot præliis victi essent, Regūlum rogavērunt, ut Romam proficiscerētur, et pacem captivorumque permutatiōnem a Romānis obtinēret. Ille quum Romam venisset, inductus in senātum dixit, se desiisse Romānum esse ex illâ die, quâ ^h in potestātem Pœnōrum venisset. ⁱ Tum Romānis ^j suasit, ne pacem cum Carthaginiensibus facerent: ^k illos ^l enim tot casibus fractos spem nullam nisi in pace habere: ^m tanti ⁿ non esse, ut

^a 110, 2.

^b § 106, R. VI.

^c § 111, R.

^d § 140, 1, 4th.

^e § 124, Obs. 2.

^f 39, 3.

^g § 112, R. V.

^h § 131, R. XL.

ⁱ § 141, R. VI.

^j § 123, R.

^k § 140, 1, 3d.

^l 94, 4.

^m 96, 2, & 94, 1, 2d

ⁿ § 122, R. XXVIII

Exp.

tot millia^a captivōrum propter se unum et paucos, qui ex Romānis capti essent, redderentur. Hæc sententia obtinuit. Regressus igitur in Africam crudelissimis suppliciiis exstinctus est.

13. Tandem, C. Lutatio Catūlo, A. Postumio consulibus, anno belli Punīci vicesimo tertio A. U.
513. magnum prælium navale commissum est contra Lilybæum, promontorium Siciliæ. In eo prælio septuaginta tres Carthaginiensium naves captæ,^b centum viginti quinque demersæ, triginta duo millia hostium capta, tredecim millia occisa sunt. Statim Carthaginienses pacem petierunt, eisque pax tributa est. Captivi Romanorum,^c qui tenebantur a Carthaginiensibus redditi sunt. Pœni Siciliâ,^d Sardinia, et ceteris insulis, quæ inter Italiam Africanamque jacent, decesserunt, omnemque Hispaniam quæ citra Ibærum est, Romānis permisērunt.

LIBER TERTIUS.

1. ANNO quingentesimo undetricesimo ingentes Gallōrum copię Alpes transierunt. Sed pro A. U.
529. Romānis tota Italia consensit: traditumque est,^e octingenta millia^a hominū^c ad id bellum parata fuisse.^f Res prospère gesta est apud Clusium: quadraginta millia hominū interfecta sunt. Aliquot annis^g post^h pugnatum estⁱ contra Gallos in agro Insūbrum, finitumque est bellum M. Claudio Marcello, Cn. Cornelio Scipiōne consulibus. Tum Marcellus regem Gallōrum, Viridom-

^a § 24, 5.

^b 115, 2.

^c § 107, R. X.

^d § 136, R. LII.

^e § 44, Obs. & III.

5, 51, 2.

^f 94, 1, 2d, & 98, 9.

^g § 131, R. XL.

^h § 136, Obs. 6.

ⁱ § 85, 3.

arum, manu sua occidit, et triumphans spolia Galli stipiti^a imposita humeris suis vexit.

2. Paulò post Punicum bellum renovatum est per Hannibalem, Carthaginensium ducem, quem pater Hamilcar novem annos^b natum aris admoverat, ut odium perenne in Romanos juraret.^c Hic annum agens vicesimum etiam

A. U. 536. Saguntum, Hispaniæ civitatem, Romanis am-
icam, oppugnare^d aggressus est. Huic Romani per legatos denunciaverunt, ut bello abstineret.^e

Qui^f quum legatos admittere nollet, Romani Carthaginem miserunt, ut mandaretur^g Hannibali,^a ne bellum contra socios populi Romani gereret.^e Dura responsa a Carthaginensibus reddita. Saguntinis interea fame victis, Romani Carthaginensibus bellum indixerunt.

3. Hannibal, fratre Hasdrubale in Hispaniâ relicto, Pyrenæum et Alpes transiit. Traditur[†] in Italiam octoginta millia pedum, et viginti millia equum, septem et triginta elephantos abduxisse. Interea multi Ligures et Galli Hannibali se conjunxerunt. Primus ei occurrit P. Cornelius Scipio, qui, prælio ad Ticinum commisso,^h superatus est, et, vulnere accepto,^h in castra rediit. Tum Sempronius Gracchus confligit ad Trebiam amnem. Is quoque vincitur. Multi populi se Hannibali dederunt. Inde in Tusciam progressus Flaminium consulem ad Trasimenum lacum superat. Ipse Flaminus interemptus,ⁱ Romanorum viginti quinque millia cæsa sunt.

A. U. 540. 4. Quingentesimo et quadragesimo anno post urbem conditam L. Æmilius Paullus et P. Terentius Varro contra Hannibalem mittuntur.

† Supply *is* with *traditur*, or *eum* with *abduxisse*, § 145, Obs. 4.

^a § 126, R. III.

^d § 144, Obs. 2.

^g 51 & § 144. Obs. 1

^b § 131, R. XLI.

^e § 140, 1. 3d.

^h 104, 2.

^c § 140, 1. 2d.

^f 39, 1.

ⁱ 115, 2.

Quamquam intellectum erat,^a Hannibālem non aliter vinci posse quā morā, Varro tamen moræ^b impatiens apud vicum, qui Cannæ^c appellātur, in Apuliā pugnāvit; ambo consūles victi, Paullus interemptus est. In eā pugnā consulāres aut prætōrii viginti, senatōres triginta capti aut occīsi; milītum quadraginta millia; equītum tria millia et quingenti periērunt. In his tantis malis nemo tamen pacis mentiōnem facere dignātus est. Servi, quod^d nunquam antè factum, manumissi et milītes facti sunt.

5. Post eam pugnam multæ Italiæ civitātes, quæ Romānis^e paruerant, se ad Hannibālem transtulērunt. Hannibal Romānis obtūlit,^f ut captivos redimērent; responsumque est^a a senātu, eos cives non esse necessarios, qui armāti capi potuissent.^g Hos omnes ille postea variis suppliciiis interfecit, et tres modios aureōrum annulōrum Carthagīnem misit, quos manibus^h equītum Romanōrum, senatōrum, et milītum detraxerat. Interea in Hispaniā frater Hannibālis, Hasdrūbal, qui ibi remanserat cum magno exercītu, a duōbus Scipionibus vincitur, perditque in pugnā triginta quinque millia hominum.

6. Anno quarto postquā Hannibal in Italiam venerat, M. Claudius Marcellus consul apud Nolam, civitatem Campaniæ, contra Hannibālem benè pugnāvit. Illo tempore Philippus, Demetrii filius, rex Macedoniæ, ad Hannibālem legatos mittit, eique auxilia contra Romanos pollicetur. Qui legatiⁱ quum a Romānis capti essent,^j M. Valerius Lævīnus cum navibus missus est, qui regem impediret,^k quò minùs copias in Italiam trajiceret.^l Idem in Macedoniam penetrans regem Philippum vicit.

^a 51, 2, and
§ 144, Obs. 1.

^b § 107, R. IX.

^c § 103, Obs. 1.

^d 37, 9.

^e § 112, R. V.

^f 60, 4.

^g § 140, 6.

^h § 123, R.

ⁱ 38, 1.

^j § 140, Obs. 4.

^k § 141, Obs. 2, 4th,
and 83, 2.

^l 78, 7.

7. In Siciliâ quoque res prospère gesta est. Marcellus magnam hujus insulæ partem cepit, quam Pœni occupaverant; Syracûsas, nobilissimam urbem, expugnâvit, et ingentem inde prædam Romam^a misit. Lævînus in Macedoniâ cum Philippo et multis Græciæ populis amicitiam fecit; et in Siciliam profectus Hannõnem, Pœnõrum ducem, apud Agrigentum cepit; quadraginta civitatés in deditiõnem accēpit, viginti sex expugnâvit. Ita omni Siciliâ receptâ, cum ingenti gloriâ Romam^a regressus est.

8. Interea in Hispaniam, ubi duo Scipiõnes ab Hasdrubale interfecti erant, missus est P. Cornelius Scipio, vir Romanõrum^b omnium ferè primus. Hic,^c puer^d duodevigiñti annõrum,^e in pugnâ ad Ticinum, patrem singulâri virtûte^e servâvit. Deinde post cladem Cannensem^f multos^g nobilissimõrum juvenum Italiam deserere^h cupientium, auctoritatē suâ ab hoc consilio deterruit. Viginti quatuor annõrum^e juvenis in Hispaniam missus, die, quâ, venit, Carthaginem Novam cepit, in quâ omne aurum et argentum et belli apparatum Pœni habebant, nobilissimos quoque obsides, quos ab Hispânis acceperant. Hos obsides parentibus suisⁱ reddidit. Quare omnes ferè Hispaniæ civitatés ad eum uno animo transiērunt.

9. Ab eo inde tempore res Romanõrum in dies lætiõres factæ sunt. Hasdrubal a fratre ex Hispaniâ in Italiam evocatus, apud Senam, Picēni civitatē, in insidias incidit, et strenuè pugnans occisus est. Plurimæ autem civitatés, quæ in Brutiis ab Hannibale tenebantur, Românis se tradidērunt.

^a § 130, 2,

^b § 107, R. X.

^c 27, 4.

^d 13, 2.

^e § 106, R. VII.

^f § 106, Obs. 4.

^g 21, 3.

^h § 144, 5, & Obs. 2.

ⁱ § 28. Exc.

10. Anno decimo quarto postquam in Italiam Hannibal venerat, Scipio consul creatus,^a et in Africam missus est. Ibi contra Hannonem, ducem Carthaginiensium, prospere pugnat, totumque ejus exercitum delet. Secundo proelio undecim millia hominum occidit, et castra cepit cum quatuor millibus et quingentis militibus. Syphacem, Numidia regem, qui se cum Pœnis conjunxerat, cepit, eumque cum nobilissimis Numidis et infinitis spoliis Romam misit. Quâ^b re audita, omnis ferè Italia Hannibalem deserit. Ipse^c a Carthaginiensibus in Africam redire jubetur. Ita anno decimo septimo Italia ab Hannibale liberata est.

A. U.
550.A. U.
553.

11. Post plures pugnas et pacem plus^d semel frustra tentatam, pugna ad Zamam committitur, in qua peritissimi duces copias suas ad bellum educabant. Scipio victor recedit; Hannibal cum paucis equitibus evadit. Post hoc proelium pax cum Carthaginiensibus facta est. Scipio, quum Romam redisset, ingenti gloria triumphavit, atque Africanus appellatus est. Sic finem accipit secundum Punicum bellum post^e annum undevicesimum quam coeperat.

LIBER QUARTUS.

1. FINITO Punico bello, secutum est Macedonicum contra Philippum regem. Superatus est rex a T. Quinctio Flamini apud Cynoscephalas, paxque ei data est his legibus: *ne Græciæ civitatibus, quas Romani contra eum defendèrant, bellum inferret*^f

A. U.
556.^a 115, 1.^c 32, 3.^e § 131, Obs. 2.^b 38, 3.^d § 120, Obs. 3^f § 140, 1, 2d.

ut captivos et transfugas redderet; quinquaginta solùm naves habèret; reliquas Romānis daret; mille talenta præstāret, et obsidem^a daret filium Demetrium. T. Quinctius etiam Lacedæmoniis intūlit bellum, et ducem eōrum Nabīdem vicit.

2. Finīto bello Macedonīco, secūtum est bellum Syriācum contra Antiōchum regem, cum quo Hannībal se junxerat. Missus est contra eum L. Cornelius Scipio consul, cui^b frater ejus Scipio Africānus legātus est addītus. Hannībal navāli præliō victus,^c Antiōchus autem ad Magnesiam, Asiæ civitatē, a Cornelio Scipiōne consūle ingenti præliō fusus est. Tum rex Antiōchus pacem petit. Data est ei^b hāc lege, *ut ex Eurōpā et Asiā recedēret, atque intra Taurum se continēret, decem millia talentōrum et viginti obsides præbēret, Hannibālem, concitōrem belli, dedēret.* Scipio Romam rediit, et ingenti gloriā triumphāvit. Nomen et ipse, ad imitatiōnem fratris, Asiaticī accēpit.

3. Philippo, rege Macedoniæ, mortuo, filius ejus Perseus rebellāvit, ingentibus copiis parātis.^d Dux Romanōrum, P. Licinius consul, contra eum missus, gravi præliō a rege victus est. Rex tamen pacem petēbat. Cui Romāni eam præstāre noluērunt, nisi his conditionibus,^e ut se et suos Romānis dedēret. Mox Æmilius Paullus consul regem ad Pydnam superāvit, et viginti millia

A. U. 586. pedītum ejus occīdit. Equitātus cum rege fugit.

Urbes Macedoniæ omnes, quas rex tenuerat, Romānis se dedidērunt. Ipse Perseus ab amīcis desertus in Paulli potestātem venit. Hic, multis etiam aliis rebus gestis,^d cum ingenti pompā,^f Romam rediit in nave Persei,

^a 13. 1.

^c 115, 2.

^e § 129, R.

^b § 126, R. III.

^d 104, 1.

^f § 129, Obs. 2.

inusitātæ magnitudīnis;^a nam sedĕcim remōrum ordīnes habuisse dicĭtur. Triumphāvit magnificentissimē in curru aureo, duōbus filiis utrōque latĕre^b adstantĭbus. Ante currum inter captĭvos duo regis filii et ipse Perseus ducti sunt.

4. Tertium deinde bellum contra Carthagĭnem susceptum est sexcentesimo et altĕro^c anno ab urbe condĭtā,^d anno quinquagesĭmo primo postquā secundum bellum Punĭcum transactum erat. L. Manlius Censorĭnus et M. Manlius consules in Afrĭcam trajecĕrunt,^e et oppugnāvĕrunt Carthagĭnem. Multa ibi pręclarę gesta sunt per Scipiōnem, Scipiōnis Africāni nepōtem, qui tribūnus^f in Afrĭcā militābat. Hujus apud omnes ingens metus et reverentia erat, neque quidquam magis Carthaginiensium duces vitābant, quā contra eum pręlium committĕre.

5. Quum jam magnum esset Scipiōnis nomen, tertio anno postquā Romāni in Afrĭcam trajecĕrant,^e consul est creātus, et contra Carthagĭnem missus. Is hanc urbem a civĭbus acerrimē defensam^g cepit ac diruit. Ingens ibi pręda facta, plurimęque inventa sunt, quę multārum civitatū excidiis Carthāgo collegĕrat. Hęc omnia Scipio civitatĭbus^h Italię, Sici-lię, Afrĭcę reddĭdit, quęⁱ sua^j recognoscĕbant. Ita Carthāgo septingentesĭmo anno, postquam condĭta erat, delĕta est. Scipio nomen Africāni juniōris accĕpit.

6. Intĕrim in Macedoniā quidam Pseudophilippus arma movit, et P. Juvencium, Romanōrum ducem, ad interne-ciōnem vicit. Post eum Q. Cęcilius Metellus dux a Romānis contra Pseudophilippum missus est, et, viginti

^a § 106, R. VII.

^e § 116, Obs. 5.

^h 63.

^b § 136, Obs. 6, (*in*)

^f 13, 1.

ⁱ 34.

^c § 24, 7.

^g § 146, Obs. 6.

^j 31, 5, Note

^d § 146, Obs. 2

quinque millibus ex militibus ^a ejus occisis, Macedoniam recēpit; ipsum etiam Pseudophilippum in potestatem suam redēgit. Corinthiis quoque bellum indictum est, nobilissimæ Græciæ civitatī,^b propter injuriam Romānis legātis^c illātam. Hanc Mummius consul cepit ac diruit. Tres igitur Romæ simul celeberrimi triumphi fuērunt; Scipiōnis^d ex Africā, ante cujus currum ductus est Hasdrūbal; Metelli^d ex Macedoniā, cujus currum præcessit Andriscus, qui et Pseudophilippus dicitur; Mummii^d ex Corintho, ante quem signa ænea et pictæ tabulæ et alia urbis clarissimæ ornamenta prælāta sunt.

A. U.
608.

7. Anno sexcentesimo decimo post urbem conditam Viriāthus in Lusitaniā bellum contra Romanos excitāvit. Pastor primò fuit, mox latronum dux; postrēmò tantos ad bellum populos concitāvit, ut vindex^e libertātis Hispaniæ existimarētur.^f Denique a suis^g interfectus est. Quum interfectōres ejus præmium a Cæpiōne consule petērent, responsum est, nunquam Romānis placuisse^h imperatōrem a militibus suis interfici.

A. U.
610.

8. Deinde bellum exortum est cum Numantinis, civitate^b Hispaniæ. Victus ab his Qu. Pompēius, et post eum C. Hostilius Mancīnus consul, qui pacem cum iis fecit infāmem, quam populus et senātus jussit infringi,ⁱ atque ipsum Mancīnum hostibus tradi.ⁱ Tum P. Scipio Africānus in Hispaniam missus est. Is primū militem ignāvum et corruptum correxit; tum multas Hispaniæ civitates partim bello cepit, partim in deditiōnem accēpit. Postrēmò ipsam Numantiam fame ad deditiōnem coēgit, urbemque evertit; reliquam provinciam in fidem accēpit.

A. U.
621.

^a § 107, Obs. 8.

^d Sup. *triumphus*.

^g 19, 2.

^b § 97, Obs. 1.

^e § 103, R. & Exp.

^h 51, 5.

^c § 126, R. III.

^f § 140, 1. 1st.

ⁱ 90, 4.

9. P. Scipiōne Nasicā^a et L. Calpurnio Bestiā consulis, Jugurthæ, Numidārum regi, bellum illātum est, quò Adherbālem et Hiempsālem, Micipsæ filios, patruēles suos, interemisset.^b Missus adversus eum consul Calpurnius Bestia corruptus regis pecuniā pacem cum eo flagitiosissimam fecit, quæ a senātu improbāta est. Denique Qu. Cæcilius Metellus consul Jugurtham variis præliis vicit, elephantos ejus occidit vel cepit, multas civitates ipsius in deditiōnem accēpit. Ei successit C. Marius, qui bello termīnum posuit, ipsumque Jugurtham cepit. Ante curram triumphantis Marii Jugurtha cum duobus filiis ductus est vinctus, et mox jussu consulis in carcēre strangulātus.

A. U.
648.

LIBER QUINTUS.

1. DUM bellum in Numidiā contra Jugurtham geritur, Cimbri et Teutōnes aliæque Germanōrum et Gallōrum gentes Italiæ^c minabantur, aliæque Romanōrum exercitus fuderunt. Ingens fuit Romæ^d timor, ne^e iterum Galli urbem occuparent. Ergo Marius consul^f creatus, eique bellum contra Cimbros et Teutōnes decretum est; belloque protracto, tertius ei et quartus consulātus delātus est. In duobus præliis cum Cimbris ducenta millia hostium cecidit, octoginta millia cepit, eorumque regem Theutobōchum; propter quod meritum absens quintò Consul creatus est. Interea Cimbri et Teutōnes, quorum copia adhuc infinīta erat, in Italiam transierunt. Iterum a C. Mario et Qu. Catūlo contra eos

A. U.
653.

^a § 110, 2.

^d 4, 1.

§ 140, Obs. 6

^b § 141, Obs. 7.

^e 121, 6, and

^f § 103, R.

^c § 112, R. V.

dimicātum est^a ad Verōnam. Centum et quadraginta millia aut in pugnâ aut in fugâ cæsa sunt; sexaginta millia capta. Tria et triginta Cimbris^b signa sublāta sunt.

A. U. 2. Sexcentesimo quinquagesimo nono anno ab
659. urbe conditâ in Italiâ gravissimum bellum exarsit. Nam Picentes, Marsi, Pelignique, qui multos annos populo Româno obediērant, æqua cum illis jura sibi^b dari postulābant. Perniciōsum admōdum hoc bellum fuit. P. Rutilius consul in eo occisus est; plures exercitus fusi fugatique. Tandem L. Cornelius Sulla cum^c alia egregiè gessit, tum Cluentium, hostium ducem, cum magnis copiis, fudit. Per quadriennium cum gravi utriusque partis calamitâte hoc bellum tractum est. Quinto demum anno L. Cornelius Sulla ei imposuit finem. Români tamen, id^d quod prius negaverant, jus civitatis, bello finito, sociis tribuerunt.

A. U. 3. Anno urbis conditæ sexcentesimo sexagesimo
666. imo sexto primum Romæ bellum civile exortum est; eodem anno etiam Mithridaticum. Causam bello civili C. Marius dedit. Nam quum Sullæ bellum adversus Mithridatem regem Ponti decretum esset, Marius ei^e hunc honorem eripere conatus est. Sed Sulla, qui adhuc cum legionibus suis in Italiâ morabatur, cum exercitu Romam venit, et adversarios cum^e interfecit, tum fugavit. Tum rebus Romæ utcunque compositis, in Asiam profectus est, pluribusque præliis Mithridatem coëgit, ut pacem a Românis peteret,^f et Asiâ, quam invasērat, relictâ, regni sui finibus contentus esset.

4. Sed dum Sulla in Græciâ et Asiâ Mithridatem vincit, Marius, qui fugatus fuerat, et Cornelius Cinna, unus

^a § 85, 3.

^b § 126, R. III.

^c 124, 8.

^d 37, 9

^e § 123, R. & 5, 1.

^f § 140, 1, 3d.

ex consulibus, bellum in Italiâ reparârunt, et ingressi Romam nobilissimos ex senātu et consulâres viros interfecērunt; multos proscripsērunt; ipsius Sullæ domo eversâ, filios et uxōrem ad fugam compulērunt. Universus reliquus senātus ex urbe fugiens ad Sullam in Græciam venit, orans ut patriæ subveniret.^a Sulla in Italiam trajecit,^b hostium exercitus vicit, mox etiam urbem ingressus est, quam cæde^c et sanguine civium replēvit. Quatuor millia inermium, qui se dedidērunt, interfīci^d jussit; duo millia equitum et senatorum proscripsit. Tum de Mithridate triumphavit. Duo hæc bella funestissima, Italicum, quod et sociale dictum est, et civile, consumpsērunt ultra centum et quinquaginta millia hominum, viros consulâres viginti quatuor, prætorios septem, ædilitios sexaginta, senatores ferè ducentos.

LIBER SEXTUS,

4. ANNO urbis conditæ sexcentesimo septuagesimo sexto, L. Licinio Lucullo^g et M. Aurelio Cottâ consulibus, mortuus est Nicomēdes, rex Bithyniæ, et testamento populum Romanum fecit heredem.^e Mithridates, pace ruptâ,^f Asiam rursus voluit invadere. Adversus eum ambo consules missi variam habuere fortunam. Cotta apud Chalcedonem victus prælio, a rege etiam intra oppidum obsessus est. Sed quum se inde Mithridates Cyzicum^h transtulisset, ut, hac urbe captâ,^f

A. U.
676.

^a § 140, 1, 3d.

^d 90, 4.

^g 110, 2, and

^b § 116, Obs. 5.

^e § 116, Obs. 1.

§ 146, Obs. 10.

^c § 125, R.

^f 104, 1.

^h § 130, 2.

totam Asiam invadēret, Lucullus ei^a alter consul, occurrit, ac dum Mithridātes in obsidiōne Cyzīci commorātur, ipse^b eum a tergo obsēdit, famēque consumptum multis praeliis vicit. Postrēmò Byzantium^c fugāvit; navāli quoque praelio ejus duces oppressit. Ita unā hiēme^d et æstāte a Lucullo centum ferē millia^e milītum regis exstincta sunt.

A. U. 2. Anno urbis sexcentesīmo^f septuagesīmo
678. octāvo novum in Italiā bellum commōtum est.

Septuaginta enim quatuor gladiatōres, ducībus^g Spartāco, Crixo, et Œnomaο, e ludo gladiatorio, qui Capuæ^h erat, effugērunt, et per Italiam vagantes pæne non levius bellum, quān Hannībal,ⁱ movērunt. Nam contraxērunt exercītum ferē sexaginta millium^e armatorum, multosque duces et duos Romānos consūles vicērunt. Ipsi victi sunt in Apuliā a M. Licinio Crasso proconsule, et, post multas calamitātes Italiæ,^j tertio anno huic bello finis est imposītus.

3. Intērim L. Lucullus bellum Mithridaticum persecūtus regnum Mithridātis invāsīt, ipsumque regem apud Cabīra civitatē, quò ingentes copias ex omni regno adduxērāt Mithridātes, ingenti praelio superātum fugāvit, et castra ejus diripuit. Armenia quoque Minor, quam tenēbat, eīdem^k erepta est. Susceptus est Mithridātes a Tigrāne, Armeniæ rege, qui tum ingenti gloriā imperābat; sed hujus quoque regnum^l Lucullus est ingressus. Tigranocerta, nobilissimam Armeniæ civitatē, cepit; ipsum regem, cum magno exercītu venientem, ita vicit,

^a § 112, IV.

^o 32, 3.

^c § 130, 2.

^d § 131, R. XLI.

^e § 24, 5.

^f § 24, 7.

^g 110, 2.

^h § 130, 1.

ⁱ § 120, Obs. 2, 1st.

^j § 106, Obs. 1.

^k 5, 1, &

§ 126, R. III.

^l § 136, R. LII.

ut robur milĭtum Armeniōrum delēret.^a Sed quum Lucullus finem bello imponēre parāret, successor ei^b missus est.

4. Per illa tempōra piratæ omnia maria infestābant ita, ut Romānis, toto orbe^c terrārum victoriĭbus, sola navigatio tuta non esset.^a Quare id bellum Cn. Pompēio^d decretum est, quod intra paucos menses incredibili felicitāte et celeritāte confēcit. Mox ei^d de-
A. U.
687.
lātum bellum contra regem Mithridātem et Tigrānem. Quo^e suscepto, Mithridātem in Armeniā Minōre nocturno prælio vicit, castra diripuit, et quadraginta millibus ejus occĭsis,^f viginti tantum de exercĭtu suo perdidit et duos centuriōnes. Mithridātes fugit cum uxōre et duōbus comitibus, neque multo post, Pharnācis filii sui seditiōne coactus, venenum hausit. Hunc vitæ finem habuit Mithridātes, vir ingentis industriæ^g atque consilii. Regnāvit annis^h sexaginta, vixit septuaginta duobus: contra Romānos bellum habuit annis quadraginta.

5. Tigrāni deinde Pompēius bellum intulit. Illeⁱ seĭ ei^{*} dedidit, et in castra Pompēii venit, ac diadēma suum^j in ejus^{*} manibus collocavit, quod ei[†] Pompēius reposuit. Parte^k regni eum multavit et grandi pecuniā. Tum alios etiam reges et populos superavit. Armeniam Minorem Deiotāro, Galatiæ regi, donavit, quia auxilium contra Mithridātem tulerat. Seleuciam, vicinam Antiochiæ civitatem, libertate^l donavit, quod regem Tigrānem non recepisset.^m Inde in Judæam transgressus, Hierosolymam, caput gentis, tertio mense cepit, duodēcim millibus Judæorum occĭsis, ceteris in fidem receptis. His gestis finem

* i. e. Pompey.

† i. e. Tigranes.

i § 28, Obs. 3, 3d.

^a § 140, 1, 1st.

^c 38, 5.

j § 28, Obs. 3, 1st.

^b § 110, R.

^f 104, 1

^k § 125, R.

^e § 136, Obs. 5, (in)

^g § 106. R. VII.

^l § 123, Obs. 3.

^d § 126, R. III.

^h § 131, R. XLI.

^m § 141, Obs. 7

antiquissīmo bello imposuit Ante triumphantis^a currum ducti sunt filii Mithridātis, filius Tigrānis, et Aristobūlus, rex Judæōrum. Prælāta ingens pecunia, auri atque argenti infinītum.^b Hoc tempore nullum per orbem terrarum grave bellum erat.

A. U. 689. 6. M. Tullio Cicerōne oratōre et C. Antonio consulibus, anno ab urbe condītā sexcentesimo undenonagesimo L. Sergius Catilīna, nobilissimi generis^c vir, sed ingenii pravissimi, ad delendam^d patriam conjuravit cum quibusdam claris quidem sed audacibus viris. A Cicerōne urbe^e expulsus est, socii ejus deprehensi et in carcere strangulāti sunt. Ab Antonio, altēro consule, Catilīna ipse praelio victus est et interfectus.

A. U. 693. 7. Anno urbis condītæ sexcentesimo nonagesimo tertio C. Julius Cæsar cum L. Bibulo consul est factus. Quum ei Gallia decreta esset, semper vincendo^f usque ad Oceānum Britannicum processit. Domuit autem annis^g novem ferè omnem Galliam, quæ inter Alpes, flumen Rhodānum, Rhenum et Oceānum est. Britannis mox bellum intulit, quibus^h ante eum ne nomen quidem Romanōrum cognitum erat; Germānos quoque trans Rhenum aggressus, ingentibus praeliis vicit.

8. Circa eādem tempora M. Licinius Crassus contra Parthos missus est. Et quum circa Carras contra omnia et auspicia praelium commisisset, a Surēnā Orōdis regis duce, victus et interfectus est cum filio, clarissimo et præstantissimo juvene. Reliquiæ exercitūs per C. Cassium quæstōrem servatæ sunt.

^a Sup. *Pompeii*.

^d 112. 7.

^g § 131, R. XLI.

^b Sup. *pondus*.

^e § 136, R. LII.

^h § 126, R. XXXIII

^c § 106, R. VII.

^f § 147, Obs. 5.

9. Hinc jam bellum civīle successit, quo Romani nomīnis fortūna mutāta est. Cæsar enim victor e Galliâ rediens, absens cœpit poscere alterum^a consulātum; quem quum aliqui sine dubitatiōne deferrent,^b contradictum est^c a Pompēio et aliis, jussusque est, dimissis exercitibus, in urbem redire. Propter hanc injuriam ab Arimīno, ubi milītes congregātos habēbat, infesto exercītu Romam^d contendit. Consūles cum Pompēio, senatusque omnis atque universa nobilitas ex urbe fugit, et in Græciam transiit; et, dum senātus bellum contra Cæsārem parābat, hic vacuum urbem ingressus dictatōrem se fecit.

A. U.
705.

10. Inde Hispanias^e petit, ibique Pompēii legiōnes superāvit; tum in Græciâ adversum Pompēium ipsum dimicāvit. Primo præliō victus est et fugātus; evāsit tamen, quia nocte interveniente Pompēius sequi noluit; dixitque Cæsar, nec^{*} Pompēium scire vincere, et illo tantum die se potuisse superari. Deinde in Thessaliâ apud Pharsalum ingentibus utrinque copiis commissis dimicaverunt. Nunquam† adhuc Romānæ copiae majores neque melioribus ducibus^f convenērant. Pugnātum est^e ingenti contentiōne, victusque ad postrimum Pompēius, et castra ejus direpta sunt. Ipse fugātus Alexandriam^e petiit, ut a rege Ægypti, cui tutor a senātu datus fuerat, acciperet^g auxilia. At hic fortunam magis quam amicitiam^h secutus, occidit Pompēium, caput ejus et annulum Cæsari misit. Quoⁱ conspecto, Cæsar lacrymas fudisse dicitur, tanti viri intuens caput, et genēri quondam sui.

* *Nec i. e. et non*, 124, 1. † *Nunquam*, i. e. *neque unquam*, 124, 5.

^a § 24, 7.

^d § 130, 2.

^h § 120, Obs. 2, 1st.

^b § 140, Obs. 4, and ^e § 130, Obs. 10.

ⁱ 38, 5, &

§ 44, 2.

^f § 136, Obs. 5 (*cum*)

§ 146, Obs. 2

^c § 85, 3.

^g § 140, 1, 2d.

11. Quum ad Alexandriam venisset Cæsar Ptolemæus ei insidias parare voluit, quâ de causâ regi bellum illatum est. Rex victus in Nilo periit, inventumque est corpus ejus cum lorica aurea. Cæsar, Alexandriam^a potitus, regnum Cleopatras dedit. Tum inde profectus Pompeianarum^b partium reliquias est persecutus, bellisque civilibus toto terrarum orbe compositis, Romam rediit. Ubi quum insolentius agere cœpisset,^c conjuratum^d est in eum a sexaginta vel amplius senatoribus, equitibusque Romanis. Præcipui fuerunt inter conjuratos Bruti duo ex genere illius Bruti, qui, regibus expulsis,^e primus Romæ consul fuerat, C. Cassius et Servilius Casca. Ergo
 A. U. 709. Cæsar, quum in curiam venisset,^e viginti tribus vulneribus confossus est.

12. Interfecto Cæsare, anno urbis septingentesimo nono bella civilia reparata sunt. Senatus favēbat Cæsaris percussoribus.^f Antonius consul a Cæsaris partibus stabat. Ergo turbata republica, Antonius, multis sceleribus commissis,^e a senatu hostis iudicatus est. Fusus fugatusque Antonius, amisso exercitu,^e confugit ad Lepidum, qui Cæsari^g inagister equitum fuerat, et tum grandes copias militum habebat: a quo susceptus est. Mox Octavianus cum Antonio pacem fecit, et quasi vindicaturus^h patrisⁱ sui mortem, a quo per testamentum fuerat adoptatus, Romam cum exercitu profectus extorsit, ut sibi^j juveni viginti annorum^k consulatus daretur.^l Tum junctus cum Antonio et Lepido rempublicam armis tenere cœpit, senatumque proscripsit. Per hos etiam Cicero orator occisus est, multique alii nobiles.

^a 7, 5, &
 § 121, R. XXVI.

^b § 106 Obs. 4.

^c § 140, Obs. 4.

^d § 85, 3.

^e 104, 1.

^f § 112, R. V.

^g § 110, R. & Obs. 1.

^h 102, 1.

ⁱ viz: *Julii Cæsaris*

^j § 126, R. III.

^k § 106, R. VII.

^l § 140, 1. 3d.

13. Interea Brutus et Cassius, interfectōres Cæsāris, ingens bellum movērunt. Profecti contra eos Cæsar Octaviānus, qui postea Augustus est appellātus, et M. Antonius, apud Philippos, Macedoniæ urbem, contra eos pugnāvērunt. Primo prælio victi sunt Antonius et Cæsar; periit tamen dux nobilitātis Cassius; secundo Brutum et infinitam nobilitātem, quæ cum illis bellum suscepērat, victam^a interfecērunt. Tum victōres rempublicam ita inter se divisērunt, ut Octaviānus Cæsar Hispanias, Gallias, Italiam tenēret; Antonius Orientem, Lepīdus Afrīcam accipēret.

14. Paulò pòst Antonius, repudiātā^b sorōre Cæsāris Octaviāni, Cleopatram, regīnam Ægypti, uxōrem duxit. Ab hâc incitātus ingens bellum commōvit, dum Cleopatra cupiditāte^c muliebri optat Romæ regnāre. Victus est ab Augusto navāli pugnâ clarâ et illustri apud Actium, qui^d locus in Epīro est. Hinc fugit in Ægyptum, et, desperātis rebus, quum omnes ad Augustum transīrent, se ipse^e interēmit. Cleopatra quoque aspīdem sibi admīsit, et venēno ejus exstincta est. Ita bellis toto orbe confectis, Octaviānus Augustus Romam rediit anno duodecīmo^f quàm consul fuērat. Ex eo inde tempōre rempublicam per quadraginta et quatuor annos solus obtinuit. Antè enim* duodēcim annis cum Antonio et Lepīdo tenuērat.† Ita ab initio principātus ejus usque ad finem quinquaginta sex anni fuēre.

* “Enim,” &c., assigning a reason for “Solus.”

† Sup. *eam*, i. e. *republicam*.

^a 104, 3, and

^c § 129, R.

^e 33, 1.

§ 98, Obs. 4.

^d 37, 6.

^f § 131, Obs. 2.

^b 104. 1.

OF THE GEOGRAPHY AND THE NATIONS OF ANTIQUITY.

1. UNIVERSUS terrarum orbis in tres partes dividitur, Eurōpam,^a Asiam, Africam. Eurōpa ab Africā sejungitur freto Gaditāno, in cujus utrāque parte montes sunt altissimi, Abyla^a in Africā, in Eurōpā Calpe, qui^b montes Hercūlis columnæ^c appellantur. Per idem fretum mare internum, quod littoribus Eurōpæ, Asiæ, et Africæ includitur, jungitur cum Oceāno.

2. Eurōpa terminos^d habet ab oriente Tanaim fluvium, pontum Euxinum, et palūdem Mæotida;^e a meridie,^f mare internum; ab occidente, mare Atlanticum sive Oceānum; a septentrione,^f mare Britannicum. Mare internum tres maximos sinus habet. Quorum^g is, qui Asiam a Græciā sejungit, Ægæum mare vocatur; secundus, qui est inter Græciam et Italiam, Ionium; tertius denique, qui occidentales Italiæ oras alluit, a Romānis Tuscum, a Græcis Tyrrhenum mare appellatur.

3. In eā Eurōpæ parte, quæ ad occāsum vergit, prima terrarum^g est Hispania, quæ a tribus lateribus mari circumdāta per Pyrenæos montes cum Galliā cohæret.

^a § 97, Obs. 5.

^d § 116, Obs. 1.

^f § 90, 6.

^b 37, 6. Note.

^e § 15, 4.

^g § 107, R. X. & 38.

^c § 103, R.

Quum universa Hispania dives sit^a et fœcunda, ea tamen regio, quæ a flumīne Bæti^b Bætica vocatur, cetēras fertilitate^c antecellit. Ibi Gades sitæ, insula cum urbe a Tyriis condita, quæ freto Gaditano nomen dedit. Tota illa regio viris,^d equis, ferro, plumbo, ære, argento, aurōque abundat, et ubi penuriâ aquarum minūs est fertilis, linum tamen aut spartum alit. Marmoris quoque lapidinas habet. In Bætica minium reperitur.

4. Gallia posita est inter Pyrenæos montes et Rhenum; orientalem oram Tuscum mare alluit, occidentalem Oceanus. Ejus pars illa, quæ Italiae^e est opposita, et Narbonensis vocatur, omnium^f est lætissima. In eâ orâ sita est Massilia, urbs a Phocæis condita, qui, patriâ a Persis devicta, quum servitutem ferre non possent,^g Asiâ relicta,^h novas in Europâ sedes quæsiverant. Ibīdem est campus lapideus, ubi Hercules dicitur contra Neptūni liberos dimicasse. Quum tela defecissent,^g Jupiter filium imbre lapidum adjūvit. Credasⁱ pluisse;^j adeò multi passim jacent.

5. Rhodanus fluvius, haud longè a Rheni fontibus ortus, lacu Lemano excipitur, servatque impetum, ita ut per medium lacum integer fluat,^k tantusque, quantus^l venit, egrediatur. Inde ad occasum versus, Gallias aliquandiu dirimit; donec, cursu in meridiem flexo, aliorum amnium accessu auctus in mare effunditur.

6. Ea pars Galliae; quæ ad Rhenum porrigitur, frumenti pabulique^m feracissima est, cœlum salubre; noxia animalium genera pauca alit. Incolæ superbi et superstitiosi, ita ut deos humanis victimisⁿ gaudere existiment.^k

^a § 140, Obs. 3.

^b § 15, 5.

^c § 128, R.

^d § 121, R.

^e § 126, R. III.

^f 19, & § 107, R. X.

^g § 140, Obs. 4.

^h 104, 1.

ⁱ § 45, I. 3, last Ex.

§ 140, 1, 1st.

^j 94, 1, 2d, & 98, 2

^k § 140, 1, 1st

^l 44, 3.

^m § 107, R. XI.

ⁿ § 121, Obs. 2.

Magistri religiōnum et sapientiæ sunt Druīdæ, qui, quæ^a se scire profitentur, in antris abditisque silvis docent. Anīmas æternas esse^b credunt, vitamque altēram post mortem incipēre.^b Hanc ob causam cum defunctis^c arma cremant aut defodiunt, eamque doctrīnam homīnes ad bellum^d alacriōres facēre existīmant.

7. Universa Gallia divīsa est inter tres magnos popūlos, qui fluviis terminantur. A Pyrenæo monte usque ad Garumnam Aquitāni habitant; inde ad Sequānam Celtæ; Belgæ denīque usque ad Rhenum pertīnent.

8. Garumna amnis, ex Pyrenæo monte delapsus, diu vadōsus est et vix navigabilis. Quanto^e magis procēdit, tanto fit latior; ad postrēmum magni freti^f similis, non solūm majōra navigia tolērat, verūm etiam more maris exsurgit, navigantesque^e atrocīter jactat.

9. Sequāna ex Alpībus ortus in septentriōnem pergit. Postquām se haud procul Lutetiā^g cum Matrōnā conjunxit, Oceāno^h infunditur. Hæc flumīna opportunissima sunt mercibusⁱ permutandis^j et ex mari interno in Oceānum transvehendis.^j

10. Rhenus itīdem ex Alpībus ortus haud procul ab oriģine lacum efficit Venētum, qui etiam Brigantīnus appellātur. Deinde longo spatio^k per fines Helvetiōrum, Mediomatricōrum, et Trevirōrum continuo alveo fertur, aut modīcas insūlas^l circumfluens; in agro Batāvo autem, ubi Oceāno appropinquāvit, in plures amnes dividitur; nec jam amnis, sed ripis longè recedentibus, ingens lacus,

^a 37, 2.

Obs. 5.

ⁱ § 111, R.

^b 95, 1.

^f § 111, Obs. 2.

^j § 112, 6.

^c 19, 1.

^g § 136, Obs. 5, (a)

^k § 132, R.

^d § 107, Obs. 3, 2d.

^h § 126, R. III.

^l § 136, R. LII.

^e § 132, R. XLIII. &

Flevo appellātur, ejusdemque nomīnis insūlam amplexus, fit itērum arctior et fluviu^a itērum in mare emititūtur.

11. Trans Rhenum Germāni habitant usque ad Vistūlam, quæ finis est Germaniæ ad orientem. Ad meridiem terminātur Alpibus, ad septentriōnem mari Britannico et Baltico. Incōlæ corpōrum proceritate ^b excellunt. Animos bellando, ^c corpōra laboribus exercent. Hanc ob causam crebrò bella gerunt cum finitimis, non tam finium prolatandōrum ^d causā, aut imperii cupiditate, sed ob belli amorem. Mites ^e tamen sunt erga supplīces, ^e et boni hospitibus. Urbes mœnibus cinctas aut fossis aggeribusque munitas non habent. Ipsas domos ad breve tempus struunt non lapidibus aut lateribus coctis sed lignis, quæ frondibus tegunt. Nam diu eōdem in loco morārī ^f periculōsum ^g arbitrantur libertāti.

12. Agriculturæ ^h Germāni non admōdum student, nec quisquam agri modum certum aut fines proprios habet. Lacte vescuntur et caseo et carne. Ubi fons, campus, nemusve iis ^h placuerit, ⁱ ibi domos figunt, mox aliò transitūri cum conjugibus et libēris. Interdum etiam hiēmē in subterraneis specubus dicuntur transigere.

13. Germania altis montibus, silvis, paludibusque in via redditur. Inter silvas ^j maxīma est Hercynia, cujus latitudinem ^k Cæsar novem diērum iter ^l patēre narrat. Insequenti tempore magna pars ejus excisa est. Flumina sunt in Germaniā multa et magna. Inter hæc clarissimum nomen Rheni, de quo suprā diximus, et Danubii. Clari quoque amnes, Mœnus, Visurgis, Albis. Danubius,

^a 13, 1, & § 97, Exp

^e 19, 1.

ⁱ § 140, 5.

^b § 128, R.

^f 89, 5.

^j § 107, Obs. 8.

^c § 147, Obs. 5, and
111, 6.

^g § 98, Obs. 6.

^k § 145, R.

^h § 112, R. V.

^l § 132, R.

^d 112, 5.

omnium Eurōpæ flumīnum ^a maxīmus, apud Rhætos ori-
tur, flexōque ad ortum solis cursu, receptisque sexaginta
amnibus, in Pontum Euxīnum sex vastis ostiis effunditur.

14. Britanniam insulam Phœnicibus innotuisse, eosque
stannum inde et plumbum pellesque petivisse, probabile
est. Romānis eam Julius Cæsar primus aperuit; neque
tamen prius cognita esse cœpit quàm Claudio ^b imperante.
Hadriānus eam, muro ab oceāno Germanico ad Hiberni-
cum mare ducto, in duas partes divisit, ut inferiorem in-
sulæ partem, quæ Romānis parēbat, a barbarorum popu-
lōrum, qui in Scotiā habitābant, incursionibus tueretur.^c

15. Maxīma insulæ pars campestris, collibus passim
silvisque distincta. Incōlæ Gallos proceritate ^d corpōrum
vincunt, cetērū ingenio ^d Gallis simīles, simpliciōres ta-
men illis ^e magisque barbāri. Nemōra habitant pro urbibus.
Ibi tuguria exstruunt et stabūla pecōri, sed plerūmque ad
breve tempus. Humanitate ^d cetēris præstant ii, qui Can-
tium incōlunt. Tota hæc regio est maritima. Qui in-
feriorem insulæ partem habitant, frumenta non serunt;
lacte ^f et carne vivunt. Pro vestibus indūti sunt pellibus.^g

16. Italia ab Alpibus usque ad fretum Sicūlum porrigi-
tur inter mare Tuscum et Adriaticum. Multo ^h longior
est quàm latior.ⁱ In medio se attollit Appenninus mons,
qui, postquàm continenti jugo progressus est usque ad
Apuliam, in duos quasi ramos dividitur. Nobilissima re-
gio ob fertilitatem soli cœlique salubritatem. Quum longè
in mare procurrat,^j plurimos habet portus populōrum inter
se ^k patentes commercio.^l Neque ulla facilè ^m est regio,

^a § 107, R. X.

^f § 121, Obs. 2.

74, 1.

^b § 146, Obs. 9.

^g § 126, R. V.

^k § 28, Obs. 5.

^c § 140, 1. 2d.

^h § 132, R. XLIII.

^l § 112, R. XVII.

^d § 128, R.

ⁱ § 120, Obs. 6.

^m § 134, Obs. 6, 3d.

^e 6, 3, & § 120, R. ^j § 140, Obs. 3, and

quæ tot tamque pulchras urbes habeat,^a inter quas Roma et magnitudine^b et nominis famâ eminet.

17. Hæc urbs, orbis terrarum caput, septem montes complectitur. Initio quatuor portas habebat; Augusti ævo triginta septem. Urbis magnificentiam augēbant fora, templa, porticus, aquæductus, theātra, arcus triumphales, horti denique, et id genus^c alia, ad quæ vel lecta^d animus stupet. Quare rectè de eâ prædicare videntur, qui nullius urbis in toto orbe terrarum magnificentiam ei^e comparari posse dixerunt.

18. Felicissima in Italiâ regio est Campania. Multi ibi vitiferi colles, ubi nobilissima vina gignuntur, Setinum, Cæcubum, Falernum, Massicum. Calidi ibidem fontes^f saluberrimi. Nusquam generosior olea. Conchylio^g quoque et pisce nobili maria vicina scatent.

19. Clarissimi amnes Italiæ sunt Padus et Tibëris. Et Padus quidem in superioriore parte, quæ Gallia Cisalpina vocatur, ab imis radicibus Vesuli montis exoritur; primum exilis, deinde aliis amnibus ita alitur, ut se per septem ostia in mare effundat.^h Tibëris, qui antiquissimis temporibus Albulæ nomen habebat, ex Appennino oritur; deinde duobus et quadraginta fluminibus auctus fit navigabilis. Plurimas in utraque ripâ villas adspicit, præcipuè autem urbis Romænæ magnificentiam. Placidissimus amnium rarò ripasⁱ egreditur.

20. In inferiori parte Italiæ clara quondam urbs Tarentum, quæ maris sinui, cui adjacet, nomen dedit. Soli fertilitas cœlique jucunda temperies in causâ fuisse videtur, ut incolæ luxuriâ et deliciis enervarentur. Quumque

^a § 141, R. I.

§ 146, Obs. 6.

^h § 140, 1, 1st.^b § 128, R.^c § 126, R, III.ⁱ § 136, Obs. 5,^e § 136, Obs. 5, (ad) ^f § 101, Obs. 4.

(ultra.)

^d 101, 4, and^g § 121, R.

aliquandiu potentiâ^a florērent,^b copiasque haud contem-
nendas alērent, peregrīnis tamen plerūmque ducibus in
bellis utebantur, ut Pyrrho,^c rege Epīri, quo superāto,
urbs in Romanōrum potestātem venit.

21. Proximā Italiæ est Sicilia, insūla omnium^d maris
interni maxīma. Antiquissimis temporibus eam cum Italiā
cohæsisse,^e marisque impētu, aut terræ motu inde divulsam
esse,^e verisimīle est. Forma triangulāris, ita ut littēræ,
quam Græci Delta vocant, imaginem refērat. A tribus
promontoriis vocātur Trinacria. Nobilissimus ibi mons
Ætnæ^f qui urbi Catānæ immīnet, tum^g ob altitudīnem,
tum etiam ob ignes, quos effundit; quare Cyclōpum in illo
monte officīnam esse poētæ dicunt. Cinēres e crateribus
egesti agrum circumjacentem fœcundum et ferācem red-
dēre existimantur. Sunt ibi Piōrum campi, qui nomen
habent a duōbus juvenibus Catanensibus, qui, flammis
quondam repentē ingruentibus, parentes senectūte con-
fectos, humēris sublātos, flammæ^h eripuisse feruntur.
Nomīna fratrum Amphinōmus et Anāpus fuērunt.

22. Inter urbes Siciliæ nulla est illustrior Syracūsis,
Corinthiōrum coloniā, ex quinque urbibus conflātā. Ab
Atheniensibus bello petīta, maxīmas hostium copias delē-
vit: Carthaginienses etiam magnis interdum cladibus af-
fēcit. Secundo bello Punīco per triennium oppugnāta,
Archimēdis potissimū ingenio et arte defensa, a M.
Marcello capta est. Vicīnus huic urbi fons Arethūsæ
Nymphæⁱ sacer, ad quam Alphēus amnis ex Peloponnēso
per mare Ionium lapsus* commissāri† dicītur. Nam si
quid ad Olympiam in illum amnem jactum fuērit, id in

* Sup. esse, § 47, 6. † Commissāri, "in order to enjoy a banquet," § 144, Obs. 2.

^a § 128, R.

^b § 140, Obs. 3.

^c § 149, R. (ut, as.)

^d 19, & § 107, R. X ^g 124, 7.

^e 97, 1, & 4.

^f § 97, Exc. 1.

^h § 123, R.

ⁱ § 111, R

Arethūsæ fonte reddi.^a De illâ fabulâ quid statuendum sit,^b sponte appāret.

23. In mari Ligustico insula est Corsica, quam Græci Cynnum vocant. Terra aspēra multisque locis^c invia, cælum grave, mare circâ^d importūnum. Incōlæ, latrociniiis dediti, feri sunt et horridi. Mella quoque illius insulæ amāra esse dicuntur corporibusque^e nocere. Proximā ei est Sardinia, quæ a Græcis mercatoribus Ichnūsa vocātur, quia formam humani vestigii habet. Solum^f quàm cælum melius. Illud^k fertile, hoc^k grave ac noxium. Noxia quoque animalia herbasque venenatas gignit. Multum inde frumenti^g Romam mittitur; unde hæc insula et Sicilia nutrīces urbis vocantur.

24. Græcia nomīnis celebritāte omnes ferè alias orbis terrarum regiōnes superāvit. Nulla enim magnōrum ingeniōrum^h fuit feracior; neque ulla belli pacisque artes majōre studioⁱ excoluit. Plurimas eādem colonias in omnes terræ partes deduxit. Multū itāque terrā marīque valuit, et gravissīma bella magnā cum gloriā gessit.

25. Græcia inter Ionium et Ægæum mare porrigitur. In plurimas regiōnes divisa est, quarum^j amplissimæ sunt Macedonia et Epīrus — quamquam hæc a nonnullis a Græciā sejunguntur — tum Thessalia. Macedoniam Philippi et Alexandri regnum illustrāvit; quorum ille^k Græciam subēgit, hic^k Asiam latissimè domuit, ereptumque Persis^l imperium in Macedōnes transtulit. Centum ejus regiōnis et quinquaginta urbes numerantur; quarum^j septuaginta

^a Sup. dicitur.

^c § 112, R. V.

ⁱ § 129, R.

^b § 140. 5, & 108, 9.

^f § 101, Obs. 4.

^j § 107, R. X.

^e § 136, Obs. 5, (in)

^g § 106, R. VIII.

^k § 28, Obs. 3, 3d.

^d § 90, 4.

^h § 107, Obs. 1. 1st.

^l 5, 1, § 126, R. III

duas, Perseo, ultīmo Macedoniae rege, superāto, Paullus Æmilius diripuit.

26. Epīrus, quæ ab Acrocerauniis incīpit montibus, desīnit in Achelōo flumīne. Plures eam popūli incōlunt. Illustris ibi Dodōna ^a in Molossōrum finibus, vetustissīmo Jovis oracūlo inclŷta. Columbæ ibi ex arboribus oracūla dedisse narrantur; quercusque ipsas et lebētes æneos inde suspensos deōrum voluntātem tinnītu significāsse ^b fama est.

27. Achelōi fluvii ostiis ^c insūlæ aliquot objācent, quarum maxīma est Cephallenia. Multæ præterea insūlæ littōri ^e Epīri adjācent, interque eas Corcŷra, quam Homērus Scheriam appellāsse existimātur.^d In hāc Phæācas posuit ille et hortos Alcinoi. Coloniam huc deduxērunt Corinthii, quo ^e tempore Numa Pompilius Romæ regnāvit. Vicīna ei Ithāca, Ulyssis patria, aspēra montibus, sed Homēri carminibus adeò nobilitāta, ut ne fertilissimis quidem regionibus cedat.^f

28. Thessalia latè patet inter Macedoniam et Epīrum, fœcunda regio, generōsis præcipuè equis excellens, unde Thessalōrum equitātus celeberrīmus. Montes ibi memorabīles Olympus, in quo deōrum sedes esse existimātur,^d Pelion et Ossa, per quos gigantes cœlum petivisse dicuntur;^d Œta denique, in cujus vertice Hercūles, rogo conscenso ^g se ipsum cremāvit. Inter ^h Ossam et Olympum Penēus, limpidissīmus amnis, delabītur, vallem amœnissimam, Tempe vocātam, irrīgans.

29. Inter ^h reliquas Græciæ regiōnes nomīnis claritāte ⁱ emīnet Attīca, quæ etiam Atthis vocātur. Ibi Athēnæ,

^a § 101, Obs. 4.

^b 97, 1.

^c § 112, IV.

^d § 145, Obs. 4.

^e 37, 2d, & Note.

^f § 140, 1, 1st.

^g 104, 1.

^h 123, 3.

ⁱ § 128, R.

de quâ urbe deos inter se certâsse fama est. Certius est,^a nullam unquam urbem tot poëtas tulisse, tot oratōres, tot philosophos, totque in omni virtūtis genēre claros viros. Res autem bello eas^b gessit, ut huic soli^c gloriæ^d studēre viderētur; pacisque artes ita excoluit, ut hac laude magis etiam quàm belli gloriâ splendēret. Arx ibi sive Acropōlis^e urbi immīnens, unde latus in mare prospectus patet. Per propylæa ad eam adscenditur,^f splendīdum Periclis opus. Cum ipsâ urbe per longos muros coniectus est portus Piræeus, post bellum Persicum secundum a Themistōcle munītus. Tutissīma ibi statio^e navium.

30. Atticam attingit Bœotia, fertilissīma regio. Incōlæ magis corporibus^g valent quàm ingeniis. Urbs celeberrīma Thebæ,^e quas Amphion musices^h ope mœnibus cinxisse dicitur. Illustrāvit eam Pindāri poëtæ ingenium, Epaminondæ virtus. Mons^e ibi Helicon, Musārum sedes, et Cithæron plurimis poëtārum fabūlis celebrātus.

31. Bœotiæ Phocis finitīma,^e ubi Delphi urbs clarissīma. In quâ urbe oracūlum Apollinis quantamⁱ apud omnes gentes auctoritātem habuerit, quotⁱ quàmque præclāra munēra ex omni ferè terrārum orbe Delphos^j missa fuerint, nemo ignōrat. Immīnet urbi Parnassus mons, in cujus verticibus Musæ habitāre dicuntur,^k unde aqua fontis Castalii poëtārum ingenia inflammāre existimātur.^k

32. Cum eâ parte Græciæ, quam hactenus descripsimus, cohæret ingens peninsūla, quæ Peloponnēsus vocatur, platāni folio^l simillīma. Angustus ille trames inter

^a 51, 2.

^b 28, 1.

^c 16, 4.

^d § 112, R. V.

^e § 101, Obs. 4.

^f Sup. a hominibus, i § 140, 5.

67, 2.

j § 130, 2.

^g § 128, R.

^k § 145, Obs. 4.

^h § 9, Greek nouns. l § 111, R.

Ægæum mare et Ionium, per quem cum Megarīde cohæret, Isthmus appellātur. In eo templum Neptūni est, ad quod ludi celebrantur Isthmīci. Ibīdem in ipso Peloponnēsi adītu, Corinthus sita est, urbs antiquissīma, ex cujus summā^a arce, (Acrocorinthon^b appellat,) utrumque mare conspicitur. Quum opībus florēret,^c maritimisque valēret copiis, gravia bella gessit. In bello Achaico, quod Romāni cum Græcis gessērunt, pulcherrīma urbs, quam Cicēro Græciæ lumen appellat, a L. Mummiō expugnāta^d funditusque delēta est. Restituit eam Julius Cæsar, colonosque^e eò milītes veterānos misit.

33. Nobīlis est in Peloponnēso urbs Olympia, templo Jovis Olympii ac statuā illustris. Statua^f ex ebōre facta, Phidiæ summi artifīcis opus præstantissimum. Prope^g illud templum ad Alphēi flumīnis ripas ludi celebrantur Olympīci, ad quos videndos^h ex totā Græciā concurrītur.ⁱ Ab his ludis Græca gens res gestas suas numērat.

34. Nec Sparta prætereunda^j est, urbs nobilissīma, quam Lycurgi leges, civiumque virtus et patientia illustrāvit.^k Nulla ferē gens bellīcā laude^l magis floruit, pluresque viros fortes constantesque genuit. Urbi immīnet mons Taygētus, qui^m usque ad Arcadiam procurrit. Proximē urbemⁿ Eurōtas fluvius delabītur, ad cujus ripas Spartāni se exercēre solēbant. In Sinum Laconicum effundītur. Haud procul inde abest promontorium Tænārū, ubi altissīmi specus, per quos Orpheum ad infēros descendisse^o narrant.

35. Mare Ægæum, inter^o Græciam Asiamque patens,

^a 17, 2.

^b § 10, Greek nouns.

^c § 140, Obs. 4.

^d 115, 1.

^e § 116, Obs. 1.

^f § 101, Obs. 4.

^g § 136, Obs. 5. *ad.*

^h 112, 7.

ⁱ Sup. *ab hominī-*

bus, 67, 2.

^j 108, 1.

^k § 102, Obs. 1

^l § 128, R.

^m 35, 1.

ⁿ 97, 1.

^o 123, 3.

plurimis insulis distinguuntur. Illustres inter eas sunt Cyclades, sic appellatae, quia in orbem jacent. Media earum^a est Delus, quae repente e mari enata esse dicitur. In ea insula Latona Apollinem et Dianam peperit, quae numina ibi una cum matre summam religionem coluntur. Urbi imminet Cynthus, mons excelsus et arduus. Inopis amnis pariter cum Nilo decrescere et augeri dicitur. Mercatus in Delo celeberrimus, quod ob portus commoditatem templique religionem mercatores ex toto orbe terrarum eo confluabant. Eandem ob causam civitates Graeciae, post secundum Persicum bellum, tributa ad belli usum in eam insulam, tanquam in commune totius Graeciae aerarium, conferbant; quam pecuniam insequenti tempore Athenienses in suam urbem transtulerunt.

36. Euboea insula littori^b Bœotiae et Atticae praetenditur, angusto freto a continenti distans. Terrae motu a Bœotia avulsa esse creditur; saepius eam concussam esse^c constat. Fretum, quo a Graecia se jungitur, vocatur Euripus, saevum et aestuosum mare, quod continuo motu agitur. Nonnulli dicunt septies quovis die statis temporibus fluctus alterno motu agitari; alii hoc negant, dicentes, mare temere in venti modum huc illuc moveri. Sunt, qui narrent,^d Aristotelem philosophum, quia hujus miraculi causas investigare non posset,^e aegritudine confectum esse.

37. Jam ad Boreales regiones pergamus.^f Supra Macedoniam Thracia porrigitur a Ponto Euxino usque ad Illyriam. Regio frigida et in iis tantum partibus fecundior, quae propiores sunt mari. Pomiferae arbores rarae; frequentiiores vites; sed uvae non maturescunt, nisi frigus

^a § 107, R. X.^c 97, 1.^e § 141, Obs. 8.^b § 126, R. III.^d § 141, R. I.^f 77, 7, & § 45, I. 1

studiōsè arcētur. Sola Thasus, insūla littōri Thraciæ adjācens, vino excellit. Amnes sunt celeberrīmi Hebrus, ad quem Orpheus a Mænadībus discerptus esse dicītur, Nestus et Strymon. Montes altissīmi, Hæmus, ex cujus vertice Pontus et Adria conspicitur; Rhodōpe et Orbēlus.

38. Plures Thraciam gentes incōlunt nominibus diversæ et moribus. Inter has Getæ omnium sunt ferocissīmi et ad mortem paratissīmi.^a Anīmas enim post mortem reditūras existūmant. Recens nati apud eos deflentur; funēra autem cantu lusūque celebrantur. Plures singūli^b uxōres habent. Hæ omnes, viro defuncto, mactāri simulque cum eo sepeliri cupiunt, magnōque id certamīne a judicibus^c contendunt. Virgīnes non a parentibus traduntur viris, sed aut publicè ducendæ^d locantur, aut venent. Formōsæ in pretio sunt; cetēræ marītos mercēde datā inveniunt.

39. Inter urbes Thraciæ memorabile est Byzantium, ad Bospōrum Thracium, urbs natūrâ munīta et arte, quæ,cum^e ob soli fertilitātem,tum ob vicinitātem maris, omnium rerum, quas vita requirit, copiâ abundat. Nec Sestos prætereunda est silentio, urbs ad Hellespontum posita, quam amor Herûs et Leandri memorabilem reddidit; nec Cynosēma, tumulus Hecūbæ, ubi illa, post Trojam dirūtam,^f in canem mutata et sepulta esse dicitur. Nomen etiam habet in iisdem regionibus urbs Ænos, ab Ænêâ e patriâ profūgo condita; Zone, ubi nemōra Orpheum canentem secūta esse narrantur; Abdēra denique, ubi Diomēdes rex advēnas equis suis devorandos^d objiciēbat, donec ipse ab Hercūle iisdem objectus est. Quæ^g urbs quum ranarum muriumque multitudīne infestarētur, incōlæ, relicto^h

^a § 111, Obs. 3.

^b 26, 6.

^c § 124, Obs. 2.

^d 107, 1.

^e 124, 8.

^f § 146, Obs. 2

^g 38, 1.

^h 104, 1.

patriæ solo, novas sedes quæsiuerunt. Hos Cassander, rex Macedoniæ, in societatem accepisse, agrosque in extrêmâ^a Macedoniâ assignasse dicuntur.

40. Jam de Scythis pauca dicenda sunt. Terminatur Scythia ab uno latere Ponto Euxino, ab altero montibus Rhipæis, a tergo Asiâ et Phaside flumine. Vasta regio nullis ferè intus finibus dividitur. Scythæ enim nec agrum exercent, nec certas sedes habent, sed armenta et pecora pascentes per incultas solitudines errare solent. Uxores liberosque secum in plaustis vehunt. Lacte et melle vescuntur; aurum et argentum, cuius nullus apud eos usus est, aspernantur. Corpore pellibus^b vestiunt.

41. Diversæ sunt Scytharum gentes, diversique mores. Sunt, qui funera parentum festis sacrificiis celebrent,^c eorumque capitibus^d affabre expolitis aurorque vinctis propoculis utantur. Agathyrsi ora et corpore pingunt, idque^e tanto* magis, quanto quis illustrioribus gaudet majoribus. Ii, qui Tauricam Chersonesum incolunt, antiquissimis temporibus advenas Dianæ mactabant. Interius habitantes ceteris^f rudiore sunt. Bella amant, et quò^g quis plures hostes interemerit, eò^g majore existimatione apud suos^h habetur. Ne foedera quidem incruenta sunt. Sauciant se qui paciscuntur, sanguinemque permixtum degustant. Id fidei pignus certissimum esse putant.

42. Maxima fluminum Scythicorum sunt Ister, qui et Danubius vocatur, et Borysthènes. De Istro suprâ dictum est.ⁱ Borysthènes, ex ignotis fontibus ortus, liqui-

* *Tanto magis quanto quis*; literally, "more by so much as any one," (§ 132, Obs. 5,) i. e. "in proportion as," &c.

^a 17, 1.

7. 4.

^g 22, 4, & 44, 7.

^b § 125, R.

^c Sup. *faciunt*.

^h 19, 3.

^e § 141, R. I.

^f 6. 3.

ⁱ § 85, 3.

^d § 121, R. XXVI. &

dissīmas aquas trahit et potātu^a jucundas. Placīdus idem lætissīma pabūla alit. Magno spatio navigabilis juxta urbem Borysthenīda^b in Pontum effunditur.

43. Ultra Rhipæos montes et Aquilōnem gens habitāre existimātur felicissīma, Hyperborēos^c appellant. Regio aprīca, felix cœli temperies omnīque afflātū^d noxio carens. Semel in anno sol iis oritur solstitio,^e brumâ semel occidit. Incōlæ in nemoribus et lucis habitant; sine omni discordiâ et ægritudine vivunt. Quum vitæ^f eos tædet, epūlis sumptis^g ex rupe se in mare præcipitant, Hoc enim sepulturæ genus beatissimum esse existimant.

44. Asia ceteris terræ partibus^h est amplior. Oceānus eam alluit, ut locis ita nominibus diffērens; Eōus ab oriente, a meridie Indīcus, a septentrione Scythicus. Asiæ nomīne appellatur etiam peninsūla, quæ a mari Ægæo usque ad Armeniam patet. In hac parte est Bithynia ad Propontīdem sita, ubi Granīcus in mare effunditur, ad quem amnem Alexander, rex Macedoniæ, primam victoriam de Persis reportavit. Trans illum amnem sita est Cyzīcus in cervīce peninsulæ, urbs nobilissīma, a Cyzīco appellata, qui in illis regionibus ab Argonautis pugnâ occisus est. Haud procul ab illâ urbe Rhyndācus in mare effunditur, circa quem angues nascuntur, non solūm ob magnitudinē mirabiles, sed etiam ob id, quod, quum ex aquâ emergunt et hiant, supervolantes aves absorbent.

45. Propontis cum Ponto jungitur per Bospōrum,ⁱ quod fretum quinque stadia^j latum Eurōpam ab Asiâ separat. Ipsi^k in faucibus Bospōri oppidum est Chalcēdon,^l

^a § 148, 2, & 114, 2.

^c § 131, R. XL.

ⁱ § 129, Obs. 2.

^b § 15, 4.

^f § 113 Exc. II, &

^j § 132, R. XLII.

^e Sup. *quam*

66, 5.

^k 32, 6.

§ 116, Obs. 1.

^g 104, 1.

^l Sup. *condita*.

^d § 121, R. XXV.

^h 6, 3.

ab Argiâ, Megarensium princĭpe, et templum Jovis, ab Jasōne conditum. Pontus ipse ingens est maris sinus, non molli^a neque arenōso circumdātus littōre, tempestatibus^b obnoxius, raris stationibus.^c Olim ob sœvitatem populōrum, qui circâ habitant, Axēnus appellātus fuisse dicĭtur; postea, mollit̃s illōrum moribus, dictus est Euxīnus.

46. In littōre Ponti, in Mariandynōrum agro, urbs est Heraclēa, ab Hercūle, ut fertur, condĭta. Juxta eam spelunca est Acherusia, quam ad Manes perviam esse existĭmant.^d Hinc Cerbērus ab Hercūle extractus fuisse dicĭtur. Ultra fluvium Thermodonta Mossyni habitant. Hi totum corpus distinguunt notis. Reges suffragio elĭgunt; eosdem in turre ligneâ inclūsos arctissimē custodiunt, et, si quid perpĕram imperitavĕrint,^e inediâ totius diēi afficiunt. Extrēmum Ponti angūlum Colchi tenent ad Phasīdem; quæ^f loca fabūla de vellĕre aureo et Argonautārum expeditio illustrāvit.

47. Inter provincias Asiæ propriē dictæ illustris est Ionia, in duodĕcim civitatēs divĭsa. Inter eas est Milētus, belli pacisque artibus inclŷta; eīque vicĭnum Panionium, sacra regio, quò omnes Iōnum civitatēs statis temporibus legātos solēbant mittĕre. Nulla facilē^g urbs plures colonias misit, quàm Milētus. Ephĕsi, quam^f urbem Amazōnes condidisse traduntur, templum est Diānæ, quod septem mundi miracūlis annumerāri solet. Totius templi longitūdo est quadringentōrum viginti quinque pedum,^e latitūdo ducentōrum viginti; columnæ centum viginti septem numĕro, sexaginta pedum altitudĭne;^h ex iis triginta sex cælātæ. Opĕriⁱ præfuit Chersĭphron architectus.

^a 16, 6.^c 74, 6, and^g § 134, Obs. 6, 3d.^b § 111, R.

§ 101, Obs. 1.

^h § 128, R.^e § 106, R. VII.^f 37, 4.ⁱ § 112, R. I.^d § 101, Obs. 1.

48. Æolis olim Mysia appellāta,^a et, ubi Hellespontum attingit, T̄roas. Ibi Ilium fuit situm ad radīces montis Idæ, urbs bello, quod per decem annos cum universā Græciā gessit, clarissīma. Ab Idæo monte Scamander defluit et Simōis, amnes famā quā natūrā majōres. Ipsum montem certāmen deārum Paridisque judicium illustrem reddidit. In littōre claræ sunt urbes Rhætēum et Dardania; sed sepulcrum Ajācis, qui ibi post certāmen cum Ulysse gladio incubuit, utrāque^b clarius.

49. Ionibus^c Cares sunt finitīmi, popūlus armōrum^d bellīque adeò amans, ut aliēna etiam bella mercēde acceptā gereret.^e Princeps Cariæ urbs^a Halicarnassus, Argivōrum colonia, regum sedes olim. Unus eōrum Mausōlus fuit. Qui^f quum vitā^g defunctus esset, Artemisia conjux desiderio marīti flagrans, ossa ejus cineresque contūsa cum aquā miscuit ebibitque, splendidumque præterea sepulcrum extruxit, quod inter septem orbis terrārum miracūla censetur.

50. Cilicia sita est in intīmo recessu maris, ubi Asia propriē sic dicta cum Syriā jungitur. Sinus ille ab urbe Issō Issīci nomen habet. Fluvius ibi Cydnus aquā^h limpidissimā et frigidissimā, in quo Alexander Macēdo quum lavāret,ⁱ parum abfuit, quin frigōre enecaretur.^j Antrum Corycium in iisdem regionibus ob singulārem natūrā memorabile est. Ingenti illud hiātu patet in monte arduo, altēque demissum undīque viret lucis pendentibus. Ubi ad ima^k perventum est,^l rursus aliud antrum aperitur. Ibi sonitus cymbalōrum ingredientēs^k terrēre

^a § 101, Obs. 4.

^b Sup. *urbe*.

^c § 111, R.

^d § 107, R. IX.

^e § 140, 1, 1st

^f 39, 1.

^g § 121, R. XXVI.

^h § 106, R. VII.

ⁱ § 140, Obs. 4.

^j § 140, 3.

^k 19, 6, & 19, 1.

^l 67, 5.

dicitur. Totus hic specus augustus est et verè sacer, et a diis habitari existimatur.

51. E Ciliciâ egressos^a Syria excipit, cujus pars est Phœnicæ in littore maris interni posita. Hanc regionem sollers hominum genus colit. Phœnices enim litterarum formas a se inventas aliis populis tradiderunt; alias etiam artes, quæ ad navigationem et mercaturam spectant, studiosè coluerunt. Ceterùm fertilis regio^b crebrisque fluminibus rigata, quorum ope terræ marisque opes facili negotio inter se^c permutantur. Nobilissimæ Phœnices urbes Sidon, antequam a Persis caperentur, maritimarum urbium maxima; et Tyrus, aggere cum terrâ conjuncta. Purpura^b hujus urbis omnium pretiosissima. Conficitur ille color ex succo in conchis, quæ etiam purpuræ vocantur, latente.

52. Ex Syriâ descenditur^d in Arabiam, peninsulam inter duo maria, Rubrum et Persicum, porrectam. Hujus ea pars, quæ ab urbe Petrâ Petrææ nomen accipit, planè est sterilis; hanc excipit ea, quæ ob vastas solitudines Deserta vocatur. His partibus adhæret Arabia Felix, regio angusta, sed cinnami,^e thuris aliorumque odorum, feracissima. Multæ ibi gentes sunt, quæ fixas sedes non habeant,^f Nomades a Græcis appellatæ. Lacte^g et carne ferinâ vescuntur. Multi etiam Arabum populi latrocinii^g vivunt. Primus e Românis Ælius Gallus in hanc terram cum exercitu penetravit.

53. Camēlos inter armenta pascit Oriens. Duo harum sunt genera, Bactriænæ et Arabiæ. Illæ^h bina habent in dorso tubera, hæ^h singula; unum autem sub pectore, cui incumbant. Dentium ordineⁱ superiori carent. Sitim

^a 19, 1.

^e § 107, R. IX.

and Obs. 2.

^b § 101, Obs. 4.

^f § 141, Obs. 3.

^h § 28, Obs. 3. 3d.

^c § 28, Obs. 5.

^g § 121, R. XXVI.

ⁱ § 121, R. XXV.

^d 67, 6.

quatriduo tolērant; aquam, antēquam bibant,^a pedibus turbant. Vivunt quinquagēnis annis;^b quaedam etiam centēnis.

54. Ex Arabiā pervenitur in Babyloniam, cui Babylōn nomen dedit, Chaldaicarum gentium caput, urbs et magnitudine et divitiis clara. Semiramis eam condiderat, vel, ut multi crediderunt, Belus, cujus regia ostenditur. Murus exstructus laterculo^c coctili, triginta et duos pedes^d est latus, ita ut quadrigae inter se^e occurrentes sine periculo commēare dicantur; altitudo ducentorum pedum; turres autem denis^b pedibus^f quāmurus altiōres sunt. Totius opēris ambitus sexaginta millia passuum complectitur. Mediam urbem^g permeat Euphrates. Arcem habet viginti stadiōrum^h ambitu;ⁱ super ea pensiles horti conspiciuntur, tantaeque sunt moles tamque firmae, ut onera nemōrum sine detrimento ferant.

55. Amplissima Asiae regio^j India primū patefacta est armis Alexandri Magni, regis Macedoniae, cujus exemplum successores secuti in interiōra^k Indiae penetraverunt. In eo tractu, quem Alexander subegit, quinque millia oppidorum fuisse,^l gentesque novem, Indiamque tertiam partem esse^m terrarum omnium, ejus comites scripserunt. Ingentes ibi sunt amnes, Indus et Indoⁿ major Ganges. Indus in Paropamisō ortus undeviginti amnes recipit, totidem Ganges interque eos plures navigabiles.

56. Maxima in India gignuntur animalia. Canes ibi grandiores ceteris.ⁿ Arborea tantae proceritatis^h esse traduntur, ut sagittis superjaci nequeant. Hoc efficit uber-

^a § 140, 4.

^e § 28, Obs. 5.

^j § 97, R.

^b § 131, R. XLI.

^f § 132, R. XLIII.

^k 19, 6.

and § 24, 11.

^g § 136, R. LII.

^l 98, 2.

^c § 128, Obs. 2.

^h § 106, R. VII.

^m 96, 2.

^d § 132, R. XLII.

ⁱ § 128, R.

ⁿ 6, 3.

tas soli, temperies cœli, aquarum abundantia. Immānes quoque serpentes alit, qui elephantos morsu et ambūto corpōris conficiunt. Solum tam pingue et ferax, ut mella frondibus^a defluant,^b sylvæ lanas ferant,^b arundinum internodia fissa cymbarum usum præbeant, binosque, quædam etiam ternos^c homines, vehant.

57. Incolarum habitus moresque diversi. Lino^d alii vestiuntur et lanis arborum, alii ferarum aviumque pellibus, pars nudi^e incēdunt.^f Quidam animalia occidere eorumque carnibus vesci nefas^g putant; alii piscibus tantum aluntur. Quidam parentes et propinquos, prius quam annis et macie conficiantur,^h velut hostias cædunt eorumque visceribusⁱ epulantur; ubi senectus eos morbusve invadit, mortem in solitudine æquo animo exspectant. Ii, qui sapientiam profitentur, ab ortu solis ad occasum stare solent, solem immobilibus oculis intuentes; ferventibus arenis^j toto die^k alternis pedibus^l insistunt. Mortem non exspectant, sed sponte arcessunt in rogos incensos se præcipitantes.

58. Maximos India elephantos gignit, adeoque feroces, ut Afri elephantis illos paveant, nec contueri audeant.^b Hoc animal cetera omnia docilitate superat. Discunt arma jacere, gladiatorum more congrēdi, saltare et per funes incedere. Plinius narrat, Romæ unum signioris ingenii^m sæpius castigatum esse verberibus, quia tardiusⁿ accipiebat, quæ tradebantur; eundem repertum esse noctu eadem meditantem. Elephantis gregatim semper ingrediuntur. Ducit agmen maximus natu,^o cogit is, qui ætate ei est

^a § 136, R. LII.

^b § 140, 1, 1st.

^c 26, 1.

^d § 126, R. V.

^e § 98, Exc. 2.

^f § 102, R. II.

^g Sup. *esse*, & 51, 5. ^l § 129, R.

^h § 140, 4.

ⁱ § 121, Obs. 2.

^j § 136, Obs. 5, (*in*)

^k § 131, R. XLI.

^l § 129, R.

^m § 106, R. VII.

ⁿ 22, 3.

^o § 26, 6, Note &

§ 128, R.

proximus. Amnem transitūri minimos præmittunt. Capiuntur foveis. In has ubi elēphas decidērit,^a cetēri ramos congērunt, aggēres construunt, omnīque vi conantur extrahēre. Domantur fame et verberibus. Domīti militant et turres^b armatorum in hostes ferunt, magnāque ex parte Orientis bella conficiunt. Totas acies prosternunt, armātos protērent. Ingens dentibus^c pretium. In Græciā ebur ad deōrum simulācra tanquam pretiosissima materia adhibētur; in extrēmis^d Africæ postium vicem in domiciliis præbet, sepesque in pecōrum stabūlis elephantōrum dentibus^e fiunt. Inter omnia animalia^f maximē odērunt^g murem. Infestus elephanto etiam rhinocēros, qui nomen habet a cornu, quod in naso gerit. In pugnā maximē adversarii alvum petit, quam scit esse molliōrem. Longitudīne elephantum ferē exæquat; crura multo breviōra; color buxeus.

59. Etiam Psittācos India mittit. Hæc avis humānas voces optimē reddit. Quum loqui discit, ferreo radio verberātur, alīter enim non sentit ictus. Capiti^h ejus eādē est duritia, quæ rostro.^h Quum devōlat, rostro se excipit, eīque innititur.

60. Testudīnes tantæ magnitudīnis Indicum mare emittit, ut singulārum testisⁱ casas intēgant.^j Insūlas^k rubri præcipuē maris his navigant cymbis. Capiuntur obdormiscentes in summā aquā, id^l quod proditur stertentium sonītu. Tum terni adnātant, a duōbus in dorsum vertitur, a tertio laqueus injicītur, atque ita a pluribus in littōre stantibus trahitur. In mari testudīnes conchyliis vivunt; tanta enim oris est duritia, ut lapīdes comminuant;^j

^a § 140, 5, & 74, 6.

^e § 128, Obs. 2.

ⁱ § 125, R.

^b Sup. *plenas*,

^f § 107, Obs. 8.

^j § 140, 1, 1st.

§ 107, R. XI.

^g § 84, Obs. 2.

^k § 130, 2, & Obs. 10.

^c § 110, R.

^h § 112, R. II.

^l 37, 9, Note 3.

^d 19, (*partibus.*)

in terram egressæ, herbis.^a Pariunt ova ovis avium similia, ad centēna^b numēro; eāque extra aquam defossâ terrâ cooperiunt.

61. Margaritæ Indīci oceāni omnium^c maxīmè laudantur. Inveniuntur in conchis scopūlis adhærentibus. Maxīma laus est in candōre, magnitudīne, lævōre, pondēre. Rarò duæ inveniuntur, quæ sibi ex omni parte sint similes. Has auribus^d suspendēre,^e feminārum est gloria. Duos maxīmos uniōnes Cleopatra, Ægypti regīna, habuisse dicuntur. Horum unum, ut Antonium magnificentiâ superāret,^f in cœnâ acēto solvit, solūtum hausit.

62. Ægyptus, inter Catabathmum et Arābas posita, a plurimis ad Asiam refertur; alii Asiam Arabīco sinu termināri existimant. Hæc regio, quanquam expers^g est imbrium, mirè tamen est fertilis. Hoc Nilus efficit, omnium fluviōrum, qui in mare internum effunduntur, maxīmus. Hic in desertis Africæ oritur, tum ex Æthiopiâ descendit in Ægyptum, ubi de altis rupibus præcipitatus usque ad Elephantidem urbem fervens adhuc decurrit. Tum demum fit placidior. Juxta Cercasōrum oppidum in plures amnes dividitur, et tandem per septem ora effunditur in mare.

63. Nilus, nivibus in Æthiopiæ montibus solūtis, crescēre incipit Lunâ novâ post solstitium per quinquaginta ferè dies; totidem diēbus minuitur. Justum incrementum est cubitōrum^h sedēcim. Si minōres sunt aquæ, non omnia rigant. Maxīmum incrementum fuit cubitōrum^h duodevīginti; minīmum quinque. Quum stetēre aquæ, aggēres aperiuntur, et arte aqua in agros immititur. Quum omnis recesserit,ⁱ agri irrigāti et limo obducti seruntur.

^a § 121, Obs. 2, (vivunt.)

^d § 123, R.

^g § 107, R. IX.

^e § 144, 1, & R. LVI.

^h § 106, R. VII.

^b § 24, 11.

^f § 140, 1, 2d.

ⁱ 74, 6.

^c § 135, R. XLVII.

64. Nilus crocodilum alit, belluam quadrupēdem, in terrā non minūs quā in flumīne hominibus infestam. Unum hoc animal terrestre linguæ usu ^a caret; dentium plures habet ordines; maxilla inferior est immobilis. Magnitudīne excēdit plerūmque duodeviginti cubita. Parit ōva anserinis ^b non majōra. Unguibus etiam armātus est, et cute contra omnes ictus invictā. Dies in terrā agit, noctes in aquā. Quum satur est, et in littōre somnum capit ore hiante, trochilus, parva avis, dentes ei ^c faucesque purgat. Sed hiantem conspicātus ichneumon, per easdem fauces ut telum aliquod immissus, erōdit alvum. Hebētes oculos dicītur habēre in aquā, extra aquam acerrimos. Tentyritæ in insulā Nili habitantes, diræ huic belluæ ^d obviām ire audent, eamque incredibili audaciā expugnant.

65. Aliam etiam belluam Nilus alit, hippopotāmum; ungulis ^e binis, dorso ^e equi et jubā et hinnitu; rostro resimo, caudā et dentibus aprorum. Cutis impenetrabilis, præterquam si humore madeat. ^f Primus hippopotāmum et quinque crocodilos M. Scaurus ædilitatis suæ ludis ^g Romæ ostendit.

66. Multa in Ægypto mira sunt et artis et naturæ opera. Inter ea, quæ manibus hominum facta sunt, eminent pyramides, quarum maximæ sunt et celeberrimæ in monte sterili inter Memphin oppidum et eam partem Ægypti, quæ Delta vocatur. Amplissimam earum trecenta sexaginta sex hominum ^h millia annis viginti extruxisse traduntur. Hæc octo jugera soli occupat; unumquodque latus octingentos octoginta tres pedes ⁱ longum est; alti-

^a § 121, R. XXV.

^d § 135, R. XLVII.

^g § 131, R. XL.

^b § 106, Obs. 4, &

^e § 106, R. VII.

^h § 107, R. X.

19, (ovis. 6,3)

^f § 140, 1, 2d, & 74, 2.

ⁱ § 132, R. XLII.

^c § 110, Obs. 1.

tūdo a cacumīne pedum ^a quindēcim millium. Intus in eā est puteus octoginta sex cubitōrum. ^a Ante has pyramīdes Sphinx est posīta miræ magnitudīnis. ^a Capītis ambītus centum duos pedes habet; longitūdo est pedum centum quadraginta trium; altitūdo a ventre usque ad summum capītis apīcem sexaginta duōrum.

67. Inter miracūla Ægypti commemorātur etiam Mœris lacus, quingenta millia ^b passuum in circūitu patens; Labyrinthus ter mille domos et regias duodēcim uno pariēte amplexus, totus marmōre ^c exstructus tectusque; turris denīque in insulā Pharo, a Ptolemæo, Lagi filio, condīta. Usus ^d ejus navībus ^e noctu ignes ostendēre ad prænuntianda ^f vada portūsque introītum.

68. In palustrībus Ægypti regionībus pap̄yrum nascitur. Radicībus incōlæ pro ligno utuntur; ex ipso autem pap̄yro navigia texunt, e libro vela, tegētes, vestem ac funes. Succī causā etiam mandunt modò crudum, modò decoctum. Præparantur ex eo etiam chartæ. Chartæ ex pap̄yro usus post Alexandri demum victorias repertus est. Primò enim scriptum ^g in palmārum foliis, deinde in libris quarundam arbōrum; postea publicā monimenta plumbeis tabūlis ^h confīci, aut marmorībus ⁱ mandāri cœpta sunt. Tandem æmulatio regum Ptolemæi et Eumēnis in bibliothēcis condendis occasiōnem dedit membrānas Pergāmi inveniendi. Ab eo inde tempōre libri modò ^j in chartā ex pap̄yro factā, modò in membrānis scripti sunt.

69. Mores incolārum Ægypti ab aliōrum populōrum morībus vehementer discrēpant. Mortuos nec cremant, nec sepeliunt; verūm arte medicātos intra penetralia col-

^a § 106, R. VII.

^d § 101, Obs. 4.

^h § 136, Obs. 5, (*in*)

^b § 132, R. XLII. &

^e § 123, R.

ⁱ § 126, R. III.

§ 24, 5.

^f 112, 7.

^j 124, 12

^c § 128, Obs. 2

^g Sup. est, 67. 6.

lōcant. Negotia extra domos femīnæ, viri domos et res domesticas curant; onēra illæ humēris, hi capitibus gerunt. Colunt effigies multōrum animalium et ipsa animalia. Hæc interfecisse^a capitāle est; morbo exstincta lugent et sepeliunt.

70. Apis omnium Ægypti populōrum numen est; bos niger cum candidâ in dextro latēre maculâ; nodus sub linguâ, quem canthārum appellant. Non fas est eum certos vitæ annos excedere. Ad hunc vitæ termīnum quum pervenērit, mersum in fonte enēcant. Necātum lugent, aliumque quærunt, quem ei substituant;^b nec tamen unquam diu quærunt. Delūbra ei sunt gemīna, quæ thalāmos vocant, ubi populū auguria captat. Altērum^c intrāsse^{a*} lætum est; in altēro dira portendit. Pro bono etiam habētur signo, si e manibus consulentium cibum capit. In publicum procedentem grex puerōrum comitatur, carmenque in ejus honōrem canunt,^d idque vidētur intelligere.

71. Ultra Ægyptum Æthiōpes habitant. Horum populū quidam Macrobiū vocantur, quia paulò quàm nos diutiùs vivunt. Plus auri^e apud eos reperitur, quàm æris; hanc ob causam æs illis vidētur pretiosius. Ære se exoriant, vincūla auro^f fabricant. Lacus est apud eos, cujus aqua tam est liquida atque levis, ut nihil eōrum, quæ immittuntur, sustinere queat; quare arbōrum quoque folia non innātant aquæ, sed pessum aguntur.

72. Afrīca ab oriente terminatur Nilo; a cetēris partibus mari. Regiōnes ad mare positæ eximiè sunt fertiles; interiōres incultæ et arēnis sterilibus tectæ, et ob nimium

* (*Apim*,) *intrāsse altērum*, "for Apis to have entered the one," lætum est.

^a § 144, R. LVI. & ^c 19, (*thalānum*). ^e § 106, R. VIII.

Exp,

^d § 102, Obs. 4.

^f § 128, Obs. 2.

^b § 141, Obs. 3

calōrem desertæ. Prima pars ab occidente est Mauritaniam. Ibi mons præaltus Abŷla, Calpæ monti in Hispaniâ oppositus. Hi montes columnæ Hercŭlis appellantur. Fama est, ante Hercŭlem mare internum terris inclūsum fuisse, nec exītum habuisse in Oceānum; Hercŭlem autem junctos montes diremisit et mare junxisse cum Oceāno. Ceterū regio illa est ignobilis et parvis tantū oppīdis habitātur. Solum melius quā incōlæ.

73. Numidia magis culta et opulentior. Ibi satis longo a littōre intervallo saxa cernuntur attrīta fluctibus, spinæ piscium, ostreorumque fragmenta, ancōræ etiam cautibus infixæ, et alia ejusmodi signa maris olim usque ad ea loca effūsi. Finitīma regio, a promontorio Metagonio ad aras Philænōrum, propriè vocātur Afrīca. Urbes in eā celeberrimæ Utīca et Carthāgo, ambæ a Phœnicibus conditæ. Carthagīnem divitiæ, mercatūrâ imprīmis comparatæ, tum bella cum Romānis gesta, excidium denique illustrāvit.^a

74. De aris Philænōrum hæc narrantur. Pertinacissīma fuerat contentio inter Carthagīnem et Cyrēnas de finibus. Tandem placuit,^b utrinque eōdem tempore juvenes mitti, et locum, quò convenissent, pro finibus habēri. Carthaginensium legāti, Philæni fratres, paulò ante tempus constitūtum egressi esse dicuntur. Quod quum Cyrenensium legāti intellexissent, magnæque exorta esset contentio, tandem Cyrenenses dixērunt, se tum demum hunc locum pro finibus habitūros esse, si Philæni se ibi vivos obrui passi essent. Illi conditionem accepērunt. Carthaginenses autem animōsis juvenibus in illis ipsis locis, ubi vivi sepulti sunt, aras consecravērunt, eorumque virtutem æternis honoribus prosecūti sunt.

^a § 102, Obs. 1.

^b 51, 5, Sup. *illis*. 80, 2.

75. Inde ad Catabathmum Cyrenaïca porrigitur, ubi Ammōnis oraculum et fons quidam, quem Solis esse^a dicunt. Hic fons mediâ nocte fervet,^b tum paulatim tepescit; sole oriente fit frigidus; per meridiem maximè riget. Catabathmus vallis est devexa versùs Ægyptum. Ibi finitur Afrïca. Proximi his populi urbes non habent, sed in tuguriis vivunt, quæ mapalia vocantur. Vulgus pecudum vestitur pellibus.^c Potus est lac succusque baccarum; cibus caro. Interiōres etiam incultius vivunt. Sequuntur greges suos, utque hi pabulo ducuntur, ita illi tuguria sua promōvent. Leges nullas habent, nec in commūne consultant. Inter hos Troglodytæ in specubus habitant, serpentibusque aluntur.

76. Ferarum Afrïca feracissîma. Pardos, panthēras, leōnes gignit, quod belluarum genus Eurōpa ignōrat. Leōni^d præcipua generositas. Prostrātis parcere dicitur; in infantes nonnisi summâ fame sævit. Animi ejus index^e cauda, quam, dum placidus est, immōtam servat; dum irascitur, terram et se ipsum^f eâ flagellat. Vis^e summa in pectore. Si fugere cogitur, contemptim cedit, quàm diu spectari potest; in silvis acerrimo cursu fertur.^g Vulneratus percussorem novit,^h et in quantalibet multitudine appetit. Hoc tam sævum animal gallinacei cantus terret. Domatur etiam ab hominibus. Hanno Pœnus primus leōnem mansuefactum ostendisse dicitur. Marcus autem Antonius triumvir primus, post pugnam in campis Philippicis, Romæ leōnes ad currum junxit.

77. Struthiocameli Afrïci altitudinem equitis equoⁱ insidentis exæquant, celeritatem vincunt. Pennæ ad hoc demum videntur datæ, ut currentes adjūvent; nam a terrâ

^a § 103, R. Sup. *fontem.*

^b § 44, I. 1.

^c § 126, R. V.

^d § 112, R. II.

^e § 101, Obs. 4.

^f 33. 1.

^g 116, 3.

^h 84, 3.

ⁱ § 112, R. IV.

tolli non possunt. Ungŭlæ cervīnis^a sunt simīles. His in fugā comprehendunt lapīdes, eosque contra sequentes jaculantur. Omnia concōquunt. Cetērūm magna iis^b stoliditas, ita ut, quum caput et collum frutice occultavērint, se latēre existiment.^c Pennæ eōrum quæruntur ad ornātum.

78. Afrīca serpentes genērat vicēnūm^d cubitōrum;^e nec minōres India. Certè Megasthēnes scribit, serpentes ibi in tantam magnitudīnem adolescēre, ut solīdos hauriant cervos taurosque. In primo Punīco bello ad flumen Bagrādam serpens centum viginti pedum^e a Regūlo, imperatōre Romāno, ballistis et tormentis expugnāta esse fertur. Pellis ejus et maxillæ diu Romæ in templo quodam asservātæ sunt. In Indiā serpentes perpetuum bellum cum elephantis gerunt. Ex arboribus se in prætereuntes^f præcipitant gressusque ligant nodis. Hos nodos elephantī manu resolvunt. At dracōnes in ipsas^g elephantōrum nares caput condunt spiritumque præclūdunt plerūmque in illā dimicatiōne utriūque commoriuntur, dum victus elēphas corruens^h serpentem pondēre suo elīdit.

^a 18, (*ungūlis*,) &

§ 106, Obs. 4.

^b § 112, R. II.

^c § 140, 1, 1st.

^d 26, 1.

^e § 106, R. VII.

^f 19, (*illos*.)

^g 32, 6.

^h § 146, Obs. 6.

DICTIONARY.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>adj.</i>	adjective.	<i>fr.</i>	from.	<i>absol.</i>	obsolete.
<i>adv.</i>	adverb.	<i>freq.</i>	frequentative.	<i>ord.</i>	ordinal.
<i>app.</i>	appendix.	<i>inc.</i>	inceptive.	<i>part.</i>	participle.
<i>c.</i>	common gender.	<i>ind.</i>	indeclinable.	<i>pass.</i>	passive.
<i>conj.</i>	conjunction.	<i>imp.</i>	impersonal.	<i>pl.</i>	plural.
<i>compar.</i>	comparative.	<i>int.</i>	interjection.	<i>prep.</i>	preposition.
<i>d.</i>	doubtful gender.	<i>intr.</i>	intransitive.	<i>pret.</i>	preteritive.
<i>def.</i>	defective.	<i>irr.</i>	irregular.	<i>pro.</i>	pronoun.
<i>dep.</i>	deponent.	<i>m.</i>	masculine.	<i>rel.</i>	relative.
<i>dim.</i>	diminutive.	<i>n.</i>	neuter.	<i>subs.</i>	substantive.
<i>dis.</i>	distributive.	<i>neut. pass.</i>	neuter passive.	<i>sup.</i>	superlative.
<i>f.</i>	feminine.	<i>num.</i>	numeral.	<i>tr.</i>	transitive.

comp. compared regularly as directed, § 25.

id. derived from the same word as the preceding.

§ Refers to the sections in Bullions's Latin Grammar.

† Refers to the Introduction, in this work, concerning Latin idioms.

* * Words marked m. f. n. c. d. denoting gender, are *nouns*, and their declension is known by the ending of the genitive, placed next after the word, according to § 8.

Words conjugated, are *verbs*, and their conjugation is known by the vowel before *re*, in the infinitive, according to § 51, 3.

A., *an* abbreviation of Aulus.

A, ab, abs, prep. *from, by, (abl.)*

ab oriente, *on the east*: a meridie, *on the south*.

Abdēra, æ, f. *a maritime town of Thrace*.

Abdītus, a, um, part, & adj. *removed; hidden; concealed; secret; from*

Abdo, abdēre, abdīdi, abdītum, tr. (ab & do,) *to remove from view; to hide; to conceal*.

Abdūco, abducēre, abduxi, abductum, tr. (ab & duco,) *to lead away*.

Abductus, a, um, part. (abdūco.)

Abeo, abīre, abii, abītum,

intr. irr. (ab & eo,) *to go away; to depart*.

Aberro, āre, āvi, ātum, intr. (ab & erro,) *to stray; to wander; to lose the way*.

Abjectus, a, um, part. from Abjicio, abjicēre, abjēcī, abjectum, tr. (ab & jacio,) *to cast from; to cast away; to throw aside*.

Abluo, ēre, i, tum, tr. (ab & luo,) *to wash from, or away; to wash; to purify*.

Abrumpo, abruptēre, abrūpi, abruptum, tr. (ab & rum-po,) *to break off; to break*.

Abscindo, abscindēre, abscīdi, abscissum, tr. (ab & scindo,) *to cut off*.

- Absens, tis, part. (absum, § 54. Obs. 3,) *absent*.
- Absolvo, absolvĕre, absolvi, absolūtum, tr. (ab & solvo,) *to loose from; to loose; to release*.
- Absorbeo, absorbĕre, absorbui & absorpsi, tr. (ab & sorbeo,) *to suck in from, (viz: an object;) to absorb, or suck in; to swallow*.
- Absterreo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum, tr. (abs & terreo,) *to frighten away; to deter*.
- Abstinentia, æ, f. *abstinence; disinterestedness; freedom from avarice; from*
- Abstineo, abstinĕre, abstinui, tr. (abs. & teneo, § 81,) *to keep from; to abstain*.
- Absum, abesse, abfui, intr., irr. (ab & sum,) *(to be from, viz: a place, i. e.) to be absent or distant; to be gone; parum abesse, to want but little; to be near*.
- Absũmo, absumĕre, absumpsi, absumptum, tr. (ab & sumo,) *to take away; to consume; to destroy; to waste*.
- Absumptus, a, um, part. (absũmo.)
- Absurdus, a, um, adj. (ab & surdus, *deaf; senseless;*) *harsh; grating; hence senseless; absurd*.
- Abundantia, æ, f. *plenty; abundance; from*
- Abundo, āre, āvi, ātum, intr. (ab & undo, *to rise in waves, to boil, and hence) to overflow; to abound*.
- Abũla, æ, f. *Abyla; a mountain in Africa, at the entrance of the Mediterranean sea, opposite to mount Calpe in Spain. These mountains were anciently called the Pillars of Hercules*.
- Ac, atque, conj. *and; as; than*.
- Acca, æ, f. *Acca Laurentia, the wife of Faustulus, and nurse of Romulus and Remus*.
- Accĕdo, accedĕre, accessi, accessum, intr. (ad & cedo,) *to move near to; to draw near; to approach; to advance; to engage in; to undertake*.
- Accendo, accendĕre accendi, accensum, tr. (ad & candeo) *to set on fire*.
- Accensus, a, um, part. (accendo,) *set on fire; kindled; lighted; inflamed; burning*.
- Acceptus, a, um, part. (accipio.)
- Accessus, ũs, m. (accĕdo,) *approach; access; accession*.
- Accĭdo, ĕre, i, intr. (ad & cado,) *to fall down at, or before: accĭdit, imp. it happens, or it happened*.
- Accipio, accipĕre, accĕpi, acceptum, tr. (ad & capio,) § 80,) *to take; to receive; to learn; to hear; to understand; to accept: accipĕre*

- finem, *to come to an end ; to terminate.*
- Accipiter, tris, m. *a hawk.*
- Accumbo, accumbere, accubui, intr. (ad & cubo, § 81,) *to sit or recline at table.*
- Accuratè, adv. (iùs, issimè) (accuratus, ad & curo,) *accurately ; carefully.*
- Accurro, accurere, accurre, intr. (ad & curro,) *to run to.*
- Accuso, are, avi, atum, tr. (ad & causor, *to allege*,) *to accuse ; to blame ; to find fault with.*
- Acer, cris, acre, adj. (acrior ; acerrimus,) *sharp ; sour ; eager ; vehement ; rapid ; courageous ; fierce ; violent ; acute ; keen ; piercing.*
- Acerbus, a, um, adj, comp. *sour ; unripe ; vexatious ; harsh ; morose ; disagreeable ; from acer.*
- Acerrimè, adv. sup. *See Acriter.*
- Acervus, i, m, *a heap.*
- Acetum, i, n. *vinegar.*
- Achaicus, a, um, adj. *Achaean, Grecian.*
- Achelous, i, m. *a river of Epirus.*
- Acherusia, æ, f. *a lake in Campania ; also, a cave in Bithynia.*
- Achilles, is & eos, m, (§ 15, 13,) *the son of Peleus and Thetis, and the bravest of the Grecian chiefs at the siege of Troy.*
- Acidus, a, um, adj. comp. *sour ; sharp ; acid.*
- Acies, ei, f. *an edge ; a line of soldiers ; an army in battle array ; a squadron ; a rank ; an army ; a battle.*
- Acinus, i, m. *a berry ; a grape-stone.*
- Acriter, acrius, acerrimè, adv. (from acer) *sharply ; ardently ; fiercely ; courageously.*
- Acroceraunia, orum, n. pl. (§ 18, 19,) *lofty mountains between Albania and Epirus.*
- Acrocorinthos, i, f. (§ 10. Gr.) *the citadel of Corinth.*
- Acropolis, is, f. *the citadel of Athens.*
- Actio, onis, f. (from ago,) *an action ; operation ; a process.*
- Actium, i, n. *a promontory of Epirus, famous for a naval victory of Augustus over Antony and Cleopatra.*
- Actus, a, um, part. (ago,) *driven ; led.*
- Aculeus, i, m. (acu) *a sting ; a thorn ; a prickle ; a porcupine's quill.*
- Acumen, inis, n. (from acu,) *acuteness ; perspicacity.*
- Acus, us, f. (acu) *a needle.*
- Ad, prep. *to ; near ; at ; towards ; with a numeral, about.*
- Adamas, antis, m. *adamant ; a diamond.*
- Adamo, are, avi, atum, tr. (ad. § 91, 1, 2, & amo,) *to love greatly, or desperately.*

- Addīco, dicēre, dixi, dictum, tr. (ad. & dico) *to adjudge; assign; make over.*
- Addītus, a, um, part. from
- Addo, addēre, addīdi, addītum, tr. (ad & do,) *to put a thing close to another; i. e. to add; to annex; to appoint; to give.*
- Addūco, adducēre, adduxi, adductum, tr. (ad & duco,) *to lead; to bring: in dubitationem, to bring into question.*
- Ademptus, a, um, part. (adīmo.)
- Adeò, adv. *so; therefore; so much; to such a degree; so very.*
- Adeo, adīre, adii, adītum, intr. irr. (ad & eo,) *to go to.* § 83, 3.
- Adhærens, tis, part. from
- Adhæreo, hæreere, hæsi, hæsum, (ad & hæreo,) *to stick to; to adhere; to adjoin; to lie contiguous.*
- Adherbal, ālis, m. *a king of Numidia, put to death by his cousin Jugurtha.*
- Adhibeo, adhibēre, adhibui, adhibītum, tr. (ad & habeo,) *to hold forth; to admit; to apply; to use; to employ.*
- Adhuc, adv. (ad & huc) *hitherto; yet; as yet; still.*
- Adīmo, adimēre, adēmi, ademptum, tr. (ad & emo,) *to take away.*
- Adipiscor, adipisci, adeptus sum, dep. (ad. & apiscor) *to reach; to attain; to overtake; to get.*
- Adītus, ūs, m. (adeo,) *a going to; entrance; access; approach.*
- Adjaceo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, intr. (ad & jaceo,) *to lie near; to adjoin; to border upon.*
- Adjungo, adjungēre, adjunxi, adjunctum, tr. (ad & jungo,) *to join to; to unite with.*
- Adjūtus, a, um, part. from
- Adjūvo, adjuvāre, adjūvi, adjūtum, tr. (ad & juvo,) *to assist; to help; to aid.*
- Admētus, i, m. *a king of Thessaly.*
- Administer, tri, m. *a servant; an assistant.*
- Administro, āre, āvi, ātum tr. (ad & ministro,) *to administer; to manage.*
- Admiratio, ōnis, f. (admīror,) *admiration.*
- Admirātus, a, um, part. from
- Admīror, āri, ātus sum, tr. dep. *to admire.*
- Admissus, a, um, part. from
- Admitto, admittēre, admīsi, admissum, tr. (ad & mitto,) *to admit; to allow; to receive.*
- Admōdum, adv. (ad & modus,) *very; much; greatly.*
- Admoneo, ēre, ui, ĭtum, tr. (ad & moneo) *to put in mind; to admonish; to warn.*
- Admonītus, a, um, part. (admoneo.)

- Admoveo, admovēre, admōvi, admōtum, tr. (ad & moveo,) *to move to; to bring to.*
- Adnāto, āre, āvi, ātum, intr. freq. (ad & nato, from no,) *to swim to.*
- Adolescens, tis, adj. (adolesco,) (compar. ior, § 26, 6,) *young: subs. a young man or woman; a youth.*
- Adolescentia, æ, f. (the state or time of youth,) *youth, a youth, from*
- Adolesco, adolescēre, adolēvi, adultum, intr. inc. (§ 88, 2,) *to grow, to increase; to grow up.*
- Adopto, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (ad & opto,) *to choose to or for one's self; i. e. to adopt; to take for a son; to assume.*
- Adorior, orīri, ortus sum, tr. dep. (ad & orior,) *to rise or go to; (hence,) to attack; to accost; to address, to undertake.*
- Adria, æ, m. *the Adriatic sea.*
- Adriaticus, a um, adj. *Adriatic: mare Adriaticum, the Adriatic sea; now, the gulf of Venice.*
- Adscendo, *see ascendo.*
- Adsēquor, *see Assēquor.*
- Adservo, *see Asservo.*
- Adsigno, *see Assigno.*
- Adsisto, or assisto, sistēre, stīti. intr. (ad & sisto,) *to stand by; to assist; to help.*
- Adspectūrus, a, um, part. (aspicio.)
- Aspergo, or aspergo, gēre, si, sum, tr. (ad & spargo,) *to sprinkle.*
- Adspicio, or aspicio, spicēre, spexi, spectum, tr. (ad & specio,) *to look at; see; regard; behold.*
- Adstans, tis, part. from
- Adsto, or asto, (stāre, stīti, intr. (ad & sto,) *to stand by; to be near.*
- Adsum, adesse, adfui, intr. irr. (ad & sum,) *to be present; to aid; to assist.*
- Adulātor, ōris, m. (adūlor,) *a flatterer.*
- Aduncus, a, um, adj. (ad & uncus,) *bent; crooked.*
- Advectus, a, um, part. from
- Advēho, advehēre, advexi, advectum, tr. (ad & veho,) *to carry; to convey.*
- Advēna, æ, c. (advenio,) *a stranger.*
- Adveniens, tis, part. from
- Advenio, advenīre, advēni, adventum, intr. (ad & venio,) *to arrive; to come.*
- Adventus, ūs, m. (from advenio,) *an arrival; a coming.*
- Adversarius, i, m. (adversor, to oppose,) *an adversary; an enemy.*
- Adversus, a, um, adj. (adverto, to turn to;) *turned towards; adverse; opposite; unfavorable; bad; fronting: adversa cicātrix, a scar in front: adverso corpore, on the breast.*
- Adversus & adversum, prep. (id.) *against; toward.*

- Advōco, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (ad & voco,) *to call for or to ; to call ; to summon.*
- Advōlo, āre, āvi, ātum, intr. (ad & volo,) *to fly to.*
- Ædifīco, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (ædes, a house, & facio,) *to build.*
- Ædilis, is, m. (ædes) *an ædile ; a magistrate who had charge of the public buildings.*
- Ædilitas, ātis, f. (ædilis,) *the office of an edile ; edileship.*
- Ædilitius, (vir,) i, m. *one who has been an edile.*
- Ægæus, a, um, adj. *Ægæan : Ægæum mare, the Ægæan sea, lying between Greece and Asia Minor ; now called the Archipelago.*
- Æger, ra, rum, adj. (ægrior, ægerrimus) *sick, weak, infirm ; diseased.*
- Ægrè, adv. (ægër,) *grievously ; with difficulty.*
- Ægritūdo, ĩnis, f. (ægër) *sorrow ; grief.*
- Ægyptus, i, f. (§ 7. Obs. 2;) *Ægypt.*
- Ælius, i, m. *the name of a Roman family.*
- Æmilius, i, m. *the name of several noble Romans of the gens Æmilia, or Æmilian tribe.*
- Æmulatio, ōnis, f. (æmūlor,) *emulation ; rivalry ; competition.*
- Æmūlus, a um, adj. *emulous.*
- Æmūlus, i, m. *a rival ; a competitor.*
- Ænēas, æ, m. *a Trojan prince, the son of Venus and Anchises.*
- Æneus, a, um, adj. (æs,) *brazen.*
- Ænos, i, f. (§ 10 Gr. N.) ; *a town in Thrace, at the mouth of the Hebrus, named after its founder, Æneas.*
- Æōlis, ĩdis, f. *a country on the western coast of Asia Minor, between Troas and Ionia.*
- Æquālis, e, adj. (æquus,) *equal.*
- Æqualiter, adv. (æquālis,) *equally.*
- Æquitas, ātis, f. *equity ; justice ; moderation.* from
- Æquus, a, um, adj. (comp.) *equal : æquus animus, or æqua mens, equanimity.*
- Æër, is, m. *the air ; the atmosphere.*
- Ærarium, i, n. *the treasury ; from*
- Æs, æris, n. *brass ; money.*
- Æschýlus, i, m. *a celebrated Greek tragic poet.*
- Æsculapius, i, m. *the son of Apollo, and god of medicine.*
- Æstas, ātis, f. (æstus) *summer.*
- Æstimandus, a, um, part. *to be esteemed, prized ; or regarded ; from*
- Æstimo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. *to esteem ; to value ; to regard ; to judge of ; to estimate.*
- Æstuo, āre, āvi, ātum, intr. (æstus) *to be very hot ; to boil.*
- Æstuōsus, a, um, adj. (comp.)

undulating ; rising in surges ; boiling ; stormy ; turbulent.

Æstus, ūs, m. *heat.*

Ætas, ātis, f. (scil. ævitas from ævum,) *age.*

Æternus, a, um, adj. (scil. æviternus. id.) *eternal ; immortal.*

Æthiopia, æ, f. *Ethiopia, a country in Africa, lying on both sides of the equator.*

Æthiops, ōpis, m. *an Ethiopian.*

Ætna, æ, f. *a volcanic mountain in Sicily.*

Ævum, i, n. *time ; an age.*

Afer, ra, rum, adj. *of Africa.*

Affābrè adv. (ad & faber, an artist ;) *artfully ; ingeniously ; curiously ; in a workmanlike manner.*

Affectus, a, um, part. *affected ; afflicted.*

Afferre, afferre, attŭli, allātum, tr. irr. (ad & fero,) *to bring ; to carry.*

Afficio, icĕre, ēci, ectum, tr. (ad & facio,) *to affect : inediā, to affect with hunger ; i. e. to deprive of food : cladibus, to overthrow : pass. to be affected : gaudio, to be affected with joy ; to rejoice : febri, to be attacked with a fever.*

Affigo, affigĕre, affixi, affixum, tr. (ad & figo,) *to affix ; to fasten : affigĕre cruci, to crucify.*

Affinis, e. adj. (ad & finis,)

neighboring ; contiguous hence

Affinis, is, c. *a relation.*

Affirmo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (ad & firmo,) *to affirm ; to confirm.*

Affixus, a, um, part. (affigo.)

Afflātus, ūs, m. (afflo, to blow against :) *a blast ; a breeze ; a gale ; inspiration.*

Africa, æ, f. *Africa ; also a part of the African continent, lying east of Numidia, and west of Cyrene.*

Africānus, i, m. *the agnomen of two of the Scipios, derived from their conquest of Africa. (App. I. 4.)*

Africanus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Africa ; African. Africus ventus, the southwest wind.*

Agamemnon, ōnis, m. *a king of Mycenæ, the commander-in-chief of the Grecian forces at the siege of Troy.*

Agathyrsi, ōrum, m. pl. *a barbarous tribe living near the palus Mæōtis.*

Agellus, i, m. dim. (ager,) *a small farm.*

Agēnor, ōris, m. *a king of Phœnicia.*

Agens, tis, part. (ago.)

Ager, ri, m. *a field ; land ; a farm ; an estate ; ground ; a territory ; the country.*

Agger, ĕris, m. (aggĕro, ad & gero, to carry to :) *a heap ; a pile ; a mound ; a bulwark ; a bank ; a rampart ; a dam.*

- Aggredior, ědi, essus sum, tr. & intr. dep. (ad & gradior,) *to go to; to attack.*
- Agressus, a, um, part. *having attacked.*
- Agitātor, ōris, m. *a driver; from Agito, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. freq. (ago,) §88. Obs 2. to drive; to agitate; to revolve.*
- Aglāus, i, m. *a poor Arcadian.*
- Agmen, inis, n. (ago,) *a train; a troop upon the march; a band; an army.*
- Agnitus, a, um, part. from Agnosco, agnoscere, agnōvi, agnitus, tr. (ad & nosco,) *to recognize; to know.*
- Agnus, i, m. *a lamb.*
- Ago, agere, ěgi, actum, tr. *to set in motion; to drive; to lead; to act; to do; to reside; to live: funus, to perform funeral rites: annum vigesimum, to be spending, or, to be in his twentieth year: bene, to behave well: agere gratias, to thank.*
- Agor, agi, actus sum, pass. *to be led: agitur, it is debated: res de quā agitur, the point in debate: pessum agi, to sink.*
- Agricōla, æ, m. (ager & colo,) *a husbandman; a farmer.*
- Agricultūra, æ, (id.) f. *agriculture.*
- Agrirentum, i, n. *a town upon the southern coast of Sicily, now Girgenti.*
- Agrippa, æ, m. *the name of several distinguished Romans.*
- Ahēnum, i, n. (scil. vas aeneum,) *a brazen vessel; a kettle; a caldron.*
- Aio, ais, ait, def. verb. (§84, 5,) *I say.*
- Ajax, ācis, m. *the name of two distinguished Grecian warriors at the siege of Troy.*
- Ala, æ, f. *a wing; an arm-pit; an arm.*
- Alācer, or ācris, ācre, adj. (comp.) *lively; courageous; ready; fierce; spirited.*
- Alba, æ, f. Alba Longa; *a city of Latium, built by Ascanius.*
- Albānus, i, m. *an inhabitant of Alba; an Alban.*
- Albānus, a, um, adj. *Alban: mons Albānus, mount Albanus, at the foot of which Alba Longa was built, 16 miles from Rome.*
- Albis, is, m. *a large river of Germany, now the Elbe.*
- Albŭla, æ, m. *an ancient name of the Tiber.*
- Albus, a, um, adj. *white, (a pale white; see candidus.)*
- Alcestis, ĩdis, f. *the daughter of Pelias, and wife of Admētus.*
- Alcibiādes, is, m. *an eminent Athenian, the pupil of Socrates.*
- Alcinoŭs, i, m. *a king of Phœa*

- cia* or *Corcyra*, whose gardens were very celebrated.
- Alcyōne, es, f. *the daughter of Æolus, and wife of Ceyx: she and her husband were changed into sea birds, called Alcyōnes, king fishers.*
- Alcyon, is, m. *kingfisher.*
- Alcyonēus, a, um, adj. *halcyon.*
- Alexander, dri, m. *Alexander surnamed the Great, the son of Philip, king of Macedon.*
- Alexandria, æ, f. *the capitol of Egypt; founded by Alexander the Great.*
- Algeo, algēre, alsi, intr. *to be cold.*
- Alicunde, adv. (alīquis & unde,) *from some place.*
- Alienātus, a, um, part. *alienated; estranged; from*
- Aliēno, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. *to alienate; to estrange; from*
- Aliēnus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to another; foreign; another man's; another's; m. a stranger.*
- Aliò, adv. *to another place; elsewhere.*
- Aliquandiu, adv. (aliquis & diu,) *for some time.*
- Aliquando, adv. (alius & quando,) *once; formerly; at some time; at length; sometimes.*
- Aliquantum, n. adj. *something; somewhat; a little.*
- Alīquis, aliqua, alīquod & aliquid, indef. pron. (§37, 2,) *some; some one; a certain one.*
- Alīquot, ind. adj. *some.*
- Alīter, adv. (alius,) *otherwise: alīter—alīter, in one way—in another.*
- Alius, a, ud, adj. § 20. Note 2; *another; other: alii—alii, some—others.*
- Allātus, a, um, part. (affĕro,) *brought.*
- Allectus, a, um, part. (allicio.)
- Allēvo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (ad & levo,) *to raise up; to alleviate; to lighten.*
- Allia, æ, f. *a small river of Italy, flowing into the Tiber.*
- Allicio, -licĕre, -lexi, -lectum, (ad & lacio, *to draw*,) tr. *to allure; to entice.*
- Alligātus, a, um, part. *bound; confined; from*
- Allīgo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (ad & ligo,) *to bind to; to fasten; to bind or tie.*
- Allocūtus, a, um, part. *speaking, or having spoken to; from*
- Allōquor, -lōqui, -locūtus sum, tr. dep. (ad & loquor,) *to speak to; to address; to accost.*
- Alluo, -luĕre, -lui, tr. (ad & luo,) *to flow near; to wash; to lave.*
- Alo, alĕre, alui, alītum or alitum, tr. *to nourish; to feed; to support; to increase; to maintain; to strengthen.*
- Alōeus, i, m. *a giant, son of Titan and Terra.*
- Alpes, ium, f. pl. *the Alps.*

- Alpheus, i, m. *a river of Peloponnesus.*
- Alpīnus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to the Alps; Alpine: Alpīni mures, marmots.*
- Altē, (iūs, issimē,) adv. *on high; highly; loudly; deeply; low.*
- Alter, ěra, ěrum, adj. § 20, 4, *the one (of two;) the other; the second.* § 24, 7.
- Alternus, a, um, adj. (alter) *alternate; by turns.*
- Althæa, æ, f. *the wife of Œneus, and mother of Meleager.*
- Altitūdo, ĩnis, f. *height; from*
- Altus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *high; lofty; deep; loud.*
- Alūmnus, i, m. (alo,) *a pupil; a foster-son.*
- Alveus, i, m. *a channel; from*
- Alvus, i, f. *the belly.*
- Am, insep. prep. § 91, 2.
- Amans, tis, part. and adj. (ior, issimus,) *loving; fond of.*
- Amārus, a, um, adj. (comp.) *bitter.*
- Amātus, a, um, part. (amo.)
- Amāzon, ōnis; pl. Amazōnes, um, f. *Amazons, a nation of female warriors, who lived near the river Don, and afterwards passed over into Asia Minor.*
- Ambitio, ōnis, f. (ambio,) *ambition.*
- Ambītus, ūs, m. (id) *a going round or about; compass; extent; circuit; circumference.*
- Aambo, æ, o, adj. pl. § 24. Obs. 3; *both; (taken together; see uterque.)*
- Ambūlo, āre, āvi, ātum, intr. (dim f. ambio,) *walk.*
- Amīcē, adv. -ciūs, -cissimē, (amīcus,) *in a friendly manner, kindly.*
- Amicitia, æ, f. *friendship; from*
- Amīcus, a, um, adj. comp. (amo,) *friendly.*
- Amīcus, i, m. (amo,) *a friend.*
- Amissus, a, um, part. from.
- Amitto, amittēre, amīsi, amissum, tr. (a & mitto,) *to send away; to lose; to relinquish.*
- Ammon, ōnis, m. *a surname of Jupiter, who was worshipped under this name, in the deserts of Lybia, under the form of a ram.*
- Amnis, is, d. *a river.*
- Amo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. *to love; (viz. cordially, from the impulse of natural affection; see diligo.)*
- Amēnus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *pleasant, agreeable; delightful; fr. amo.*
- Amor, ōris, m. (amo,) *love.*
- Amoveo, vĕre, vī, tum, tr. (a and moveo,) *to move away or from; to remove.*
- Amphinŏmus, i, m. *a Catanean distinguished for his filial affection.*
- Amphīon, ōnis, m. *a son of Jupiter and Antiope, and the husband of Niobe. He*

is said to have built Thebes by the sound of his lyre.

Amplè, adv. (iùs, issimè,) *am-
ply; from amplus.*

Amplector, ecti, exus sum, tr.
dep. (am & plector,) *to em-
brace.*

Amplexus, a um, part, *having
embraced; embracing.*

Amplio, āre, āvi, ātum, tr.
(amplus,) *to enlarge.*

Ampliùs, adv. (amplè,) *more.*

Amplus, a, um, adj. comp.
*great; abundant; large;
spacious.*

Amulius, i, m. *the son of Sil-
vius Procas, and brother of
Numitor.*

Am̄yclæ, ārum, f, pl. *a town on
the western coast of Italy.*

Am̄ycus, i, m. *a son of Nep-
tune, and king of Bebrycia.*

An, adv. *whether; or.*

Anacreon, tis, m. *a celebrated
lyric poet of Teos, in Ionia.*

Anāpus, i, m. *a Catanean, the
brother of Amphinomus.*

Anaxagōras, æ, m. *a philoso-
pher of Clazomene, in Ionia.*

Anceps, cipītis, adj. (ancipi-
tior,) (am and caput,) *un-
certain; doubtful.*

Anchīses, æ, m, *a Trojan, the
father of Æneas.*

Anchōra, or Ancōra, æ, f. *an
anchor.*

Ancilla, æ, f. *a female servant;
a maid.*

Ancus, i, m. (Martius,) *the
fourth king of Rome.*

Andriscus, i, m. *a person of*

*mean birth, called also
Pseudophilippus, on ac-
count of his pretending to
be Philip, the son of Per-
sis, king of Macedon.*

Andromēda, æ, f. *the daughter
of Cephus and Cassiope,
and wife of Perseus.*

Ango, angēre, anxi, tr. (t
*press close or tight; to stran-
gle; hence,) to trouble; to
disquiet; to torment; to vex.*

Anguis, is, c. (ango,) *a snake;
a serpent.*

Angūlus, i, m. *a corner.*

Augustiæ, ārum, f. pl. *nar-
rowness; a narrow pass;
a defile; from*

Angustus, a, um, adj. comp.
(ango,) *narrow; limited;
straitened; pinching.*

Anīma, æ, f. (anīmus,) *breath;
life; the soul.*

Animadverto, vertēre, verti,
versum, tr. (anīmus ad &
verto, *to turn the mind
to;)* *to attend to; to observe;
to notice; to punish.*

Anīmal, ālis, n. (anīma) *an
animal.*

Animōsus, a, um, adj. *full of
wind or breath; spirited;
courageous; bold; from*

Anīmus, i, m. *wind; breath;
spirit; the soul or mind;
disposition; spirit, or cour-
age; a design; uno anī-
mo, unanimously; mihi est
anīmus, I have a mind; I
intend. See mens.*

Anio, ēnis, m. *a branch of the*

- Tiber, which enters it three miles above Rome. It is now called the Teverone.*
- Annecto,-nectĕre,-nexui,-nexum, tr. (ad & necto,) *to annex; to tie or fasten to.*
- Annōna, æ. f. (annus,) *yearly produce; corn; provisions.*
- Annūlus, i, m, (dim, fr. annus,) *a small circle; a ring.*
- Annumĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (ad & numĕro,) *to reckon among; to number; to reckon.*
- Annuo,-nuĕre,-nui, intr. (ad & nuo, *to nod*,) *to assent; to agree.*
- Annus, i, m. *a circle; a year; hence*
- Annus, a, um, adj. *annual; yearly; lasting a year.*
- Anser, ĕris, m. *a goose; hence*
- Anserinus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to a goose: ova, goose-eggs.*
- Antĕ, adv. *before; sooner.*
- Ante, prep. *before.*
- Antea, adv. (ante & ea acc. pl. n. of is,) *before; heretofore.*
- Antecello,-cellĕre, tr. (ante & cello, obsol. *to drive*,) *to drive or move before; hence to excel; to surpass; to exceed; to be superior to.*
- Antepōno,-ponĕre,-posui,-positum, tr. (ante & pono,) *to set before; to prefer.*
- Antepositus, a, um, part. (antepōno.)
- Antĕquam, adv. *before that; before.*
- Antigōnus, i, m. *a king of Macedonia.*
- Antiochiā, æ, f. *the capital of Syria.*
- Antiōchus, i, m. *a king of Syria.*
- Antiōpe, es, f. *the wife of Lycus, king of Thebes, and the mother of Amphion.*
- Antiquus, a, um, adj. (ior, *issimus*,) *ancient; old; of long continuance; fr. ante.*
- Antipāter, tris, m. *a Sidonian poet.*
- Antium, i, n. *a maritime town of Italy.*
- Antonius, i, m. *Antony, the name of a Roman family.*
- Antrum, i, n. *a cave.*
- Appelles, is, m. *a celebrated painter of the island of Cos.*
- Appeninus, i, m. *the Appenines.*
- Aper, apri, m. *a boar; a wild boar.*
- Aperio,-perĭre,-perui,-pertum, tr. (ad & pario,) *to open; to discover; to disclose; to make known.*
- Apertus, a, um, part. (aperio.)
- Apex, icis, m. *a point; the top; the summit.*
- Apis, is, f. *a bee.*
- Apis, is, m. *an ox worshipped as a deity among the Egyptians.*
- Apollo, inis, m. *the son of Jupiter and Latona, and the god of music and poetry.*

- Apparātus, ūs, m. (appāro, *to prepare*;) a preparation; apparatus; equipment; habilitment.
- Appareo, ēre, ui, intr. (ad & pareo,) *to appear*; *to be manifest* or *clear*.
- Appellandus, a, um, part. from Appello, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (ad & pello,) *to name* or *call*; *to address*; *to call upon*.
- Appendo, - pendēre, - pendi, pensum, tr. (ad & pendo,) *to hang upon* or *to*; *to weigh out*; *to pay*.
- Appētens, tis, part. *seeking after*; from
- Appēto, - petēre, - petīvi, - petītum, tr. (ad & peto,) *to seek to*; hence, *to desire*; *strive for*; *to aim at*; *to attack*.
- Appius, i, m. a Roman prænōmen *belonging to the Claudian gens* or *tribe*.
- Appōno, - ponēre, - posui, - posītum, tr. (ad & pono,) *to set* or *place before*; *to put to*; *to join*.
- Appositus, a, um, part. (appōno.)
- Appropinquo, āre, āvi, ātum, intr. (ad & propinquo,) *to approach*; *to draw near*.
- Aprīcus, a, um, adj. (comp.) *sunny*; *serene*; *warm*; (as *if apericus* from *aperio*.)
- Apto, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. *to fit*; *to adjust*.
- Apud, prep. *at*; *in*; *among*; *before*; *to*; *in the house of*; *in the writings of*.
- Apulia, æ, f. a country in the eastern part of Italy, near the Adriatic.
- Aqua, æ, f. water.
- Aquæductus, ūs, m. (aqua & duco, *to lead*;) an aqueduct; a conduit.
- Aquīla, æ, f. an eagle.
- Aquīlo, ōnis, m. the north wind.
- Aquitania, æ, f. a country of Gaul.
- Aquitāni, ōrum, m. pl. the inhabitants of Aquitania.
- Ara, æ, f. an altar.
- Arabia, æ, f. Arabia: hence,
- Arabīcus, a, um, adj. Arabian, of or belonging to Arabia. Arabīcus sinus, the Red Sea.
- Arabius, a, um, adj. Arabian.
- Arabs, ābis, m. an Arabian.
- Arbitrātus, a, um, part. *having thought*; from
- Arbitror, āri, ātus sum, tr. dep. (arbiter,) *to believe*; *to think*.
- Arbor, & Arbos, ōris, f. a tree.
- Arca, æ, f. a chest.
- Arcadia, æ, f. Arcadia, a country in the interior of Peloponnesus.
- Arcas, ādis, m. an Arcadian; also a son of Jupiter and Calisto.
- Arceo, ēre, ui, tr. *to ward off*; *to keep from*; *to restrain*.

- Arcessitus, a, um, part. from
 Arcesso, ěre, ĭvi, ĭtum, tr. (ar-
 cio, i. e. adcio, ad and cio,) *to call; to send for; to in-
 vite; to summon.*
- Archimēdes, is, m. *a famous
 mathematician and mecha-
 nician of Syracuse.*
- Architectus, i, m, *an architect;
 a builder.*
- Archytas, æ, m. *a Pythago-
 rean philosopher of Taren-
 tum.*
- Arctē, adv. (iūs, issimē,) *strait-
 ly; closely; from*
- Arctus, a, um, adj. (ior, issi-
 mus,) *narrow; close; fr.
 arceo.*
- Arcus, ūs, m. *a bow; an arch.*
- Ardea, æ, f. *a city of Latium,
 the capital of the Rutuli.*
- Ardens, tis, part. & adj. *burn-
 ing; hot; from*
- Ardeo, ardēre, arsi, arsum,
 intr. *to glow; to be on fire;
 to burn; to sparkle; to
 shine; to dazzle.*
- Arduus, a, um, adj. *high;
 lofty; steep; arduous; dif-
 ficult.*
- Arēna, æ, f. (areo, to be dry,) *sandy; hence*
- Arenōsus, a, um, adj. *sandy.*
- Arethūsa, æ, f. *the name of a
 nymph of Elis, who was
 changed into a fountain in
 Sicily.*
- Argentum, i, n. *silver.*
- Argias, æ, m. *a chief of the
 Megarensians.*
- Argīvus, a, um, adj. (Argos,) *of Argos; Argive.*
- Argīvi, ōrum, m. pl. (id,) *Ar-
 gives; inhabitants of Argos.*
- Argonautæ, ārum, m, pl. (Argo
 & nautæ,) *the Argonauts;
 the crew of the ship Argo.*
- Argos, i, n. sing., & Argi,
 ōrum, m. pl. *a city in
 Greece, the capital of Ar-
 golis.*
- Arguo, uĕre, ui, ūtum, *to speak
 in loud or shrill tones;
 hence to argue; to accuse;
 to prove; to shew; to con-
 vict.*
- Arimīnum, i, n. *a city of Italy,
 on the coast of the Adriatic.*
- Aristobūlus, i, m. *a name of
 several of the high priests
 and kings of Judea.*
- Aristotēles, is, m. *Aristotle, a
 Greek philosopher, born at
 Stagīra, a city of Mace-
 donia.*
- Arma, ōrum, n. pl. *arms.*
- Armātus, a, um, part. of ar-
 mo, *armed: pl. armāti,
 ōrum, armed men; soldiers*
- Armenia, æ, f. (Major,) *a
 country of Asia, lying be-
 tween Taurus and the Cau-
 casus.*
- Armenia, (Minor,) *a small
 country lying between Ca-
 padocia and the Euphrates.*
- Armenius, a, um, adj. *Arme-
 nian.*
- Armentum, i, n. (for aramen-
 tum, from aro,) *a herd.*

- Armilla, æ, f. (dim. fr. armus, *the arm*,) a bracelet, or ring worn on the left arm by soldiers who had been distinguished in battle.
- Armo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (arma,) to arm.
- Aro, -āre, -āvi, -ātum, tr. to plough; to cover with the plough.
- Arreptus, a, um, part. from Arripio, -ripĕre, -ripui, -reptum, tr. (ad & rapio, § 80, 5,) to seize upon.
- Arrōgo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (ad. & rogo,) to demand for one's self; to arrogate; to claim.
- Ars, tis, f. art; contrivance; skill; employment; occupation; pursuit.
- Arsi. See Ardeo.
- Artemisia, æ, f. the wife of Mausōlus, king of Caria.
- Artĭfex, ĭcis, c. (ars. & facio,) an artist.
- Arundo, ĭnis, f. a reed; a cane.
- Aruns, tis, m. the eldest son of Tarquin the Proud.
- Arx, cis, f. (arceo,) a citadel; a fortress.
- Ascanius, i. m. the son of Æneas and Creūsa.
- Ascendo (or adscendo,) dĕre, di, sum. tr. & intr. (ad & scando, to climb to;) to ascend; to rise; ascenditur imp. it is ascended or they ascend; § 85, 6. & † 67 Note.
- Asia, æ, f. Asia; Asia Minor; also, proconsular Asia, or the Roman province.
- Asiaticus, i, m. an agnōmen of L. Cornelius Scipio, on account of his victories in Asia. App. II. 4.
- Asĭna, æ, m. a cognōmen or surname of a part of the Cornelian family.
- Asĭnus, i, m. an ass.
- Aspectūrus, a, um, part. (aspicio.)
- Asper, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. (erior, erĭmus,) rough; rugged.
- Aspergo. See Adspergo.
- As- or ad- spernor, āri, ātum, tr. dep. to spurn; to despise; to reject.
- Aspicio. See Adspicio
- Aspis, ĭdis, f. an asp.
- Assecūtus, a, um, part. from Assĕquor, -sĕqui, -secūtus sum, tr. dep. (ad & sequor,) to come up to; to overtake; to obtain.
- Asservo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (ad & servo,) to take care of; to preserve; to keep.
- Assigno, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (ad & signo,) to mark with a seal; hence, to appoint; to allot; to distribute.
- Assisto. See Adsisto.
- Assuesco, -suescĕre, -suĕvi, -suĕtum, intr. inc. (ad & suesco,) to be accustomed; to be wont.
- Assurgo, -surgĕre, -surrexi, -surrectum, intr. (ad & surgo,) to rise up; to arise.
- Astronomia, æ, f. astronomy.
- Astūtus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus,) (from astu, the city,

- viz: of Athens,) *knowing; shrewd; cunning; crafty.*
- Asylum, i, n. *an asylum.*
- At, conj. *but.*
- Atalanta, æ, f. *the daughter of Schœneus, king of Arcadia, celebrated for her swiftness in running.*
- Athēnæ, ārum, f. pl. *Athens, the capital of Attica; hence,*
- Atheniensis, is, m. *an Athenian.*
- Atilius, i, m. *a Roman proper name.*
- Atlantīcus, a, um, adj. *Atlantic; relating to Atlas: mare Atlantīcum, the Atlantic ocean.*
- Atque, conj. *and; as; than.*
- Atrociter, adv. (iūs, issimè,) (atrox,) *fiercely; violently; severely.*
- Attālus, i, m. *a king of Pergāmus.*
- Attēro, -terēre, -trīvi, -trītum, (ad & tero,) tr. *to rub close; to rub off; to wear.*
- Atthis, īdis, f. *the same as Attica.*
- Attīca, æ, f. *Attica, a country in the southern part of Greece proper.*
- Attingo, -tingēre, -tīgi, -tactum, tr. (ad & tango,) *to touch; to border upon; to attain; to reach.*
- Attollo, ēre, tr. (ad & tollo,) *to raise up.*
- Attrītus, a, um, part. (attēro,) *rubbed away; worn off.*
- Auctor, ōris, c. (augeo,) *one who increases, or enlarges; hence, an author.*
- Auctoritas, ātis, f. *authority; influence; reputation; from auctor.*
- Auctus, a, um, part. (augeo,) *increased; enlarged; augmented.*
- Audacia, æ, f. *audacity; boldness; from*
- Audax, ācis, adj. (comp.) *bold; daring; audacious; desperate; from*
- Audeo, audēre, ausus sum, neut. pass. *to dare; to attempt. § 78.*
- Audio, īre, īvi, ītum, tr. *to hear.*
- Audītus, a, um, part.
- Audītus, ūs, m. *the hearing.*
- Aufēro, auferre, abstūli, ablātum, tr. irr. (ab & fero,) *to take away; to remove.*
- Aufugio, -fugēre, -fūgi, -fugītum, intr. (ab & fugio,) *to fly away; to run off; to escape; to flee.*
- Augendus, a, um, part. from
- Augeo, augēre, auxi, auctum, tr. *to cause to grow; to increase; to augment; to enlarge; intr. to grow; to increase; to rise.*
- Augurium, i, n. (avis, a bird, and garrio, to chirp,) *a foretelling of future events from the singing of birds; hence, augury; divination.*
- Augustè, adv. (iūs, issimè,) *nobly; from*
- Augustus, a, um, adj. comp.

- august; grand; venerable;*
(from *augeo*.)
- Augustus, i, m. *an honorary appellation bestowed by the senate upon Cæsar Octavianus; succeeding emperors took the same name.*
- Aulis, ĭdis, f. *a seaport town in Bœotia.*
- Aulus, i, m. *a common prænomen among the Romans.*
App. II.
- Aurelius, i, m. *the name of several Romans.*
- Aureus, a, um, adj. (*aurum*,) *golden.*
- Aurīga, æ, m. (*aurea*, Obsol. *arein*, and *rego*, *to govern*,) *a charioteer.*
- Auris, is, f. *the ear.*
- Aurum, i, n. *gold.*
- Auspicium, i, n. (*avis*, *a bird*, and *specio*, *to look* :) *a species of divination, from the flight, &c., of birds; an auspice; the guidance, or protection of another.*
- Ausus, a, um, part. (*audeo*,) *daring; having dared.*
- Aut, conj. *or; aut—aut, either—or.*
- Autem, conj. *but; yet.*
- Autumnus, i, m. (*augeo*,) *autumn.*
- Auxi. *See Augeo.*
- Auxilium, i, n. (*augeo*,) *help; aid; assistance.*
- Avaritia, æ, f. *avarice; from*
- Avārus, a, um, adj. (comp.) *avaricious; covetous: (fr. aveo, to long for.)*
- Avēho,-vehēre,-vexi,-vectum, tr. (a & veho,) *to carry off, or away.*
- Avello,-vellēre,-velli or-vulsi,-vulsum, tr. (a & vello,) *to pull off, or away; to pluck; to take away; (forcibly).*
- Aventīnus, i, m. *mount Aventine, one of the seven hills on which Rome was built.*
- Aversus, a, um, part. *turned away: cicatrix aversa, a scar in the back: from*
- Averto,-vertēre,-verti,-versum, tr. (a & verto,) *to turn away; to avert; to turn.*
- Avicūla, æ, f. dim. (*avis*,) *a small bird.*
- Avīdus, a, um, adj. (*aveo*,) (*ior*, *issimus*.) *desirous: ravenous; greedy; eager.*
- Avis, is, f. *a bird*
- Avōco, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (a & voco,) *to call away; to divert; to withdraw.*
- Avolatūrus, a, um, part. from
- Avōlo, āre, āvi, ātum, intr. (a & volo) *to fly away, or off.*
- Avulsus, part. (*avello*.)
- Avuncūlus, i, m. (dim. of *avus*,) *a mother's brother; an uncle.*
- Avus, i, m. *a grandfather.*
- Axēnus, i, m. (from a Greek word signifying *inhospitable*;) *the Euxine sea; anciently so called, on account of the cruelty of the neighboring tribes.*

P.

- Babylon, ōnis, f. *the metropolis of Chaldea, lying upon the Euphrates.*
- Babylonia, æ, f. *the country about Babylon.*
- Bacca, æ, f. *a berry.*
- Bacchus, i. m. *the son of Jupiter and Semēle, and the god of wine.*
- Bactra, ōrum, n. *the capital of Bactriana, situated upon the sources of the Oxus.*
- Bactriāni, ōrum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Bactriana.*
- Bactriānus, a, um, adj. *Bactrian, pertaining to Bactra or Bactriana.*
- Bacūlus, i, m. and Bacūlum, i, n. *a staff.*
- Bætica, æ, f. *a country in the southern part of Spain, watered by the river Bætis.*
- Bætis, is, m. *a river in the southern part of Spain, now the Guadalquivir.*
- Bagrāda, æ, m. *a river of Africa, between Utica and Carthage.*
- Ballista, æ, f. *an engine for throwing stones.*
- Balticus, a, um, adj. *Baltic: mare Balticum, the Baltic sea.*
- Barbarus, a, um, adj. *speaking a strange language; (not Greek or Roman;) foreign; hence, barbarous; rude; uncivilized; savage: subs. barbāri, barbarians.*
- Batāvus, a, um, adj. *Batavian; belonging to Batavia, now Holland.*
- Beatitudo, inis, f. *blessedness; happiness; from*
- Beātus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *happy; blessed: (fr. beo, to make happy.)*
- Bebrycia, æ, f. *a country of Asia.*
- Belgæ, ārum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of the north-east part of Gaul; the Belgians.*
- Belgicus, a, um, adj. *of or pertaining to the Belgæ.*
- Bellerōphon, tis, m. *the son of Glaucus, king of Ephyra.*
- Bellicōsus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus, (bellum,)) *of a warlike spirit; given to war.*
- Bellicus, a, um, adj. (bellum,) *relating to war; warlike.*
- Belligēro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (bellum & gēro,) *to wage war; to carry on war.*
- Bello, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. *to war; to wage war; to contend; to fight.*
- Bellua, æ, f. *a large beast; a monster.*
- Bellum, i, n. (duellum,) *war.*
- Belus, i. m. *the founder of the Babylonish empire.*
- Benè, adv. (meliùs, optímè,) *well; finely; very: benè pugnāre, to fight successfully; (fr. benus obsol. for bonus.)*
- Beneficium, i, n. (benè & facio,) *a benefit; a kindness.*

- Benevolentia, æ, f. (benè & volo,) *benevolence; good will.*
- Benignè, adv. (iùs, issimè,) *kindly; from*
- Benignus, a um, adj. (comp.) *kind; benign: (benigenus fr. benus for bonus, & genus.)*
- Bestia, æ, f. *a beast; a wild beast.*
- Bestia, æ, m. *the surname of a Roman consul.*
- Bias, antis, m. *a philosopher born at Priène, and one of the seven wise men of Greece.*
- Bibliothēca, æ, f. *a library.*
- Bibo, bibēre, bibi, bibitum, tr. *to drink, (in order to quench thirst:) to imbibe: See potō.*
- Bibulus, i, m. *a colleague of Julius Cæsar in the consulship.*
- Bini, æ, a, num. adj. § 24. III; *two by two; two.*
- Bipes, ēdis, adj. (bis & pes,) *two-footed.*
- Bis, num. adv. *twice.*
- Bithynia, æ, f. *a country of Asia Minor, east of the Propontis.*
- Blanditia, æ, f. *a complimenting: blanditiæ, pl. blandishments; caresses; flattery: from*
- Blandus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *courteous; agreeable; flattering; enticing; inviting; tempting.*
- Bœotia, æ, f. *a country of Greece, north of Attica.*
- Bonitas, ātis, f. *goodness; excellence; from*
- Bonus, a, um, adj. (melior, optimus,) *good; happy; kind.*
- Bonum, i, n. *a good thing; an endowment; an advantage; profit: bona, n. pl. an estate; goods: (fr. bonus.)*
- Boreālis, e, adj. *northern; from*
- Boreas, æ, m. *the north wind.*
- Borysthēnes, æ, m., *a large river of Scythia, flowing into the Euxine; it is now called the Dneiper.*
- Borysthēnis, īdis, f. *the name of a town at the mouth of the Borysthenes.*
- Bos, bovis, c. *an ox; a cow; § 15. 12.*
- Bosphorus, or Bosporus, i, m. *the name of two straits between Europe and Asia; one the Thracian Bosphorus, now the straits of Constantinople; the other the Cimmerian Bosphorus, now the straits of Caffa.*
- Brachium, i, n. *the arm; (viz. from the hand to the elbow.)*
- Brevi, adv. *shortly; briefly; in short time; from*
- Brevis, e, adj. (comp.) *short brief; hence,*
- Brevitas, ātis, f. *shortness; brevity.*
- Brigantinus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Brigantium, a town of the Vindelici: Brigantinus lacus, the lake of Constance.*

Britannia, æ, f. *Great Britain.*
 Britannicus a, um, adj. *belonging to Britain; British.*
 Britannus, a, um, adj. *British: Britanni, the Britons.*
 Bruma, æ, f. *the winter solstice; the shortest day.*
 Bruttium, i, n. *a promontory of Italy.*
 Bruttii, ðrum, m. pl. *a people in the southern part of Italy.*
 Brutus, i, m. *the name of an illustrious noble family.*
 Bucephālus, i, m. *the name of Alexander's war-horse.*
 Bucephālos, i, f. *a city of India, near the Hydaspes, built by Alexander, in memory of his horse.*
 Buxeus, a, um, adj. (*buxus, the box-tree:*) *of box; of a pale yellow color, like box-wood.*
 Byzantium, i, n. *now Constantinople, a city of Thrace, situated upon the Bosphorus.*

C.

C., *an abbreviation of Caius.*
 Cabira, ind. *a town of Pontus.*
 Cacūmen, ĩnis, n. *the top; the peak; the summit.*
 Cadens, tis, part. (*cado.*)
 Cadmus, i, m, *a son of Agēnor, king of Phœnicia.*
 Cado, cadēre, cecīdi, casum, intr. *to fall.*
 Cæcilius, i, m. *a Roman name.*

Cæcūbum, i, n. *a town of Campania, famous for its wine.*
 Cæcūbus, a, um, adj. *Cæcuban; of Cæcubum.*
 Cædes, is, f. *slaughter; carnage; homicide; murder, from.*
 Cædo, cædēre, cecīdi, cæsum, tr. *to cut; to kill; to slay; to beat.*
 Cælātus, a, um, part. from
 Cælo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. *to carve; to engrave; to sculpture; to emboss.*
 Cæpe, or Cepe, n. indec. *an onion.*
 Cæpio, ðnis, m. *a Roman consul who commanded in Spain.*
 Cæsar, āris, m. *a cognōmen or surname given to the Julian family.*
 Cæstus, ũs, m. (*cædo,*) *a gauntlet; a boxing glove.*
 Cæsus, a, um, part. (*cædo,*) *cut; slain; beaten.*
 Caius, i, m. *a Roman prænōmen.*
 Calais, is, m. *a son of Boreas.*
 Calamitas, ātis, f. (*a storm which breaks the reeds or stalks of corn, hence,*) *a calamity; a misfortune; fr.*
 Calāmus, i, m. *a reed.*
 Cālathiscus, i, m. (*dim. calathus,*) *a small basket.*
 Calefacio, calafacēre, calefēci, calefactum, tr. (*caleo & facio,*) *to warm; to heat.*
 Calefio, fiēri, factus sum, intr. irr. § 83, Obs. 3; *to be warmed.*

- Calefactus, a, um, part. (cal-efīo,) *warmed.*
- Calidus, a, um, adj. (comp. fr. caleo,) *warm.*
- Callidus, a, um, adj. (calleo from callus, *hardness*, viz: of skin occasioned by hard labor; hence,) *practiced; experienced; shrewd; cunning.*
- Calor, ōris, m. *warmth; heat.*
- Calpe, es, f. *a hill or mountain in Spain, opposite to Abyla in Africa.*
- Calpurnius, i, m. *the name of a Roman family.*
- Calydonius, a, um, adj. of or belonging to Calydon, a city of Ætolia; *Calydonian.*
- Camēlus, i, c. *a camel.*
- Camillus, i, m. (M. Furius,) *a Roman general.*
- Campania, æ, f. *a pleasant country of Italy, between Latium and Lucania.*
- Campester, tris, tre, adj. *even; plain; level; champaign; flat; from*
- Campus, i, m. *a plain; a field; the Campus Martius.*
- Cancer, cri, m. *a crab.*
- Candidus, a, um, adj. comp. *white; (a bright or shining white; see albus.)*
- Candor, ōris, m. (id.) *brightness; whiteness; clearness.*
- Canens, tis, part. of cano, *singing.*
- Canis, is, c. *a dog.*
- Cannæ, ārum, f. pl. *a village in Apulia, famous for the defeat of the Romans by Hannibal.*
- Cannensis, e, adj. *belonging to Cannæ.*
- Cano, canēre. cecīni, cantum, tr. *to sing; to sound or play upon an instrument.*
- Cantans, tis, part. (canto.)
- Canthārus, i, m. *a beetle; a knot under the tongue of the god Apis.*
- Cantium, i, n. *now the county of Kent, England.*
- Canto, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. freq. (cano,) *to sing; to repeat often.*
- Cantus, ūs, m. (id.) *singing; a song; cantus galli, the crowing of the cock.*
- Caper, pri, m. *a he-goat.*
- Capesso, ěre, ĩvi, ĩtum. tr. (capio,) § 88, 5. *to take; to take the management of; fugam capessere, to flee.*
- Capiens, tis, part. from
- Capio, capĕre, cepi, captum, tr. (properly, *to hold; to contain; commonly, to take; to capture; to take captive; to enjoy; to derive.*
- Capitālis, e, adj. (caput,) *relating to the head or life; capital; mortal; deadly; pernicious; capitāle, (sc. crimen,) a capital crime.*
- Capitolium, i, n. (id.) *the capitol; the Roman citadel on the Capitoline hill.*
- Capra, æ, f. *a she-goat,*
- Captivus, a, um, adj. (capio,) *captive.*

- Capto, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. freq.
 † SS, 1, (capio,) *to catch at; to seek for; to hunt for.*
- Captus, a, um, part. (capio,) *taken; taken captive.*
- Capua, æ, f. *the principal city of Campania;*
- Caput, ĩtis, n. *a head; life; the skull; a capital city: capĭtis damnāre, to condemn to death.*
- Carbonarius, i, m. (carbo, *a coal;*) *a collier; a maker of charcoal.*
- Carcer, ěris, m. *a prison.*
- Careo, ěre, ui, ĩtum, intr. *to be without; to be free from; to be destitute; not to have; to want.*
- Cares, ium, m. pl. *Carians; the inhabitants of Caria.*
- Caria, æ, f. *a country in the southeastern part of Asia Minor.*
- Carĭca, æ, f. *a fig; (properly, carica ficus.)*
- Carmen, ĩnis, n. *a song; a poem.*
- Carneādes, is, m. *a philosopher of Cyrĕne.*
- Caro, carnis, f. *flesh.*
- Carpentum, i, n. *a chariot; a wagon.*
- Carpetāni, ōrum, m. pl. *a people of Spain. on the borders of the Tagus.*
- Carmo, carpĕre, carpsi, carp-tum, tr. *to pluck; to gather; to tear.*
- Carræ, ārum, f. pl. *a city of Mesopotamia, near the Euphrates.*
- Carthaginiensis, e. adj. *of or belonging to Carthage; Carthaginian: subs. a Carthaginian.*
- Carthāgo, ĩnis, f. *Carthage, a maritime city in Africa: Carthāgo Nova, Carthage, a town of Spain.*
- Carus, a, um, adj. (ior, issĭmus,) *dear; precious; costly.*
- Casa, æ, f. *a cottage; a hut.*
- Casca, æ, m. *the surname of P. Servilius, one of the conspirators against Caesar.*
- Caseus, i, m. *cheese.*
- Cassander, dri, m. *the name of a Macedonian.*
- Cassiōpe, es, f. *the wife of Cepheus, king of Ethiopia, and mother of Andromeda.*
- Cassius, i, m. *the name of several Romans.*
- Castalius, a, um, adj. *Castalian; of Castalia, a fountain of Phocis, at the foot of mount Parnassus.*
- Castigātus, a, um, part. from Castĭgo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. *to chastise; to punish; to correct.*
- Castor, ōris, m. *the brother of Pollux and Helen.*
- Castrum, i, n. (casa,) *a castle: castra, ōrum, pl. a camp: castra ponĕre, to pitch a camp; to encamp.*
- Casus, ũs, m. (cado,) *a fall; accident; chance; an event;*

- a misfortune; a disaster; a calamity.*
- Catabathmus i, m. *a declivity; a gradual descent; a valley between Egypt and Africa proper.*
- Catāna, æ, f. *now Catania, a city of Sicily, near mount Etna.*
- Catanensis, e. adj. *belonging to Catana; Catanean.*
- Catiēnus, i, m. *Catiēnus Plotinus, a Roman distinguished for his attachment to his patron.*
- Catilīna, æ, m. *a conspirator against the Roman government, whose plot was detected and defeated by Cicero.*
- Cato, ōnis, m. *the name of a Roman family.*
- Catūlus, i, m. *the name of a Roman family.*
- Catūlus, i, m. (dim. canis,) *a little dog; a whelp; the young of beasts.*
- Caucāsus, i, m. *a mountain of Asia, between the Black and Caspian seas.*
- Cauda, æ, f. *a tail.*
- Caudīnus, a, um, adj. *Caudine; of or belonging to Caudium, a town of Italy.*
- Caula, æ, f. *a fold; a sheep cote.*
- Causa, æ, f. *a cause; a reason; a law suit: in causā est, or causa est, is the reason: causā, for the sake of.*
- Cautes, is, f. *a sharp rock; a crag; a cliff: from*
- Caveo, cavēre, cavi, cautum, intr. & tr. *to beware; to avoid; to shun: cavēre sibi ab, to secure themselves from; to guard against.*
- Caverna, æ, f. (cavus,) *a cave; a cavern.*
- Cavus, a, um, adj. *hollow.*
- Cecīdi. *See Cædo.*
- Cecidi. *See Cado.*
- Cecīni. *See Cano.*
- Cecropia, æ, f. *an ancient name of Athens; from*
- Cecrops, ōpis, m. *the first king of Athens.*
- Cedo, cedēre, cessi, cessum, intr. *to yield; to give place; to retire; to retreat; to submit.*
- Celēber, bris, bre, adj. (celebrior, celeberrimus,) *crowded; much visited; renowned; famous; distinguished.*
- Celebrātus, a, um, part. (celēbro.)
- Celebritas, ātis, f. (celēber,) *a great crowd; fame; glory; celebrity; renown.*
- Celēbro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. *to visit; to celebrate; to make famous; to perform.*
- Celeritas, ātis, f. (celer, swift,) *speed; swiftness; quickness.*
- Celeriter, adv. (iūs, rīmè,) *swiftly.*
- Celeus, i, m. *a king of Eleusis.*
- Celo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. *to hide; to conceal.*
- Celtæ, ārum, m. pl. *the Celts, a people of Gaul.*

Censeo, ēre, ui, um, tr. *to estimate; to judge; to believe; to count; to reckon.*

Censor, is, m. (censeo,) *a censor; a censorer; a critic.*

Censorinus, i, m. (L. Manlius,) *a Roman consul in the third Punic war.*

Censorius, i, m. (censor,) *one who has been a censor; a surname of Cato the elder.*

Census, ūs, m. (censeo,) *a census; an enumeration of the people; a registering of the people, their ages, &c.*

Centēni, æ, a, num, adj. pl. distrib. (centum,) *every hundred; a hundred.*

Centesimus, a, um, num, adj. ord. (id.) *the hundredth.*

Centies, num, adv. *a hundred times; from*

Centum, num, adj. pl. ind. *a hundred.*

Centurio, ōnis, m. (centuria,) *a centurion; a captain of a hundred men.*

Cephalenia, æ, f. *an island in the Ionian sea, now Cephalonia.*

Cepe. *See Cæpe.*

Cepi. *See Capio.*

Cera, æ, f. *wax.*

Cerbērus, i, m. *the name of the three-headed dog which guarded the entrance of the infernal regions.*

Cercasōrum, i, n. *a town of Egypt.*

Ceres, ēris, f. *Ceres, the goddess of corn.*

Cerno, cernēre, crevi, cretum, tr. properly, *to sift; to distinguish; hence, to see; to perceive.*

Certāmen, ĩnis, n. (certo,) *a contest; a battle; zeal; eagerness; strife; contention; debate; a game or exercise; Olympicum certāmen, the Olympic games.*

Certē, adv. iūs, issimē, (certus,) *certainly.*

Certo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. & intr. (certus,) *to determine, or make sure; to contend; to strive; to fight.*

Certus, a, um, adj. (cerno,) (ior, issimus,) *certain; fixed: certiōrem facere, to inform.*

Cerva, æ, f. *a female deer; a hind; hence,*

Cervinus, a, um, adj. *belonging to a stag or deer.*

Cervix, ĩcis, f. (the hinder part of) *the neck; an isthmus.*

Cervus, i, m. *a male deer; a stag.*

Cessātor, is, m. *a loiterer; a lingerer; an idler; from*

Cesso, āre, āvi, ātum, intr. freq. (cedo,) *to cease; to loiter.*

Cetērus, (and ceter, seldom used,) cetēra, cetērum, adj. *other; the other; the rest; hence,*

Certērūm, adv. *but; however; as for the rest.*

Cetus, i, m. (& cete, is, n.) *a whale; any large sea fish.*

- Ceyx, ŷcis, m. *the son of Hesperus, and husband of Alcyone.*
- Chalcēdon, ōnis, f. *a city of Bithynia, opposite Byzantium.*
- Chaldaïcus, a, um, adj. (Chaldæa,) *Chaldean.*
- Charta, æ, f. *paper.*
- Chersiphron, ōnis, m. *a distinguished architect, under whose direction the temple of Ephesus was built.*
- Chersonēsus, i, f. *a peninsula.*
- Chilo, ōnis, m. *a Lacedæmonian philosopher, and one of the seven wise men of Greece.*
- Christus, i, m. *Christ.*
- Cibus, i, m. *food; nourishment.*
- Cicātrix, icis, f. *a wound; a scar; a cicatrice.*
- Cicēro, ōnis, m. *a celebrated Roman orator.*
- Ciconia, æ, f. *a stork.*
- Cilicia, æ, f. *a country in the southeast part of Asia Minor.*
- Cimbri, ōrum, m. pl. *a nation formerly inhabiting the northern part of Germany.*
- Cinctus, a, um, part. (cingo.)
- Cineas, æ, m, *a Thessalian, the favorite minister of Pyrrhus.*
- Cingo, cingēre, cinxi, circum, tr. *to surround; to encompass; to encircle; to gird.*
- Cinis, ěris, d. *ashes; cinders.*
- Cinna, æ, m (L. Cornelius,) *a consul at Rome, in the time of the civil war.*
- Cinnānum, i, n. *cinnamon.*
- Circa & Circum, pr. & adv. *about; around; in the neighborhood of.*
- Curcūitus, ūs, m. (circumeo,) *a circuit; a circumference.*
- Circumdātus, a, um, part. from
- Circumdo, dāre, dēdi, dātum, tr. (circum & do,) *to put around; to surround; to environ; to invest.*
- Circumeo, ire, ii, itum, intr. irr. (circum & eo, § 83, 3,) *to go round; to visit.*
- Circumfluo, -fluēre, -fluxi, -fluxum, -intr. (circum & fluo,) *to flow round.*
- Circumiens, euntis, part. (circumeo.)
- Circumjaceo, ěre, ui, intr. (circum & jaceo,) *to lie around; to border upon.*
- Circumsto, stāre, stēti, intr. (circum & sto,) *to stand round.*
- Circumvenio, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, tr. (circum & venio,) *to go round; to surround; to circumvent.*
- Circumventus, a, um, part.
- Ciris, is, f. *the name of the fish into which Scylla was changed.*
- Cisalpinus, a, um, adj. (cis & Alpes,) *Cisalpine; on this side of the Alps; that is, on the side nearest to Rome.*
- Cithæron, ōnis, m. *a moun-*

- tain of Bœotia, near Thebes, sacred to Bacchus.*
- Citò, adv. (iùs, issimè,) *quickly; from*
- Citus, a, um, adj. (citus, part. cieo,)(ior, issimus,) *quick.*
- Citra, pr. & adv. *on this side.*
- Civicus, a, um, adj. (civis,) *civic: corōna civica, a civic crown given to him who had saved the life of a citizen by killing an enemy.*
- Civilis, e, adj. (comp.) *of or belonging to a citizen; civil; courteous; from*
- Civis, is, c. (cio, or cieo,) *a citizen.*
- Civitas, ātis, f. (civis,) *a city; a state; the inhabitants of a city; the body of citizens; a constitution; citizenship; freedom of the city.*
- Clades, is, f. *loss; damage; defeat; disaster; slaughter.*
- Clam, pr. *without the knowledge of:—adv. privately; secretly.*
- Clamo, āre, āvi, ātum, intr. & tr. *to cry out; to call on; hence,*
- Clamor, ōris, m. *a clamor; a cry.*
- Clandestinus, a, um, adj. (clam,) *secret; clandestine.*
- Claritas, ātis, f. *celebrity; fame; from*
- Clarus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *clear; famous; renowned; celebrated; loud.*
- Classis, is f. *a class; a fleet.*
- Claudius, i, m. *the name of several Romans, belonging to the tribe hence called Claudian.*
- Claudo, claudēre, clausi, clausum, tr. *to close; to shut.*
- Claudus, a, um, adj. *lame.*
- Clausus, a, um, part. (claudio,) *shut up.*
- Clavus, i, m. *a nail; a spike.*
- Clemens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *merciful; hence,*
- Clementer. adv. (iùs, issimè,) *gently; kindly.*
- Clementia, æ, f. (id.) *clemency; mildness.*
- Cleopatra, æ, f. *an Egyptian queen celebrated for beauty.*
- Cloāca, æ, f. *a drain; a common sewer.*
- Clodius, i, m. *a Roman of illustrious family, remarkable for his licentiousness.*
- Cluentius, i, m. *the name of several Romans.*
- Clusium, i, n. *a city of Etruria.*
- Clypeus, i, m. *a shield.*
- Cneius, i, m. *a Roman prænōmen; abbreviated Cn.*
- Coactus, a, um, part. (cogo,) *collected; assembled; compelled.*
- Coccyx, ygis, m. *a cuckoo.*
- Cocles, itis, m. *a Roman distinguished for his bravery.*
- Coctilis, e, adj. (coquo,) *baked; dried; burnt.*
- Coctus, a, um, part. (coquo,) *baked; burnt; boiled.*
- Cælum, i, n. sing. m. pl. § 18,

- 4, *heaven; the climate, the sky; the air; the atmosphere.*
- Cæna, æ, f. *a supper.*
- Cæpi, isse, def. § 84, Obs. 2, *I begin, or I began.*
- Cæptus, a, um, part. *begun.*
- Coërceo, ère, ui, itum, tr. (con. & arceo,) *to surround; to restrain; to check; to control.*
- Cogitatio, õnis, f. (cogĭto,) *a thought; a reflection.*
- Cogitatum, i, n. *a thought; from*
- Cogĭto, ãre, ãvi, ãtum,, tr. (for coagĭto, con & agĭto,) *to revolve in the mind; to think; to consider; to meditate.*
- Cognĭtus, a, um, part. (cognosco.)
- Cognõmen, ĩnis, n. (con & nomen,) *a surname.* App. II.
- Cognosco, -noscĕre, -nõvi, -nĭtum, tr. (con & nosco,) *to investigate; hence, to know; to learn: de causã, to try or decide a suit at law.*
- Cogo, cogĕre, coĕgi, coactum, tr. (coigo, con & ago,) *to drive together; to drive; to compel; to force; to urge; to collect; agmen, to bring up the rear.*
- Cohæreo, -hærĕre, -hæsi, -hæsum, intr. (con & hæreo,) *to stick together; to adhere; to be united; to be joined to.*
- Cohibeo, -hibĕre, -hibui, -hibitum, tr.) con & habeo,) *to hold together; to hold back; to restrain.*
- Cohors, tis, f. *a cohort; the tenth part of a legion*
- Colchi, õrum, m. *the people of Colchis.*
- Colchis, ĩdis, f. *a country of Asia, east of the Euxine.*
- Collabor, -lãbi, -lapsus sum, intr. dep. (con & labor,) *to fall together; to fall down; to fall.*
- Collãre, is, n. (collum,) *a collar; a necklace.*
- Collatĭnus, i, m. *a surname of Tarquinius, the husband of Lucretia.*
- Collectus, a, um, part. (collĭgo.)
- Collĕga, æ, m. (con & lego, -are,) *one who has charge along with another, i. e. a colleague.*
- Collegium, i, n. (collĕga,) *a college; a company.*
- Collĭgo, -ligĕre, -lĕgi, -lectum, tr. (con & lego,) *to collect.*
- Collis, is, m. *a hill.*
- Collocãtus, a, um, part. from
- Collõco, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, tr. (con & loco,) *to place: statuam, to erect; to set up.*
- Colloquium, i, n. *conversation; an interview; from*
- Collõquor, -lõqui, -locũtus sum intr. dep. (con & loquor,) *to speak together; to converse.*
- Collum, i, n. *the neck.*
- Colo, colĕre, colui, cultum, tr. *to care for; to cultivate; to exercise; to pursue; to practise; to respect; to re-*

- gard; to venerate; to worship; to inhabit.*
- Colonia, æ, f. *a colony; from Colōnus, i, m. (colo,) a colonist.*
- Color, & Colos, ōris, m. *a color.*
- Columba, æ, f. *a dove; a pigeon.*
- Columbāre, is, n. *a dovecote.*
- Columna, æ, f. (colūmen, a prop;) *a pillar; a column.*
- Combūro, -urēre, -ussi, -ustum, tr. (con & uro, SO, 5,) *to burn up; to consume.*
- Comedendus, a, um, part. from Comēdo, edēre, ēdī, ēsum & estum, tr. (con & edo,) *to eat up; to devour.*
- Comes, itis, c. (con & eo,) *one who gives with another; a companion.*
- Comētes, æ, m. *a comet; § 9, Gr. N.*
- Comissor, or Commissor, āri, ātus, sum, intr. dep. *to revel as Bacchanalians; to riot; to banquet; to carouse.*
- Comītans, tis, part. (comītor.)
- Comitātus, a, um, part. from Comītor, āri, ātus sum, tr. dep. (comes,) *to accompany; to attend; to follow.*
- Commemōro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (con & memōro,) *to commemorate; to mention.*
- Commendo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (con & mando,) *to commit to one's care; to commend; to recommend.*
- Commeo, āre, āvi, ātum, intr. (con. & meo,) *to go to and fro; to go and come; to pass.*
- Commercium, i, n. (con & merx,) *commerce; exchange; traffic; intercourse.*
- Commīgro, āre, āvi, ātum, intr. (con & migro,) *to emigrate; to remove.*
- Comminuo, -minuēre, -minui, -minūtum, tr. (con & minuo,) *to dash or break in pieces; to crush; bruise.*
- Comminūtus, a, um, part. *broken in pieces; diminished.*
- Committo, -mittēre, -mīsi, missum, tr. (con & mitto,) *to bring or put together; to commit; to entrust; to begin: pugnam, to join battle; to commence or to fight a battle.*
- Commissus, a, um, part. *intrusted; perpetrated; committed; commenced: praelium commissum, a battle begun or fought; copiis commissis, forces being engaged.*
- Commoditas, ātis, f. (commōdus,) *aptness; fitness; a convenience; commodiousness.*
- Commōdum, i, n. (id.) *an advantage; gain.*
- Commorior, -mōri & morīri -mortuus sum, intr. dep. (con & morior,) *to die together.*
- Commōror, āri, ātus, sum, intr. dep. (con & moror,)

- to reside with; to stay at; to remain; to continue.*
- Commōtus, a, um, part. from
- Commoveo, -movēre, -mōvi, -mōtum, tr. (con & moveo,) *to move together or wholly; to move; to excite; to stir up; to influence; to induce.*
- Communico, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. *to communicate; to impart; to tell; from*
- Commūnis, e, adj. (comp.) *common: in commūne consulēre, to consult for the common good.*
- Commūto, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (con & muto,) *to change; to alter; to exchange.*
- Comœdia, æ, f. *a comedy.*
- Compāro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (con & paro,) *to prepare; to get together; to gain; to procure; to compare.*
- Compello, -pellēre, -pūli, -pulum, tr. (con & pello,) *to drive; to compel; to force: in fugam, to put to flight.*
- Compenso, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (con & penso,) *to weigh together; to compensate; to make amends for.*
- Comperio, -perīre, -pēri, -peritum, tr. (con & pario,) *to find out; to learn; to discover.*
- Complector, -plecti, -plexusum, tr. dep. (con & plector,) *to embrace; to comprise; to comprehend; to reach; to extend: complecti amōre, to love.*
- Compōno, -ponēre, -posui, -positum, tr. (con & pono) *to put together; to compose, to arrange; to construct; to finish; to compare; hence,*
- Compositus, a, um, part. *finished; composed; quieted.*
- Comprehendendus, a, um, fr.
- Comprehendo, -prehendēre, -prehendi, -prehensum, tr. (con & prehendo,) *to grasp or hold together; to comprehend; to seize; to apprehend.*
- Comprehensus, a, um, part.
- Compulsus, a, um, part. (compello.)
- Conātus, a, um, part. (conor,) *having endeavored.*
- Concēdo, -cedēre, -cessi, -cessum, intr. & tr. (con & cedo,) *to step aside; to yield; to permit; to grant.*
- Conceptus, a, um, part. (concupio,) *conceived; couched; expressed.*
- Concessus, a, um, part. (concedo.)
- Concha, æ, f. *a shell-fish.*
- Conchylium, i, n. *a shell-fish.*
- Concilio, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. *to join together; to conciliate; to reconcile; to acquire for one's self; to gain; to obtain; from*
- Concilium, i, n. *a council.*
- Concio, ōnis, f. (concieo,) *an assembly; an assembly of the people.*
- Concupio, -cupēre, -cēpi, -ceptum, tr. (con & capio,) *to take together; to conceive;*

- to imagine; to form; to draw up; to comprehend.*
- Concĭto, -āre, āvi, ātum, tr. freq. (con & cito,) *to set in motion; to excite; to raise.*
- Concĭtor, ōris, m. *one who excites; an exciter; a mover; a disturber.*
- Concōquo, -coquĕre, -coxi, -coctum, tr. (con & coquo,) *to boil; to digest.*
- Concordĭa, æ, f. (concors,) *concord; agreement; harmony.*
- Concrĕdo, -credĕre, -credĭdi, -credĭtum, tr. (con & credo,) *to consign; to trust; to intrust.*
- Concrĕmo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (con & cremo,) *to burn with; to burn; to consume.*
- Concurro, -currĕre, -curri, -cursum, intr. (con & curro,) *to run together: concurrĭtur, pass. imp. a crowd assemble. † 67. Note.*
- Concussus, a, um, part. *shaken; moved; from*
- Concutio, -cutĕre, cussi, -cussum, tr. (con & quatio,) *to shake; to agitate; to tremble.*
- Conditio, -onis, f. (condo,) *condition; situation; a proposal; terms.*
- Conditus, a, um, part. from
- Condo, -dĕre, -dĭdi, -dĭtum, tr. (con & do,) *to put together; to lay up; to found; to build; to make; to form; to hide; to bury; to conceal.*
- Condūco, -ducĕre, -duxi, -ductum, tr. (con & duco,) *to lead together; to conduct; to hire.*
- Confectus, a, um, part. (conficio.)
- Confĕro, conferre, contŭli, collātum, tr. irr. (con & fero,) *to bring together; to heap up; to bestow; to give: se conferre, to betake one's self; to go.*
- Conficio, -ficĕre, -fĕci, -fectum, (con & facio, *to do thoroughly;*) *to make; to finish; to waste; to wear out; to terminate; to consume; to ruin; to destroy; to kill.*
- Confligo, -fligĕre, -flixi, -flictum, (con & fligo,) *to strike or dash together; to contend; to engage; to fight; (viz: in close combat.) See dimĭco.*
- Conflo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (con & flo,) *to blow together; to melt; to unite; to compose.*
- Confluo, -fluĕre, -fluxi, -fluxum, intr. (con & fluo,) *to flow together; to flock; to assemble.*
- Confodio, -fodĕre, -fōdi -fossus, tr. (con & fodio,) *to dig through and through; to pierce; to stab.*
- Confossus, a, um, part. (confodio.)
- Confugio, -fugĕre, fŭgi, -fugĭtum, intr. (con & fugio,) *to flee to; to flee for refuge, to flee.*
- Congĕro, -gerĕre, -gessi, -gestum, tr. (con & gero,) *to*

- bring together; to collect; to heap up.*
- Congredior, -grēdi, -gressus sum, intr. dep. (con & gradior,) *to meet; to encounter; to engage; to fight.*
- Congrēgo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (con & grex,) *to assemble in flocks; to assemble.*
- Conjectus, a, um, part. from
- Conjicio, -jicere, -jēci, -jectum, tr. (con & jacio,) *to cast; to throw forcibly; to conjecture.*
- Conjugium, i, n. (con & jugo,) *marriage.*
- Conjungo, -jungere, -junxi, -junctum, tr. (con & jungo,) *to unite; to bind; to join.*
- Conjurātus, a, um, part. *conspired: conjurāti, subs. conspirators; from*
- Conjūro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (con & juro,) *to swear together; to combine; to conspire: conjurātum est, a conspiracy was formed.*
- Conjux, ūgis, c. (con & jugo,) *a spouse; a husband or wife.*
- Conor, āri, ātus sum, intr. dep. *to attempt; to venture; to endeavor; to strive.*
- Conquēror, queri, questus sum, intr. dep. (con & quēror,) *to complain; to lament.*
- Conscendo, -scendere, -scendi, -scensum, tr. (con & scando,) *to climb up; to ascend.*
- Conscensus, a, um, part. (conscendo.)
- Conscisco, -sciscere, -scīvi, -scītum, tr. (con & scisco,) *to investigate; to vote together; to agree; to decree; to execute: sibi mortem consciscere, to lay violent hands on one's self; to commit suicide.*
- Consecro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (con & sacro,) *to consecrate; to dedicate; to devote.*
- Consēdi. See Consīdo.
- Consenesco, senescere, senui, intr. inc. (con & senesco,) *to grow old.*
- Consentio, -sentire, -sensi, -sensum, intr. (con & sentio,) *to think together; to agree; to consent; to unite.*
- Consēquor, -sēqui, -secūtus sum, tr. dep. (con & sequor,) *to follow closely; to gain; to obtain.*
- Consecūtus, a, um, part. *having obtained.*
- Consēro, -serere, -serui, -sertum, tr. (con & sero,) *to join; to put together: pugnam, to join battle; to fight.*
- Conservandus, a, um, part. from
- Conservo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (con & servo,) *to preserve; to maintain; to perpetuate.*
- Consīdens, tis, part. from
- Consīdo, -sidere, -sēdi, -sēsum, intr. (con & sido,) *to sit down; to encamp; to take one's seat; to perch; to light.*
- Consilium, i, n. (consūlo,) *counsel; design; intention; a council; deliberation; ad-*

- vice; a plan; judgment; discretion; prudence; wisdom.*
- Consisto, -sistere, -stīti, intr. (con & sisto,) *to stand together; to stand; to consist.*
- Consolor, āri, ātus, sum, tr. dep. (con & solor,) *to console; to comfort.*
- Conspectus, a, um, part. (conspicio,)
- Conspectus, ūs, m. (id.) *a seeing; a sight; a view.*
- Conspicātus, a, um, part. (conspicor.)
- Conspicio, -spicere, -spexi, -spectum, tr. (con & specio,) *to behold; to see.*
- Conspicor, āri, ātus sum, tr. dep. (id.) *to behold; to see.*
- Conspicuus, a, um, adj. (id.) *conspicuous; distinguished.*
- Constans, tis, part. & adj. (comp.) *firm; constant; steady.*
- Constituo, -stituere, -stitui, -stitūtum, tr. (con & statuo,) *to cause to stand; i. e. to place; to establish; to appoint; to resolve.*
- Consto, -stare, -stīti, intr. (con & sto,) *to stand together; to consist of: constat, imp. it is certain; it is evident.*
- Construo, -struere, -struxi, -structum, tr. (con & struo,) *to pile together; to construct; to build; to compose; to form.*
- Consuesco, -suescere, -suēvi, -suētum, intr. (con & suesco,) *to be accustomed; hence,*
- Consuetudo, ĩnis, f. *habit; custom.*
- Consul, ūlis, m. *a consul; hence,*
- Consulāris, e, adj. *of or pertaining to the consul; consular: vir consulāris, one who has been a consul; a man of consular dignity.*
- Consulātus, ūs, m. (consul,) *the consulship.*
- Consulo, -sulere, -sului, -sultum, tr. *to advise; to consult.*
- Consulto, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. & intr. freq. (consulo,) *to advise together; to consult.*
- Consumo, -sumere, -sumsi, -sumptum, tr. (con & sumo,) *to take together, or at once; hence, to consume; to wear out; to exhaust; to waste; to destroy; hence*
- Consumptus, a, um, part.
- Contagiōsus, a, um, adj. comp. (contingo,) *contagious.*
- Contemnendus, a, um, part. from
- Contemno, -temnere, -tempti, -temptum, tr. (con & temno,) *to despise; to reject with scorn.*
- Contemplātus, a, um, part. *observing; regarding; considering; from*
- Contemplor, āri, ātus sum, tr. dep. (con & templum, a *quarter in the heavens,)* *to*

- look attentively at the heavens*; (said originally of the augurs; hence,) *to contemplate; to regard; to consider; to look at; to gaze upon.*
- Contemptim, adv. *with contempt; contemptuously; scornfully*; from
- Contemptus, a, um, part. (contemno.)
- Contemptus, ūs, m. (id.) *contempt.*
- Contendo, dēre, di, tum, tr. & intr. (con & tendo, *to stretch, or draw or strive together, hence,*) *to dispute; to fight; to contend; to go to; to direct one's course; to request*; hence,
- Contentio, ōnis, f. *contention; a debate; a controversy; exertion: an effort; a strife.*
- Contentus, a, um, adj. (comp.) *content; satisfied*: fr. continueo.
- Contēro, -terēre, -trīvi-trītum, tr. (con & tero,) *to break; to pound; to waste.*
- Contīnens, tis, part. & adj. (comp,) *holding together*; hence, *joining; continued; uninterrupted; temperate*: subs. f. *the continent, or main land*: from
- Continueo, -tinēre, -tinui, -tentum, tr. (con & teneo,) *to hold together, or in; to contain.*
- Contingo, -tingēre, -tīgi, -tactum, tr. (con & tango,) *to touch; contigit, imp. it happens: mihi, it happens to me; I have the fortune.*
- Continuò, adv. *immediately; forthwith; in succession; from*
- Continuus, a, um, adj. (continueo,) *continued; adjoining; incessant; uninterrupted; continual; without intermission; in close succession: continuo alveo, in one entire or undivided channel.*
- Contra. prep. *against; opposite to*: adv. *on the other hand.*
- Contractus, a, um, part. (contrāho.)
- Contrādīco, -dicēre, -dixi, -dictum, tr. (contra & dico,) *to speak against; to contradict; to oppose.*
- Contradictus, a, um, part. *contradicted; opposed.*
- Contrāho, -trahēre, -traxi, -tractum, tr. (con & traho,) *to draw together; to contract; to assemble; to collect.*
- Contrarius, a, um, adj. (contra,) *contrary; opposite.*
- Contueor, -tuēri, -tuitus sum, tr. dep. (con & tueor,) *to regard; to behold; to view; to gaze upon; to survey.*
- Contundo, -tundēre, -tūdi, -tūsum, tr. (con & tundo,) *to beat together; to beat; to bruise; to crush; to pulverize.*
- Contūsus, a, um, part.

- Convalesco, -valescēre, -valui, intr. inc. (con & valesco, from valeo,) *to grow well; to recover.*
- Convenio, -venīre, -vēni, -ventum, intr. (con & venio,) *to come together; to meet; to assemble.*
- Converto, -vertēre, -verti, -versum, tr. (con, verto.) *to turn; to resort to; to appropriate; to convert into; to change; se in preces, to turn one's self to entreating.*
- Conviciū, i, n. (con & vox,) *loud noise; scolding; reproach; abuse.*
- Convivium, i, n. (con & vivo,) *a feast; a banquet; an entertainment.*
- Convoco, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (con & voco,) *to call together; to assemble.*
- Convolvo, -volvēre, -volvi, -volūtum, tr. (con & volvo,) *to roll together; pass. to be rolled together: se, to roll one's self up.*
- Coōperio, -perīre, -perui, -pertum, tr. (con & operio,) *to cover.*
- Copia, æ, f. *an abundance; a multitude; a swarm: copiæ, pl. forces; troops.*
- Copiōsē, adv. (iūs, issimē,) *copiously; abundantly; from copiōsus, from copia.*
- Coquo, coquēre, coxi, coctum, tr. *to cook; to bake; to boil; to roast; hence,*
- Coquus, i, m. *a cook.*
- Cor, cordis, n. *the heart.*
- Coram, prep. *in the presence of; before; adv. openly.*
- Corcȳra, æ, f. *an island on the coast of Epirus, now Corfu.*
- Corinthius, a, um, adj. *Corinthian; belonging to Corinth.*
- Corinthius, i, m. *a Corinthian.*
- Corinthus, i, f. *Corinth, a city of Achaia, in Greece.*
- Coriōli, ōrum, m. pl. *a town of Latium.*
- Coriolānus, i, m. *a distinguished Roman general.*
- Corium, i, n. *the skin; the skin or hide of a beast; leather.*
- Cornelia, æ, f. *a noble Roman lady.*
- Cornelius, i, m. *the name of an illustrious tribe, or clan, at Rome.*
- Cornix, icis, f. *a crow.*
- Cornu, n. ind. in Sing. § 16; *a horn.*
- Corōna, æ, f. *a crown.*
- Corpus, ōris, n. *a body; a corpse.*
- Correptus, a, um, part. (corripio.)
- Corrigo, -rigēre, -rexi, -rectum, tr. (con & rego,) *to set right; to straighten; to make better; to correct.*
- Corripio, -ripēre, -ripui, -reptum, tr. (con & rapio,) *to seize.*
- Corrōdo, rodēre, rōsi, -rōsum, tr. (con & rodo,) *to gnaw; to corrode.*
- Corrōsus, a, um, part. (corrōdo.)

- Corrumpto, -rumpĕre, -rūpi, -ruptum, tr. (con & rumpto,) *to break up, (or thoroughly;) to corrupt; to bribe; to hurt; to violate; to seduce; to impair; to destroy;*
- Corruo, -ruĕre, -ruī, intr. (con & ruo,) *to fall down; to decay.*
- Corruptus, a, um, part. & adj. (corrumpto,) *bribed; vitiated; foul; corrupt.*
- Corsica, æ, f. *an island in the Mediterranean sea, north of Sardinia.*
- Corvīnus, i, m. *a surname given to M. Valerius, from an incident in his life; from*
- Corvus, i, m. *a raven.*
- Corycius, a, um, adj. *Corycian; of Corycus.*
- Corĕcus, i, m. *the name of a city and mountain of Cilicia*
- Cos., *an abbreviation of consul; Coss., of consules; Gr. p. 308.*
- Cotta, æ, m. *a Roman cognōmen, belonging to the Aurelian tribe.*
- Crater, ĕris, m. *a goblet; a crater; the mouth of a volcano.*
- Crates, ĕtis, m. *a Theban philosopher.*
- Crassus, i, m. *the name of a Roman family of the Lucinian tribe.*
- Creātus, a, um, part. (creo.)
- Creber, crebra, crebrum, adj. (crebrior, creberrīmus,) *frequent.*
- Crebrò, adv. (crebrius, creberrīmè,) (creber,) *frequently.*
- Credo, -dĕre, -dīdi, -dītum, tr. *to believe; to trust.*
- Credūlus, a, um, adj. (credo,) *easy of belief; credulous.*
- Cremĕra, æ, f. *a river of Etruria, near which the Fabian family were defeated and destroyed.*
- Cremo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. *to burn; to consume.*
- Creo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. *to make; to choose; to elect.*
- Cresco, crescĕre crevi, cretum, intr. (creo,) *to spring up; to increase; to grow.*
- Creta, æ, f. *Crete, now Candia, an island in the Mediterranean sea, south of the Cyclādes.*
- Cretensis, e, adj. *belonging to Crete, Cretan.*
- Crevi. *See Cresco.*
- Crimen, ĩnis, n. *a crime; a fault; an accusation: alicui crimīni dare, to charge as a crime against one.*
- Crinis, is, m. *the hair.*
- Crixus, i, m. *the name of a celebrated gladiator.*
- Crocodilus, i, m. *a crocodile.*
- Cruciātus, a, um, part. (crucio.)
- Cruciātus, ūs, m. (id.) *torture; distress; trouble; affliction.*
- Crucio, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (crux,) *to crucify; to torment; to torture.*
- Crudĕlis, e, adj. (ior, issīmus,) *cruel; (fr. crudus,) hence,*

- Crudeliter, adv. (iùs, issimè,) *cruelly.*
 Crudus, a, um, adj. (cruor,) *properly, full of blood; crude; raw; unripe.*
 Cruor, òris, m. *blood; gore.*
 Crus, cruris, n, *the leg; (from the knee to the ankle.)*
 Crux, crucis, f. *a cross.*
 Cubitus, i, m., & Cubitum, i, n. (cubo, *to recline.*) *the arm, from the elbow to the wrist; a cubit.*
 Cucurri. *See Curro.*
 Cui, & Cujus, *See Qui, & Quis.*
 Culex, icis, m. *a gnat.*
 Culpa, æ, f. *a fault; guilt; blame; hence,*
 Culpo, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, tr. *to blame.*
 Cultellus, i, m. (dim, from cul-ter,) *a little knife; a knife.*
 Cultus, a, um, part. (colo,) *cultivated; improved; dressed.*
 Cum, prep. *with*: adv. *the same as quum, when: cùm — tum, not only — but also; as well — as also.*
 Cunctatio, ònis, f. (cunctor,) *delaying; a delaying; hesitation.*
 Cunctus, a, um, adj. *all; the whole.*
 Cuniculus, i, m. *a rabbit; a cony.*
 Cupiditas, ãtis, f. (cupio,) *a wish; a desire; cupidity; (with moderation.)*
 Cupido, inis, f. *desire; (with eagerness.)*
 Cupidus, a, um, adj. comp. (id.) *desirous.*
 Cupiens, tis, part. from
 Cupio, ãre, ãvi, ãtum. tr. *to desire; to wish; to long for.*
 Cur. adv. (abbreviated for quare,) *why; wherefore.*
 Cura, æ, f. *care; anxiety.*
 Cures, ium, f. pl. *a city of the Sabines.*
 Curia, æ, f. *a curia or ward; one of thirty parts into which the Roman people were divided; the senate house.*
 Curiatii, òrum, m. pl. *the name of an Alban tribe. Three brothers belonging to this tribe fought with the Horatii.*
 Curo, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, tr. (cura,) *to take care of; to care; to be concerned; to cure or heal.*
 Curro, currere, cucurri, cursum, *to run; hence,*
 Currus, ùs, m. *a chariot; and*
 Cursor, òris, m. (curro,) *a runner; also a surname given to L. Papirius.*
 Cursus, ùs, m. (id.) *a running; a course;*
 Curvus, a, um, adj. *crooked.*
 Custodia, æ, f. (custos,) *a watch; a guard; a prison.*
 Custodio, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, tr. (id.) *to guard; to watch; to preserve; to keep safely.*
 Custos, òdis, c. *a guard; a keeper.*
 Cutis, is, f. *the skin.*
 Cyaneus, a, um, adj. *dark blue.*
 Cyclades, um, f. pl. *a cluster of islands in the Archipelago.*

- go, which derive their name from lying in a circle.
- Cyclōpes, um, m, pl. the Cyclops, giants of Sicily, living near Ætna.
- Cydnus, i, m. a river of Cilicia.
- Cyllēne, es, f. a mountain in Arcadia.
- Cymba, æ, f. a boat; a skiff; a canoe.
- Cymbālum, i, n. a cymbal.
- Cynīcus i, m. a Cynic. The Cynics were a sect of philosophers founded by Antisthēnes.
- Cynocephālæ, ārum, f. pl. small hills near Scotussa, in Thessaly.
- Cynocephāli, ōrum, m. pl. a people of India with heads like dogs.
- Cynocephālus, i, m. an Egyptian deity.
- Cynossēma, ātis, n. promontory of Thrace, near Sestos, where queen Hecūba was buried.
- Cynthus, i, m. a hill near the town of Delos.
- Cyrēnæ, ārum, f, pl. Cyrene, a city of Africa, the capital of Cyrenaica.
- Cyrenaica, æ, f. a country in the northern part of Africa, so called from its capital, Cyrēnæ.
- Cyrenæus, a, um, adj. Cyrenean; belonging to Cyrēnæ.
- Cyrenensis, e, adj. Cyrenean; of Cyrēnæ.
- Cyrnus, i, f. a Greek name of the island of Corsica.
- Cyrus, i, m. Cyrus, the name of a Persian king.
- Cyzicus, i, f. the name of an island, near Mysia, containing a town of the same name.

D.

Dædālus, i, m. an ingenious Athenian artist, the son of Euphēmus.

Damno, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (damnum, loss;) to adjudge to loss of any kind; to condemn.

Damnōsus, a, um, adj. injurious; hurtful.

Danāus, i, m. an ancient king of Argos, and brother of Ægyptus.

Dandus, a, um, part. (do.)

Dans, tis, part. (do.)

Danubius, i, m. the Danube, a large river of Germany, called also the Ister, after its entrance into Illyricum.

Daps, dapis, f. a feast; a meal.

Dardania, æ, f. a country and city of Asia Minor, near the Hellespont.

Datūrus, a, um, part. (do.)

Datus, a, um, part. (do.)

De, prep. from; of; concerning; on account of.

Dea, æ, f. § 9, 4. a goddess.

Debello, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (de

- & bello,) *to put down by war; hence, to conquer; to subdue.*
- Debeo, ēre, ui, itum, tr. (de & habeo,) *to owe; to be obliged; with an infinitive, ought, or should.*
- Debeor, ēri, itus sum, pass. *to be due.*
- Debilito, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (debilis,) *to weaken; to enfeeble.*
- Debitus, a, um, part. (debeo,) *due; deserved; owing.*
- Decēdo, -cedere, -cessi, -cessum, intr. (de & cedo,) *to depart; to retire; to withdraw; to yield; to die.*
- Decem, num. adj. *ten.*
- Decemviri, ōrum, m. pl. *decemvirs, ten men appointed to prepare a code of laws for the Romans, and by whom the laws of the twelve tables were formed.*
- Decerno, -cernere, -crēvi, -crētum, tr. (de & cerno,) *to separate one thing from another; to judge; to decide; to fight; to contend; to discern; to decree: bellum decretum est, the management of the war was decreed.*
- Decerpo, -cerpere, -cerpsi, -cerptum, tr. (de & carpo,) *to pluck off; to pick; to gather.*
- Decido, -cidere, -cidi, intr. (de & cado,) *to fall, (viz. from, or down:) dentes decidunt, the teeth fall, or come out.*
- Decimus, a, um, num. adj. ord. (decem,) *the tenth.*
- Decius, i, m, *the name of several Romans distinguished for their patriotism.*
- Declāro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (de & claro, *to make clear; to declare; to show.*
- Decoctus, a, um, part. from
- Decōquo, -coquere, -coxi, -coctum, tr. (de & coquo,) *to boil down; to boil.*
- Decōrus, a, um, adj. (decor,) *becoming; handsome: adorned; decorous; beautiful.*
- Decrētus, a, um, part. (decerno.)
- Decresco, -crescere, -crēvi, intr. (de & cresco,) *to sink down, or subside; to decrease; to diminish; to fall to decay.*
- Decumbo, -cumbere, -cubui, intr. (de & cubo,) *to lie down.*
- Decurro, -currere, -curri, -cursum, intr. (de & curro,) *to run down; to flow down.*
- Decus, ōris, n. (deceo,) *an ornament.*
- Dedi. *See Do.*
- Dedidi. *See Dedo.*
- Deditio, ōnis, f. (dedo,) *a giving up; a surrender.*
- Deditus, a, um, part. (dedo.)
- Dedo, dedere, dedidi, deditum, tr. (de & do,) *to give up; to surrender; to deliver up; to addict or devote one's self.*
- Dedūco, -ducere, -duxi, -ductum, tr. (de & duco,) *to lead or draw downwards; to lead forth; to bring; to lead.*

- Defatīgo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (de & fatīgo,) *to weary out; to fatigue.*
- Defendo, -fendĕre, -fendi, -fensum, tr. (de & fendo, *obsol.* *to hit;*) *to defend; to protect.*
- Defensus, a, um, part. (defendo.)
- Defĕro, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum, tr. irr. (de & fero,) *to bring, (viz: down, or along;)* *to convey; to proffer; to confer; to give.*
- Deficiens, tis, part. from,
- Deficio, -ficĕre, -fĕci, -fectum, tr. & intr. (de & facio,) *to fail; to abandon; to be wanting; to decrease; to be eclipsed; to revolt.*
- Defleo, ĕre, ĕvi, ĕtum, (de & fleo,) *to deplore; to bewail; to lament; to weep for.*
- Defluo, -fluĕre, -fluxi, -fluxum, intr. (de & fluo,) *to flow down.*
- Defodio, -fodĕre, -fōdi, -fossum, tr. (de & fodio, *to dig down;*) *to bury; to inter.*
- Deformitas, ātis, f. (deformis,) *deformity; ugliness.*
- Defossus, a, um, part. (defodio.)
- Defunctus, a, um, part. *finished: defunctus or defunctus vitā, dead;* from
- Defungor, -fungi, -functus sum, intr. dep. (de & fungor,) *to execute; to perform; to be free from; to finish.*
- Degens, tis, part. from
- Dego, degĕre, degi, tr. & intr. (de & ago,) *to lead; to to live; to dwell: degĕre ætātem, to live.*
- Degusto, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (de & gusto,) *to taste.*
- Deinde, adv. (de & inde,) *then; further; after that; next.*
- Deiotārus, i, m. *a man who was made king of Galatia, by the Roman senate, by the favor of Pompey.*
- Dejectus, a, um, part. from
- Dejicio, -jicĕre, -jĕci, -jectum, tr. (de & jacio,) *to throw or cast down.*
- Delābor, -lābi, lapsus sum, intr. dep. (de & labor,) *to fall; to glide down; to flow.*
- Delātus, a, um, part. (defĕro,) *carried down; conferred.*
- Delecto, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (de & lacto,) *to allure; to delight; to please.*
- Delectus, a, um, part. (delĭgo,)
- Delendus, a, um, part. *to be destroyed; from*
- Deleo, ĕre, ĕvi, ĕtum, tr. (de & leo, *to daub;*) *to extinguish; to destroy.*
- Deliciæ, ārum, f. pl. (delicio,) *delights; diversions; pleasures.*
- Delictum, i, n. (delinquo,) *a neglect of duty; a fault; crime.*
- Delĭgo, -ligĕre, -lĕgi, -lectum, tr. (de & lego,) *to select; to choose.*
- Delinquo, -linquĕre, -lĭqui, -lictum, tr. (de & linquo,) *to*

- fail in duty; to offend; to do wrong.*
- Delphicus, a, um, adj. *Delphic, belonging to Delphi.*
- Delphi, ōrum, m. pl. *a town of Phocis, famous for the temple and oracle of Apollo.*
- Delphīnus, i, m. *a dolphin.*
- Delta, æ, f. *a part of Egypt, so called from its resemblance to the Greek letter delta, Δ.*
- Delūbrum, i, n. (deluo, to purify;) *a temple; a shrine.*
- Delus or -os, i, f. *an island in the Ægean sea; the birth place of Apollo and Diana.*
- Demarātus, i, m. *a Corinthian, father of the elder Tarquin.*
- Demergo, -mergēre, -mersi, -mersum, tr. (de & mergo,) *to plunge; to sink.*
- Demersus, a, um, part.
- Demetrius, i, m. *a Greek proper name.*
- Demissus, a, um, part. *cast down; descending; from*
- Demitto, -mittēre, -mīsi, -missum, tr. (de & mitto,) *to send down; to let down; to drop.*
- Democritus, i, m. *a Grecian philosopher, born at Abdēra.*
- Demonstro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (de & monstro,) *to point out; to shew; to demonstrate; to prove.*
- Demosthēnes, is, m. *the most celebrated of the Athenian orators.*
- Demum, adv. *at length; not till then; at last; only; in fine.*
- Deni, æ, a, dis. num. adj. pl. *every ten; ten; by tens.*
- Denique, adv. *finally; at last.*
- Dens, tis, m. *a tooth.*
- Densus, a, um, adj. (comp.) *thick.*
- Dentātus, i, m. (Siccus,) *a brave Roman soldier.*
- Denuntio or -cio, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (de & nuntio,) *prop. to make known; to foreshow; to proclaim; to declare; to denounce.*
- Depascor, -pasci, -pastus sum, tr. dep. (de & pascor,) *to feed upon; to eat up; to feed.*
- Depingo, -pingēre, -pinxi, -pictum, tr. (de & pingo,) *to paint; to depict; to describe; to exhibit.*
- Deplōro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (de & ploro,) *to deplore; to weep for; to mourn.*
- Depōno, -ponēre, -posui, -positum, tr. (de & pono,) *to lay down or aside.*
- Depopulātus, a, um, part. from
- Depopūlor, āri, ātus sum, tr. dep. (de & popūlus,) *to lay waste.*
- Deporto, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (de & porto,) *to carry down.*
- Deprehendo, -prehendēre, -prehendi, -prehensum, tr. (de and prehendō,) *to seize; to catch; to detect.*
- Deprehensus, a, um, part.
- Depulso, āre, āvi, ātum, tr.

- freq. (de & pulso,) *to push away; to keep off; to repel.*
- Descendo, -scendĕre, -scendi, -scensum, intr. (de & scando,) *to descend*: in certāmen dscendĕre, *to engage in a contest*: descenditur imp. *one descends; we descend*; † 76. Note.
- Describo, -scribĕre, -scripsi, scriptum, tr. (de & scribo,) prop. *to write down; to describe; to divide; to order.*
- Desĕro, -serĕre, -serui, -sertum, tr. (de & sero,) *to desert; to forsake; to abandon*: (opposite of sero, § 91, 3.)
- Desertum, i, n. *a desert*: from
- Desertus, a, um, part. & adj. (comp.) *deserted; waste; desolate; desert.*
- Desiderium, i, n. (desidĕro *to desire*:) *a longing for; a desire; love; affection; regret; grief.*
- Desino, sinĕre, sĭvi, and sii sĭtum, intr. (de & sino,) *to leave off; to terminate; to cease; to end; to renounce.* Note—An acc. after this verb is governed by an infinitive understood.
- Desperātus, a, um, part. & adj. comp. *despaired of; past hope; desperate; hopeless*: from
- Despĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (de & spero,) *to despair*: § 91, 3.
- Desponsātus, a, um, part. from
- Desponso, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. freq. (despondeo,) *to promise in marriage; to betroth; to affianc.*
- Destino, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. prop. *to fix; to destine; to appoint; to resolve; to aim at.*
- Desum, -esse, -fui, intr. irr. (de & sum,) *to be wanting*; § 91, 3.
- Deterior, adj. compar. (sup. deterrĭmus, § 26,4,) *worse.*
- Deterreo, ĕre, ui, ĭtum, tr. (de & terreo,) *to frighten from; to deter.*
- Detestor, āri, ātus sum, tr. dep. (de & testor,) *to call to witness; to wish (as a curse): to deprecate; to detest.*
- Detractus, a, um, part. from
- Detrāho, -trahĕre, -traxi, -tractum, tr. (de & traho,) *to draw down or away; to draw off; to take from.*
- Detrimentum, i, n. (detĕro,) *detriment; damage; harm; loss.*
- Deus, i, m. *God; a god.*
- Devĕho, -vehĕre, -vexi, -vectum, tr. (de & veho,) *to carry down, or away.*
- Devexus, a, um, adj. *sloping; inclining.*
- Devictus, a, um, part. from
- Devinco, -vincĕre, -vīci, -victum, tr. (de & vinco,) *to conquer; to subdue; to overcome.*
- Devolo, āre, āvi, ātum, intr. (de & volo,) *to fly down; to fly away.*

- Devōro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (de and voro,) *to devour; to eat up.*
- Devōtus, a, um, part. from
- Devoeo, -vovēre, -vōvi, -vōtum, tr. (de & voveo,) *to vow; to devote; to consecrate.*
- Dexter, ěra, ěrum, or ra, rum, § 20, 3. adj. *right; on the right hand.* See § 26, 2.
- Dextra, æ, f. *the right hand.*
- Diadēma, ātis, n, *a diadem; a white fillet worn upon the heads of kings.*
- Diagōras, æ, m. *a Rhodian who died of excessive joy, because his three sons were victorious at the Olympic games.*
- Diāna, æ, f. *the daughter of Jupiter and Latōna, and sister of Apollo.*
- Dīco, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. *to consecrate; to dedicate; from*
- Dīco, dicēre, dixi, dictum, tr. *to say; to name; to call.*
- Dictātor, ōris, m. *a dictator; a chief magistrate, elected on special occasions, and vested with absolute authority; from*
- Dicto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. *to say often; to dictate.*
- Dictum, i, n. (dico,) *a word; an expression.*
- Dictus, a, um, part. (dico.)
- Dies, ēi, m. or f. in sing., m. in pl., *a day; in dies, daily; every day.*
- Diffērens, tis, adj. *different; differing; from*
- Diffēro, differre, distūli, dilātum, tr. & intr. irr. (dis & fero,) *to carry apart, or in different directions; to carry up and down; to scatter; to disperse; to spread abroad: to publish; to defer; to be different.*
- Difficilē, adv. (iūs, līmē,) *difficultly; with difficulty; from*
- Difficilis, e, adj. comp. (dis & facilis,) *difficult; § 91, 2.*
- Obs. 1, hence,
- Difficultas, ātis, f. *difficulty; trouble; poverty.*
- Digītus, i, m. *a finger; a finger's breadth.*
- Dignātus, a, um, part. (dignor,) *vouchsafing; thought worthy.*
- Dignitas, ātis, f. (dignus,) *dignity; office; honor.*
- Dignor, āri, ātus sum, tr. dep. *to think worthy; to vouchsafe; to deign; from*
- Dignus, a, um, adj. (ior, issīmus,) *worthy.*
- Dilanio, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (dis & lanio,) *to tear or rend in pieces.*
- Diligenter, adv. (iūs, issīmē,) *diligently; carefully; fr. diligens.*
- Diligo, -ligēre, -lexi, -lectum, tr. (dis & lego,) *to select carefully; to esteem a thing for its value; hence, to love. See amo.*

- Dimicatio, ōnis, f. *a fight; a contest; a battle; from*
- Dimíco, āre, āvi, (or ui,) ātum, tr. (dis & mico, *to glitter,*) *to fight: viz., with swords gleaming: dimicātum est, a battle was fought.*
- Dimissus, a, um, part. from
- Dimitto, -mittĕre, mīsi, -missum, tr. (dis & mitto,) *to send away; to dismiss; to let go.*
- Diogĕnes, is, m. *an eminent Cynic philosopher, born at Sinōpe, a city of Asia Minor.*
- Diomĕdes, is, m. *a Grecian warrior; also, a cruel king of Thrace.*
- Dionysius, i. m. *the name of two tyrants of Syracuse.*
- Diremptūrus, a, um, part. dirīmo,) *about to decide.*
- Direptus, a, um, part. (diripio.)
- Dirīmo, -imĕre, -ĕmi, -emptum, tr. (dis & emo,) *properly, to take one thing from another: to divide; to part; to separate; to decide.*
- Diripio, -ripĕre, -ripui, -reptum, tr. (dis & rapio,) *to tear asunder; to rob; to plunder; to pillage; to destroy.*
- Diruo, -ruĕre, -rui, -rūtum, tr. (dis & ruo,) *to pull down; to overthrow; to raze; to destroy.*
- Dirus, a, um, adj. *frightful; terrible; direful; ominous.*
- Dirūtus, a, um, part. (diruo.)
- Discĕdo, -cedĕre, -cessi, -cessum, intr. (dis & cedo,) *to go away; to depart.*
- Discerpo, -cerpĕre, -cerpsi, -cerptum, tr. (dis & carpo,) *to tear asunder, or in pieces.*
- Discerptus, a, um, part. (discerpo.)
- Discipūlus, i, m. (disco,) *a pupil; a scholar.*
- Disco, discĕre, didīci, tr. *to learn.*
- Discordia, æ, f. (discors, dis & cor,) *discord; disagreement; the Goddess Discord.*
- Discordo, āre, āvi, ātum, intr. (id.) *to differ in feeling; to be at variance; to differ.*
- Discrepo, āre, āvi, or ui, ĭtum, intr. (dis & crepo,) *to differ in sound; to differ; to disagree.*
- Disertĕ, adv. (iūs issimĕ,) *clearly; eloquently.*
- Disputatio, ōnis, f. *a dispute; a discourse; a discussion; from*
- Dispūto, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (dis & puto,) *to be of opposite sentiments; hence, to dispute; to discuss; to discourse.*
- Dissemīno, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (dis & semīno,) *to spread abroad; to scatter; to promulgate.*
- Dissĕro, -serĕre, -serui, -sertum, tr. (dis & sero, *to plait;*) *to unplait; § 91, 2. to disentangle; hence, to*

- explain; to discourse; to reason; to debate; to say.*
- Dissidium, i, n. (dissideo,) *a disagreement; a dissension.*
- Dissimilis, e, adj. (comp. § 26, 1,) *unlike; dissimilar; fr. dis & similis.*
- Distans, tis, part. (disto,) *standing asunder; differing; distant; being divided.*
- Distinguo, -stinguere, -stinxi, stinctum, tr. (di & stinguo,) *to distinguish, (viz: by marks; to mark; to adorn; to variegate; to spot; to sprinkle.*
- Disto, stare, intr. (di & sto,) *intr. to stand apart; to be distant; to be divided; to differ.*
- Distribuo, -tribuere, -tribui, -tributum, (dis & tribuo,) *to distribute; to divide.*
- Ditis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *rich.*
- Diu, adv. (utiùs, utissimè,) *(dies,) long; for a long time.*
- Diurnus, a, um, adj. (id.) *daily.*
- Diutinus, a, um, adj. (diu,) *continual; long continued.*
- Diuturnitas, atis, f. *long continuance; duration; from*
- Diuturnus, a, um, adj. (diu,) *long; lasting; ior, § 26, 6.*
- Divello, -vellere, -velli, or -vulsi, -vulsum, tr. (di & vello,) *to pull asunder; to separate; to disjoin; to tear off.*
- Diversus, a, um, adj. part. (fr. diverto,) *turned different ways; different.*
- Dives, itis, adj. *rich; wealthy; fertile; fruitful.*
- Divido, dividere, divisi, divisum, tr. (di & iduo, obsol. *to divide; to separate; to distribute.*
- Divinus, a, um, adj. (comp.) *divine; heavenly; from divus.*
- Divisus, a, um, part. (divido.)
- Divitiæ, arum, f. pl. (dives,) *riches; wealth.*
- Divulsus, a, um, part. (divello.)
- Do, dare, dedi, datum, tr. *to give; to grant; to surrender: pœnas, to suffer punishment: crimini, to impute as a crime; to accuse: finem, to terminate: nomen, to give name.*
- Doceo, ere, ui, tum, tr. *to teach.*
- Docilitas, atis, f. (doceo,) *docility; teachableness.*
- Doctrina, æ, f. (doceo,) *instruction; education; doctrine.*
- Doctus, a, um, part & adj. comp. (doceo,) *taught; learned.*
- Dodona, æ, f. *a town and forest of Epirus, where were a temple and oracle of Jupiter.*
- Doleo, ere, ui, intr. *to grieve; to sorrow; to be in pain.*
- Dolor, oris, m. (doleo,) *pain; sorrow; grief.*
- Dolus, i, m. *a device; a trick; a stratagem; guile; artifice.*
- Domesticus, a, um, adj. (domus;) *domestic.*
- Domicilium, i, n. (id.) *a habitation; a house; an abode.*

- Domina, æ, f. (dominus,) a mistress.
- Dominatio, ōnis, f. government; absolute power; dominion; usurpation; despotism; from
- Dominus, i, m. (domus,) master; owner; lord.
- Domitus, a, um, part. from
- Domo, āre, ui, itum, tr. to subdue; to tame; to overpower; to conquer; to vanquish.
- Domus, ūs, & i, f. § 16; a house: domi, at home; domo, from home: domum, home.
- Donec, adv. until; as long as.
- Dono, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (donum,) to give freely; to present.
- Donum, i, n. (do.) a free gift; an offering; a present.
- Dormio, ire, ivi, itum, intr. to sleep.
- Dorsum, i, n. the back.
- Dos, dotis, f. a portion; a dowry.
- Draco, ōnis, m. a dragon; a species of serpent.
- Druidæ, ārum, m. pl. Druids, priests of the ancient Britons and Gauls.
- Dubitatio, ōnis, f. a doubt; hesitation; question; from
- Dubito, āre, āvi, ātum, intr. (dubius,) to hesitate; to doubt.
- Ducenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. two hundred.
- Duco, cĕre, xi, ctum, tr. to lead; to conduct: uxōrem, to take a wife; to marry: exequias, to perform funeral rites: murum, to build a wall.
- Ductus, a, um, part. led.
- Duillius, i, m. (Caius,) a Roman commander, who first conquered the Carthaginians in a naval engagement.
- Dulcis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) sweet; pleasant.
- Dum, adv. & conj. while; whilst; as long as; until.
- Duo, æ, o, num. adj. pl. § 24, 3. two.
- Duodĕcim, num. adj. ind. pl. (duo & decem,) twelve; hence,
- Duodĕcimus, a, um, num. adj. ord. the twelfth.
- Duodeviginti, num. adj. ind. pl. (duo, de & viginti, § 24, 1,) eighteen.
- Duritia, æ, & Durities, ĕi, f. hardness; from
- Durus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) hard; severe; harsh; unfavorable.
- Dux, cis, c. (duco,) a leader; a guide; a commander.

E.

- E, ex, prep. out of; from; of; among.
- Ea. See Is.
- Ebĭbo, -bibĕre, -bĭbi, -bibĭtum, tr. (e & bibo,) to drink up.
- Ebrietas, ātis, f. (ebrius,) drunkenness.
- Ebur, ōris, n, ivory.
- Ecce, int. Sec! lo! behold!

- Edico, -dicere, -dixi, -dictum, tr. (e & dico,) to proclaim; to announce; to publish; to order.
- Edīdi. See Edo.
- Edītus. a, um, part. published; uttered; produced; from
- Edo, -dēre, -dīdi, -dītum, tr. (e & do,) to give out; to publish; to cause; to occasion; to produce; to make: spectaculum edere, to give an exhibition.
- Edo, edere or esse, edi, esum, tr. irr. § 83, 9, to eat; to consume.
- Educātus, a, um, part. from
- Edūco, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (e & duco,) to bring up; to educate; to instruct.
- Edūco, -ducere, -duxi, -ductum, tr. (e & duco,) to lead forth, to bring forth; to produce; to draw out.
- Efficio, -ficere, -fēci, -fectum, tr. (e & facio,) to effect; to make; to form; to cause; to accomplish.
- Effigies, iēi, f. (effingō,) an image; an effigy.
- Efflo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (e & flo,) to breathe out: anīmam, to die; to expire.
- Effugio, -fugere, -fūgi, -fugitum, tr. & intr. (e & fugio,) to fly from; to escape; to flee.
- Effundo, -fundere, -fūdī, -fūsum, tr. (e & fundo,) to pour out; to spill; to discharge; to waste; to overflow; to extend or spread.
- Effūsus, a, um, part. poured out; wasted.
- Egeria, æ, f. a nymph of the Aricinian grove, and from whom Numa professed to receive instructions respecting religious rites.
- Egēro, -gerere, -gessi, -gestum, tr. (e & gero,) to carry out; to cast forth; to throw out.
- Egestus, a, um, part.
- Egi. See Ago.
- Ego, mei, subs. pro. I; § 28.
- Egredior, -grēdi, -gressum, intr. dep. (e & gradior,) to go out; to overflow; to go beyond
- Egregiē, adv. in a distinguished manner; excellently; famously; from
- Egregius, a, um, adj. (e & grex,) properly, chosen from the flock; hence, distinguished; eminent; choice.
- Egressus, a, um, part. (egredior.)
- Ejusmōdi, pro. (genitive of is & modus,) such; such like; of the same sort.
- Elābor, -lābi, -lapsus sum, intr. dep. (e & labor,) to glide away; to escape.
- Elapsus, a, um, part. having passed.
- Elephantis, īdis, f. an island and city in the southern part of Egypt.
- Elephantus, i & Elēphas antis, m. an elephant.
- Eleusinii, ōrum, m. pl. the Eleusinians; the inhabitants of Eleusis.

- Eleusis & -in, inis, f. *a town of Attica, sacred to Ceres.*
- Elido, -lidere, -lisi, -lisum, tr. (e & lædo,) *to strike out; to dash in pieces; to crush.*
- Eligo, -ligere, -legi, -lectum, tr. (e & lego,) *to pick out; to choose; to select.*
- Elōquens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) (elōquor,) *eloquent.*
- Eloquentia, æ, f. (id.) *eloquence.*
- Elōquor, -lōqui, -locūtus sum, tr. dep. (e & loquor,) *to speak out; to say; to declare; to tell.*
- Eluceo, -lucere, -luxi, intr. (e & luceo,) *to shine forth.*
- Emergo, -mergere, -mersi, -mersum, intr. (e & mergo,) *to emerge; to come out; to rise up.*
- Emineo, ere, ui, intr. (e & mineo, obsol. *to stand or appear above; hence, to be eminent; to rise above; to be conspicuous; to be distinguished; to appear.*
- Emitto, -mittere, -misi, -missum, tr. (e & mitto,) *to send forth; to discharge.*
- Emo, emere, emi, emptum, tr. primarily, *to take: commonly, to buy; to purchase.*
- Emorior, -mori, or moriri, -mortuus sum, intr. dep. *to die.*
- Emptus, a, um, part. (emo.)
- Enascor, -nasci, -nātus sum, intr. dep. *to spring from, or up; to be born; to arise.*
- Enātus, a, um, part. *born of.*
- Enēco, -necare, -necavi or -necui, -necatum, tr. (e & neco,) *to kill (outright.)*
- Enervo, are, avi, atum, tr. *to unnerve, or enervate; to enfeeble; to weaken.*
- Enim, conj. *for; but; truly; indeed,*
- Enna, æ, f. *a town of Sicily.*
- Ennius, i, m. *a very ancient Roman poet.*
- Enuntio, or -cio, are, avi, atum, tr. (e & nuntio, or -cio,) *to say, or tell out; to proclaim; to disclose; to divulge.*
- Eo, ire, ivi, itum, intr. irr. $\S 83, 3,$ *to go.*
- Eò, adv. (i. e. eo loco,) *thither; to that degree; to that pitch; to that degree of eminence.*
- Eōus, i, m. *the morning star.*
- Eōus, a, um, adj. *eastern; the eastern.*
- Epaminondas, æ, m. *a distinguished Theban general.*
- Ephesus, i, m. *a city on the western coast of Ionia, near the river Cayster.*
- Ephialtes, is. *a giant, the son of Neptune, or of Alceus, and brother of Otos.*
- Epimenides, is, m. *a poet of Gnossus, in Crete.*
- Epirus, i, f. *a country in the western part of Greece.*
- Epistola, æ, f. *an epistle; a letter.*

- Epūlor, āri, ātus sum, intr. dep. *to feast; to feast upon; to eat; from*
- Epūlum, i, n. sing., & Epūlæ, ārum, f. pl. *a solemn feast; a banquet; a feast.* § 18, 6.
- Eques, itis, m. (equus,) *a knight; a horseman: equites, pl. knights; horsemen; cavalry.*
- Equīdem, conj. (ego & quīdem,) *indeed; I for my part; (joined mostly with verbs of the first person.)*
- Equitātus, ūs, m. (equīto,) *cavalry.*
- Equus, i, m. *a horse.*
- Eram, Ero, &c. See Sum, § 54.
- Ereptus, a, um, part. (eripio.)
- Erga, prep. *towards.*
- Ergo, conj. *therefore.*
- Erinaceus, i, m. *a hedgehog.*
- Eripio, -ripere, -ripui, -reptum, tr. (e & rapio,) *to tear from; to take from; to rescue; to take away; to deliver.*
- Erro, āre, āvi, ātum, intr. *to wander; to err; to stray; to roam.*
- Erōdo, -rodere, -rōsi, -rōsum, tr. (e & rodo,) *to gnaw away; to consume; to eat into.*
- Erudio, ire, īvi, ītum, tr. (e & rudis,) *to free from a rude state; hence, to instruct; to form; hence,*
- Eruditio, ōnis, f. *instruction; learning.*
- Eruditus, a, um, part. (erudio.)
- Esse, Essem, &c. See Sum.
- Esuriens, tis, part. *hungry; being hungry; from*
- Esurio, ire, īvi, ītum, intr. *to be hungry.*
- Et, conj. *and; also; even: et — et, both — and.*
- Etiā, conj. (et & jam,) *also; especially; with an adjective or adverb in the comparative degree, even.*
- Etruria, æ, f. *a country of Italy, north and west of the Tiber; Tuscany.*
- Etrusci, ōrum, m. pl. *the people of Etruria; the Tuscans or Etrurians.*
- Etruscus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Etruria; Tuscan or Etrurian.*
- Eubœa, æ, f. *a large island in the Ægean sea, near Bœotia.*
- Eumēnes, is, m. *a general in Alexander's army; also, the name of several kings of Pergamus.*
- Euns, for iens, part. of eo.
- Euphēmus, i, m. *the father of Dædalus.*
- Euphrātes, is, m. *a large river which forms the western boundary of Mesopotamia.*
- Euripīdes, is, m. *a celebrated Athenian tragic poet.*
- Eurīpus, i, m. *a narrow strait between Bœotia and Eubœa.*
- Eurōpa, æ, f. *Europe, one of the quarters of the earth, supposed to have been named from Europa, the daughter of Agēnor, king of Phœnicia*

- Eurōtas, æ, m. *a river of Laconia, near Sparta.*
- Euxīnus, i, m. from *Εὐξεινος*. (*hospitable*,) (pontus,) *the Euxine, now the Black Sea.*
- Evādo, -vadēre, -vāsi, -vāsum, tr. & intr. (e & vado,) *to go out; to escape; to become.*
- Evertō, -vertēre, -verti, -versum, tr. (e & verto,) *to overturn; to destroy.*
- Eversus, a, um, part. *overturned; destroyed.*
- Evōco, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (e & voco,) *to call out; to summon; to implore.*
- Evōlo, āre, āvi, ātum, intr. (e & volo,) *to fly out or away.*
- Evōmo, -vomēre, -vomui, -vomītum, tr. (e & vomo,) *to vomit forth; to discharge.*
- Ex, prep. (before a vowel) *See E*
- Exactus, a, um, part. (exīgo,) *banished; driven away.*
- Exæquo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (ex & æquo,) *to make equal; to equal.*
- Exanīmo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (ex & anīma,) *to deprive of life; to kill; to render lifeless.*
- Exardesco, -ardescēre, -arsi, intr. inc. *to burn; to become inflamed; to kindle; to become excited; to be enraged: bellum exarsit, a war broke out.*
- Exaspēro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (ex and aspēro, *to make rough; fr. asper*,) *to exasperate; to incense.*
- Excæco, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (ex & cæcus,) *to make blind; to blind.*
- Excēdo, -cedēre, -cessi, -cessum, intr. (ex & cedo,) *to go forth, or out; to depart; to exceed; to surpass; to go beyond.*
- Excello, -cellēre, -cellui, -cellsum, intr. (ex & cello, *obsolet. to move*;) *to be high; to excel; to be eminent.*
- Excelsus, a, um, adj. (comp. excelsior,) *high; lofty.*
- Excidium, i, n. *destruction; ruin; from*
- Excīdo, -cidēre, -cīdi, intr. (ex & cado,) *to fall out or from; to fall; to drop; to perish.*
- Excīdo, -cidēre, -cīdi, cīsum, tr. (ex & cædo,) *to cut out; to cut down; to hew out.*
- Excīsus, a, um, part.
- Excipio, -cipēre, -cēpi, -ceptum, tr. (ex & capio,) *to take out; to except; to receive; to support; to follow; to succeed; to sustain.*
- Excitandus, a, um, part. from
- Excīto, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. freq. (excīeo,) *to excite; to awaken; to arouse; to stir up.*
- Exclāmo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (ex & clamo,) *to cry out; to exclaim.*
- Exclūdo, -cludēre, -clūsi, -clūsum, tr. (ex & claudio,) *to shut out; to exclude; to hatch.*
- Excōlo, -colēre, -colui, -cultum,

- tr. (ex & colo,) *to cultivate; to exercise.*
- Excrucio, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (ex & crucio,) *to torture; to torment; to trouble; to trouble;* § 91, 4.
- Excubiā, ārum, f. pl. (excūbo,) *a guard; a watch; a sentinel; (generally by night.)* See *vigilia* & *statio*.
- Excusatio, ōnis, f. (excūso,) *an excusing; an excuse; an apology.*
- Exēdo, -edēre & esse, -ēdi, -ēsum, tr. irr. (ex & ēdo, § 83, 9) *to eat; to eat up; to devour.*
- Exemplum, i, n. *an example; an instance.*
- Exequiā. See *Exsequiā*.
- Exerceo, ēre, ui, itum, tr. (ex & arceo,) *to exercise; to train; to discipline; to practice: agrum, to cultivate the earth.*
- Exercitus, ūs, m. *an army; (a body of disciplined troops.)*
- Exhaurio, -haurire, -hausi, -haustum, tr. (ex & haurio,) *to draw out; to exhaust; to drain; to wear out; to impoverish.*
- Exigo, -igere, -ēgi, -actum, tr. (ex & ago,) *to drive away; to banish.*
- Exiguus, a, um, adj. (comp.) *little; small; scanty; see parvus.*
- Exilis, e, adj. (exilior, § 26, 1,) *slender; small; thin.*
- Exilium, and exsilium, i, n. (ex & solum,) *exile; banishment.*
- Eximiē, adv. *remarkably; very; from*
- Eximius, a, um, adj. (exīmo,) *extraordinary; remarkable.*
- Existimatio, ōnis, f. *opinion; reputation; respect; from*
- Existimo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (ex & aestīmo,) *to judge, or think; to imagine; to suppose.*
- Exitium, i, n. (exeo,) *properly issue; end: usually destruction; ruin.*
- Exitus, ūs, m. (id.) *an exit; the event; the issue; an outlet.*
- Exorātus, a, um, part. (exōro,) *entreated; influenced; induced.*
- Exorior, -oriri, -ortus sum, intr. dep. (ex & orior,) *to rise up, or out of; to arise; to appear.*
- Exorno, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (ex & orno,) *to adorn; to deck.*
- Exōro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (ex & oro,) *to entreat or beseech earnestly.* § 91, 4.
- Exortus, a, um, part. (exorior,) *risen; having arisen.*
- Expecto, or -specto, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (ex & specto,) *to look for; to wait for.*
- Expedio, ire, īvi, itum, tr. (ex & pes,) *properly to take the foot out of confinement; hence, to free; to extricate; to expedite: expedit, imp.*

- it is fit; it is expedient;*
hence,
Expeditio, ōnis, f. *an expedition*
Expello, -pellere, -pūli, -pulsum, tr. (ex & pello,) *to drive out; to expel; to banish.*
Expers, tis, adj. (ex & pars,) *having no part in; hence, without; devoid; void of; destitute of;*
Expēto, ěre, īvi, ĩtum, tr. (ex & peto,) *to ask; to demand; to strive after; to seek earnestly.*
Expio, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (ex & pio,) *to free from the pollution of some crime or offence; to expiate; to appease.*
Expleo, ěre, ěvi, ětum, tr. (ex & pleo,) *to fill up, to fill full.*
Explico, āre, āvi, & ui, ātum & ĩtum, tr. (ex & plico,) *to unfold; to spread; to explain.*
Explorātor, ōris, m. (explōro,) *a spy; a scout.*
Expolio, ĩre, ĩvi, ĩtum, tr. (ex & polio,) *to polish; to adorn; to improve; to finish.* § 91, 4.
Expōno, ponere, -posui, -positum, tr. (ex & pono,) *to set forth; to expose; to explain.*
Exprobro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (ex & probrum,) *to upbraid; to blame; to reproach; to cast in one's teeth.*
Expugno, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (ex & pugno,) *to take by assault; to conquer; to vanquish; to subdue; to take by storm.* § 91, 4.
Expulsus, a, um, part. (expello.)
Exsequiā, ārum, f. pl. (exsequor,) *funeral rites.*
Exsilio, or Exilio, ĩre, ii & ui, intr. (ex & salio,) *to spring up or out; to leap forth.*
Exspiro, or Expīro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (ex & spiro,) *to breathe forth; to expire; to die.*
Exstinctus, or Extinctus, a, um, part. *dead; from*
Exstinguo, -stinguere, -stinxi, -stinctum, tr. (ex & stinguo,) *to extinguish; to kill; to put to death; to destroy.*
Exstructus, or Extractus, a, um, part. *from*
Exstruo, or Extruo, -struere, struxi, -structum, tr. (ex & struo,) *to build, or pile up; to construct.*
Exsurgo, -surgere, -surrexi, -surrectum, intr. (ex & surgo,) *to rise up; to arise; to swell; to surge.*
Exter, or Extērus, a, um, adj. (exterior, extimus or extrēmus, § 26, 2.) *foreign; strange; outward.*
Exto, extāre, extīti, intr. (ex & sto,) *to stand out or forth; usually to be; to remain; to be extant.*
Extorqueo, -torquere, -torsi, -tortum, tr. (ex & torqueo,) *to extort; to wrest from; to obtain by force.*

Extra, prep. (for extĕra, scil. parte,) *beyond; without; except.*

Extractus, a, um, part. from Extrāho, -trahĕre, traxi, -tractum, tr. (ex & traho,) *to draw out; to extract; to extricate; to free; to rescue; to liberate.*

Extrĕmus, a, um, adj. (sup of extĕrus,) *extreme; the last; the farthest.*

F.

Faba, æ, f. *a bean.*

Fabius, i, m. *the name of an illustrious Roman family.*

Fabricius, i, m. *a Roman, distinguished for his integrity.*

Fabrĭco, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (faber,) *to make; to forge; to manufacture.*

Fabŭla, æ, f. (fari,) *a story; a fable; a tradition; a play.*

Fabulōsus, a, um, adj. comp. (fabŭla,) *fabulous.*

Faciendus, a, um, part. (facio.)

Faciens, tis, part. (facio.)

Facies, iĕi, f. (facio,) *a face; appearance.*

Facilĕ, adv. (iŭs, limĕ,) *easily; willingly; clearly; undoubtedly; from*

Facĭlis, e, adj. (facio,) (comp. § 26, 1,) *easy.*

Faciŭs, ōris, n. *any action; a bold deed; a crime; an exploit; from*

Facio, facĕre, feci, factum, tr. *to do; to make; to value: (spoken of individual things:) facĕre iter, to travel: malĕ facĕre, to injure; to hurt: sacra facĕre, to offer sacrifice: facĕre pluris, to value higher: certiōrem, to inform: fac, take care; cause; hence,*

Factum, i, n. *an action; a deed.*

Factŭrus, a, um, part. (facio.)

Factus, a, um, part. (facio,) *made; done: facta obvĭām, meeting: prædā factā, booty having been taken.*

Facundus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *eloquent; from fari.*

Falerii, ōrum, m. pl. *a town of Etruria.*

Falernus, i, m. *a mountain of Campania famous for its wine.*

Falernus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Falernus; Falernian.*

Falisci, ōrum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Falerii.*

Fama, æ, f. *fame; reputation; report.*

Famelĭcus, a, um, adj. *hungry; famished; from*

Fames, is, f. *hunger; famine.*

Familia, æ, f. (famŭlus,) *a family; servants; hence,*

Familiāris, e, adj. (comp.) *of the same family; familiar, hence,*

Familiarĭtas, ātis, f. *friendship; intimacy; confidence.*

- Familiariter, adv. (iūs, is-simè,) (id.) *familiarly; on terms of intimacy.*
- Famūla, æ, f. (famūlus, a servant;) *a maid; a female servant or slave.*
- Fas, n. ind. (for,) *right; (by the laws of religion or of God :) a lawful thing.*
- Fascis, is, m. *a bundle; a fagot: fascēs, pl. bundles of birchen rods, carried before the Roman magistrates, with an axe bound up in the middle of them.*
- Fatālis, e, adj. (fatum,) *fatal; ordained by fate.*
- Fateor, fatēri, fassus sum, tr. dep. *to confess.*
- Fatidicus, a, um, adj. (fatum & dico,) *prophetic.*
- Fatigātus, a, um, part. from
- Fatigo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. *to weary.*
- Fatum, i, n. (for; i. e. a thing declared or determined;) *fate; destiny: fata, pl. the fates.*
- Fauce, f. (in the abl. only, in the sing. § 18, 10,) *the throat: pl. fauces, the throat; the jaws; the straits.*
- Faustūlus, i, m. *the shepherd by whom Romūlus and Remus were brought up.*
- Faveo, favēre, favi, fautum, intr. *to favor; hence,*
- Favor, ōris, m. *favor; good will; partiality; applause.*
- Febris, is, f. (for ferbis, fr. ferveo,) *a fever.*
- Feci. *See Facio.*
- Felicitas, ātis, f. (felix,) *felicity; good fortune; happiness.*
- Feliciter, adv. (iūs, issimè,) *fortunately; successfully; happily.*
- Feliz, is, f. *a cat.*
- Felix, icis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *happy; fortunate; fruitful; fertile; opulent; auspicious; favorable.*
- Femīna, æ, f. *a female; a woman.*
- Femineus, a, um, adj. (femīna,) *female; feminine; pertaining to females.*
- Fera, æ, f. *a wild beast.*
- Ferax, ācis, adj. (ior, issimus,) (fero,) *fruitful; productive; fertile; abounding in.*
- Ferè, adv. *almost; nearly; about: ferè nullus, scarcely any one.*
- Ferens, tis, part. (fero.)
- Ferīnus, a, um, adj. (fera,) *of wild beasts.*
- Ferio, ire, tr. *to strike, or beat.*
- Fero, ferre, tuli, latum, tr. irr. *to bear; to carry; to relate; to bring; to produce: ferre manum, to stretch forth; to extend: ferunt, they say.*
- Feror, ferri, latus sum, pass. *to be carried; to flow; to move rapidly; to fly: fertur, imp. it is said: hence,*
- Ferox, ōcis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *wild; fierce; savage; ferocious.*

- Ferreus, a, um, adj. *iron; obdurate; from*
- Ferrum, i, n. *iron; a sword; a knife.*
- Fertīlis, e, adj. (ior, issīmus,) (fero,) *fertile; fruitful; hence,*
- Fertilitas, ātis, f. *fertility; richness; fruitfulness.*
- Ferūla, æ, f. (ferio,) *a staff; a reed.*
- Ferus, a, um, adj. *wild; rude; uncultivated; uncivilized; savage.*
- Ferveo, fervēre, ferbui, intr. *to boil; to seethe; to foam; to be hot; to glow.*
- Fessus, a, um, adj. (fatiscor,) *weary; tired; fatigued.*
- Festum, i, n. *a feast; from*
- Festus, a, um, adj. *festive; joyful; merry.*
- Ficus, i & ūs, f. *a fig-tree; a fig.*
- Fidēlis, e, adj. (comp.) *faithful; from*
- Fides, ēi, f. *fidelity; faith: in fidem, in confirmation: in fidem accipere, to receive under one's protection.*
- Figo, figēre, fixi, fixum, tr. *to fix; to fasten.*
- Filia, æ, f. § 9, 4; *a daughter.*
- Filius, i, m. § 10, Exc. 5; *a son.*
- Filum, i, n. *a thread.*
- Findo, findere, fidi, fissum, tr. *to split; to cleave.*
- Fingens, tis, part. *feigning; pretending; from*
- Fingo, fingere, finxi, fictum, tr. *to form: to make; to devise; to pretend; to feign.*
- Finio, ire, iui, itum, tr. *to end; to finish; to terminate; from*
- Finis, is, d. *the end; a boundary; a limit: fines, m. pl. the limits of a country, &c.*
- Finitus, a, um, part. (finio.)
- Finitimus, a, um, adj. (finis,) *neighboring.*
- Fio, fieri, factus sum, irr. pass. § 83, 8; (facio,) *to be made; to become; to happen: fit, it happens: factum est, it happened; it came to pass.*
- Firmatus, a, um, part. (firmo.)
- Firmiter, adv. (iūs, issimè,) (firmus,) *firmly; securely.*
- Firmo, are, avi, atum, tr. *to make firm; to confirm; to establish; from*
- Firmus, a, um, adj. (comp.) *firm: strong; secure.*
- Fissus, a, um, part. (findo.)
- Fixus, a, um, part. (figo,) *fixed; permanent.*
- Flagello, are, avi, atum, tr. *to whip; to scourge; to lash.*
- Flagitiōsus, a, um, adj. (ior, issīmus,) *shameful; infamous; outrageous; from*
- Flagitium, i, n. *a shameful action; an outrage; a crime; a dishonor; villany.*
- Flagro, are, avi, atum, intr. *to burn; to be on fire; to suffer; to be oppressed; to be violent.*

- Flaminius, i, m. *a Roman.*
 Flavius, a, um, adj. *yellow.*
 Flamma, æ, f. *a flame.*
 Flecto, flectĕre, flexi, flexum,
 tr. *to bend; to bow; to turn;*
to move; to prevail upon.
 Fleo, ĕre, ĕvi, ĕtum, tr. &
 intr. *to weep; to lament.*
 Fletus, ūs, m, *weeping; tears.*
 Flevo, ōnis, m. *a lake near*
the mouth of the Rhine,
now the Zuyder-Zee.
 Flexus, a, um, part. (flecto,)
bent; changed; turned.
 Floreo, ĕre, ui, intr. (flos,) *to*
bloom; to blossom; to flour-
ish; to be distinguished.
 Flos, flōris, m. *a flower; a*
blossom.
 Fluctus, ūs, m. (fluo,) *a wave.*
 Fluo, fluĕre, fluxi, fluxum,
 intr. *to flow; hence,*
 Fluvius, i, m. properly, *a*
river.
 Flumen, ĩnis, n. (fluo,) *an*
abundant flowing; viz., of
waters, or of any thing
else; as, flumen verbō-
rum, oratiōnis. Cic. Usu-
ally, a river.
 Fodio, fodĕre, fodi, fossum,
 tr. *to dig; to pierce; to*
bore.
 Fœcunditas, ātis, f. *fruitful-*
ness; from
 Fœcundus, a, um, adj. (ior,
 issĭmus,) *fruitful; fertile.*
 Fœdus, ĕris, n. *a league; a*
treaty.
 Folium, i, n. *a leaf.*
- Fons, tis, m. *a fountain; a*
source; a spring.
 Forem, def. verb. § 84, 5;
would or should be: fore,
to be about to be; it would
or will come to pass.
 Foris, adv. *abroad.*
 Forma, æ, f. *a form; shape,*
figure; beauty.
 Formica, æ, f. *an ant.*
 Formido, ĩnis, f. *fear; dread;*
terror; hence
 Formidolōsus, a, um, adj.
 (comp.) *fearful; timorous.*
 Formositas, ātis, f. *beauty;*
elegance; from
 Formōsus, a, um, adj. (ior, is-
 sĭmus,) *beautiful; hand-*
some; from forma.
 Fors, tis, f. (fero,) *chance; for-*
tune.
 Fortasse, adv. (fors,) *perhaps;*
(applied to what may hap-
pen.)
 Fortĕ, adv. (abl. fr. fors.) *acci-*
dentally; by chance; (ap-
plied to what did happen.)
 Fortis, e, adj. (ior, issĭmus,)
bold; brave; courageous.
 Fortĭter, adv. (iūs, issĭmĕ,)
bravely; from fortis.
 Fortitūdo, ĩnis, f. (fortis,) *bold-*
ness; bravery.
 Fortūna, æ, f. (fors,) *fortune;*
chance.
 Forum, i, n. *the market place;*
the forum; the court of jus-
tice.
 Fossa, æ, f. (fodio,) *a ditch; a*
trench; a moat.

- Fovea, æ, f. *a pit.*
 Foveo, fovēre, fovi, fotum, tr. *to keep warm; to cherish.*
 Fractus, a, um, part. (frango.)
 Fragilis, e, adj. (frango,) *frail; perishable.*
 Fragilitas, ātis, f. (fragilis,) *frailty; weakness.*
 Fragmentum, i, n. (frango,) *a fragment; a piece.*
 Frango, frangere, fregi, fractum, tr. *to break; to break in pieces; to weaken; to destroy.*
 Frater, tris, m. *a brother.*
 Fraudulentus, a, um, adj. comp. (fraus) *fraudulent; deceitful; treacherous.*
 Frequens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) *frequent; numerous.*
 Fretum, i, n. *a strait; a sea.*
 Frico, fricāre, fricui, frictum & fricātum, tr. *to rub.*
 Frigidus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus) *cold; from*
 Frigus, ōris, n. *cold.*
 Frons, frondis, f. *a leaf of a tree; a branch with leaves.*
 Fructus, ūs, m. (fruor,) *use; enjoyment; hence, fruit; produce; advantage.*
 Frugis, gen. f. (frux, nom. scarcely used,) *properly, all that the earth produces for our subsistence; corn; fruges, um, pl. fruits; the various kinds of corn.*
 Frumentum, i, n. (fruor,) *corn; wheat.*
 Fruor, frui, frūtus & fructus, intr. dep. *to enjoy.*
 Frustrā, adv. (frudo, id. ac fraudo,) *in vain; to no purpose.*
 Frustrātus, a, um, part. from
 Frustror, āri, ātus sum, dep. (frustrā,) *to frustrate; to deceive.*
 Frutex, ĩcis, m. *a shrub; a bush.*
 Fuga, æ, f. *a flight.*
 Fugax, ācis, adj. (acior, acissimus,) *swift; fleeting; from*
 fugio.
 Fugiens, tis, part. from
 Fugio, fugere, fugi, fugitum, intr. & tr. *to fly; to escape; to avoid; to flee; to flee from.*
 Fugo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. *to put to flight; to drive off; to chase.*
 Fui, Fuēram, &c. See Sum.
 Fulgeo, fulgere, fulsi, intr. *to shine.*
 Fuligo, ĩnis, f. (fumus,) *soot.*
 Fullo, ōnis, m. *a fuller.*
 Fulmen, ĩnis, n. (i. e. fulgimen, fr. fulgeo,) *thunder; a thunderbolt; lightning.*
 Funāle, is, n. (funis,) *a torch.*
 Funditus, adv. (fundus,) *from the foundation; utterly.*
 Fundo, fundere, fudi, fusum, tr. *to pour out: lacrymas, to shed tears: hostes, to scatter; to rout; to discomfit.*
 Fundus, i, m. *the bottom of any thing: also a farm; a field: imus fundus, the very bottom.*
 Funestus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (funus,) *polluted by*

- a dead body; fatal; destructive.*
- Fungor, fungi, functus sum, intr. dep. *to perform or discharge an office; to do; to execute: fato, to die.*
- Funis, is, d. *a rope; a cable.*
- Funus, ̄eris, n. *a funeral; funeral obsequies.*
- Fur, furis, c. *a thief.*
- Furcūla, ̄æ, f. dim. (furca,) *a little fork: Furcūlæ Caudinæ, the name of a narrow defile in the country of the Hirpīni, in Italy, where the Romans were defeated by the Samnites.*
- Furiōsus, a um, adj. (comp.) *furious; mad; from furo.*
- Furius, i, m. *the name of several Romans.*
- Fusus, a, um, part. (fundo.)
- Futūrus, a, um, part. (sum,) *about to be; future.*
- G.
- Gades, ium, f. pl. *the name of an island and town in Spain, near the straits of Gibraltar, now Cadiz.*
- Gaditānus, a, um, adj. *of Gades or Cadiz: fretum Gaditānum, the straits of Gibraltar.*
- Galatia, ̄æ, f. *a country in the interior of Asia Minor.*
- Gallia, ̄æ, f. *Gaul, now France.*
- Galliæ, pl. *the divisions of Gaul.*
- Gallicus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Gaul; Gallic.*
- Gallina, ̄æ, f. *a hen.*
- Gallinaceus, i, m. *a cock.*
- Gallus,* i, m. *a cock.*
- Gallus, i, m. *an inhabitant of Gallia; a Gaul; also a cognōmen of several Romans.*
- Ganges, is, m. *the name of a large river in India.*
- Garumna, ̄æ, f. *the Garonne, a river of Aquitania.*
- Gaudeo, gaudēre, gavīsus sum, n. pass. § 78; *to rejoice; to delight; to be pleased with.*
- Gaudium, i, n. *joy; gladness.*
- Gavīsus, a, um, part. (gaudeo,) *rejoicing; having rejoiced.*
- Gemīnus, a, um, adj. *double: gemīni filii, twin sons.*
- Gemītus, ūs, m, (gemo,) *a groan; a sigh.*
- Gemmātus, a, um, part. *adorned with gems; gemmed; glittering; from*
- Gemmo, ̄āre, ̄āvi, ̄ātum, tr. (gemma,) *to adorn with gems.*
- Gener, ̄eri, m. *a son-in-law.*
- Genēro, ̄āre, ̄āvi, ̄ātum, tr. (genus,) *to beget; to produce.*
- Generositas, ̄ātis, *nobleness of mind; magnanimity; from*
- Generōsus, a, um, adj. (ior, issīmus,) (genus,) *noble; spirited; brave; generous; fruitful; fertile.*
- Genītus, a, um, part. (gigno,) *born; produced.*

- Gens, tis, f. *a nation; a tribe; a family; a clan.*
- Genui. See Gigno.
- Genus, ěris, n. *a race; a family; a sort or kind.*
- Geometria, æ, f. *geometry.*
- Gerens, tis, part. (gero,) *bearing; conducting.*
- Germānus, i, m. *a German; an inhabitant of Germany.*
- Germania, æ, f. *Germany.*
- Germanicus, a, um, adj. *German; of Germany.*
- Gero, gerere, gessi, gestum, tr. *to bear; to carry; (viz: a load or burden;) to do; to conduct or manage; (spoken of one who has the charge; see ago and facio;) res eas gessit, performed such exploits: odium, to hate: onus, to bear a burden: bellum, to wage or carry on war.*
- Gerýon, m. *a giant who was slain by Hercules, and whose oxen were driven into Greece.*
- Gestans, tis, part. from
- Gesto, are, avi, atum, tr. freq. (gero,) *to bear; to carry about.*
- Gestus, a, um, part. *borne; performed: res gestæ, see Res.*
- Getæ, arum, m. pl. *a savage people of Dacia, north of the Danube.*
- Gigas, antis, m. *a giant.*
- Gigno, gignere, genui, genitum, *to beget; to bring forth; to bear; to produce.*
- Glaber, bra, brum. adj. (brior, berrimus,) *bald; bare; smooth.*
- Glacialis, e, adj. *icy; freezing; from*
- Glacies, ei, f. *ice.*
- Gladiātor, oris, m. (gladius,) *a gladiator.*
- Gladiatorius, a, um, adj. *belonging to a gladiator; gladiatorial; from*
- Gladius, i, m. *a sword.*
- Glans, dis, f. *mast; an acorn.*
- Glisco, ěre, intr. *to increase.*
- Gloria, æ, f. *glory; fame.*
- Glorior, ari, atus sum, intr. dep. *to boast.*
- Gnavus, a, um, adj. (comp.) *active; industrious.*
- Gorgias, æ, m, *a celebrated sophist and orator.*
- Gracilis, e, adj. (ior, limus, § 26, 1,) *slender; lean; delicate.*
- Gracchus, i, m. *the name of an illustrious Roman family.*
- Gradiot, gradi, gressus sum, intr. dep. *to go; to walk; fr.*
- Gradus, us, m. *a step; a stair.*
- Græcia, æ, f. *Greece.*
- Græcus, a, um, adj. *Grecian; Greek:—subs. a Greek.*
- Grandis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *large; great; (in a higher sense than magnus.)*
- Granicus, i, m. *a river of Mysia, emptying into the Propontis.*
- Grassor, ari, atus sum, intr. dep. freq. (gradior,) *to advance; to march; to proceed; to make an attack.*

- Grates, def. f. pl. (gratus,) *thanks*: agĕre grates, *to thank*. § 18, 12.
- Gratia, æ, f. (gratus,) *grace; favor; thanks; return; requital; gratitude*: habĕre, *to feel indebted or obliged; to be grateful*: in gratiam, *in favor of*: gratiâ, *for the sake*.
- Gratulâtus, a, um, part. *having congratulated*; from
- Gratulor, âri, âtus sum, intr. dep. *to congratulate*; from
- Gratus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *acceptable; pleasing; grateful*.
- Gravis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *heavy; severe; great; grave; important; violent; noxious; unwholesome*: gravis somnus, *sound sleep*; hence,
- Gravitas, âtis, f. *heaviness; gravity; weight*.
- Graviter, adv. (iùs, issimè,) *hardly; heavily; grievously; severely*; from gravis.
- Gravo, âre, âvi, âtum, tr. (gravis,) *to load; to oppress; to burden*.
- Gregâtim, adv. (grex,) *in herds*.
- Gressus, ūs, m. (gradior,) *a step; a pace; a gait*.
- Grex, gis, c. *a flock; a herd; a company*.
- Grus, gruis, c. *a crane*.
- Gubernâtor, ōris, m. (guberno, *to govern*;) *a pilot; a ruler*.
- Gyârus, i, f. *one of the Cycclâdes*.
- Gyges, is, m. *a rich king of Lydia*.
- Gymnosophistæ, ârum, m. *Gymnosophists; a sect of Indian philosophers*.

H.

Habens, tis, part. from.

Habeo, ĕre, ui, itum, tr. *to have; to possess; to hold; to esteem; to suppose; to take; habĕre consilium, to deliberate*.

Habito, âre, âvi, âtum, tr. & intr. *to inhabit; to dwell*.

Habitûrus, a, um, part. (habeo.)

Habitus, a, um, part. (habeo.)

Habitus, ūs, m. (habeo,) *habit; form; dress; attire; manner*.

Hactĕnus, adv. (hic & tenus,) *hitherto; thus far*.

Hadriânus, i, m. *Adrian, the fifteenth emperor of Rome*.

Hæmus, i, m. *a mountain of Thrace, from whose top, both the Euxine and Adriatic seas can be seen*.

Halcyon, or Alcyon, ōnis, f. *the halcyon or kingfisher*. See Alcyone.

Halicarnassus, i, f. *a maritime city of Caria, the birth-place of Herodôtus*.

Hamilcar, âris, m. *a Carthaginian general*.

Hannibal, âlis, m. *a brave Carthaginian general, the son of Hamilcar*.

- Hanno, ōnis, m. *a Carthaginian general.*
- Harmonia, æ, f. *the wife of Cadmus, and daughter of Mars and Venus.*
- Harpÿiæ, ārum, f. pl. *the Harpies; winged monsters, having the faces of women, and the bodies of vultures.*
- Haruspex, icis, m. (ara & specio,) *a soothsayer; a diviner; one who pretended to a knowledge of future events from inspecting the entrails of victims.*
- Hasdrūbal, ālis, m. *a Carthaginian general, the brother of Hannibal.*
- Hasta, æ, f. *a spear; a lance.*
- Haud, adv. *not.*
- Haurio, haurire, hausi, haustum, tr. *to draw out; to drink; to swallow.*
- Haustus, ūs, m. (id.) *a draught.*
- Hebes, etis, adj. (comp.) *blunt; obtuse; dim.*
- Hebesco, ere, intr. inc. (hebes,) *to grow blunt, dim, or dull.*
- Hebrus, i, m. *a large river of Thrace.*
- Hecūba, æ, f. *the wife of Priam, king of Troy.*
- Hedera, æ, f. *ivy.*
- Hegesias, æ, m. *an eloquent philosopher of Cyrène.*
- Helēna, æ, f. *Helen, the daughter of Jupiter and Leda, and wife of Menelāus.*
- Helicon, ōnis, m. *a mountain of Bœotia, near Parnassus, and sacred to Apollo and the Muses.*
- Helvetia, æ, f. *a country in the eastern part of Gaul, now Switzerland.*
- Helvetij, ōrum, m. pl. *Helvetians; the inhabitants of Helvetia.*
- Hellebōrum, i, n. or Hellebōrus, i, m. *the herb hellebore.*
- Hellespontus, i, m. *a strait between Thrace and Asia Minor, now called the Dardanelles.*
- Heraclēa, æ, f. *the name of several cities in Magna Græcia, in Pontus, in Syria, &c.*
- Herba, æ, f. *an herb; grass; hence,*
- Herbīdus, a, um, adj. (comp.) *grassy; full of herbs or grass.*
- Hercūles, is, m. *a celebrated hero, son of Jupiter and Alcmena.*
- Hercynius, a, um, adj. *Hercynian: Hercynia silva, a large forest in Germany, now the Black Forest.*
- Heres, or Hæres, edis, c. *an heir.*
- Herennius, i, m. *a general of the Samnites.*
- Hero, ūs, (15, 13,) f. *a priestess of Venus, who resided at Sestos, and who was beloved by Leander, a youth of Abydos.*
- Hesperus, i, m. *a son of Iapè*

- tus, who settled in Italy, and from whom that country was called Hesperia; also the evening star.*
- Heu ! int. *alas ! ah !*
- Hians, tis, part. (hio.)
- Hiātus, ūs, m. (hio,) *an opening; a chasm; an aperture.*
- Hibernicus, a, um, adj. *Irish: (probably from Hiberna, the winter quarters of the Roman soldiers.)*
- Hibernus, a, um, adj. (hiems,) *of winter; wintry.*
- Hic, adv. *here; in this place.*
- Hic, hæc, hoc, pro. § 31, *this; he; she, &c.*
- Hiempsal, ālis, m. *a king of Numidia.*
- Hiems, ěmis, f. *winter.*
- Hiĕro, ōnis, m. *tyrant of Syracuse.*
- Hiersolĕma, æ, f. & Hiersolĕma, ōrum, n. pl. *Jerusalem, the capital of Judea.*
- Hinc, adv. *hence; from hence; from this; from this time.*
- Hinnio, ĩre, ĩvi, ĩtum, intr. *to neigh; hence,*
- Hinnitus, ūs, m. *a neighing.*
- Hinnuleus, i, m. (hinnus,) *a fawn.*
- Hio, āre, āvi, ātum, intr. *gape; to yawn; to open the mouth; to long for.*
- Hipparchus, i, m. *the son of Pisistrātus, a tyrant of Athens.*
- Hippolĕtus, i, m. *the son of Theseus.*
- Hippomĕnes, is, m. *the son of Megareus, and husband of Atalanta.*
- Hippopotāmus, i, m. *the hippopotamus or river-horse.*
- Hispania, æ, f. *Spain.*
- Hispānus, a, um, adj. *Spanish: subs. m. a Spaniard.*
- Hodie, adv. (i. e. hoc die,) *today; at this time; now-a-days.*
- Hodiĕque, (for hodie quoque,) adv. *to this day; to this time.*
- Hædus, i, m. *a kid; a young goat,*
- Homĕrus, i, m. *Homer, the most ancient and illustrious of the Greek poets.*
- Homo, ĩnis, c. (humus,) *a man; a person; one.*
- Honestas, ātis, f. *honor; virtue; dignity; from*
- Honestus, a, um, adj. *honorable; noble; from*
- Honor & -os, ōris, m. *honor; respect; an honor: an office.*
- Honorificĕ, adv. (centiūs, centissimĕ, from honorificus, § 26, 3,) *honorably: parum honorificĕ, slightly; with little respect.*
- Hora, æ, f. *an hour.*
- Horatius, i, m., *Horace; the name of several Romans: Horatii, pl. three Roman brothers, who fought with the three Curiatii.*
- Hortensius, i, m. *the name of several Romans.*
- Horrĭdus, a, um, adj. comp. (horreo, *to bristle up*;))

- rough; rugged; rude; unpolished; barbarous.*
- Hortātus, ūs, m. *an exhortation; instigation; advice; fr.*
- Hortor, āri, ātus sum, tr. dep. *to exhort.*
- Hortus, i, m. *a garden.*
- Hospes, itis, c. *a stranger; a visitor; a guest; a host.*
- Hospitium, i, n. (hospes,) *hospitality: hospitio accipere, to entertain.*
- Hostia, æ, f. (hostis,) *a victim.*
- Hostilius, i, m. (Tullus,) *the third king of Rome: a cognomen among the Romans.*
- Hostis, is, c. *an enemy.*
- Huc, adv. (hoc,) *hither: huc — illuc, hither — thither; now here — now there.*
- Hujusmōdi, adj. ind. (gen. of hic & modus,) *of this sort or kind.*
- Humanitas, ātis, f. *humanity; kindness; gentleness; from*
- Humānus, a, um, adj. comp. (homo,) *human.*
- Humērus, i, m. *the shoulder.*
- Humilis, e, adj. (humi,) (ior, līmus, § 26, 1.) *humble: humili loco natum esse, to be born in a humble station, or of obscure parents.*
- Humor, ōris, m. (humeo,) *moisture; pl. liquids; humors.*
- Humus, i, f. *the ground: humi, on the ground. § 130, Obs. 7.*
- Hyæna, æ, f. *the hyena.*
- Hydrus, i, m. *a water snake.*
- Hymnus, i, m. *a hymn; a song of praise.*
- Hyperboreus, a, um, adj. (ὑπὲρ ἑόρσεας,) properly, *living beyond the source of the north wind; northern: Hyperborei, ōrum, m. pl. people inhabiting the northern regions; beyond Scythia.*
- Hystrix, icis, f. *a porcupine.*

I

- Iapētus, *the son of Cælus and Terra.*
- Ibērus, i, m. *a river of Spain, now the Elbro.*
- Ibi, adv. *there; here; then.*
- Ibidem, adv. *in the same place.*
- Ibis, idis, f. *the ibis, the Egyptian stork.*
- Icārus, i, m. *the son of Dædālus.*
- Icarius, a, um, adj. *of Icārus; Icarian.*
- Ichneumon, ōnis, m. *the ichneumon or Egyptian rat.*
- Ichnūsa, æ, f. *an ancient Greek name of Sardinia.*
- Ico, icēre, ici, ictum, tr. *to strike: fædus, to make, ratify or conclude a league or treaty.*
- Ictus, a, um, part.
- Ictus, ūs, m. (ico,) *a blow; a stroke.*
- Ida, æ, f. *a mountain of Troas, near Troy.*
- Idæus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Ida: mons Idæus, mount Ida.*

- Idem, eādem, ĩdem, pro. § 31, *the same.*
- Idoneus, a, um, adj. *fit; suitable.*
- Igĩtur, conj. *therefore; then.*
- Ignārus, a, um, adj. (in & gnarus,) *ignorant.*
- Ignāvus, a, um, adj. comp. (in & gnavus,) *inactive; idle; cowardly.*
- Ignis, is, m. *fire; flame.*
- Ignobĩlis, e, adj. (in & nobĩlis,) *unknown; ignoble; mean.*
- Ignōro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (ignārus,) *to be ignorant; not to know.*
- Ignōtus, a, um, part & adj. (in & notus,) *unknown.*
- Ilium, i, n. *Ilium or Troy, the principal city of Troas.*
- Illātus, a, um, part. (from infēro,) *brought in; inferred.*
- Ille, a, ud, pro. § 31; *that; he; she; it; the former; pl. they, those.*
- Illecebra, æ, f. (illicio,) *an allurement; an enticement.*
- Illico, adv. (in & loco,) *in that place; immediately; instantly.*
- Illuc, adv. (illoc,) *thither: huc — illuc, now here — now there.*
- Illustris, e, adj. (ior, issĩmus,) *illustrious; famous; celebrated; from*
- Illustro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (in & lustro,) *to enlighten; to illustrate; to render famous; to celebrate; to make renowned.*
- Illyria, æ, f. *a country opposite to Italy, and bordering on the Adriatic.*
- Imāgo, ĩnis, f. *an image; a picture; a figure; a resemblance.*
- Imbecillis, e, adj. (in & bacūlus, as if *leaning on a staff*;) (lior, lĩmus, § 26, 1,) *weak; feeble.*
- Imber, bris, m. *a shower; a rain.*
- Imitatio, ōnis, f. *imitation: ad imitatiōnem, in imitation; from*
- Imĩtor, āri, ātus sum, tr. dep. *to imitate; to copy.*
- Immānis, e, adj. comp. (in & magnus,) *very great; huge; monstrous; cruel; dreadful,*
- Immensus, a, um, adj. (in & mensus,) *immeasurable; boundless; immoderate.*
- Immerĩtus, a, um, part. (in & merĩtus,) *not deserving; undeserved.*
- Immĩnens, tis, part. *hanging over; threatening; from*
- Immineo, ēre, ui, intr. (in & mineo,) *to hang over; to impend; to threaten; to be near.*
- Immissus, a, um, part. *admitted; sent in; darted in; from*
- Immitto, -mittēre, -mĩsi, -missum, tr. (in & mitto,) *to let in; to send to, into, against, or upon; to throw at.*
- Immobilis, e, adj. comp. (in & mobilis,) *immovable; steadfast.*
- Immōlo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (in & mola,) *properly, to*

- sprinkle with the mola or salted cake; hence, to sacrifice; to immolate.
- Immortalis, e, adj. (in & mortalis,) *immortal*.
- Immōtus, a, um, part. (in & motus,) *unmoved; still; motionless*.
- Immutātus, a, um, part. *altered; changed;* (sometimes, *exchanged;*) from
- Immūto, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (in & muto,) *to change; to alter*.
- Impatiens, tis, adj. (in and patiens,) *impatient; not able to endure*.
- Impeditus, a, um, part. *impeded; hindered; encumbered; entangled;* from
- Impedio, ĩre, ĩvi, ĩtum, tr. (in & pes,) *properly, to fetter; hence, to impede; to obstruct; to check; to delay; to prevent; to disturb*.
- Impendo, -pendēre, -pendi, -pensum, intr. (in & pendo,) *to hang over; to impend; to threaten*.
- Impenetrābilis, e, adj. (in & penetrābilis,) *impenetrable*.
- Impensē, adv. (iūs, issime,) *exceedingly; greatly;* from *impensus*.
- Imperātor, ōris, m. (impĕro,) *a commander; a general*.
- Imperĭto, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. freq. (impĕro,) *to command; to rule; to govern*.
- Imperĭtus, a, um, adj. (iorissĭmus, (in & perĭtus,) *in-*
- experienced; unacquainted with*.
- Imperĭum, i, n. *a command; government; reign; supreme authority; power;* (imperĭum, *military command;*—potestas, *civil authority;*) from
- Impĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. *to command; to order; to direct; to govern; to rule over*.
- Impertiens, tis, part. from
- Impertio, ĩre, ĩvi, ĩtum, tr. (in & partio,) *to impart; to share; to give*.
- Impĕtro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (in & patro,) *to obtain; to finish*.
- Impĕtus, ūs, m. (in & peto,) *an attack; onset; force; violence; impetuosity*.
- Impius, a, um, adj. (in & pius,) *impious; undutiful*.
- Impleo, ĕre, ĕvi, ĕtum, tr. (in and pleo;) *to fill; to accomplish; to perform*.
- Implicĭtus, a, um, part. *entangled; attacked;* from
- Implico, āre, āvi, or ui, ātum or ĩtum, tr. (in & plico,) *to infold; to entangle; to implicate*.
- Implicor, āri, ātus or ĩtus sum, pass. *to be entangled: morbo, to be attacked with sickness*.
- Implōro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (in & ploro,) *to implore; to beseech; to beg*.
- Impōno, -ponĕre, -posui, -positum, tr. (in & pono,) *to lay*

- or *place upon; to impose; to put.*
- Importūnus, a, um, adj. comp. *dangerous; perilous; troublesome; cruel; outrageous; restless; ungovernable.*
- Impositus, a, um, part. (impōno.)
- Imprimis, adv. (in & primis, from primus,) *among the first; especially; eminently.*
- Improbātus, a, um, part. (improbo,) *disallowed; disapproved.*
- Imprōbo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (in & probo,) *to disapprove; to reject.*
- Imprōbus, a, um, adj. comp. (in & probus,) *not good; wicked; bad.*
- Imprūdēns, tis, adj. comp. (in & prudens,) *imprudent; inconsiderate.*
- Impugnātūrus, a, um, part. fr.
- Impugno, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. *to fight against; to attack.*
- Impūnē, adv. (in & pœna,) *with impunity; without hurt; without punishment.*
- Imus, a, um, adj. (sup. of infērus, § 26, 2,) *the lowest; the deepest.*
- In, prep. with the accusative, signifies, *into; towards; upon; until; for; against; with the ablative, in; upon; among; at: in dies, from day to day: in eo esse, to be on the point of: in sublime, aloft.*
- Inānis, e, adj. (comp.) *empty; vain; ineffectual; foolish.*
- Inaresco, -arescēre, -arui, intr. inc. § 88, 2, *to grow dry.*
- Incēdo, -cedēre, -cessi, -cessum, intr. (in & cedo,) *to go on; to go; to walk; to come.*
- Incendo, dēre, di, sum, tr. (in & candeo,) *to light; to kindle; to set fire to; to inflame.*
- Incensus, a, um, part. *lighted; kindled; burning; inflamed.*
- Incertus, a, um, adj. (ior issimus,) (in & certus,) *uncertain.*
- Inchoo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. *to begin.*
- Incīdens, tis, part. from
- Incīdo, -cidēre, -cīdi, intr. (in & cado,) *to fall into or upon; to chance to meet with.*
- Incipio, -cipēre, -cēpi, -ceptum, tr. (in & capio,) *to commence; to begin.*
- Incīto, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (in & cito,) *to stir up; to instigate; to encourage; to animate.*
- Inclūdo, dēre, si, sum, tr. (in & claudio,) *to shut in; to include; to inclose; to encircle; to encompass.*
- Inclūsus, a, um, part. (inclūdo.)
- Inclytus, a, um, adj. (issimus, § 26, 5,) *famous; celebrated; renowned.*
- Incōla, æ, c. *an inhabitant; fr. Incōlo, colēre, colui, cultum,*

- tr. (in & colo,) *to dwell in a place; to inhabit.*
- Incolūmis, e, adj. comp. (in & colūmis,) *unhurt; safe; unpunished.*
- Incompertus, a, um, adj. (in & compertus,) *not found out; unknown; uncertain.*
- Inconsideratè, adv. (iūs, issimè,) *inconsiderately; rashly.*
- Incredibilis, e, adj. comp. (in & credibilis,) *incredible; wonderful; hence*
- Incredibiliter, adv. (iūs, issimè,) *incredibly.*
- Incrementum, i, n. (increSCO,) *an increase.*
- Incrēpo, āre, ui, itum, tr. (in & crepo,) *to make a loud noise; to reprove; to chide; to blame.*
- Incruentus, a, um, adj. (in & cruor,) *bloodless.*
- Incultè, adv. (iūs, issimè,) *rudely; plainly; from*
- Incultus, a, um, part. & adj. comp. (in & colo,) *uncultivated; uninhabited; desert.*
- Incumbo, -cumbere, -cubui, -cubitum, intr. (in & cubo,) *to lean; to lie; to rest or recline upon; to apply to: gladio, to fall upon one's sword.*
- Incurtio, ōnis, f. (incurro,) *a running against; an attack; an incursion; an inroad.*
- Inde, adv. *thence; from thence.*
- Index, icis, d. (indico,) *an index; a mark; a sign.*
- India, æ, f. *a country of Asia, named from the river Indus.*
- Indīco, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (in & dico, āre,) *to shew; to discover.*
- Indīco, cēre, xi, ctum, tr. (in & dico,) *to indicate; to announce; to declare; to proclaim; to appoint; hence,*
- Indictus, a, um, part.
- Indīcus, a, um, adj. *of India; Indian.*
- Indigēna, æ, c. (in & geno,) *one born in a certain place; a native.*
- Indōles, is, f. (in & oleo, to grow,) *the natural disposition; nature; inherent quality. See ingenium.*
- Indūco, cēre, xi, ctum, tr. (in & duco,) *to lead in; to induce; to persuade; hence,*
- Inductus, a, um, part.
- Induo, -duere, -dui, -dūtum, tr. *to put on; to dress; to clothe.*
- Indus, i, m. *a large river in the western part of India.*
- Industria, æ, f. (industrius,) *industry; diligence.*
- Indūtus, a, um, part. (induo.)
- Inedia, æ, f. (in & edo,) *want of food; fasting; hunger.*
- Ineo, ire, ii, itum, tr. & intr. irr. (in & eo,) *to go or enter into; to enter upon; to make; to form.*
- Inermis, e, adj. (in & arma,) *unarmed; defenceless.*
- Inertia, æ, f. (iners,) *want of art; laziness; sloth; idleness.*

- Infāmis, e, adj. (in & fama,) *ill spoken of; infamous; disgraceful.*
- Infans, tis, c. (in & fans,) *one who cannot speak; an infant; a child.*
- Infēri, ōrum, m. pl. *the infernal regions; Hades; Orcus; the infernal gods.*
- Inferior, us, adj. *See Infērus.*
- Infēro, inferre, intūli, illātum, tr. irr. (in & fero,) *to bring in or against; to bring upon; to inflict upon: bellum, to make war upon.*
- Infērus, a, um, adj. (inferior, infimus, or imus, § 26, 2,) *low; humble.*
- Infesto, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. *to infest; to disturb; to molest; to vex; to plague; to trouble; to annoy; from*
- Infestus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (in & festus,) *not pleasant; hostile; inimical.*
- Infīgo, gēre, xi, xum, tr. (in & figo,) *to fix; to fasten; to drive in.*
- Infinītus, a, um, adj. (in & finio,) *infinite; unbounded; vast; immense: infinītum argenti, an immense quantity of silver: infinīta nobilitas, a vast number &c.*
- Infirmus, a, um, adj. ior, issimus, (in & firmus,) *weak; infirm.*
- Infixus, part. (infīgo.)
- Inflammo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. *to set on fire; to inflame; to excite; to animate.*
- Inflātus, a, um, part. (inflō,) *blown upon; puffed up,*
- Inflīgo, gēre, xi, ctum, tr. (in & fligo,) *properly, to strike one thing against another; hence, to inflict.*
- Inflo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (in & flo,) *to blow upon.*
- Infra, prep. *beneath; below.*
- Infrendeo, ēre, ui, intr. (in & frendeo,) *to gnash with the teeth.*
- Infringo, -fringēre, -frēgi, -fractum, tr. (in & frango,) *to break or rend in pieces; to disannul; to make void.*
- Infundo, -fundere, -fūdi, -fūsum, tr. (in & fundo,) *to pour in: infunditur, it empties; (said of rivers.)*
- Ingenium, i, n. (in & geno,) *judgment; sagacity; penetration; natural disposition; genius; talents; character.*
- Ingens, tis, adj. (ior, § 26, 6,) *great; very great; huge; (in a much higher sense than magnus.)*
- Ingenuus, a, um, adj. (ingeno,) *natural; free-born; free; noble; ingenuous.*
- Ingridior, -grēdi, -gressus sum, tr. & intr. dep. (in & gradior,) *to go in; to enter; to come in; to walk; to walk upon; to go.*
- Ingressus, a, um, part. .
- Ingruo, -gruere, -grui, tr. *to invade; to assail; to pour down; to fall upon suddenly.*

- Inhæreo, -hærēre, -hæsi, -hæsum intr. (in & hæreo,) *to cleave or stick to or in: cogitationibus, to be fixed or lost in thought.*
- Inhio, âre, âvi, âtum, -tr. & intr. (in & hio,) *to gape for; to desire.*
- Inimicus, a, um, adj. comp. (in & amicus,) *inimical; hostile.*
- Inimicus, i, m. subs. *an enemy.*
- Iniquè, adv. iùs, issimè, (iniquus, in & æquus, *not equal; unequally; unjustly.*
- Initium, i, n. (ineo,) *a commencement; a beginning.*
- Initurus, a, um, part. (ineo,) *about to enter upon or begin.*
- Injicio, -jicere, -jēci, -jectum, tr. (in & jacio,) *to throw in or upon.*
- Injuria, æ, f. (injurius, in & jus,) *an injury; an insult.*
- Innâto, âre, âvi, âtum, intr. (in & nato,) *to swim or float upon.*
- Innitor, -niti, -nīsus or nixusum, intr. dep. (in & nitor,) *to lean or depend upon; to rest upon.*
- Innocentia, æ, f. (in & nocens,) *harmlessness; innocence.*
- Innotesco, -notescere, -notui, intr. inc. (in & notesco,) *to become known; to be known.*
- Innoxius, a, um, adj. comp. (in & noxius,) *harmless.*
- Innumerabilis, e, adj. (in & numerabilis,) *innumerable.*
- Innumerus, a, um, adj. (in & numerus,) *without number.*
- Inopia, æ, f. (inops,) *want; scarcity.*
- Inopus, i, m. *a fountain or river of Delos, near which Apollo and Diana were said to have been born.*
- Inprimis, and in primis, adv. *same as imprimis.*
- Inquam, or Inquio, def. *I say; § 84, 2.*
- Inquinô, âre, âvi, âtum, tr. *to pollute; to stain; to soil.*
- Inquiro, -quirere, -quisivi, -quisitum, tr. (in & quæro,) *to seek for; to inquire; to investigate.*
- Insania, æ, f. (insanus,) *madness.*
- Insanio, ire, ivi, itum, intr. (insanus,) *to be mad.*
- Inscribo, -scribere, -scripsi, -scriptum, tr. (in & scribo,) *to write upon; to inscribe.*
- Inscriptus, a, um, part.
- Insectum, i, n. (insēco,) *an insect.*
- Insēquens, tis, part. *succeeding; subsequent; following; from*
- Insēquor, -sequi, -secutus sum, tr. dep. (in & sequor,) *to follow after; to follow.*
- Insidens, tis, part. *from*
- Insideo, -sidere, -sēdi, -sessum, intr. (in & sedeo,) *to sit upon.*

- Insidiæ, ārum, f. pl. (insideo,) *an ambush; ambuscade; treachery; deceit: per insidias, treacherously.*
- Insidians, tis, part. from
- Insidior, āri, ātus sum, tr. dep. (insidiæ,) *to lie in wait; to lie in ambush; to deceive.*
- Insigne, is, n. *a mark; a token; an ensign; from*
- Insignis, e, adj. comp. (in & signum,) *distinguished (by some mark;) eminent.*
- Insisto, -sistere, -stiti, -stitum, intr. (in & sisto,) *to stand upon; to insist.*
- Insolabiliter, adv. (in & solor,) *inconsolably.*
- Insolens, tis, adj. (in & solens,) (ior, issimus,) *not usual; insolent; haughty;*
- Insolenter, adv. (insolens,) (iūs, issimè,) *haughtily; insolently.*
- Inspectans, tis, part. from
- Inspecto, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. freq. (in & specto,) *to look upon; to inspect.*
- Instatūrus, a, um, part. (insto,)
- Instituto, -stituere, -stitui, -stitutum, tr. (in & statuo,) *to set, or put into; to appoint; to resolve; to make; to order.*
- Institutum, i, n. *an institution; a doctrine; from*
- Institutus, a, um, part. (instituto.)
- Insto, -stare, stiti, intr. (in & sto,) *to stand near to; to urge; to persist; to ha-*
- rass; to pursue closely; to beg earnestly.*
- Instrumentum, i, n. (instruo,) *an instrument; utensil; implement.*
- Instruo, -struere, -struxi, -structum, tr. (in & struo,) *to put together, or in order; to arrange; to prepare; to supply with; to furnish.*
- Insūbres, um, m. pl. *a people living north of the Po, in Cisalpine Gaul.*
- Insuesco, -suecere, -suevi, -suetum, intr. inc. (in & suesco,) *to grow accustomed.*
- Insūla, æ, f. *an island.*
- Insuper, adv. (in & super,) *moreover.*
- Intēger, gra, grum, adj. (in & tago, whence tango,) (rior, erimus,) *not touched; whole; entire; unhurt; just; uncorrupted.*
- Intēgo, -tegere, -texi, -tectum, tr. (in & tego,) *to cover.*
- Integritas, ātis, f. (intēger,) *integrity; probity; honesty.*
- Intellectus, a, um, part. from
- Intelligo, -ligere, -lexi, -lectum, tr. (inter & lego,) *to choose between; hence, to understand; to perceive; to discern; to know; to learn.*
- Inter, prep. *between; among: inter se, mutually: occurrentes inter se, meeting each other.*
- Intercipio, -cipere, -cēpi, -ceptum, tr. (inter & capio,) *to seize by surprise; to inter-*

- cept; to usurp; to take away fraudulently.*
- Interdico, -dicĕre, -dixi, -dictum, tr. (inter & dico,) *to interpose a command; to forbid; to prohibit;*
- Interdictus, a, um, part.
- Interdiu, adv. (inter & diu,) *by day; in the day-time.*
- Interdum, adv. (inter & dum,) *sometimes.*
- Interea, adv. (inter & ea,) *in the mean time.*
- Interemptus, a, um, part. (interĭmo.)
- Intereo, ĭre, ĭi, ĭtum, intr. irr. (inter & eo, § 83, 3,) *to perish.*
- Intĕrest, imp. (intersum,) *it concerns: mea, it concerns me.*
- Interfector, ōris, m. *a murderer; a slayer; a destroyer.*
- Interfectus, a, um, part. *killed.*
- Interficio, -ficĕre, -fĕci, -fectum, tr. (inter & facio,) *to destroy; to kill; to slay.*
- Intĕrim, adv. (inter & im, the old acc. of is,) *in the mean time.*
- Interĭmo, -imĕre, -ĕmi, -emptum, tr. (inter & emo,) *to take from the midst; to kill; to put to death; to slay.*
- Interior, us, adj. (sup. intĭmus, § 26, 2,) *inner; the interior.*
- Interiùs, adv. (intro,) *farther in the interior.*
- Interjectus, a, um, part. *cast between: anno interjecto, a year having intervened; a year after; from*
- Interjicio, -jicĕre, -jĕci, -jectum, tr. (inter & jacio,) *to throw between.*
- Internecio, ōnis, f. (internĕco,) *ruin; destruction: ad interneciōnem, with a general massacre.*
- Internodium, i, n. (inter & nodus,) *the space between two knots; a joint.*
- Internus, a, um, adj. *internal; mare internum, the Mediterranean sea.*
- Interpres, ĕtis, c. *an interpreter.*
- Interregnum, i, n. (inter & regnum,) *an interregnum; a vacancy of the throne.*
- Interrŏgo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (inter & rogo,) *to ask.*
- Intersum, esse, fui, intr. irr. (inter & sum,) *to be present at, between, with, or among.*
- Intervallum, i, n. (inter & val-lus,) *an interval; a space; a distance.*
- Interveniens, tis, part. from
- Intervenio, venĭre, vĕni, ventum, intr. (inter & venio,) *to come between; to intervene.*
- Intexo, ĕre, ui, tum, tr. (in & texo,) *to interweave.*
- Intĭmus, a, um, adj. sup. (intĕrus, interior, § 26, 2,) *innermost; inmost; intimate; familiar; much beloved.*
- Intra, prep. *within:—adv. inward.*
- Intrepidus, a, um, adj. (in & trepidus,) *fearless; intrepid.*

- Intro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (intro, & eo,) *to enter.*
- Introdūco, -ducēre, -duxi, -ductum, tr. (intro & duco,) *to lead in; to introduce.*
- Introitus, ūs, m. (introeo,) *an entrance.*
- Intuens, tis, part. from
- Intueor, ēri, itus sum, tr. dep. (in & tueor,) *to look upon; to consider; to behold; to gaze at.*
- Intus, adv. *within.*
- Inusitātus, a, um, adj. comp. (in & usitātus,) *unaccustomed; unusual; extraordinary.*
- Inutilis, e, adj. comp. (in & utilis,) *useless.*
- Invādo, -vadēre, -vāsi, vāsum, tr. (in & vado,) *to invade; to attack; to assail.*
- Invenio, -venīre, vēni, -ventum, tr. (in & venio,) *to come to, or upon; to find; to get; to procure; to obtain; to invent; to discover.*
- Inventus, a, um, part.
- Investigo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (in & vestigo,) *to trace or find out; to investigate; to discover.*
- Invicem, adv. (in & vicis,) *mutually; in turn: se invicem occidērunt, they slew one another.*
- Invictus, a, um, part. (in & victus,) *unconquerable; impenetrable; invulnerable.*
- Invidia, æ, f. (invidus,) *envy; hatred.*
- Invisus, a, um, adj. (invideo,) *envied; hated; hateful; obnoxious: plebi, unpopular.*
- Invitātus, a, um, part. *invited, entertained:—subs. a guest.*
- Invito, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. *to invite.*
- Invius, a, um, adj. (in & via,) *impassible; inaccessible; impenetrable.*
- Invoco, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (in & voco,) *to call upon; to invoke.*
- Iōnes, um, m. pl. *Ionians; the inhabitants of Ionia.*
- Ionia, æ, f. *Ionia; a country on the western coast of Asia Minor.*
- Ionius, a, um, adj. *of Ionia; Ionian: mare, that part of the Mediterranean which lies between Greece and the south of Italy.*
- Iphicrātes, is, m. *an Athenian general.*
- Iphigenīa, æ, f. *the daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, and priestess of Diana.*
- Ipsē, a, um, pro. § 32, *he himself; she herself; itself; or simply he; she; it: et ipse, he also; before a verb of the first or second person, I; thou: ego ipse, I myself: tu ipse, thou thyself, &c.*
- Ira, æ, f. *anger; rage.*
- Irascor, irasci, intr. dep. *to be angry.*
- Irātus, a, um, adj. *angry.*
- Ire. See Eo.

- Irreparabilis, e, adj. comp. (in & reparabilis,) *irreparable; irrecoverable.*
- Irretio, ire, ivi, itum, tr. (in & rete,) *to enclose in a net; to entangle; to ensnare.*
- Irridens, tis, part. from
- Irrideo, dēre, si, sum, tr. (in & rideo,) *to laugh at; to deride.*
- Irrigo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (in & rigo,) *to water; to bedew; to moisten.*
- Irrīto, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (hirrio, *to snarl like a dog;*) *to irritate; to provoke; to incite.*
- Irruens, tis, part. from
- Irruo, uēre, ui, (in & ruo,) intr. *to rush in, into, or upon; to rush; to attack.*
- Is, ea, id. pro. § 31, *this; he; she; it*: in eo esse, i. e. in eo statu, *to be in that state; to be upon the point.*
- Issus, i, f. *a maritime city of Cilicia.*
- Issicus, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Issus.*
- Isocrātes, is, m. *a celebrated Athenian orator.*
- Iste, a, ud, pro. § 31, *that; that person or thing; he; she, it.* (The demonstrative of the second person, and used to indicate a thing near, relating to, or spoken of, by the person addressed. § 28. Obs. 3, 3d.)
- Ister, tri, m. *the name of the Danube, after it enters Illyricum.*
- Isthmicus, a, um, adj. *Isthmian; belonging to the Isthmus of Corinth: ludi, games celebrated at that place.*
- Isthmus, i, m. *an isthmus.*
- Ita, adv. (is,) *so; in such a manner; even so; thus.*
- Italia, æ, f. *Italy.*
- Itālus, a, um, adj. *Italian.*
- Itāli, subs. *the Italians.*
- Italicus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Italy; Italian.*
- Itaque, adv. (ita & que,) *and so; therefore.*
- Iter, itinēris, n. (eo,) *a journey; a road; a march.*
- Itērum, adv. (iter,) *again; once more; a second time.*
- Ithāca, æ, f. *a rocky island in the Ionian sea, with a city of the same name.*
- Itīdem, adv. (ita & idem,) *in like manner; likewise; also.*
- Itūrus, a, um, part. (eo.)
- Ivi. See Eo.

J.

- Jacens, tis, part. from
- Jaceo, ēre, ui, intr. *to lie; to be situated.*
- Jacio, jacere, jēci, jactum, tr. *to throw; to cast; to fling; to hurl.*
- Jacto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. (jacio,) *to throw often; to toss; to agitate.*
- Jactus, a, um, part. (jacio,) *cast; thrown.*
- Jacūlor, āri, ātus sum, tr. dep.

- (jaculum, from jacio,) *to hurl, to dart; to shoot.*
- Jam, adv. (a stronger term than nunc,) *now; already; presently; even: jam nunc, even now: jam tum, even then: jam inde, ever since: jam primum, in the first place.*
- Jamdūdum, adv. (jam & dudum, lately;) *long ago.*
- Janiculum, i, n. *one of the seven hills of Rome.*
- Jason, ōnis, m. *the son of Æson, king of Thessaly, and leader of the Argonauts; also, an inhabitant of Lycia.*
- Jejunus, a, um, adj. comp. *fasting; hungry.*
- Jovis. See Jupiter.
- Juba, æ, f. *the mane.*
- Jubeo, jubere, jussi, jussum, tr. *to command; to bid; to order; to direct.*
- Jucundus, a, um, adj. comp. (jocus,) *agreeable; delightful; pleasant; sweet.*
- Judæa, æ, f. *Judea.*
- Judæus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Judea:—subs. a Jew.*
- Judex, icis, c. (judico,) *a judge.*
- Judicium, i, n. (judex,) *a judgment; decision.*
- Judico, are, avi, atum, tr. (jus & dico,) *to judge; to deem; to determine; to decide.*
- Jugërum, i, n. § 18, 7, (the quantity ploughed by a yoke of oxen in one day;) *an acre of land.*
- Jugum, i, n. (jungo,) *a yoke; a ridge or chain of mountains; in war, an instrument consisting of two spears placed erect, and a third laid transversely upon them.*
- Jugurtha, æ, m. *a king of Numidia.*
- Julius, i, m. *a name of Cæsar, who belonged to the gens Julia.*
- Junctus, a, um, part. (jungo.)
- Junior, adj. (comparative from juvenis,) *younger; § 26, 6.*
- Junius, i, m. *the name of a Roman tribe which included the family of Brutus.*
- Jungo, jungere, junxi, junctum, tr. *to unite; to connect; to join: curru, to put in; to harness to.*
- Juno, ōnis, f. *the daughter of Saturn and wife of Jupiter.*
- Jupiter, Jovis, m. § 15, 12, *the son of Saturn and king of the gods.*
- Jurgiōsus, a, um, adj. (jurgium,) *quarrelsome; brawling.*
- Juro, are, avi, atum, tr. *to swear; from*
- Jus, juris, n. *right; justice; natural law: jus civitatis, the freedom of the city; citizenship: jure, with reason; rightly; deservedly.*

- Jussi. See Jubeo.
 Jussus, a, um, part. (jubeo.)
 Jussu, abl. m. (jubeo,) a *command*.
 Justitia, æ, f. *justice*; from
 Justus, a, um, adj. comp. (jus,)
*just; right; full; regular;
 ordinary; exact*.
 Juvenca, æ, f. (f. of juvencus,
 i. e. juvenicus, fr. juvenis,)
a cow; a heifer.
 Juvenicus, i, m. *a Roman
 general, conquered by An-
 driscus*.
 Juvēnis, adj. junior, § 26, 6,)
 (fr. juvo,) *young; youth-
 ful*.
 Juvēnis, is, c. *a young man
 or woman; a youth*; hence,
 Juventus, ūtis, f. *youth*.
 Juvo, juvāre, juvi, jutum, tr.
to help; to assist.
 Juxta, prep. (jungo,) *near;
 hard by*:—adv. *alike;
 even; equally*.

L.

- L., *an abbreviation of Lucius*.
 Labor, & Labos, ōris, m. *la-
 bor; toil*.
 Labor, labi, lapsus, intr. dep.
*to fall; to glide; to glide
 away; to flow on*.
 Laboriōsus, a, um, adj. comp.
 (labor,) *laborious*.
 Labōro, āre, āvi, ātum, intr.
*to work or labor; to suffer
 with; to be distressed*.
 Labyrinthus, i, m. *a labyrinth*.
 Lac, lactis, n. *milk*.
 Lacedæmon, ōnis, f. *Lacedæ-
 mon, or Sparta, the capitol
 of Laconia*.
 Lacedæmonius, a, um, adj.
*belonging to Lacedæmon;
 Lacedæmonian; Spartan*.
 Lacerātus, a, um, part. from
 Lacēro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr.
 (lacer, *mangled*;) *to tear
 in pieces*.
 Laccessitus, a, um, part. from
 Laccio, ēre, ivi, itum, tr.
 (lacio,) *to provoke; to stir
 up; to disturb; to trouble*.
 Lacrŷma, æ, f. *a tear*.
 Lacus, ūs, m. *a lake*.
 Laconicus, a, um, adj. *Lacon-
 ic; Spartan; Lacedæmonian*.
 Lædo, lædēre, læsi, læsum,
 tr. *to injure; to hurt*.
 Lætātus, a, um, part. lætor.)
 Lætitia, æ, f. (lætus,) *joy*.
 Lætor, āri, ātus sum, intr.
 dep. *to rejoice; to be glad;
 to be delighted with*.
 Lætus, a, um, adj. (ior, issi-
 mus,) *glad; joyful; full of
 joy; fortunate; prosperous;
 fruitful; abundant*.
 Lævīnus, i, m. *the name of a
 Roman family; (P. Vale-
 rius,) a Roman consul*.
 Lævor, ōris, m. (lævis or le-
 vis,) *smoothness*.
 Lagus, i, m. *a Macedonian,
 who adopted as his son that
 Ptolemy who afterwards
 became king of Egypt*.
 Lana, æ, f. *wool*.
 Lanātus, a, um, adj. *bearing
 wool; woolly*.

- Laniatus, a, um, part. from Laniō, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. *to tear in pieces.*
- Lapidīna, æ, f. (lapis & cædo,) *a quarry.*
- Lapideus, a, um, adj. *stony; from*
- Lapis, ĩdis, m. *a stone.*
- Lapsus, a, um, part. (labor.)
- Laqueus, i, m. *a noose; a snare.*
- Largitio, ōnis, f. (largior, from largus,) *a present.*
- Latè, adv. (iūs, issīmè,) *wide-ly; extensively; from latus.*
- Latebra, æ, f. (lateo,) *a lurking-place; a hiding-place; a retreat.*
- Latens, tis, part. from
- Lateo, ěre, uĩ, intr. *to be hidden; to be concealed; to be unknown.*
- Later, ěris, m. *a brick.*
- Latercūlus, i, m. dim. (later,) *a little brick; a brick.*
- Latīnus, i, m. *an ancient king of the Laurentes, a people of Italy.*
- Latīnus, a, um, adj. *Latin; of Latium: Latīni, subs. the Latins.*
- Latitūdo, ĩnis, f, latus, *breadth.*
- Latium, i, n. *Latium.*
- Latmus, i, m. *a mountain in Caria, near the borders of Ionia.*
- Latōna, æ, f. *the daughter of the giant Cæus, and mother of Apollo and Diana.*
- Latro āre, āvi, ātum, intr & tr. *to bark; to bark at.*
- Latro, ōnis, m. properly, *a mercenary soldier; commonly, a robber.*
- Latrocinium, i, n. (latrocinor,) *robbery; piracy.*
- Latūrus, a, um, part. (fero.)
- Latus, a, um, adj. (ior, issīmus,) *broad; wide.*
- Latus, ěris, n. *a side.*
- Laudātus, a, um, part. from
- Laudo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. *to praise; to extol; to commend.*
- Laurentia, æ, f. See Acca.
- Laus, dis, f. *praise; glory; honor; fame; repute; estimation; value.*
- Lautè, adv. iūs, issīmè, (lautus, fr. lavo,) *sumptuously; magnificently.*
- Lavinia, æ, f. *the daughter of Latīnus, and the second wife of Ænēas.*
- Lavinium, i, n. *a city in Italy, built by Ænēas.*
- Lavo, lavāre, & lavēre, lavi, lotum, lautum, & lavātum, tr. *to wash; to bathe.*
- Leæna, æ, f. *a lioness.*
- Leander, & Leandrus, dri, m, *a youth of Abydos, distinguished for his attachment to Hero.*
- Lebes, ětis, m. *a kettle; a caldron.*
- Lectus, a, um, part. (lego,) *read; chosen.*
- Leda, æ, f. *the wife of Tyndarus, king of Sparta, and the mother of Helēna.*
- Legatio, ōnis, f. (lego, āre,) *an embassy.*

- Legātus, i, m. (lego, āre,) *a deputy; a lieutenant; an ambassador.*
- Legio, ōnis, f. (lego, ěre,) *a legion; ten cohorts of soldiers.*
- Legislātor, ōris, m. (lex & fero,) *a legislator; a law giver.*
- Lego, legĕre, legi, lectum, tr. *to gather; to collect; to choose; to read.*
- Lemānus, i, m. *the name of a lake in Gaul, bordering upon the country of the Helvetii, now the lake of Geneva.*
- Leo, ōnis, m. *a lion.*
- Leonidas, æ, m. *a brave king of Sparta, who fell in the battle of Thermopylæ.*
- Leontīnus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Leontini, a city and a people of the same name, on the eastern coast of Sicily.*
- Lepidus, i, m. *the name of an illustrious family of the Æmilian clan.*
- Lepus, ōris, m. *a hare.*
- Letālis, e, adj. *fatal; deadly; from*
- Letum, and lethum, i, n. *death.*
- Levis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *light; trivial; inconsiderable; smooth; hence,*
- Levitas, ātis, f. *lightness.*
- Levo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (levi,) *to make light; to ease; to relieve; to lighten; to alleviate.*
- Lex, gis, f. (lego,) *statute or written law; a law; a condition. Legem ferre, or rogāre, to propose a law. See jus.*
- Libens, tis, part. (libet,) *willing.*
- Libenter, adv. (iūs, issimè, fr. libens,) *willingly.*
- Libet, or Lubet, libuit, imp. *it pleases.*
- Liber, libĕra, libĕrum, adj. *free; (liberior, liberrimus.)*
- Liber, libri, m. *the inner bark of a tree; a writing on bark; a leaf; a book.*
- Liberaliter, adv. (liberalis,) *liberally; kindly.*
- Liberātus, a, um, part. (libĕro,) *liberated; set at liberty.*
- Libĕrè, adv. iūs, rīmè, (liber,) *freely; without restraint.*
- Libĕri, ōrum, m. pl. (liber,) *persons free born; children.*
- Libĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. *to free; to liberate; to deliver.*
- Libertas, ātis, f. (liber,) *liberty.*
- Libya, æ, f. properly *Libya, a kingdom of Africa, lying west of Egypt; sometimes it comprehends the whole of Africa.*
- Licinius, i, m. *a name common among the Romans.*
- Licet, uit, itum est, imp. § 85, 4. *it is lawful; it is permitted: tibi, you may: one may.*
- Licĕt, conj. *although.*
- Lienōsus, a, um, adj. (lien, the spleen,) *splenetic.*
- Ligneus, a, um, adj. *wooden.* fr.
- Lignum, i, n. *wood; a log of wood; timber: ligna, pieces of wood; sticks.*
- Ligo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. *to bind.*

- Liguria, æ, f. *Liguria*, a country in the west of Italy.
- Ligus, ūris, m. a *Ligurian*.
- Ligusticus, a, um, adj. *Ligurian*: mare, the gulf of Genoa.
- Lilybæum, i, n. a promontory on the western coast of Sicily.
- Limpidus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (lympa or limpa,) transparent; limpid; clear.
- Limus, i, m. mud; clay.
- Lingua, æ, f. (lingo,) the tongue; a language.
- Linum, i, n. flax; linen.
- Liquidus, a, um, adj. (liqueo, to melt;) (ior, issimus,) liquid; clear; pure; limpid.
- Lis, litis, f. a strife; a contention; a controversy.
- Littëra, or Litëra, æ, f. (lino,) a letter of the alphabet: (pl.) letters; literature; learning; a letter; an epistle; hence,
- Litterarius, a, um, adj. belonging to letters; literary.
- Littus, or Litus, ōris, n. the shore.
- Loco, ãre, ãvi, ãtum, tr. to place, set, dispose, or arrange; to give or dispose of in marriage; from
- Locus, i, m. in sing.; loci & loca, m. & n. in pl. a place.
- Locusta, æ, f. a locust.
- Longè, adv. (iùs, issimè,) (longus,) far; far off.
- Longinquus, a, um, adj. (comp. ior,) far; distant; long; foreign.
- Longitūdo, ūnis, f. length; from
- Longus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) long; applied both to time and space; lasting.
- Locūtus, a, um, part. (loquor,) having spoken.
- Locutūrus, a, um, part. about to speak; from
- Loquor, loqui, locūtus sum, intr. dep. to speak; to converse.
- Lorica, æ, f. a coat of mail; corselet; breast-plate; cuirass; (anciently made of thongs;) from
- Lorum, i, n. a thong.
- Lubens, tis, part. (lubet.)
- Lubenter, adv. (iùs, issimè.) See Libenter.
- Lubet. See Libet.
- Lubīdo, or Libīdo, ūnis, f. lust; desire.
- Lubricus, a, um, adj. (labor,) to slip; slippery.
- Luceo, lucēre, luxi, intr. to shine.
- Lucius, i, m. a Roman prænomen.
- Lucretia, æ, f. a Roman matron, the wife of Collatīnus.
- Lucretius, i, m. the father of Lucretia.
- Luctus, ūs, m. (lugeo,) mourning; sorrow.
- Lucullus, i, m. a Roman celebrated for his luxury, his patronage of learned men, and his military talents.

- Lucus, i, m. *a wood, consecrated to some deity; a grove.*
- Ludo, ludĕre, lusi, lusum, tr. *to play; to be in sport; to deceive; from*
- Ludus, i, m. *a game; a play; a place of exercise; a school; gladiatorius, a school for gladiators.*
- Lugeo, lugĕre, luxi, intr. *to mourn: to lament.*
- Lumen, ĩnis, n. (luceo,) *light; an eye.*
- Luna, æ, f. *the moon.*
- Lupa, æ, f. *a she-wolf.*
- Lupus, i, m. *a wolf.*
- Luscinia, æ, f. *a nightingale.*
- Lusitania, æ, f. *a part of Hispania, now Portugal.*
- Lustro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. *to purify; to appease; to expiate: exercitum, to review; to muster; from*
- Lustrum, i, n. (luo or lavo,) *purification; a sacrifice of purification offered at the conclusion of the census every five years; a period of five years; a place for bathing; hence the place where swine swallow; a den or lair of wild beasts.*
- Lusus, ũs, m. (ludo,) *a game; a play: per lusum, in sport; sportively.*
- Lutatus, i, m. *the name of a Roman tribe: C. Lutatius Catŭlus, a Roman consul in the Punic war.*
- Lutetia, æ, f. *a city of Gaul, now Paris.*
- Lutum, i, n. (luo,) *clay.*
- Lux, lucis, f. *light.*
- Luxuria, æ, f. (luxus, fr. luo,) *that which dissolves or loosens the energies of body and mind; hence luxury; excess; voluptuousness.*
- Lycius, a, um, adj. *Lycian; of Lycia, a country of Asia Minor.*
- Lycomĕdes, is, m. *a king of Scyros.*
- Lycurgus, i, m. *the Spartan law giver.*
- Lydia, æ, f. *a country of Asia Minor.*
- Lysander, dri, m. *a celebrated Lacedæmonian general.*
- Lysimāchus, i, m. *one of Alexander's generals, who was afterwards king of a part of Thrace.*

M.

- M., *an abbreviation of Marcus.*
- Macĕdo, ōnis, m. *a Macedonian.*
- Macedonia, æ, f. *a country of Europe, lying west of Thrace, and north of Thessaly and Epĭrus.*
- Macedonicus, a, um, adj. *of Macedonia, Macedonian: also, an agnōmen, or surname of Q. Metellus.*
- Macies, ĕi, f. (maceo,) *lean-ness; decay.*
- Macrobbii, ōrum, m. pl. *(a Greek word signifying long-lived;) a name given to certain tribes of Ethiopians,*

- who were distinguished for their longevity.*
- Mactātus, a, um, part. from Macto, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (magis aucto, from augeo,) *to increase with honors; to enrich; to honor with sacrifices; hence, to sacrifice; to slay.*
- Macūla. æ, f. *a spot; a stain.*
- Madeo, ēre, ui, intr. *to be moist; to be wet.*
- Mænādes, um, f. pl. *priestesses of Bacchus; bacchantes; bacchanals.*
- Mæōtis, īdis, adj. *Mæotian: palus Mæōtis, a lake or gulf, lying north of the Euxine, now called the sea of Azoph.*
- Magis, adv. (sup. maxīmè, § 89, III.) *more; rather; better.*
- Magister, tri, m. (magis,) *a teacher; a master: magister equitum, the commander of the cavalry, and the dictator's lieutenant; hence*
- Magistrātus, ūs, m. *a magistracy; a civil office; a magistrate.*
- Magnesia, æ, f. *a town of Ionia.*
- Magnifice, adv. (entiūs, entissimè,) (magnificus,) *magnificently; splendidly.*
- Magnificentia, æ, f, (id.) *magnificence; splendor; grandeur; from*
- Magnificus, a, um, adj. (entior, entissimus,) (magnus and facio,) *magnificent; splendid.*
- Magnitūdo, ĩnis, f. (magnus,) *greatness; magnitude; size; (applied chiefly to material objects.)*
- Magnopĕre, adv. *sometimes magno opere. (magnus & opus,) greatly; very; earnestly.*
- Magnus, a um, adj. (major, maximus, § 26,) *(the general term applied to greatness of every kind;) great; large.*
- Major, comp. (magnus,) *greater: the elder; hence,*
- Majōres, um, m. pl. *forefathers; ancestors.*
- Malè, adv. (pejūs, pessimè,) (malus,) *badly; ill; hurtfully.*
- Maledico, -dicĕre, -dixi, -dictum, tr. (malè & dico,) *to revile; to rail at; to abuse; to reproach.*
- Maledicus, a, um, adj. (entior, entissimus, § 26, 3,) *reviling; railing; scurrilous; abusive.*
- Maleficus, a, um, adj. (entior, entissimus,) § 26, 3,) (malè & facio,) *wicked; hurtful; mischievous; injurious:—subs. an evil doer.*
- Malo, malle, malui, tr. irr. (magis & volo,) § 83, 6, *to prefer; to be more willing; to wish.*
- Malum, i, n. *an apple.*
- Malum, i, n. (malus,) *evil;*

- misfortune; calamity; sufferings; evil deeds.*
- Malus, a, um, adj. (pejor, pessimus, § 26,) *bad; wicked: mali, bad men.*
- Mancinus, i, m. *a Roman consul who made a disgraceful peace with the Numantians.*
- Mando, mandere, mandi, mandum, tr. *to chew; to eat.*
- Mando, are, avi, atum, tr. (manui & do,) *to give into one's hand; hence to command; to intrust; to commit; to bid; to enjoin: mandare marmoribus, to engrave upon marble.*
- Mane, ind. n. *the morning; adv. early in the morning.*
- Maneo, ere, si, sum, intr. *to remain; to continue.*
- Manes, ium, m. pl. *the manes; ghosts or shades of the dead.*
- Manlius, i, m. *a Roman proper name.*
- Mano, are, avi, atum, intr. *to flow.*
- Mansuefacio, -facere, -feci, -factum, tr. (mansues & facio,) *to tame; to make tame.*
- Mansuefio, -fieri, factus sum, irr. § 83. Obs. 3, *to be made tame.*
- Mansuefactus, a, um, part.
- Mantinæa, æ, f. *a city of Arcadia.*
- Manubiæ, arum, f. pl. (manus,) *booty; spoils; plunder.*
- Manumissus, a, um, part. fr.
- Manumitto, -mittere, -misi, -missum, tr. (manus & mitto,) *to set free; at liberty. to free; to manumit.*
- Manus, us, f. *a hand; the trunk of an elephant; a band or body of soldiers.*
- Mapæle, is, n. *a hut or cottage of the Numidians.*
- Marcellus, i, m. *the name of a Roman family which produced many illustrious men.*
- Marcus, i, m. *a Roman prænomen.*
- Marcus, i, m. *a Roman name and cognomen or surname.*
- Mare, is, n. *the sea; (a general term: æquor, a level surface: pontus, the sea, so called from Pontus, an ancient god of the sea: pelægus, the deep sea.)*
- Margarita, æ, f. *a pearl.*
- Mariandyni, orum, m. pl. *a people of Bithynia.*
- Marinus, a, um, adj. (mare,) *marine; pertaining to the sea: aqua marina, seawater.*
- Maritimus, a, um, adj. (id.) *maritime; on the sea-coast: copiae, naval forces.*
- Maritus, i, m. (mas,) *a husband.*
- Marius, i, m. (C.) *a distinguished Roman general, who was seven times elected consul.*
- Marmor, oris, n. *marble.*
- Mars, tis, m. *the son of Jupiter and Juno, and god of war.*

- Marsi, ōrum, m. pl. *a people of Latium, upon the borders of lake Ticinus.*
- Marsyas, æ, m. *a celebrated Phrygian musician. also, a brother of Antigonus, the king of Macedonia.*
- Massa, æ, f. *a mass; a lump.*
- Massicus, a, um, adj. *Massic, of Massicus, a mountain in Campania, famous for its wine: vinum, Massic wine.*
- Massilia, æ, f. *a maritime town of Gallia Narbonensis, now Marseilles.*
- Mater, tris, f. *a mother; a matron; hence,*
- Materia, æ, f. *a material; matter; stuff; timber.*
- Matrimonium, i, n. (id.) *matrimony; marriage.*
- Matrona, æ, f. *a river of Gaul,*
- Matrona, æ, f. *a matron,*
- Maturesco, maturescere, maturui, intr. inc. *to ripen; to grow ripe; from*
- Matūrus, a, um, adj. (ior, rīmus or issīmus,) *ripe; mature; perfect.*
- Mauritania, æ, f. *a country in the western part of Africa, extending from Numidia to the Atlantic ocean.*
- Mausōlus, i, m. *a king of Caria.*
- Maxilla, æ, f. *a jaw; a jawbone.*
- Maximè, adv. (sup. of magis,) *most of all; especially; greatly.*
- Maxīmus, i, m. *a Roman surname: Qu. Fabius Maximus, a distinguished Roman general.*
- Maxīmus, a, um, adj. (sup. of magnus,) *greatest; eldest: maxīmus natu, oldest. See Natu.*
- Mecum, (me & cum.) *with me.*
- Medeor, ēri, intr. dep. *to cure; to heal.*
- Medicina, æ, f. (medicus,) *medicine.*
- Medico, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (id.) *to heal; to administer medicine; to medicate; to prepare medically; to embalm.*
- Medicus, i, m. *a physician.*
- Meditatus, a, um, part. *designed; practised; from*
- Meditor, āri, ātus sum, tr. dep. *to meditate; to reflect; to practise.*
- Mediomatrici, ōrum, m. pl. *a people of Belgic Gaul.*
- Medius, a, um, adj. *middle; the midst: medium, the middle.*
- Medūsa, æ, f. *one of the three Gorgons.*
- Megāra, æ, f. *the capital of Megaris.*
- Megarenses, ium, m. pl. *Megarensians; the inhabitants of Megāra.*
- Megāris, idis, f. *a small country of Greece.*
- Megasthēnes, is, m. *a Greek historian, whose works have been lost.*

- Mehercŭlè, adv. *by Hercules; truly; certainly.*
 Mel, lis, n. *honey.*
 Meleāgrus & -āger, gri, m. *a king of Calydonia.*
 Melior, us, adj. (comp. of bonus, § 26,) *better.*
 Meliūs, adv. (comp. of benè, § 89, III,) *better.*
 Membrāna, æ, f. *a thin skin; a membrane; parchment.*
 Membrum, i, n. *a limb; a member.*
 Memīni, def. pret. § 84, 2, *I remember; I relate.*
 Memor, ōris, adj. *mindful.*
 Memorābilis, e, adj. comp. (memor,) *memorable; remarkable; worthy of being mentioned.*
 Memoria, æ, f. (id.) *memory.*
 Memōro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. *to remember; to call to one's memory; to say; to mention.*
 Memphis, is, f. *a large city of Egypt.*
 Mendacium, i, n. *a falsehood; from*
 Mendax, ācis, adj. (mentior,) *false; lying.*
 Menelāus, i, m. *a king of Sparta, the son of Atreus, and husband of Helen.*
 Menenius, i, m. (Agrippa,) *a Roman, distinguished for his success in reconciling the plebeians to the patricians.*
 Mens, tis, f. *the mind; the understanding; (the rea-*
soning faculty as distinguished from animus, the seat of feelings and passions.) Animo et mente, with the whole soul.
 Mensis, is, m. *a month.*
 Mentio, ōnis, f. (memīni,) *a mention or a speaking of.*
 Mentior, iri, itus sum, tr. dep. *to lie; to assert falsely; to feign; to deceive.*
 Mercātor, ōris, m. (mercor,) *a merchant; a trader.*
 Mercatūra, æ, f. (id.) *merchandise; trade.*
 Mercātus, ūs, m. (id.) *a market; a mart; a fair; an emporium; a sale.*
 Merces, ēdis, f. (mereo,) *wages; a reward; a price.*
 Mercurius, i, m. *Mercury, the son of Jupiter and Maia. He was the messenger of the gods.*
 Mereo, ēre, ui, itum, intr. & tr. *to deserve; to gain; to acquire.*
 Mereor, ēri, itus sum, intr. & tr. dep. *to deserve; to earn.*
 Mergo, mergēre, mersi, mersum, tr. *to sink; to dip in, or under.*
 Meridiānus, a, um, adj. *southern; south; at noon-day; from*
 Meridies, iēi, m. (medius & dies,) *noon; mid-day; south.*
 Meritò, adv. *with reason; with good reason; deservedly.*
 Meritum, i, n. (mereo,) *merit, desert.*

Mersi. See Mergo.

Mersus, a, um, part. (mergo.)

Merula, æ, f. a blackbird.

Merx, cis, f. merchandise.

Messis, is, f. (meto,) the harvest; a reaping.

Meta, æ, f. (meto,-are,) a pillar in the form of a cone; a goal; a limit.

Metagonium, i, n. a promontory in the northern part of Africa.

Metallum, i, n. metal; a mine.

Metanira, æ, f. the wife of Cœleus, king of Eleusis.

Metellus, i, m. the name of an illustrious family at Rome.

Metior, metiri, mensus sum, tr. dep. to measure.

Metius, i, m. (Suffetius,) an Alban general, put to death by Tullus Hostilius.

Meto, metere, messui, messum, tr. to reap; to mow.

Metuo, metuere, metui, tr. & intr. to fear; from

Metus, ūs, m. fear.

Meus, a, um, pro. § 30; (ego,) my; mine.

Micipsa, æ, m. a king of Numidia.

Mico, are, ui, intr. to move quickly or with a quivering, tremulous motion, as the tongue of a serpent; to glance; to shine; to glitter. See dimico.

Midas, æ, m. a king of Phrygia, distinguished for his wealth.

Migro, are, avi, atum, intr. to remove; to migrate; to wander.

Mihi. See Ego.

Miles, itis, c. (mille, properly, one of a thousand;) a soldier; the soldiery.

Milētus, i, f. the capital of Ionia, near the borders of Caria.

Militia, æ, f. (miles,) war; military service.

Milīto, are, avi, atum, intr. (id.) to serve in war.

Mille, n. ind. (in sing.) a thousand: millia, um, pl.—mille, adj. ind. § 24, 5.

Milliarium, i, n. (mille sc. passuum, App. VI. 5,) a milestone; a mile, or 5000 feet: ad quintum milliarium urbis, to the fifth milestone of the city, i. e. within five miles of the city.

Miltiades, is, m. a celebrated Athenian general, who conquered the Persians.

Milvius, i, m. a kite.

Minæ, arum, f. pl. (mineo, to hang over;) projecting points; battlements; commonly, threats.

Minātus, a, um, part. (minor.)

Minerva, æ, f. the daughter of Jupiter, and goddess of war and wisdom.

Minimè, adv. (sup. of parum,) least; at least; not at all.

Minimus, a, um, adj. (sup. of parvus, § 26,) the least; the smallest.

- Ministerium, i, n. (minister,) *service; labor.*
- Minium, i, n. *red lead; vermilion.*
- Minor, āri, ātus sum, tr. dep. & intr. *to project; to reach upwards; to threaten; to menace.*
- Minor, ōris, adj. (comp. of parvus, § 26,) *less; smaller; weaker.*
- Minos, ōis, *a son of Europa, and king of Crete.*
- Minuo, minuēre, minui, minūtum, tr. (minus,) *to diminish.*
- Minūs, adv. (minor,) (comp. of parum,) *less: quò minūs, or quomīnūs, that—not.*
- Miracūlum, i, n. (miror,) *a miracle; a wonder.*
- Mirabilis, e, adj. (id.) *wonderful; astonishing.*
- Mirātus, a, um, part. (miror,) *wondering at.*
- Mirè, adv. (mirus,) *wonderfully; remarkably.*
- Miror, āri, ātus sum, tr. dep. *to wonder at; to admire; from*
- Mirus, a, um, adj. *wonderful; surprising.*
- Misceo, miscēre, miscui, mistum or mīxtum, tr. *to mingle; to mix.*
- Miser, ěra, ěrum, adj. (erior, errīmus,) *miserable; unhappy; wretched; sad.*
- Miserātus, a, um, part. (misēror.)
- Misereor, miserēri, miserītus, or misertus sum, tr. dep. (miser,) *to have compassion; to pity.*
- Misēret, miseruit, miserītum est, imp. (misereo, fr. miser,) *it pitieth: me misēret, I pity.*
- Misericordia, æ, f. (miserīcors from misereo & cor,) *pity; compassion.*
- Misēror, āri, ātus sum, tr. dep. (miser,) *to pity.*
- Misi. See Mitto.
- Mistus & mixtus, a, um, part. (misceo.)
- Mithridātes, is, m. *a celebrated king of Pontus.*
- Mithridatīcus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Mithridates; Mithridatic.*
- Mitis, e, adj. § 21, II., (ior issīmus,) *mild; meek; kind; humane.*
- Mitto, mittēre, misi, missum, tr. *to send; to throw; to bring forth; to produce: to afford: mittēre se in aquam, to plunge into the water.*
- Mixtus. See Mistus.
- Modīcus, a, um, adj. (modus,) *moderate; of moderate size; small.*
- Modius, i, m. *a measure; a half bushel. App. VI. 4.*
- Modò, adv. *now; only; but: modò—modò, sometimes—sometimes: conj. (for si modò or dummòdo,) provided that; if only.*
- Modus, i, m. *a measure;*

- (App. VI. 4,) *a manner; a way; degree; limit; moderation.*
- Mænia, um, n. pl. (munio,) *the walls of a city, furnished with towers and battlements for defence.*
- Mænus, i, m. *the Maine, a river of Germany, and a branch of the Rhine.*
- Mærens, tis, part. from
- Mæreo, mærēre, intr. *to be sad; to mourn.*
- Mæris, is, m. *a lake in Egypt.*
- Moles, is, f. *a mass; a bulk; a burden; a weight; a pile.*
- Molestus, a, um, adj. (moles,) (ior, issimus,) *irksome; severe; troublesome; oppressive; unwelcome.*
- Mollio, ire, īvi, itum, tr. *to soften; to moderate; from*
- Mollis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *soft; tender.*
- Molossi, ōrum, m. pl. *the Molossians, a people of Ep̄irus.*
- Momordi. *See Mordeo.*
- Monens, tis, part. from
- Moneo, ēre, ui, itum, tr. *to advise; to remind; to warn; to admonish: hence,*
- Monimentum or -umentum, i, n. (moneo,) *a monument; a memorial; a record; and*
- Monitor, ōris, m. *a monitor.*
- Mons, tis, m. *a mountain; a mount.*
- Monstro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (moneo,) *to show; point out.*
- Mora, æ, f. *delay.*
- Morbus, i, m. *a disease.*
- Mordax, ācis, adj. (comp.) *biting; sharp; snappish; from*
- Mordeo, mordēre, momordi, morsum, tr. *to bite.*
- Mores. *See Mos.*
- Moriens, tis, part. from
- Morior, mori & moriri, mortuus sum, intr. dep. § 82; *to die.*
- Moror, āri, ātus sum, intr. dep. *to delay; to tarry; to stay; to remain: nihil moror; I care not for; I value not.*
- Morōsus, a, um, adj. comp. (mos,) *morose; peevish; fretful.*
- Mors, tis, f. *death.*
- Morsus, ūs, m. (mordeo,) *bite; biting.*
- Mortālis, e, adj. (mors,) *mortal,*
- Mortuus, a, um, part. (morior,) *dead.*
- Mos, moris, m. *a manner; a way; a custom: more, after the manner of; like: mores, conduct; deportment; manners; customs.*
- Mossyni, ōrum, m. pl. *a people of Asia Minor, near the Euxine.*
- Motus, ūs, m. (moveo,) *motion: terræ motus, an earthquake.*
- Motus, a, um, part. from
- Moveo, movēre, movi, motum, tr. *to move; to stir; to excite.*
- Mox, adv. *soon; soon after; by and by.*
- Mucius, i. m. (Scævōla,) *a Roman, celebrated for his fortitude.*

- Muliebris, e, adj. *womanly; female; from*
 Mulier, ěris, f. *a woman.*
 Multitudo, ĩnis, f. (multus,) *a multitude.*
 Multo, or -cto, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (multa, or mulcta, fr. mulgeo,) *to punish by deprivation; to fine; to impose a fine; to sentence to pay a fine.*
 Multò, & Multùm, adv. *much: multò, by far.*
 Multus, a, um, adj. *much; many.*
 Munmius, i, m. *a Roman general.*
 Mundus, i, m. (mundus, neat, orderly,) *the world; the universe.*
 Muniendus, a, um, part. from
 Munio, ĩre, ĩvi, ĩtum, tr. *to build a wall or fortress; to fortify: viam, to open or prepare a road.*
 Munus, ěris, n. *an office; service; duty; a gift; a present; a favor; a reward for service; (distinguished from donum, a free gift.)*
 Murālis, e, adj. *pertaining to a wall: corōna, the mural crown, given to him who first mounted the wall of a besieged town; from*
 Murus, i, m. *a wall, a wall of a town, garden, or other enclosed place.*
 Mus, muris, m. *a mouse.*
 Musa, æ, f. *a muse; a song.*
 Musca, æ, f. *a fly.*
- Muscūlus, i, m. dim. (mus,) *a little mouse.*
 Musice, es, & Musica, æ, f. (musa,) *music; the art of music; hence,*
 Musicus, a, um, adj. *musical.*
 Muto, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (moveo,) *to change; to transform.*
 Mygdonia, æ, f. *a small country of Phrygia.*
 Myrmecides, is, m. *an ingenious artist of Milētus.*
 Myndius, i, m. *a Myndian; an inhabitant of Myndus.*
 Myndus, i, f. *a city in Caria, near Halicarnassus.*
 Mysia, æ, f. *a country of Asia Minor, having the Propontis on the north, and the Ægean sea on the west.*

N.

- Nabis, ĩdis, m. *a tyrant of Lacedæmon.*
 Næ, adv. *verily; truly.*
 Nactus, a, um, part. (nanciscor,) *having found.*
 Nam, conj. *for; but.*
 Nanciscor, nancisci, nactus sum, tr. dep. (nancio, not used,) *to get; to find; to meet with.*
 Narbonensis, e, adj. *Narbonensis Gallia, one of the four divisions of Gaul, in the south-eastern part, deriving its name from the city of Narbo, now Narbonne.*

- Naris, is, f. *the nostril.*
- Narro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. *to relate; to tell; to say.*
- Nascor, nasci, natus sum, intr. dep. *to be born; to grow; to be produced.*
- Nasīca, æ, m. *a surname of Publius Cornelius Scipio.*
- Nasus, i, m. *a nose.*
- Natālis, e, adj. (nascor,) *natal: dies natālis, a birth-day.*
- Natans, tis, part. from
- Nato, āre, āvi, ātum, intr. freq. (no,) *to swim; to float.*
- Natu, abl. sing. m. *by birth: natu minor, the younger: minimus, the youngest: major, the elder;: maximus, the oldest; § 26, 6.*
- Natūra, æ, f. (nascor,) *nature; creation; power; hence*
- Naturālis, e, adj. *natural.*
- Natus, a, um, part. (nascor,) *born: octoginta annos natus, born eighty years; i. e. eighty years old; hence,*
- Natus, i, m. *a son.*
- Naufragium, i, n. (navis & frango,) *a shipwreck.*
- Nauta, æ, and navita, æ, (navis,) m. *a sailor.*
- Navālis, e, adj. (navis,) *naval; belonging to ships.*
- Navigabilis, e, adj. (navīgo,) *navigable.*
- Navigatio, ōnis, f. (id.) *navigation, and*
- Navīgium, i, n. *a ship; a vessel; from*
- Navīgo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (navis & ago,) *to steer, navigate, or direct a ship; to navigate; to sail.: navigātur, imp. navigation is carried on; they sail.*
- Navis, is, f. *a ship.*
- Ne, conj. *not; lest; lest that; that—not: ne quidem, not even; § 121.*
- Ne, conj. enclitic: *whether; or; (In direct questions the translation is commonly omitted, † 56, 3d.)*
- Nec, conj. (ne & que,) *and not; but not; neither; nor.*
- Necessarius, a, um, adj. (necesse,) *necessary:—subs. a friend.*
- Necessitas, ātis, f. (id.) *necessity; duty.*
- Neco, āre, āvi, or ui, ātum, tr. *to kill; to destroy; to slay.*
- Nefas, n. ind. (ne & fas,) *impiety; wrong; wickedness.*
- Neglectus, a, um, part. from
- Neglīgo, -ligere, -lexi, -lectum, tr. (nec & lego,) *to neglect; not to care for; to disregard.*
- Nego, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (probably, ne & aio,) *to deny; to refuse: equal to dico ut non, to declare that not.*
- Negotium, i, n. (nec & otium,) *business; labor; pains; difficulty: facili or nullo negotio, with little, or no trouble; easily.*
- Nemo, īnis, c. (ne & homo,) *no one; no man.*

- Nemus, ōris, n. *a forest; a grove; (but not consecrated as lucus.)*
- Nepos, ōtis, m. *a grandson.*
- Neptūnus, i, m. *the god of the sea, son of Saturn and Ops.*
- Nequāquam, adv. (ne & quaquam,) *by no means.*
- Neque, conj. (ne & que,) *and —not; neither; nor.*
- Nequeo, ire, īvi, ītum, intr. irr. (ne & queo, § 83, 3,) *I cannot; I am not able.*
- Nequis, -qua, -quod or -quid, pro. (ne & quis,) § 35; *lest any one; that no one or no thing.*
- Nereis, idis, f. *a Nereid; a sea-nymph. The Nereids were the daughters of Nereus and Doris.*
- Nescio, ire, īvi, ītum, tr. (ne & scio,) *to be ignorant of; not to know; can not.*
- Nestus, i, m. *a river in the western part of Thrace.*
- Neuter, tra, trum, adj. (ne & uter,) *neither of the two; neither.*
- Nicomēdes, is, m. *a king of Bithynia.*
- Nidifīco, āre, āvi, ātum, intr. (nidus and facio,) *to build a nest.*
- Nidus, i, m. *a nest.*
- Niger, gra, grum, adj. (nigrior, nigerrimus,) *black.*
- Nihil, n. ind. or Nihilum, i, n. (ne & hilum,) *nothing: nihil habeo quod, I have no thing on account of which, i. e. I have no reason why.*
- Nihilominus, adv. (nihilominus, less by nothing;) *nevertheless.*
- Nilus, i, m. *the Nile; the largest river of Africa.*
- Nimius, a, um, adj. (nimis, too much;) *too great; excessive; immoderate.*
- Nimiūm, & Nimiō, adv. (id.) *too much.*
- Ninus, i, m. *a king of Assyria.*
- Niōbe, es, f. *the wife of Amphion, king of Thebes.*
- Nisi, adv. (ne & si,) *unless; except; if not.*
- Nisus, i, m. *a king of Megaris, and the father of Sylla.*
- Nitidus, a, um, adj. comp. (niteo,) *shining; bright; clear.*
- Nitor, ōris, m. (niteo,) *splendor; gloss; brilliancy.*
- Nitor, niti, nisus & nixus sum, dep. *to strive.*
- Nix, nivis, f. *snow.*
- No, nare, navi, natum, intr. *to swim.*
- Nobilis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) (nosco,) *known; noted; noble; celebrated; famous; of high rank; hence,*
- Nobilitas, ātis, f. *nobility; the nobility; the nobles; a noble spirit; nobleness.*
- Nobilīto, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (id.) *to ennoble; to make famous.*
- Noceo, ēre, ui, ītum, intr. *to injure; to harm.*

- Noctu, abl. sing. monoptot, *by night; in the night time.*
- Nocturnus, a, um, adj. (noctu,) *nightly; nocturnal.*
- Nodus, i, m. *a knot; a tumor.*
- Nola, æ, f. *a city of Campania.*
- Nolo, nolle, nolui, intr. irr. (non & volo, § 83, 5,) *to be unwilling; noli facere, do not: noli esse, be not; † 87.*
- Nomādes, um, m. pl. *a name given to those tribes who wander from place to place, with their flocks and herds, having no fixed residence.*
- Nomen, inis, n. *a name; fame.*
- Non, adv. *not.*
- Nonagesimus, a, um, adj. ord. *the ninetyeth.*
- Nonne, adv. (non and ne, *a negative interrogative, not? as, nonne fecit? has he not done it?*)
- Nonnihil, n. ind. (non nihil, *not nothing; i. e.) something.*
- Nonnisi, adv. (non & nisi,) *only; not; except.*
- Nonnullus, a, um, adj. (non & nullus,) *some.*
- Nonus, a, um, num. adj. *the ninth.*
- Nos. *See Ego.*
- Nosco, noscere, novi, notum, tr. *to know; to understand; to learn.*
- Noster, tra, trum, pro. *our; § 30.*
- Nota, æ, f. (nosco,) *a mark.*
- Notans, tis, part. from
- Noto, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (nota,) *to mark; to stigmatize; to observe.*
- Notus, a, um, part. (fr. nosco,) *known.*
- Novem, ind. num. adj. pl. *nine.*
- Novus, a, um, adj. (sup. issimus, § 26, 5,) *new; recent; fresh.*
- Nox, noctis, f. *night: de nocte, by night.*
- Noxius, a, um, adj. (noceo,) *hurtful; injurious.*
- Nubes, is, f. *a cloud.*
- Nubo, nubere, nupsi & nupta sum, nuptum, intr. *to cover with a veil; to marry; to be married; (used only of the wife.)*
- Nudatus, a, um, part. *laid open; stripped; deprived; from*
- Nudo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. *to make naked; to lay open; from*
- Nudus, a, um, adj. *naked; bare.*
- Nullus, a, um, gen. ius, adj. (non ullus,) *no; no one.*
- Num, interrog. adv. in *indirect questions, whether? in direct questions, commonly omitted. See Ne, and † 56, 3d.*
- Numa, æ, m. (Pompilius,) *the second king of Rome, and the successor of Romulus.*
- Numantia, æ, f. *a city of Spain, besieged by the Romans for twenty years.*

- Numantīni, ōrum, m. pl. *Nu-*
mantines; the people of Nu-
mantia.
- Numen, inis, n. (nuo,) *a deity;*
a god.
- Numēro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. *to*
count; to number; to reckon;
from
- Numērus, i, m. *a number.*
- Numīdæ, ārum, m. pl. *the Nu-*
midians.
- Numidia, æ, f. *a country of*
Africa.
- Numītor, ōris, m. *the father*
of Rhea Silvia, and grand-
father of Romulus and
Remus.
- Nummus, i, m. *money.*
- Nunc, adv. *now; nunc etiam,*
even now; still.
- Nuncūpo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr.
(nomen & capio,) *to name;*
to call.
- Nunquam, (ne & unquam,)
adv. *never.*
- Nuntiātus, a, um, part. from
Nuntio, or -cio, āre, āvi, ātum,
tr. (nuntius,) *to announce;*
to tell.
- Nuptiæ, ārum, f. pl. (nubo,)
nuptials; marriage; a wed-
ding.
- Nusquam, adv. (ne & us-
quam,) *no where; in no*
place.
- Nutriendus, a, um, part. *to be*
nourished.
- Nutrio, īre, īvi, ītum, tr. *to*
nourish.
- Nutrītus, a, um, part.
- Nutrix, īcis, f. (nutrio,) *a nurse.*
- Nympha, æ, f. *a nymph; a*
goddess presiding over foun-
tains, groves, or rivers, &c.
- O.
- O! int. *O! ah!*
- Ob, prep. *for; on account of;*
before.
- Obdormisco, -dormiscēre, -dor-
mīvi, intr. inc. (ob & dor-
misco,) *to fall asleep; to*
sleep.
- Obdūco, -ducēre, -duxi, -duc-
tum, tr. (ob & duco,) *to*
draw over; to cover over.
- Obductus, a, um, part. *spread*
over; covered over.
- Obedio, īre, īvi, ītum, intr.
(ob & audio,) *to give ear*
to; to obey; to comply with;
to be subject to.
- Obeo, īre, īvi & ii, ītum, tr. &
intr. (ob & eo,) *to go to; to*
discharge; to execute; to
die; (i. e. mortem or su-
premiū, diem obīre.)
- Oberro, āre, āvi, ātum, (ob &
erro,) *to wander; to wander*
about.
- Obītus, ūs, m. (obeo,) *death.*
- Objaceo, ēre, ui, ītum, intr.
(ob & jaceo,) *to lie against*
or before; to be opposite.
- Objectus, a, um, part. *thrown*
to or in the way; exposed.
- Objicio, -jicēre, -jēcī, -jectum,
tr. (ob & jacio,) *to throw*
before; to throw to; to give;
to object; to expose.
- Obligō, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (ob

- & ligo,) *to bind to; to oblige; to obligate.*
- Obliquè, adv. *indirectly; obliquely; from*
- Obliquus, a, um, adj. (ob & liquis,) *oblique; indirect; sidewise.*
- Oblitus, a, um, part. *forgetting; having forgotten; fr.*
- Obliviscor, oblivisci, oblītus sum, tr. dep. (ob & lino,) *to forget.*
- Obnoxius, a, um, adj. (ob & noxius,) *obnoxious; subject; exposed to; liable.*
- Obruo, -ruère, -rui, -rūtum, tr. (ob & ruo,) *to rush down headlong against; to overwhelm; to cover; to bury.*
- Obrūtus, a, um, part. *buried; covered; overwhelmed.*
- Obscūro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (obscurus,) *to obscure; to darken.*
- Obsēcro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (ob & sacro,) *to beseech; to conjure.*
- Obsēquor, sēqui, secūtus sum, intr. dep. (ob & sequor,) *to follow; to serve; to obey; to humor.*
- Observo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (ob & servo,) *to keep before the mind; to observe; to watch.*
- Obses, ĩdis, c. (obsideo,) *a hostage.*
- Obsessus. a, um, part. *besieged; from*
- Obsideo, -sidēre, -sēdi, -sesum, tr. (ob & sedeo,) *to sit before or opposite; hence, to besiege; to invest; to blockade, hence.*
- Obsidio, ōnis f. *a siege.*
- Obsidionālis, e, adj. *belonging to a siege; obsidional: corōna, a crown given to him who had raised a siege.*
- Obstetrix, ĩcis, f. *a midwife.*
- Obtestātus, a, um, part. from
- Obtestor, āri, ātus sum, tr. dep. (ob & testor,) *to call solemnly to witness; to conjure; to beseech; to entreat.*
- Obtineo, -tinēre, -tinui, -tentum, tr. (ob & teneo,) *to hold; to retain; to obtain: obtinet sententia, the opinion prevails.*
- Obtūlit. See Offĕro.
- Obviām, adv. (ob & viam,) *in the way; meeting; to meet: fio or eo obviām, I meet; I go to meet.*
- Occasio, ōnis, f. (ob & cado,) *an occasion; a good opportunity.*
- Occāsus, ūs, m. (id.) *the descent; the setting of the heavenly bodies; evening; the west.*
- Occīdens, tis, m. (id.) *the setting sun; evening; the west.*
- Occidentālis, e, adj. (id.) *western; occidental.*
- Occīdo, occidēre, occīdi, occīsum, tr. (ob & cædo,) *to beat; to kill; to slay; to put to death.*
- Occīdo, occidēre, occīdi, occā-

- sum, intr. (ob & cado,) *to fall; to fall down; to set.*
- Occisūrus, a, um, part. (occīdo.)
- Occisus, a, um, part. (occīdo.)
- Occēcātus, a, um, part. from
- Occæco, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (ob & cæco,) *to blind; to dazzle.*
- Occulto, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. freq. (occūlo,) *to conceal; to hide.*
- Occultor, āri, ātus sum, pass. *to be concealed; to hide one's self.*
- Occūpo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (ob & capio,) *to occupy; to seize upon; to take possession of before another.*
- Occurro,-currere,-curri & -curri,-cursum, intr. (ob & curro,) *to meet; to go to meet; to run to meet; to encounter.*
- Oceānus, i, m. *the ocean; the sea.*
- Octaviānus, i, m. (Cæsar,) *the nephew and adopted son of Julius Cæsar, called, after the battle of Actium, Augustus.*
- Octāvus, a, um, num. adj. (octo,) *eighth.*
- Octingenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. (octo & centum,) *eight hundred.*
- Octo, ind. num. adj. pl. *eight.*
- Octoginta, ind. num. adj. pl. (octo,) *eighty.*
- Ocūlus, i, m. *an eye.*
- Odi, odisse, def. pret. § 84. 1, Obs. 2, *to hate; to detest.*
- Odium, i, n. *hatred.*
- Odor, ōris, m. *a smell: pl odōres, odors; perfumes.*
- Odōror, āri, ātus sum, tr. dep. (odor,) *to smell.*
- Œneus, ei & eos, m. *a king of Calydon, and father of Meleāger and Dejanīra.*
- Œnomāus, i, m. *the name of a celebrated gladiator.*
- Œta, æ m. *a mountain in Thessaly, on the borders of Doris.*
- Offĕro, offerre, obtūli, oblātum, tr. irr. (ob & fero,) *to bring before; to offer; to present.*
- Officīna, æ, (opificīna, from opifex,) *a work-shop; an office.*
- Officio, -ficĕre, -fĕci, -fectum, tr. (ob & facio,) *to act in opposition; to stand in the way of; to injure; to hurt.*
- Officium, i, n. (i. e. opificium, fr. ops & facio,) *a kindness; duty; an obligation; politeness; civility; attention.*
- Olea, æ, f. *an olive-tree.*
- Oleum, i, n. *oil.*
- Olim, adv. *formerly; sometime.*
- Olor, ōris, m. *a swan.*
- Olus, ĕris, n. *herbs; pot herbs.*
- Olympia, æ, f. *a town and district of the Peloponnĕsus, upon the Alpheus.*
- Olympicus, a, um, adj. *Olym-*

- pic; pertaining to Olympia.*
- Olympius a, um, adj. *Olympian; pertaining to Olympus or to Olympia.*
- Olympus, i, m. *a high mountain between Thessaly and Macedon.*
- Omen, inis, n. *an omen; a sign.*
- Omnis, e, adj. *all; every; every one: omnes, all: omnia, all things: sine omni discordiâ, without any discord.*
- Onus, ëris, n. *a burden; a load.*
- Onustus, a, um, adj. comp. (onus,) *laden; full of.*
- Opëra, æ, f. (opus,) *labor; pains: dare opëram, to do one's endeavor; to devote one's self to.*
- Opëror, äri, ätus sum, intr. dep. (opëra,) *to labor; to work.*
- Opïmus, a, um, adj. (ops, is,) (ior, sup. *wanting; § 26, 6,*) *fat; rich; fruitful; dainty.*
- Oportet, ëre, uit, imp. *it behoves; it is meet, fit, or proper; it is a duty; we ought.*
- Oppïdum, i, n. *a walled town; a town.*
- Oppöno, -ponëre, -posui, -positum, tr. (ob & pono,) *to place opposite; to oppose; to set against.*
- Opportünus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (ob and portus, *with a harbor near, or opposite, hence,)* *seasonable; commodious; convenient; favorable.*
- Oppositus, a, um, part. *opposite; opposed.*
- Opprimo, -primëre, -pressi, -pressum, tr. (ob & premo,) *to press down, or against; to oppress; to overpower, to subdue.*
- Oppugnätus, a, um, part. from
- Oppugno, äre, ävi, ätum, tr. (ob & pugno,) *to fight against; to assault; to besiege; to attempt to take by force; to storm.*
- (Ops, nom., not in use, § 18, 12,) opis, gen. f. *aid; help; means; assistance: opes, pl. wealth; riches; resources; power.*
- Optimë, ad. (sup. of benë,) *very well; excellently; best.*
- Optimus, a, um, adj. (sup. of bonus,) (opto,) *most desirable; best; most worthy.*
- Optio, önis, f. *a choice; an option; from*
- Opto, äre, ävi, ätum, tr. *to desire.*
- Opulens, & opulentus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *rich; opulent; wealthy; fr. ops.*
- Opus, ëris, n. *a work; a labor;*
- Opus, subs. & adj. ind. *need.*
- Ora, æ, f. *a coast; a shore.*
- Ora, pl. *See Os.*
- Oraculum, i, n. (oro,) *an oracle; a response.*
- Orans, tis, part. (oro.)

- Oratio, ōnis, f. (oro,) *a discourse; an oration.*
- Orātor, ōris, m. (oro,) *an orator; an ambassador.*
- Orbātus, a, um, part. (orbo,) *bereaved or deprived of.*
- Orbēlus, i, m. *a mountain of Thrace or Macedonia.*
- Orbis, is, m. *an orb; a circle: in orbem jacere, to lie round in a circle: orbis, or orbis terrarum, the world.*
- Orbo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (orbus,) *to deprive; to bereave of.*
- Orcus, i, m. *Pluto, the god of the lower world; the infernal regions.*
- Ordīno, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. *to set in order; to arrange; to ordain.*
- Ordo, īnis, m. *order; arrangement; a row: ordīnes remōrum, banks of oars.*
- Oriens, tis, m. (orior,) sc. sol, *the place of sun-rising; the east; the morning.*
- Oriens, part. (orior.)
- Orientalis, e, adj. (id.) *eastern.*
- Orīgo, īnis, f. *source; origin: originem ducere, to derive one's origin; from*
- Orior, orīri, ortus sum, intr. dep. § 82, 8; *to arise; to begin; to appear.*
- Ornamentum, i, n. (orno,) *an ornament.*
- Ornātus, ūs, m. *an ornament; fr.*
- Orno, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. *to adorn; to deck; to furnish; to equip.*
- Oro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (os,) *to beg; to entreat.*
- Orōdes, is, m. *a king of Parthia, who took and destroyed Crassus.*
- Orpheus, eī & eos, m. *a celebrated poet and musician of Thrace; § 15, 13.*
- Ortus, a, um, part. (orior,) *having arisen; risen; born; begun.*
- Ortus, ūs, m. (id.) *a rising; east.*
- Os, oris, n. *the mouth; the face.*
- Os, ossis, n. *a bone.*
- Ossa, æ, m. *a high mountain in Thessaly.*
- Ostendo, -tendēre, -tendi, -tensum & -tentum, tr. (ob & tendo,) *to stretch or hold before; to show; to point out; to exhibit.*
- Ostia, æ, f. *a town, built by Ancus Marcius, at the mouth of the Tiber; from*
- Ostium, i, n. *a mouth of a river.*
- Ostrea, æ, f. ostrea, ōrum, pl. n. *an oyster.*
- Otium, i, n. *leisure; quiet; ease; idleness.*
- Otos, i, m. *a son of Neptune, or of Aloeus.*
- Ovis, is, f. *a sheep.*
- Ovum, i, n. *an egg.*

P

P. *an abbreviation of Publius.*
 Pabulum, i, n. (pasco,) *food for cattle; fodder.*

- Paciscor, pacisci, pactus sum, tr. & intr. (pango, to fix or settle; hence,) to make a compact; to form a treaty; to bargain; to agree.
- Pactōlus, i, m. a river of Lydia, famous for its golden sands.
- Pactum, i, n. (paciscor,) an agreement; a contract: quo pacto, in what manner; how.
- Pactus, a, um, part. (paciscor.)
- Padus, i, m. the largest river of Italy, now the Po.
- Pæne, (See Pene,) adv. almost.
- Palea, æ, f. chaff.
- Palma, æ, f. the palm of the hand; a palm-tree.
- Palpēbra, æ, f. (palpo) the eyelid: pl. the eyelashes.
- Palus, ūdis, f. a marsh; a swamp; a lake; hence,
- Paluster, palustris, palustre, adj. marshy.
- Pan, Panis, m. (Acc. Pana) the god of shepherds.
- Pando, pandēre, pandi, pan-sum and passum, tr. to open; to expand; to spread out.
- Panionium, i, n. a sacred place near mount Mycæle in Ionia.
- Panis, is, m. bread.
- Panthēra, æ, f. a panther.
- Papirius, i, m. the name of several Romans.
- Papȳrus, d. and Papȳrum, i, n. an Egyptian plant or reed, of which paper was made; the papyrus.
- Par, paris, adj. equal; even; suitable.
- Parātus, a, um, part. and adj. (ior, issimus,) (paro,) prepared; ready.
- Parcæ, ārum, f. pl. the Fates.
- Parco, parcēre, peperci or parsi, parsum, or parcitum, intr. to spare.
- Pardus, i, m. a male panther.
- Parens, tis, c. (pario,) a parent; father; mother; creator; author; inventor.
- Pareo, ēre, ui, intr. to come near; to be at hand; hence, to obey; to be subject to.
- Paries, ētis, m. a wall, (of a house.)
- Pario, parēre, pepēri, partum, tr. to bear; to bring forth; to cause; to produce; to obtain; to gain: ovum, to lay an egg.
- Paris, īdis or īdos, m. (§ 15, 13) a son of Priam, king of Troy, and brother of Hector.
- Parīter, adv. (par.) in like manner; equally; at the same time.
- Parnassus, i, m. a mountain of Phocis, whose two summits were sacred to Apollo and Bacchus, and upon which the Muses were fabled to reside.
- Paro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. to prepare; to provide; to procure; to obtain; to equip: parāre insidias, to lay plots against.
- Paropāmīsus, i, m. a ridge of

- mountains in the north of India.*
- Pars, tis, f. *a part; a share; a portion; a region; a party:* in utrâque parte, *on each side:* magnâ ex parte, *in a great measure; for the most part.*
- Parsimonia, æ, f. (parco,) *frugality.*
- Parthus, i, m. *an inhabitant of Parthia; a Parthian.*
- Particŭla, æ, f. dim. (pars,) *a particle; a small part.*
- Partiendus, a, um, part. (partior.)
- Partim, adv. (pars.) *partly; in part.*
- Partior, iri, itus sum, tr. dep. (pars.) *to divide; to share.*
- Partus, a, um, part. (pario.)
- Partus, ūs, m. (id.) *a birth; offspring.*
- Parum, adv. (minŭs, minimè, § 89, III.) *little; too little.*
- Parvŭlus, a, um, dim. adj. *small; very small; from*
- Parvus, a, um, adj. (minor, minimus, § 26,) *small or little; less; the least.*
- Pasco, pascere, pavi, pastum, tr. & intr. *to give food to; to feed; to graze.*
- Pascor, pasci, pastus sum, tr. & intr. dep. *to feed; to graze; to feed upon.*
- Passer, ěris, m. *a sparrow.*
- Passim, adv. (passus fr. pando,) *here and there; every where; in every direction.*
- Passŭrus, a, um, part. (patior.)
- Passus, a, um, part. (patior,) *having suffered.*
- Passus, a, um, part. (pando,) *stretched out; hung up; dried:* uva passa, *a raisin.*
- Passus, ūs, m. (id.) *a pace; a measure of 5 feet:* mille passuum, *a mile or 5000 feet.* App. VI. 5.
- Pastor, ōris, m. (pasco,) *a shepherd.*
- Patefacio, facere, fēci, factum, tr. (pateo & facio,) *to open; to disclose; to discover; to detect.*
- Patefio, fiēri, factus sum, pass. irr. § 83, Obs. 3, *to be laid open or discovered.*
- Patefactus, a, um, part. *opened; discovered.*
- Patens, tis, part. & adj. *lying open; open; clear; from*
- Pateo, ēre, ui, intr. *to be open; to stand open; to extend.*
- Pater, tris, m. *a father:* patres, *fathers; senators:* paterfamilias, patrisfamilias, § 18, 9, *the master of a family; a housekeeper:* hence,
- Paternus, a, um, adj. *paternal.*
- Patientia, æ, f. *patience; hardness; from*
- Patior, pati, passus sum, tr. dep. *to suffer; to endure; to let; to allow.*
- Patria, æ, f. (patrius, fr. pater,) *one's native country; one's birthplace.*
- Patrimonium, i, n. (pater,) *patrimony; inheritance.*

- Patrocinium, i, n. *patronage*; from
- Patrōnus, i, m. (pater,) a *patron*; *protector*.
- Patruēlis, is, c. (patruus,) a *cousin (by the father's side)*.
- Pauci, æ, a, adj. pl. (paucus sing. seldom used,) *few*; a *few*.
- Paulātim, adv. (paulus,) *gradually*; *little by little*.
- Paulò, or Paullò, adv. (id.) a *little*.
- Paulūlùm, adv. a *little*.
- Paullus, or Paulus, i, m. a *cognōmen or surname in the Æmilian tribe*.
- Pauper, ěris, adj. (ior, řimus,) *poor*; hence,
- Pauperies, ěi, f. *poverty*; and
- Paupertas, ātis, f. *poverty*; *indigence*.
- Paveo, pavēre, pavi, intr. *to fear*; *to be afraid*.
- Pavo, ōnis, c. a *peacock*.
- Pax, pacis, f. *peace*.
- Pecco, āre, āvi, ātum, intr. *to do wrong*; *to commit a fault*; *to sin*.
- Pecto, pectēre, pexi & pexui, pexum, tr. *to comb*; *to dress*.
- Pectus, ōris, n. *the breast*.
- Pecunia, æ, f. (pecus, the first coin in Rome being stamped with a sheep;) *money*; *a sum of money*.
- Pecus, ūdis, f. a *sheep*; a *beast*.
- Pecus, ōris, n. *cattle (of a large size)*; a *herd*; a *flock*.
- Pedes, ĩtis, c. (pes & eo,) *one who goes on foot*; a *foot-soldier*.
- Pelāgus, i, n. *the sea*.
- Peleus, i, m. a *king of Thessaly, the son of Æācus, and father of Achilles*.
- Pelias, æ, m. a *king of Thessaly, and son of Neptune*.
- Peligni, ōrum, m. pl. a *people of Italy, whose country lay between the Aternus and the Sagrus*.
- Pelion, i, n. a *lofty mountain in Thessaly*.
- Pellicio, -licēre, -lexi, -lectum, tr. (per & lacio,) *to allure*; *to entice*; *to invite*.
- Pellis, is, f. *the skin*.
- Pello, pellēre, pepūli, pulsum, tr. *to drive away*; *to banish*; *to expel*; *to dispossess*; *to beat*.
- Peloponnēsus, i, f. a *peninsula of Greece, now called the Morea*.
- Pelusium, i, n. a *town of Egypt*.
- Pendens, tis, part. *hanging*; *impending*.
- Pendeo, pendēre, pependi, pensum, intr. *to hang*.
- Pene, adv. *almost*; *nearly*.
- Penetrāle, is, n. *the inner part of a house*, fr. penetrālis fr.
- Penētro, āre, āvi, ātum, (penñtus,) tr. *to go within*; *to penetrate*; *to enter*.
- Penēus, i, m. *the principal river of Thessaly, flowing between Ossa and Olympus*.
- Peninsūla, æ, f. (pene & insūla,) a *peninsula*.

- Penna, æ, f. *a feather; a quill; a wing.*
- Pensilis, e, adj. (pendeo,) *hanging; pendent.*
- Penuria, æ, f. *want; scarcity.*
- Peperci. *See Parco.*
- Pepŭli. *See Pello.*
- Pepëri. *See Pario.*
- Per, prep. *by; through; for; during; along.*
- Pera, æ, f. *a wallet; a bag.*
- Perăgro, āre, āvi, ātum, intr. (per & ager,) *to travel through; to go through or over, (sc. the field or country.)*
- Percontor & -cunctor, āri, ātus sum, tr. dep. (per and conctor,) *to ask; to inquire.*
- Percunctātus, a, um, part. (percunctor.)
- Percussor, ōris, m. *one who wounds; a murderer; an assassin; from*
- Percutio, -cutēre, cussi, -cussum, tr. (per & quatio,) *to strike; to wound: secūri, to behead.*
- Perditē, adv. *very; vehemently; exceedingly; desperately; from*
- Perditus, a, um, part. & adj. (perdo,) *ruined; lost; undone; desperate.*
- Perdix, icis, f. *a partridge.*
- Perdo, -dēre, -dīdi, -dītum, tr. (per & do,) *to ruin; to lose; to destroy.*
- Perdūco, -ducēre, -duxi, -ductum, tr. (per & duco,) *to lead to, or through to.*
- Perductus, a, um, part *brought; led; conducted.*
- Perigrinatio, ōnis, f. *foreign travel; a residence in a foreign country; from*
- Peregrinus, a, um, adj. (peregrē and that from per & ager,) *foreign.*
- Perennis, e, adj. (per & annus,) *lasting through the year; continual; lasting; unceasing; everlasting; perennial.*
- Pereo, -ire, -ii, -ītum, intr. irr. (per & eo,) *to perish; to be slain; to be lost.*
- Perfidia, æ, f. *perfidy; from*
- Perfidus, a, um, adj. (per & fides,) *breaking faith; perfidious.*
- Pergamum, i, n., & -us, i, f., -a, ōrum, pl. n. *the citadel of Troy; also, a city of Mysia, situated upon the river Caicus, where parchment was first made, hence called Pergamēna.*
- Pergo, pergēre, perrexi, perrectum, intr. (per & rego,) *to go straight on; to advance; to continue.*
- Pericles, is, m. *an eminent orator and statesman of Athens.*
- Periculōsus, a, um, adj. (comp.) *full of danger; dangerous; perilous; hazardous; from*
- Pericūlum, & Periclum, i, n. (perior, obsol. whence experior, to try; hence,) *an experiment; a trial; danger; peril.*

- Peritūrus, a, um, part. (pereō.)
 Perītus, a, um, adj. (ior, issi-
 mus,) (perior,) *experienced;*
skilful.
- Permeo āre, āvi, ātum, intr.
 (per & meo.) *to go through;*
to flow through; to pene-
trate; to permeate.
- Permisco, -miscēre, -miscui
 -mistum & -mixtum, tr.
 (per & misceo,) *to mix*
thoroughly; to mingle.
- Permistus, a, um, part. *mixed;*
mingled; confused.
- Permīto, -mittēre, -mīsi, -mis-
 sum, tr. (per & mitto,) *to*
grant; to allow; to permit;
to commit; to intrust; to
give leave to; to grant.
- Permutatio, ōnis, f. *exchange;*
change; from
- Permūto. āre, āvi, ātum, tr.
 (per & muto,) *to change;*
to exchange.
- Pernicies, ēi, f. (pernēco,) *de-*
struction; extermination;
hence,
- Perniciōsus, a, um, adj. (ior,
 issimus,) *pernicious; hurt-*
ful.
- Perpendo, -pendēre, -pendi,
 -pensum, tr. (per & pendo,)
to weigh; to ponder; to con-
sider.
- Perpēram, adv. *wrong; amiss;*
rashly; unjustly; absurd-
ly; falsely.
- Perpetior, -pēti, -pessus sum,
 tr. dep. (per & patior,) *to*
endure; to bear; to suffer.
- Perpetuus, a, um, adj. (per-
 pes,) *perpetual; constant.*
- Perrexi. See Pergo.
- Persa, æ, m. *a Persian; an*
inhabitant of Persia.
- Persecūtus, a, um, part. from
 Persēquor, -sēqui, -secūtus
 sum, tr. dep. (per & se-
 quor,) *to follow closely; to*
pursue; to follow; to con-
tinue; to persevere in; to
persecute.
- Perseus, eī & eos, m. *the son*
of Jupiter and Danæ; al-
so, the last king of Mace-
don.
- Persicus, a, um, adj. *of Per-*
sia; Persian.
- Perspicio, -spicēre, -spexi,
 -spectum, tr. (per & spe-
 cio,) *to see through; to dis-*
cern; to become acquainted
with; to discover.
- Persuadeo, -saudēre, -suāsi,
 -suāsum, tr. (per & sua-
 deo,) *to persuade.*
- Perterreo, -terrēre, -terrui, -ter-
 ritum, tr. (per & terreo,) *to*
frighten greatly.
- Perterritus, a, um, part. *af-*
frighted; discouraged.
- Pertinaciter, adv. (iūs, issi-
 mē,) *obstinately; constant-*
ly; perseveringly; from
- Pertīnax, ācis, adj. (ior, issi-
 mus,) (per & tenax,) *obsti-*
nate; wilful.
- Pertineo, -tinēre, -tinui, intr.
 (per & teneo,) *to extend;*
to reach to.

- Pervenio, -venīre, -vēni, -ventum, intr. (per & venio,) to come to; to arrive at; to reach.
- Pervenītur, pass. imp. one comes; they come; we come, &c. † 67, Note.
- Pervius, a, um, adj. (per & via,) pervious; which may be passed through; passable.
- Pes, pedis, m. a foot.
- Pessum, adv. down; under foot; to the bottom: ire pessum, to sink.
- Pestilentia, æ, f. (pestilens, fr. pestis,) a pestilence; a plague.
- Petens, tis, part. (peto.)
- Petitio, ōnis, f. a petition; a canvassing or soliciting for an office; from
- Peto, ĕre, ĩvi, ĩtum, tr. to ask; to request; to attack; to assault; to go to; to seek; to go for; to bring.
- Petra, æ, f. the metropolis of Arabia Petræa.
- Petræa, æ, f. (Arabia,) Arabia Petræa, the northern part of Arabia, south of Palestine.
- Petulantia, æ, f. (petulans, forward, fr. peto,) petulance; insolence; mischievousness; wantonness.
- Phæax, ācis, m. a Phæacian or inhabitant of Phæacia, now Corfu. The Phæacians were famous for luxury.
- Phalëræ, ārum, f. pl. the trappings of a horse; habiliments.
- Pharos, i, f. a small island at the western mouth of the Nile, on which was a tower or light-house, esteemed one of the seven wonders of the world.
- Pharsālus, i, m. a city of Thessaly.
- Pharnāces, is, m. a son of Mithridates, king of Pontus.
- Phasis, ĩdis & is, f. a town and river of Colchis, on the east side of the Euxine.
- Phidias, æ, m. a celebrated Athenian statuary.
- Philæni, ōrum, m. pl. two Carthaginian brothers, who suffered themselves to be buried alive, for the purpose of establishing the controverted boundary of their country.
- Philippi, ōrum, m. pl. a city of Macedon, on the confines of Thrace.
- Philippicus, a, um, adj. belonging to Philippi.
- Philippides, æ, m. a comic poet.
- Philippus, i, m. Philip; the father of Alexander; also the son of Demetrius.
- Philomēla, æ, f. a nightingale.
- Philosophia, æ, f. philosophy.
- Philosōphus, i, m. a philosopher; a lover of learning and wisdom.
- Phineus, i, m. a king of Arcadia, and priest of Apollo.
- Phocæi, ōrum, m. pl. the Phocæans; inhabitants of Pho-

- cæa*, a maritime city of *Ionia*.
- Phocis, *īdis*, f. a country of Greece.
- Phænice, *es*, f. *Phœnicia*, a maritime country of Syria, north of Palestine.
- Phœnix, *īcis*, m. a *Phœnician*.
- Phryx, *ygis*, m. a *Phrygian*; an inhabitant of Phrygia.
- Picentes, *ium*, m. pl. the inhabitants of Picenum.
- Picēnum, *i*, n. a country of Italy.
- Pictus, *a, um*, part. (*pingo*,) painted; embroidered: *picta tabūla*, a picture; a painting.
- Piētas, *ātis*, f. (*pius*,) piety; filial duty.
- Pignus, *ōris*, n. a pledge; a pawn; security; assurance.
- Pila, *æ*, f. a ball.
- Pileus, *i*, m. a hat; a cap.
- Pilus, *i*, m. the hair.
- Pindārus, *i*, m. *Pindar*, a Theban, the most eminent of the Greek lyric poets.
- Pingo, *pingēre*, *pinxi*, *pictum*, tr. to represent by lines and colors; to paint; to depict; to delineate; to draw; *acu*, to embroider.
- Pinguis, *e*, adj. (*ior*, *issīmus*,) fat; fertile; rich.
- Pinna, *æ*, f. a wing; a fin.
- Piræus, m. the principal port and arsenal of Athens.
- Pirāta, *æ*, m. a pirate;
- Piscātor, *ōris*, m. (*piscor*, from *piscis*,) a fisherman.
- Piscis*, *is*, m. a fish.
- Pisistrātus, *i*, m. an Athenian tyrant, distinguished for his eloquence.
- Pistrīnum, *i*, n. (*pinso*, to bruise;) a mill.
- Pius, *i*, m. an agnōmen, or surname of Metellus.
- Pius, *a, um*, adj. dutiful, or affectionate to parents; pious.
- Placeo, *ēre*, *ui*, *ītum*, intr. to please: *sibi*, to be vain or proud of, to plume one's self.
- Placet, *placuit*, or *placitum* est, imp. it pleases; it is determined; it seems good to.
- Placidus, *a, um*, adj. (*ior*, *issīmus*,) (*placeo*,) placid; quiet; still; tranquil; mild; gentle.
- Plaga, *æ*, f. a blow; a wound: *plagæ*, pl. nets; toils.
- Planè, adv. (*planus*,) entirely; totally; plainly; clearly.
- Planta, *æ*, f. a plant.
- Platānus, *i*, f. the plane-tree.
- Platea, f. a species of bird, the spoonbill, the heron.
- Plato, *ōnis*, m. an Athenian, one of the most celebrated of the Grecian philosophers.
- Plaustrum, *i, n.* a cart; a wagon.
- Plebs, and Plebes, *is*, f. the people; the common people; the plebeians.
- Plecto, *plectēre*, tr. to strike; to punish.
- Plecto, *plectēre*, *plexui* and

- plexi, plexum, tr. *to plait; to twist; to weave.*
- Plerusque, plerāque, plerumque, adj. (mostly used in the pl.) *most; the most; many.*
- Plerūmque, adv. *commonly; generally; for the most part; sometimes.*
- Plinius, i, m. *Pliny; the name of two distinguished Roman authors.*
- Plotinius, i, m. *See Catiēnus.*
- Plumbeus, a, um, adj. *of lead; leaden; from*
- Plumbum, i, n. *lead.*
- Pluo, pluēre, plui or pluvi, intr. *to rain; pluit, it rains.*
- Plurīmus, a, um, adj. (sup. of multus,) *very much; most; very many.*
- Plus, uris, adj. (n. in sing., comparative of multus, § 21, 4 Exc.) *more: pl. many.*
- Plūs, adv. (comparative of multūm,) *more; longer.*
- Pluto, ōnis, m. *a son of Saturn, and king of the infernal regions.*
- Pocūlum, i, n. *a cup.*
- Poēma, ātis, n. *a poem.*
- Pœna, æ, f. *satisfaction given or taken for a crime; punishment; a punishment.*
- Pœnitet ēre, uit, imp. (poeniteo, and that from poena,) *it repents: pœnitet me, I repent.*
- Pœnus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Carthage; Carthaginian: subs. a Carthaginian.*
- Poēta, æ, m. *a poet.*
- Pol, adv. *by Pollux; truly.*
- Pollex, ĩcis, m. (polleo,) *the thumb; the great toe.*
- Polliceor, ěri, ĩtus sum, tr. dep. (liceor,) *to promise; hence,*
- Pollicĭtus, a, um, part.
- Pollux, ūcis, m. *a son of Leda, and twin brother of Castor.*
- Polyxēna, æ, f. *a daughter of Priam and Hecuba.*
- Pomifer, ěra, ěrum, adj. (pomum & fero,) *bearing fruit: pomifēræ arbōres, fruit-trees.*
- Pompa, æ, f. *a procession; pomp; parade.*
- Pompeiānus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Pompey.*
- Pompeius, i, m. *Pompey; the name of a Roman gens, or clan.*
- Pompilius, i, m. *See Numa.*
- Pomum, i, n. *an apple; any fruit fit for eating growing upon a tree.*
- Pondus, ěris, n. (pendo,) *a weight.*
- Pono, ponēre, posui, positum, tr. *to place; to put; to set.*
- Pons, tis, m. *a bridge.*
- Pontius, i, m. (Thelesĭnus,) *a general of the Samnites.*
- Pontus, i, m. *a sea; the deep sea: by synecdoche, the Euxine or Black sea; also, the kingdom of Pontus, on the south side of the Euxine.*
- Poposci. *See Posco.*
- Popūior, āri, ātus sum, tr. dep.

- (popŭlo for depopŭlo, fr. popŭlus,) *to lay waste; to depopulate; from*
- Popŭlus, i, m. *the people; a nation; a tribe: pl. nations; tribes.*
- Porrectus, a, um, part. from
- Porriġo, igġere, exi, ectum, tr. (porro or pro & rego,) *to reach or spread out; to extend; to offer.*
- Porsġna, æ, m. *a king of Etruria.*
- Porta, æ, f. (porto,) *a gate.*
- Portans, tis, part. (porto.)
- Portendo,-tendġre,-tendi,-tentum, tr. (porro or pro & tendo,) *to show what will be hereafter; to presage; to forbode; to portend; to be-token.*
- Porticus, ūs, f. (porta,) *a portico; a gallery; a porch.*
- Porto, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. *to carry; to bear; hence,*
- Portus, ūs, m. *a port; a harbor.*
- Posco, poscġre, poposci, tr. *to demand; to request earnestly; to ask as wages.*
- Positus, a, um, part. (pono,) *situated.*
- Possessio, ōnis, f. *possession; &*
- Possessor, ōris, m. *a possessor; an occupant; from*
- Possġdeo,-sidġre,-sġdi-sessum, tr. (potis & sedeo,) *to possess.*
- Possum, posse, potui, intr. irr. (potis & sum, § 83. 2,) *to be able; I can.*
- Post, prep. *after*:—adv. *after, after that; afterwards.*
- Postea, adv. (post & ea, *after these things*;) *afterwards.*
- Postġrus, (m. not used,) ġra, ġrum, adj. § 26, 2, (erior, rġmus,) (post,) *succeeding; subsequent; next*: in postġrum, (*supply tempus*,) *for the future*: postġri, ōrum, *posterity.*
- Postis, is, m, (positus, fr. pono,) *a thing set up; a post.*
- Postquam, adv. (post & quam,) *after; after that; since.*
- Postrġmò, & -ŭm, adv. *at last; finally; from*
- Postrġmus, a, um, adj. (sup. of postġrus,) *the last*: ad postrġmum, *at last.*
- Postŭlo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (posco,) *to ask; to ask for; to demand, (as a right.)*
- Postumius, i, m. *the name of a Roman gens or clan.*
- Posui. *See Pono.*
- Potens, tis, adj. (ior, issġmus,) *being able; powerful; (possum.)*
- Potentia, æ, f. (potens,) *power; authority; government.*
- Potestas, ātis, f. (potis,) *power; (civil power, as distinguished from imperium, military command.)*
- Potio, ōnis, f. (poto,) *a drink; a draught.*
- Potior, ġri, ġtus sum, intr. dep. (potis,) *to get; to possess; to obtain; to enjoy; to gain possession of.*

- Potissimùm, adv. (sup. of potiùs,) *principally; chiefly; especially.*
- Potitus, a, um, part. (potior,) *having obtained.*
- Potiùs, adv. comp. (sup. potissimùm,) *rather.*
- Poto, potāre, potāvi, potātum or potum, tr. *to drink; to drink hard; (see bibo.)*
- Potuisse. See Possum.
- Potus, ūs, m. (poto,) *drink.*
- Præ, prep. *before; for; in comparison of, or with.*
- Præaltus, a, um, adj. comp. (præ & altus,) *very high; very deep, (comparatively.)*
- Præbeo, ēre, ui, itum, tr. (præ & habeo,) *to offer; to supply; to give; to afford: speciem, to exhibit the appearance of: usum, to serve for.*
- Præcēdens, tis, part. from
- Præcēdo, -cedēre, -cessi, -cessum, intr. (præ & cedo,) *to go before; to precede.*
- Præceptor, ōris, m. (præcipio,) *a preceptor, master, or teacher.*
- Præceptum, i, n. (præcipio,) *a precept; a doctrine; advice.*
- Præcīdo, -cidēre, -cīdi, -cīsum, tr. (præ & cædo,) *to cut off.*
- Præcipio, -cipēre, -cēpi, -ceptum, tr. (præ & capio,) *to seize or take before; hence, to prescribe; to command.*
- Præcipito, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (præceps,) *to throw down headlong; to precipitate; to throw.*
- Præcipuè adv. *especially; particularly; from*
- Præcipuus, a, um, adj. (præcipio,) *especial; distinguished; the chief; the principal.*
- Præclārè, adv. *excellently; famously; gloriously; from*
- Præclārus, a, um, adj. (præ & clarus,) *very clear, or bright; famous.*
- Præclūdo, -cludēre, -clūsi, -clūsum, tr. (præ & claudio,) *to close beforehand; to stop; to shut up.*
- Præco, ōnis, m. *a herald.*
- Præda, æ, f. *booty; the prey.*
- Prædīco, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (præ & dico,) *to tell openly; to publish; to declare; to assert; to affirm; to praise.*
- Prædīco, cēre, .xi, ctum, tr. (præ & dico,) *to predict; to foretell.*
- Prædictus, a, um, part. *foretold.*
- Prædor, āri, ātus sum, tr. dep. (præda,) *to plunder.*
- Præfans, tis, part. from
- Præfāri, fātus, def. § 84, 4, *to tell before, or foretell; to announce; to predict.*
- Præfēro, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum, tr. irr. (præ & fero,) *to bear before; to shew; to prefer.*
- Præfinio, īre, īvi, itum, tr. (præ & finio,) *to appoint beforehand; to determine.*
- Præfinitus, a, um, part.
- Prælātus, a, um, part. (præfēro,)

- Prælians, tis, part. (prælior.)
 Præliātus, a, um, part. from
 Prælior, āri, ātus sum, intr.
 dep. *to give battle; to en-
 gage; to fight.*
 Prælium, i, n. *a battle.*
 Præmium, i, n. *a reward; a
 price; a recompense.*
 Præmitto, -mittēre, -mīsi, -mis-
 sum, tr. (præ & mitto,) *to
 send before.*
 Præneste, is, n. *a city of La-
 tium.*
 Prænuntio, āre, āvi, ātum, tr.
 (præ & nuntio,) *to tell be-
 forehand; to announce; to
 signify; to give notice.*
 Præpāro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr.
 (præ & paro,) *to get before-
 hand; to make ready; to
 prepare; to make.*
 Præpōno, -ponēre, -posui, -posi-
 tum, tr. (præ & pono,) *to
 set before; to value more;
 to place over; to prefer.*
 Præsens, tis, adj. *present; im-
 minent; part. of præsum.*
 Præsēpe, is, n. *præsēpes &
 præsēpis, is, f. (præsepio,)
 a manger; a crib.*
 Præsidium, i, n. (præsideo,) *a
 garrison; defence.*
 Præstans, tis, part. & adj. (ior,
 issimus,) (præsto,) *stand-
 ing before; hence, excel-
 lent; distinguished; hence,*
 Præstantia, æ, f. *superiority;
 an advantage; a præmi-
 nence.*
 Præsto, stāre, stīti, stītum and
 stātum, intr. & tr. (præ &
 sto,) *to stand before; to ex-
 cel; to be superior; to sur-
 pass; to perform; to pay;
 to grant; to give; to ren-
 der; to execute; to cause: se,
 to show or prove one's self:
 præstat, imp. it is better.*
 Præsum, -esse, -fui, -intr. irr.
 (præ & sum,) *to be over; to
 preside over; to have the
 charge or command of; to
 rule over.*
 Prætendo, -tendēre, -tendi,
 -tensum or tum, tr. (præ &
 tendo,) *to hold before; to
 stretch or extend before; to
 be opposite to; to pretend.*
 Præter, prep. *besides; except;
 contrary to.*
 Præterea, adv. (præter & ea,) *besides; moreover.*
 Prætereo, ire, ii, itum, tr. irr.
 § 83, 3, (præter & eo,) *to
 to pass over or by; to go
 beyond; to omit; not to men-
 tion.*
 Prætereundus, a, um, part.
 (prætereo.)
 Præteriens, euntis, part. (præ-
 tereo.)
 Præteritus, a, um, part. (præ-
 tereo.) *past.*
 Præterquam, adv. *except; be-
 sides: præterquam si, ex-
 cept in case.*
 Prætorius, i, m. (vir.) *a man
 who has been a prætor; one
 of prætorian dignity.*
 Pratum, i, n. *a meadow; a
 pasture.*
 Pravitas, ātis, f. *depravity; fr.*

- Pravus, a, um, adj. (ior, issīmus,) *depraved; bad.*
- Precātus, a, um, part. (precor.)
- Preci, -em, -e, f. (prex not used, § 18, 12,) *a prayer: pl. preces, (entire.)*
- Precor, āri, ātus sum, tr. dep. (preci,) *to pray; to entreat.*
- Premo, premēre, pressi, pressum, tr. *to press; to urge; to grieve.*
- Pretiōsus, a, um, adj. (ior, issīmus,) *precious; valuable; costly; from*
- Pretium, i, n. *a price; a ransom; a reward: in pretio esse, to be valued; to be in estimation: pretium operæ, worth while.*
- Priāmus, i, m. *Priam, the last king of Troy.*
- Pridie, adv. (pri for priōri and die,) *the day before.*
- Priēne, es, f. *a maritime town of Ionia.*
- Primò & -ūm, adv. (sup. of priūs, § 89, III,) *first; at first: quam primūm, as soon as possible.*
- Primōris, e, adj. (primus,) *the first; the foremost: dentes, the front teeth.*
- Primus, a, um, num. adj. (sup. of prior,) *the first.*
- Princeps, īpis, adj. (primus & capio,) *the chief; the first: principes, the princes; the chiefs; chief men; hence,*
- Principātus, ūs, m. *a government; principality.*
- Prior, us, adj. (sup. primus, § 26, 4,) *the former; prior; first.*
- Priscus, i, m. *a cognōmen or surname of the elder Tarquin.*
- Priūs, adv. (prior,) *before; first.*
- Priusquam, adv. (priūs and quām,) *sooner than; before that; before.*
- Privātus, a, um, adj. (privo,) *private; secret:—subs. a private man.*
- Pro, prep. *for; instead.*
- Probabilis, e, adj. comp. (probo,) *that may be proved; probable; commendable.*
- Proboscis, īdis, f. *proboscis; the trunk of an elephant.*
- Procas, æ, m. *See Silvius.*
- Procēdens, tis, part. from
- Procēdo, -cedēre, -cessi, -cessum, intr. (pro & cedo,) *to go forth; to proceed; to go forward; to advance; to go out.*
- Proceritas, ātis, f. *stature; height; tallness; length; from*
- Procērus, a, um, adj. comp. *tall; long.*
- Proclāmo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (pro & clamo,) *to cry out; to proclaim.*
- Proconsul, ūlis, m. (pro & consul,) *a proconsul.*
- Procreo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (pro & creo,) *to beget.*
- Procul, adv. *far.*
- Procūro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (pro & curo,) *to take care*

of; to manage; (viz. for another.

Procurro, currere, curri & curri, cursum, intr. (pro & curro,) *to run forward; to extend.*

Prodigium, i, n. (prodico,) *a prodigy.*

Proditor, oris, m. (prodo,) *a traitor.*

Proditus, a, um, part. from Prodo, -dere, -didi, ditum, tr. (pro & do,) *to give out; to betray; to relate; to discover; to disclose; to manifest.*

Prælior. See Prælior,

Prælium, i, n. See Prælium.

Profectus, a, um, part. also,

Proficiscens, tis, part. from Proficiscor, icisci, ectus sum, intr. dep. (pro & faciscor, from facio,) *to go forward; to march; to travel; to depart; to go.*

Profiteor, -fiteri, -fessus sum, tr. dep. (pro & fateor,) *to declare; to avow publicly; to profess; sapientiam, to profess wisdom; to profess to be a philosopher.*

Profugio, -fugere, -fugi, -fugitum, intr. (pro & fugio,) *to flee (scil. before or from.); to escape; hence,*

Profugus, a, um, adj. *fleeing; escaping:—subs. a fugitive; an exile.*

Progredior, -gredi, -gressus sum, intr. dep. (pro & gradior,) *to go forward; to proceed; to advance.*

Progressus, a, um, part. *having advanced.*

Prohibeo, ere, ui, itum, tr. (pro & habeo,) *to keep off, or away; to prohibit; to hinder; to forbid; hence,*

Prohibitus, a, um, part.

Projicio, -jicere, -jeci, -jectum, tr. (pro & jacio,) *to throw away; to throw down; to throw.*

Prolabor, -labi, -lapsus sum, intr. dep. (pro & labor,) *to fall down; to fall forward, hence,*

Prolapsus, a, um, part. *having fallen.*

Prolato, are, avi, atum, tr. (profero,) *to carry forward; to enlarge; to extend; to amplify.*

Proles, is, f. *a race; offspring.*

Prometheus, i, m. *the son of Iapetus and Clymene.*

Promittens, tis, part. from Promitto, -mittere, -misi, missum, tr. (pro & mitto,) *to let go, or send forward; to promise; to offer.*

Promontorium, i, n. (pro & mons,) *a promontory; a headland; a cape.*

Promoveo, -movere, -movi, motum, intr. & tr. (pro & moveo,) *to move forward; to enlarge.*

Pronus, a, um, adj. *inclined; bending forward.*

Propago, are, avi, atum, tr. (pro & pago,) *to propagate; to prolong; to continue.*

- Prope, adv. & prep. (propiùs, proximè,) *near; near to; nigh.*
- Propĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, intr. (propĕrus,) *to hasten.*
- Propinquus, a, um, adj. comp. (prope,) *near; related*: propinqui, subs. *relations; kinsmen.*
- Propior, us, adj. comp. § 26, 4 (sup. proximus,) *nearer.*
- Propiùs, adv. *nearer*; comp. of prope.
- Propōno, -ponĕre, posui, -positum, tr. (pro & pono,) *to set before; to propose; to offer.*
- Propōnor, -pōni, -positus sum, pass. *to be set before*: propositum est mihi, *It is proposed by me; i. e., I intend or purpose.*
- Propontis, ĩdis, f. *the sea of Marmōra.*
- Propositus, a, um, part. *proposed; put.*
- Propriè, adv. *particularly; properly; strictly*; from
- Proprius, a, um, adj. *peculiar; proper; one's own; special.*
- Propter, prep. *for; on account of.*
- Propulso, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. freq. (propello,) *to drive away; to ward off; to repel.*
- Propylæum, i, n, *the porch of a temple; an entrance; the rows of columns leading to the Acropōlis at Athens.*
- Prora, æ, f, *the prow of a ship.*
- Proscribo, -scribĕre, scripsi, -scriptum, tr. (pro & scribo,) *to publish by writing; to*
- proscribe; to outlaw; to doom to death and confiscation of goods.*
- Prosecūtus, a, um, part. *having accompanied.*
- Prosequor, -sĕqui, -secūtus sum, tr. dep. (pro & sequor,) *to follow after; to accompany; to attend; to follow; to celebrate; honoribus, to heap or load with honors; to honor.*
- Proserpĭna, æ, f. *the daughter of Ceres and Jupiter, and wife of Pluto.*
- Prospectus, ũs, m. (prospicio,) *a prospect; a distant view.*
- Prospĕrè, adv. (prosper,) *prosperously; successfully.*
- Prostĕrno, -sternĕre, -strāvi, strātum, tr. (pro & sterno,) *to prostrate; to throw down.*
- Prostrātus, a, um, part. (prosterno.)
- Prosum, prodesse, profui, intr. irr. (pro & sum, § 83, 1,) *to do good; to profit.*
- Protagōras, æ, m. *a Greek philosopher.*
- Protĕnus, adv. (pro & tenus,) *immediately; directly.*
- Protĕro, -terĕre, -trĭvi, -trĭtum, tr. (pro & tero,) *to trample upon; to tread down; to crush.*
- Protractus, a, um, part. from
- Protraho, -trahĕre, -traxi, -tractum, tr. (pro & traho,) *to protract; to prolong.*
- Proveniens, tis, part. from
- Provenio, -venĭre, -vĕni, -ven-

- tum, intr. (pro & venio,) *to come forth.*
- Provincia, æ, f. (pro & vinco,) *a province.*
- Provocatio, ōnis, f. *a calling forth; a challenge; a provocation; from*
- Provoco, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (pro & voco,) *to call forth; to call out; to defy or challenge; to appeal.*
- Proximè, adv. (sup. of prope,) *nearest; very near; next to.*
- Proximus, a, um, adj. (sup. of propior,) *nearest; next.*
- Prudens, tis, adj. (ior, issimus,) (providens, fr. provideo,) *foreseeing; prudent; wise; expert; hence,*
- Prudentia, æ, f. *prudence; knowledge.*
- Pseudophilippus, i, m. *a false or pretended Philip, a name given to Andriscus.*
- Psittacus, i, m. *a parrot.*
- Psophidius, a, um, adj. *of or belonging to Psophis; Psophidian.*
- Psophis, idis, f. *a city of Arcadia.*
- Ptolemæus, i, m. *Ptolemy; the name of several Egyptian kings.*
- Publicè, adv. (publicus,) *publicly; at the public expense; by public authority.*
- Publicola, æ, m. (populus & colo,) *a surname given to P. Valerius, on account of his love of popularity.*
- Publicus, a, um, adj. (populus,)
- lus,) *public: in publicum procedens, going abroad or appearing in public: subs. publicum, the public treasury.*
- Publius, i, m. *the prænomen of several Romans.*
- Pudibundus, a, um, adj. (pudeo,) *ashamed; bashful; modest.*
- Puer, eri, m. *a boy; a servant.*
- Puerilis, e, adj. (puer,) *puerile; childish: ætas, boyhood; childhood.*
- Pueritia, æ, f. (id.) *boyhood; childhood.*
- Pugna, æ, f. (pugnus, the fist;) *a battle with fists; a close fight; a battle.*
- Pugnans, tis, part. (pugno.)
- Pugnatus, a, um, part. from
- Pugno, āre, āvi, ātum, intr. (pugna,) *to fight: pugnatur, pass. imp. a battle is fought; they fight.*
- Pulcher, ra, rum, adj. (chrior, cherrimus,) *fair, beautiful; glorious; hence,*
- Pulchritudo, inis, f. *fairness; beauty.*
- Pullus, i, m. *the young of any animal.*
- Pulsus, a, um, part. (pello.)
- Pulvillus, i, m. (Horatius,) *a Roman consul in the first year of the republic.*
- Punicus, a, um, adj. *Punic; belonging to Carthage; Carthaginian.*
- Punio, ire, ivi, itum, tr. (pœna,) *to punish.*

Punītus, a, um, part. (punio.)

Pupillus, i, m. (dim. fr. pupū-
lus and that fr. pupus,) a
young boy; a pupil; a
ward; an orphan.

Puppis, is, f. the stern of a
ship.

Purgo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. to
purge; to purify; to clear;
to clean; to excuse.

Purpūra, æ, f. the purple
muscle; purple; hence,

Purpurātus, a, um, adj. clad
in purple: purpurāti, pl.
courtiers; nobles.

Purpureus, a, um, adj. (id.)
purple.

Purus, a, um, adj. (ior, issi-
mus,) pure; clear.

Pusillus, a, um, adj. (dim. fr.
pusus,) small; weak; little;
very small.

Puteus, i, m. a well; a pit.

Puto, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. to
think.

Putresco, putrescere, putrui,
intr. inc. (putreo,) to rot; to
decay.

Pydna, æ, f. a town of Macedon.

Pygmæi, ōrum, m. the Pyg-
mies, a race of dwarfs in-
habiting a remote part of
India or Ethiopia.

Pyra, æ, f. a funeral pile.

Pyrāmis, īdis, f. a pyramid.

Pyrenæus, i, m., & Pyrenæi,
ōrum, m. pl. Pyrenees,
mountains dividing France
and Spain.

Pyrrhus, i, m. a king of Epī-
rus.

Pythagōras, æ, m. a Grecian
philosopher, born at Samos.

Pythagorēus, i, m. a Pytha-
gorean; a follower or disci-
ple of Pythagoras.

Pythia, æ, f. the priestess of
Apollo at Delphi.

Pythias, æ, m. a soldier of
Philip, king of Macedon.

Q.

Q., or Qu., an abbreviation of
Quintus.

Quadragesimū, a, um, num.
adj. ord. the fortieth; from

Quadrāginta, num. adj. pl.
ind. forty.

Quadrīennium, i, n. (quatuor
& annus,) the space of four
years.

Quadrīga, æ, & pl. æ, ārum,
f. (quadrijūgæ, quatuor &
jugum,) a four horse cha-
riot; a team of four horses.

Quadrīngentesimū, a, um,
num. adj. pl. the four hun-
dredth.

Quadrīngenti, æ, a, num. adj.
pl. four hundred.

Quadrūpes, pēdis, adj. (qua-
tuor & pes,) having four
feet; four-footed.

Quærens, tis, part. from

Quæro, quære, quæsivi,
quæsītum, tr. to ask; to seek
for; to inquire; to search;
quæritur, it is asked; the
inquiry is made; hence

Quæstio, ōnis, f. a question.

Quæstor, ōris, m. (quæsitor

- id.) *a quæstor; a treasurer; an inferior military officer who attended the consuls.*
- Quæstus, ūs, m. (id.) *gain; a trade.*
- Qualis, e, adj. *of what kind; as; such as; what.*
- Quàm, conj. & adv. *as; how; after comparatives, than.*
- Quamdiu, or Quandiu, adv. (quam & diu,) *as long as.*
- Quamquam, or Quanquam, conj. *though; although.*
- Quamvis, conj. (quam & vis, fr. volo,) *although.*
- Quando, adv. *when; since.*
- Quantò, adv. *by how much; as.*
- Quantopère, adv. (quanto & opère,) *how greatly; how much.*
- Quantùm, adv. *how much; as much as.*
- Quantus, a, um, adj. *how great; as great; how admirable; how striking.*
- Quantuslibet, quantalibet, quantumlibet, adj. (quantus & libet,) *how great soever; never so great.*
- Quapropter, adv. (qua and propter,) *wherefore; why.*
- Quare, adv. (quâ & re,) *wherefore; for which reason; whence; therefore.*
- Quartus, a, um, num. adj. ord. *the fourth.*
- Quasi, adv. (for quamsi,) *as if; as.*
- Quatriduum, i, n. (quatuor & dies,) *a space of four days.*
- Quatuor, num. adj. pl. ind. *four*
- Quatuordĕcim, num. adj. pl. ind. (quatuor and decem,) *fourteen.*
- Que, enclitic conj. (always joined to another word and draws the accent to the syllable preceding it,) *and; also;*
- Queo, ĩre, ivi, itum, intr. irr. § 83, 3; *to be able; I can.*
- Quercus, ūs, f. *an oak.*
- Queror, queri, questus sum, tr. dep. *to complain.*
- Questus, a, um, part. *complaining; having complained.*
- Qui, quæ, quod, rel. pro. § 33; *who; which; what; used interrogatively, who? which? what?*
- Quī, adv. *how; in what manner.*
- Quia, conj. *because.*
- Quicumque, quæcunque, quodcunque, rel. pro. § 37, 1. *whosoever; whatsoever; every one.*
- Quidam, quædam, quoddam and quiddam, pro. § 37, 1, *a certain one; a certain person or thing: quidam homines, certain men.*
- Quidem, adv. *indeed; truly; at least.*
- Quin, conj. *but; but that.*
- Quinctius, i, m. (Titus,) *a Roman general.*
- Quindĕcim, num. adj. pl. ind. (quinque & decem) *fifteen.*
- Quingentesĭmus, a, um, num. adj. ord. *the five hundredth, from.*

- Quingenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. (quinque and centum,) *five hundred.*
- Quinquagēni, æ, a, num. adj. pl. dist. (quinquaginta,) *every fifty; fifty.*
- Quinquagesimus, a, um, num. adj. (id.) *fiftieth.*
- Quinquaginta, num, adj. pl. ind. *fifty.*
- Quinque, num. adj. pl. ind. *five.*
- Quinques, num. adv. *five times.*
- Quintò, adv. *the fifth time.*
- Quintus, a, um, ord. num, adj. *the fifth.*
- Quintus, or Quinctius, i, m. a *Roman surname.*
- Quippe, conj. *for; since.*
- Quis, quæ, quod or quid, interrog. pro. *who? what? quid? why?*
- Quisnam, or Quinam, quænam, quodnam, or quidnam pro. § 37, 2, *who; what.*
- Quisquam, quæquam, quodquam, or quidquam or quicquam, pro. *any one; any thing: nec quisquam, and no one.*
- Quisque, quæque, quodque or quidque, pro. *each; every; whosoever; whatsoever.*
- Quisquis, quidquid or quicquid, rel. pro. § 37, Obs. 1, *whoever; whatever.*
- Quivis, quævis, quodvis or quidvis, pro, (qui and vis) *whosoever; whatsoever; any one.*
- Quò, adv. *that; to the end that;*
- whither: quò—eò, for quanto—tanto, by how much; by so much; or the more—the more.*
- Quòd, conj. *that; because.*
- Quomīnùs, adv. (quò and minùs,) *that—not.*
- Quomòdo, adv. (quo and modo,) *how; by what means.*
- Quondam, adv. *formerly; once.*
- Quoniam, conj. (quum and jam,) *since; because.*
- Quoque, conj. *also.*
- Quot, adj. ind. pl. *how many.*
- Quotannis, adv. (quot & annus,) *annually; yearly.*
- Quotidie, adv. (quot & dies,) *every day; daily.*
- Quoties, adv. *as often as; how often.*
- Quum, or Cùm, adv. *when: quum jam, as soon as:—conj. since; although.*

R.

- Radius, i, m. *a staff; a ray; a rod.*
- Radix, icis, f. *a root; the foot or base of a mountain.*
- Ramus, i, m. *a branch; a bough.*
- Rana, æ, f. *a frog.*
- Rapīna, æ, f. *rapine; plunder; from*
- Rapio, rapēre, rapui, raptum, tr. *to hurry away by force; to rob; to seize; to plunder.*
- Raptor, ōris, m. (rapio,) *one who seizes or takes away by violence: a robber.*

- Raptūrus, a, um, part. (rapio.)
 Raptus, a, um, part. (rapio.)
seized; robbed; carried off.
 Raritas, ātis, f. (rarus,) *rarity.*
 Rarò, adv. *rarely; seldom; fr.*
 Rarus, a, um, adj. *rare; few.*
 Ratio, ōnis, f. (reor,) *a reason.*
 Ratis, is, f. *a raft; a ship; a boat.*
 Ratus, a, um, part. (reor.)
thinking; having thought.
 Rebello, āre, āvi, ātum, intr.
 (re & bello,) *to renew a war; to rebel; to revolt.*
 Recēdo, -cedēre, -cessi, -cessum, intr. (re & cedo,) *to recede; to yield; to retire; to withdraw.*
 Recens, tis, adj. comp. *new; recent; fresh:—adv. recently; lately; newly: recens nati, new-born children.*
 Receptus, a, um, part. (recipio.)
 Receptūrus, a, um, part. (recipio.)
 Recessus, ūs, m. (recēdo,) *a recess; a corner.*
 Recipio, -cipēre, -cēpi, -ceptum, tr. (re & capio,) *to take back; to receive; to take; to recover: animam, to come to one's self again; to recover one's senses: se, to return.*
 Recognosco, -noscēre, -nōvi, -nitum, tr. (re & cognosco,) *to recognize; to know again; to betake one's self.*
 Recolligo, -ligēre, -lēgi, -lectum, tr. (re, con, & lego,) *to gather up again; to re-collect; to recover.*
 Reconditus, a, um, part. from
 Recondo, dēre, dīdi, dītum, tr. (re & condo,) *to put together again; to lay up; to hide; to conceal.*
 Recordor, āri, ātus. tr. dep. (re & cor,) *to call back to mind; to recollect; to remember.*
 Recreo, āre āvi, ātum, tr. (re & creo,) *to bring to life again; to restore; to refresh.*
 Rectè, adv. iūs, issimè,) *right; rightly; from*
 Rectus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) (rego,) *straight; upright; right; direct.*
 Recupĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (recipio,) *to recover; to regain.*
 Redditus, a, um, part. from
 Reddo, -dēre, -dīdi, -dītum, tr. (re & do,) *to give back; to return; to give; to make; to render; to restore; to cause: verba, to repeat: animam, to die: voces, to imitate.*
 Redeo, -īre, -ii, -ītum, intr. irr. (re & eo,) *to go back; to return.*
 Rediens, euntis, part. *returning.*
 Redigo, -igĕre, -ēgi, -actum, tr. (re & ago,) *to bring back; to reduce: in potestātem, to bring into one's power.*
 Redimendus, a, um, part. from

- Redīmo, -imēre, -ēmi, -emp-
tum, tr. (re & emo,) *to take
back; to buy back; to re-
deem; to ransom.*
- Reducendus, a, um, part. from
Redūco, -ducēre, -duxi, -duc-
tum, tr. (re & duco,) *to
lead or bring back: in gra-
tiam, to reconcile.*
- Refērens, tis, part. *requiting;
returning; referring;* from
Refēro, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum, tr.
irr. (re & fero,) *to bring
back; gratiam, or gratias,
to requite a favor; to show
gratitude: beneficium, to
requite a benefit: victori-
am, to bring back victory,
i. e. to return victorious:
imaginem, to reflect the
image; to resemble.*
- Refluens, tis, part. from
Refluo, -fluēre, -fluxi, -fluxum,
intr. (re & fluo,) *to flow
back.*
- Refugio, -fugēre, -fūgi, -fugī-
tum, intr. (re & fugio,) *to
fly back; to flee; to retreat.*
- Regia, æ, f. (sc. domus, from
regius,) *a palace.*
- Regīna, æ, f. (rex.) *a queen.*
- Regio, ōnis, f. (rego,) *a region;
a district; a country.*
- Regius, a, um, adj. (rex,) *roy-
al; regal; the king's.*
- Regnatūrus, a, um, part. from
Regno, āre, āvi, ātum, intr.
regnum,) *to rule; to govern.*
- Regnātur, pass. imp. *it is ruled
by kings.*
- Regnum, i, n. (rex,) *a king-*
- dom; empire; dominion;
reign; government; rule.*
- Rego, regēre, rexi, rectum, tr.
*to direct or lead in a
straight course; to rule.*
- Regredior, -grēdi, -gressus
sum, intr. dep. (re & gra-
dior,) *to turn back; to re-
turn.*
- Regressus, a, um, part. *hav-
ing returned,*
- Regūlus, i, m. *a distinguished
Roman general in the first
Punic war.*
- Relātus, a, um, part. (refēro.)
- Relictūrus, a, um, part. (relin-
quo.)
- Relictus, a, um, part. (id.)
- Religio, ōnis, f. (relīgo,) *what
is binding or obligatory;
religious scruple or hin-
drance; hence, religion;
sacredness; sanctity; re-
verence; religious rites.*
- Relinquo, -linquēre, -līqui, -lic-
tum, tr. (re & linquo,) *to
leave behind; to desert; to
quit; to abandon.*
- Reliquiæ, ārum, f. pl. *the rel-
ics; the remains;* from
- Relīquus, a, um, adj. (relinquo,) *the
rest; the remainder; the
other.*
- Remaneo, -manēre, -mansī,
-mansum, intr. (re & ma-
neo,) *to remain behind.*
- Remedium, i, n. (re & me-
deor,) *a remedy.*
- Remitto, -mittēre, -mīsi, -mis-
sum, tr. (re & mitto,) *to
send back; to remit.*

- Removeo, -movēre, -mōvi, -mōtum, tr. (re & moveo,) *to move back, or away; to remove.*
- Remus, i, m. *an oar.*
- Remus, i, m. *the twin brother of Romūlus.*
- Renovātus, a, um, part. from Renōvo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (re and novo,) *to make anew; to renew.*
- Renuntio, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (re & nuntio,) *to bring back word; to inform; to report; to declare; to announce.*
- Reor, reri, ratus sum, intr. dep. *to think, to suppose; to believe.*
- Repāro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (re & paro,) *to get or procure again; to renew; to repair.*
- Repentē, adv. (repens fr. repo) *suddenly.*
- Reperio, -perīre, -pēri, -peritum, tr. (re & pario,) *to find; to discover; to invent.*
- Repēto, -petēre, -petīvi, -petītum, tr. (re & peto,) *to demand back.*
- Repleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, tr. (re & pleo,) *to fill again; to fill up; to replenish.*
- Repōno, -ponēre, -posui, -positum, tr. (re & pono,) *to place back or again; to restore; to replace.*
- Reporto, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (re & porto,) *to bring back; to gain or obtain.*
- Repræsentō, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (re & præsentō,) *to make present again; to represent; to paint; to depict.*
- Repudio, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (repudium) *to repudiate; to reject; to slight; to disregard: uxōrem, to divorce.*
- Requīro, -quirēre, -quisīvi, -quisītum, tr. (re & quæro,) *to seek again; to demand; to require; to need.*
- Res, rei, f. *a thing; an affair; a way; a kingdom; a government; a subject: res gestæ, actions; exploits: res familiāris or domestīca, domestic affairs; property.*
- Reservo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (re & servo,) *to keep back; to reserve; to keep for a future time.*
- Resideo, -sidēre, -sēdi, intr. (re & sedeo,) *to sit; to sit down; to remain.*
- Resīmus, a, um, adj. (re & simus,) *bent back; crooked.*
- Resisto, -sistēre, -stīti, -stītum, intr. (re & sisto,) *to hold or keep back; to resist; to withstand.*
- Resolvo, -solvēre, -solvi, -solutum, tr. (re & solvo,) *to untie again; to loosen; to unbind; to unloose; to dissolve.*
- Respondeo, -spondēre, -spondi, -sponsum, tr. (re & spondeo,) *to answer again; to answer; to reply; to correspond: respondētur, pass.*

- imp. *it is answered, or the reply is made.*
- Responsum, i, n. (respondeo,) *an answer; a reply.*
- Respublica, reipublicæ, f, § 18, 9, (res publica,) *the state; the government; the commonwealth.*
- Respuo, -spuere, -spui, tr. (re & spuo,) *to spit out; to reject.*
- Restituo, -stituere, -stitui, -stitutum, tr. (re & statuo,) *to put or set up again; to restore; to replace; to rebuild: aciem, to cause the army to rally.*
- Retineo, -tinere, -tinui, -tentum, tr. (re & teneo,) *to hold back; to retain; to detain; to hinder.*
- Revêrà, adv. (res & verus,) *truly; in very deed; in reality; in good earnest.*
- Reverentia, æ, f. (revereor,) *reverence.*
- Reversus, a, um, part, *having returned: from*
- Reverto, -vertere, -verti, -versum, intr. (re & verto,) *to turn back; to return.*
- Revertor, -verti, -versus sum, intr. dep. *to return.*
- Reviresco, -virescere, virui, intr. inc. (revireo,) *to grow green again.*
- Revôco, âre, âvi, âtum, tr. (re & voco,) *to call back; to recall.*
- Revôlo, âre, âvi, âtum, intr. (re & volo,) *to fly back; to fly off again.*
- Rex, regis, m. (rego,) *a king.*
- Rhadamanthus, i, m. *a law-giver, of Crete, and subsequently one of the three judges of the infernal regions.*
- Rhæti, òrum, m. pl. *the inhabitants of Rhætia, now the Grisons.*
- Rhea, æ, f. (Silvia,) *the mother of Romulus and Remus.*
- Rhenus, i, m. *the river Rhine.*
- Rhinoceros, òtis, m. *a Rhinoceros.*
- Rhipæus, a, um, adj. *Rhipæan or Riphæan: montes, mountains, which, according to the ancients, were found in the north of Scythia.*
- Rhodanus, i, m. *the river Rhone.*
- Rhodiùs, i, m. *an inhabitant of Rhodes; a Rhodian.*
- Rhodope, es, f. *a high mountain in the western part of Thrace.*
- Rhodus, i, f. *Rhodes; a celebrated town, and island in the Mediterranean sea.*
- Rhætêum, i, n. *a city and promontory of Troas.*
- Rhyndacus, i, m. *a river of Mysia.*
- Ridens, tis, part, *smiling; laughing at; from*
- Rideo, dère, si, sum, intr. & tr. *to laugh; to laugh at; to mock; to deride.*
- Rigeo, ère, ui, intr. *to be cold.*

- Rigidus, a, um, adj. comp. (rigeo,) *stiff with cold; rigid; severe.*
- Rigo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. *to water; to irrigate; to bedew; to wet.*
- Ripa, æ, f, *a bank, (of a river.)*
- Risi. See Rideo.
- Risus, ūs, m. (rideo,) *laughing; laughter.*
- Rixor, āri, ātus sum, intr. dep. (rixa,) *to quarrel.*
- Robur, ōris, n. *oak of the hardest kind, hence, strength: robur militum, the flower of the soldiers.*
- Rogātus, a, um, part. *being asked; from*
- Rogo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. *to ask; to request; to beg; to entreat.*
- Rogus, i, m. *a funeral pile.*
- Roma, æ, f. *Rome, the chief city of Italy, situated upon the Tiber; hence,*
- Romānus, a, um, adj. *Roman.*
- Romānus, i, m. *a Roman.*
- Romūlus, i, m. *the founder and first king of Rome: Romūlus Silvius, a king of Alba.*
- Rostrum, i, n. (rodo,) *a beak; a bill; a snout; also, the beak of a ship; a stage, or pulpit.*
- Rota, æ, f. *a wheel.*
- Rotundus, a, um, adj. (rota,) *round.*
- Ruber, rubra, rubrum, adj. (rior, errimus,) *red.*
- Rudis, e, adj. (ior, issimus) *rude; unwrought; uncultivated; new; uncivilized.*
- Ruīna, æ, f. (ruo,) *a ruin; a downfall; a fall.*
- Rullianus, i, m. *a Roman general, who commanded the cavalry in a war with the Samnites.*
- Rumpo, rumpere, rupi, ruptum, tr. *to break or burst asunder; to break off; to break down; to violate.*
- Ruo, uere, ui, utum, intr. & tr. *to run headlong; to fall; to be ruined; to hasten down; to rush; to throw down; to tear up.*
- Rupes, is, f. *a rock; a cliff.*
- Ruptus, a, um, part. (rumpo,) *broken; violated.*
- Rursus, adv. *again.*
- Rus, ruris, n. *the country; a farm; hence,*
- Rusticus, a, um, adj. *rustic; belonging to the country.*
- Rusticus, i, m. *a countryman.*
- Rutilius, i, m. *a Roman consul.*

S.

Sabīni, ōrum, m. *the Sabines, a people of Italy.*

Sacer, sacra, sacrum, adj. (sup. errimus, § 26, 5,) *sacred; holy; divine; consecrated.*

Sacerdos, ōtis, c. (sacer,) *a priest; a priestess.*

Sacra, orum, n. pl. (id.) *religious service; sacrifice; sa-*

- cred rites; religious observances.*
- Sacrificans, tis, part. (sacrificō,) *sacrificing; offering sacrifices.*
- Sacrificium, i, n. *a sacrifice; from*
- Sacrificō, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (sacer & facio,) *to sacrifice.*
- Sæpè, adv. (iùs issimè,) *often; frequently.*
- Sævio, ire, ii, itum, intr. (sævus,) *to rage; to be cruel.*
- Sævitas, ātis, f. *cruelty; severity; savageness, barbarity; from*
- Sævus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *cruel; severe; fierce; inhuman, violent.*
- Saginātus, a, um, pārt. from
- Sagīno, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. *to fatten.*
- Sagitta, æ, f. *an arrow.*
- Saguntīni, ōrum, m. pl. *the Saguntines; the inhabitants of Saguntum.*
- Saguntum, i, n. *a town of Spain.*
- Salio, salire, salui & salii, intr. *to spring; to leap.*
- Salsus, a, um, adj. (sallo, to salt; Obsol. from sal,) *salt; sharp.*
- Salto, āre, āvi, ātum, intr. freq. (salio,) *to dance.*
- Salūber,-bris,-bre, adj. (brior, berrimus,) (salus,) *wholesome; salubrious; healthy; hence,*
- Salubrītas, ātis, f. *salubrity; healthfulness.*
- Salum, i, n. properly, the agitated motion of the sea; hence, *the sea.*
- Salus, ūtis, f. *safety; salvation; health; hence,*
- Salūto, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. *to wish health to; hence, to salute; to call.*
- Salvus, a, um, adj. (salus,) *safe; preserved; unpunished.*
- Samnītes, ium, m. pl. *the Samnites, a people of Italy.*
- Sanctus, a, um, adj. comp. (sancio,) *holy; blameless.*
- Sanguis, īnis, m. *blood.*
- Sapiens, tis, (part. sapio, properly, *tasting; knowing by the taste; hence,*) adj. (ior, issimus,) *wise:—subs. a sage; a wise man; hence,*
- Sapientia, æ, f. *wisdom, philosophy.*
- Sapio, ěre, ui, intr. (*to taste; to discern; hence,*) *to be wise.*
- Sarcīna, æ, f. (sarcio,) *a pack; a bundle.*
- Sardinia, æ, f. *a large island in the Mediterranean sea, west of Italy.*
- Sarmātæ, ārum, m. *the Sarmatians, a people inhabiting the north of Europe and Asia,*
- Sarpēdon, ōnis, m. *a son of Jupiter and Europa.*
- Satelles, ītis, m. *a satellite; a guard; a body-guard.*
- Satiātus, a, um, part. from
- Satio, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. *to satiate; to satisfy; from*
- Satis, adj. & adv. (comp. sa-

- tius, better; enough; sufficient; sufficiently; very; quite.*
 Satur, ūra, ūrum, adj. (ior, issīmus,) (satio,) *satiated; full.*
 Saturnia, æ, f. *a name given to Italy; also, a citadel and town near Janiculum.*
 Saturnus, i, m. *the father of Jupiter.*
 Saucio, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (saucius,) *to wound.*
 Saxum, i, n. *a rock; a stone.*
 Scævōla, æ, m. (Mucius,) *a brave Roman soldier.*
 Scateo, ěre intr. *to gush forth like water from a spring; hence, to be full; to abound.*
 Scamander, dri, m. *a river of Troas, which flows from Mount Ida into the Hellespont.*
 Scaurus, i, m. *the surname of several Romans.*
 Scelestus, a, um, adj. (ior, issīmus,) *wicked; from*
 Scelus, ěris, n. *an impious action; a crime; wickedness: by metonymy, a wicked person. See facinus.*
 Scena, æ, f. *a scene; a stage.*
 Schæneus, i, m. *a king of Arcadia, or Scyros, and father of Atalanta.*
 Scheria, æ, f. *an ancient name of the island Corcyra, or Corfu.*
 Scientia, æ, f. *knowledge; from*
 Scio, ĩre, ĩvi, ĩtum, tr. *to know; to understand.*
 Scipio, ōnis, m. *a distinguish-*
ed Roman family: Scipiō-
nes, the Scipios.
 Scopŭlus, i, m. *a high rock; a cliff.*
 Scorpio, ōnis, m. *a scorpion.*
 Scotia, æ, f. *Scotland.*
 Scriba, æ, m. *a writer; a secretary; a scribe; from*
 Scribo, scribĕre, scripsi, scriptum, tr. *to write: scribĕre leges, to prepare laws.*
 Scriptor, ōris, m. *a writer; an author.*
 Scriptŭrus, a, um, part. (scribo.)
 Scriptus, a, um, part. (scribo.)
 Scrŭtor, āri, ātus sum, tr. dep. (scruta,) *to search into; to trace out.*
 Scutum, i, n. *a shield.*
 Scylla, æ, f. *the daughter of Nisus.*
 Scyros, i, f. *an island in the Ægean sea.*
 Scythes, æ, m. *an inhabitant of Scythia; a Scythian.*
 Scythia, æ, f. *a vast country in the north of Europe and Asia.*
 Scythicus, a, um, adj. *Scythian.*
 Seco, secāre, secui, sectum, tr. *to cut.*
 Secĕdo, -cedĕre, -cessi, -cessum, intr. (se & cedo,) *to go aside; to secede; to withdraw.*
 Sectātus, a, um, part. *having followed or attended; from*
 Sector, āri, ātus sum, tr. dep. freq. (sequor, § 88, Obs. 1.) *to follow; to pursue; to accompany; to attend; to strive after.*

- Secūlum and Sæcūlum, i, n. *an age; a period of time.*
- Secum, (se & cum, § 90, 2,) *with himself; with herself; with itself; with themselves;*
- Secundus, a, um, adj. comp. (sequor,) *the second; prosperous: res secundæ, prosperity.*
- Secūris, is, f. (seco,) *an axe.*
- Secūtus, a um, part. (sequor.)
- Sed, conj. *but.*
- Sedēcim, num. adj. ind. pl. (sex & decem,) *sixteen.*
- Sedeo, sedēre, sedi, sessum, intr. *to sit; to light upon.*
- Sedes, is, f. (sedes) *a seat; a residence; a settlement; regni, the seat of government.*
- Seditio, ōnis, f. (se aside, and eo,) *sedition; a rebellion; an insurrection.*
- Sedūlus, a, um, adj. (sedeo) *diligent.*
- Seges, ētis, f. *a crop; a harvest.*
- Segnis, e, adj. (ior, issimus.) *dull; slow; slothful; sluggish.*
- Sejungo, -jungēre, -junxi, junctum, tr. (se & jungo,) *to divide; to separate.*
- Seleucia, æ, f. *a town of Syria, near the Orontes.*
- Semel, adv. *once: plūs semel, more than once.*
- Semēle, es, f. *a daughter of Cadmus and Hermione, and mother of Bacchus.*
- Semen, ĩnis, n. *seed.*
- Semirāmis, ĩdis, f. *a queen of Assyria, and wife of Ninus.*
- Semper, adv. *always; hence*
- Sempiternus, a, um, adj. *everlasting.*
- Sempronius, i, m, *the name of a Roman gens or clan;*
- Sempronius Gracchus, a *Roman general.*
- Sena, æ, f. *a town of Picenum.*
- Senātor, ōris, m. (senex, a *Senator.*
- Senātus, ūs, & i, m. (senex,) *a senate.*
- Senecta, æ, or Senectus, ūtis, f. (senex,) *old age.*
- Senescens, tis, part. from
- Senesco, senescēre, senui, intr. inc. *to grow old; to wane; from seneo, and that from*
- Senex, is, c. *an old man or woman:—adj. old: (comp. senior, sometimes major natu,) § 26, 6.*
- Senōnes, um, m. pl. *a people of Gaul.*
- Sensi. *See Sentio.*
- Sensus, ūs, m. (sentio.) *sense; feeling.*
- Sententia, æ, f. *an opinion; a proposition; a sentiment; from*
- Sentio, Sentīre, sensi, sensum, tr. *to feel; to perceive; to be sensible of; to observe; to suppose.*
- Sepāro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (se & paro) *to separate; to divide.*
- Sepelio, sepelīre, sepelīvi, sepultum, tr. *to bury; to inter*
- Sepes, is, f. *a hedge; a fence,*

- Septem, num. adj. ind. pl. *seven.*
- Septentrio, ōnis, m. *the Northern Bear; the north.*
- Septies, num. adv. *seven times.*
- Septimus, a, um, num. adj. ord. (septem,) *the seventh.*
- Septingentesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the seven hundredth.*
- Septuagesimus, a, um, num. adj. *the seventieth; from*
- Septuaginta, num. adj. ind. pl. *seventy.*
- Sepulcrum, i, n. (sepelio,) *a sepulchre; a tomb.*
- Sepultura, æ, f. (id.) *burial; interment.*
- Sepultus, a, um, part. (sepelio,) *buried.*
- Sequāna, æ, m. *the Seine, a river in France.*
- Sequens, tis, part. from
- Sequor, sequi, secūtus sum, tr. dep. *to follow; to pursue.*
- Secūtus, a, um, part. (sequor.)
- Serēnus, a, um, adj. (comp.) *serene; tranquil; clear; fair; bright.*
- Sergius, i, m. *the name of several Romans.*
- Sermo, ōnis, m. (sero,) *speech; a discourse; conversation.*
- Serò, (seriūs,) adv. *late; too late.*
- Sero, serere, sevi, satum, tr. *to sow; to plant.*
- Serpens, tis, c. (serpo, *to creep,*) *a serpent; a snake.*
- Sertorius, i, m. *a Roman general.*
- Serus, a, um, adj. (comp.) *late.*
- Servilius, i, m. *the name of a Roman family: Servilius Casca, one of the murderers of Cæsar.*
- Servio, ire, ivi, itum, intr. (servus,) *to be a slave; to serve, (as a slave.)*
- Servitium, i, n. or Servitus, ūtis, f. (id.) *slavery; bondage.*
- Servius, i, m. (Tullius,) *the sixth king of Rome.*
- Servo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. *to preserve; to guard; to watch; to keep; hence,*
- Servus, i, m. *a slave; a servant.*
- Sese, pro. acc. & abl. § 28, Obs. 4; *himself; herself, themselves.*
- Sestertium, i, n. *a sestertium, or a thousand sesterces.* App. VI.
- Sestertius, i, m. *a sesterce, or two and a half asses.* App. VI.
- Sestos, i, or -us, i, f. *a town of Thrace, on the shores of the Hellespont, opposite to Abydos.*
- Seta, æ, f. *a bristle.*
- Setinus, a, um, adj. *Setine; belonging to Setia, a city of Campania, near the Pontine Marshes, famous for its wine.*
- Setōsus, a, um, adj. (seta,) *full of bristles; bristly.*
- Sex, num. adj. ind. pl. *six.*
- Sexagesimus, a, um, num. adj. ord. (sex,) *the sixtieth.*

- Sexaginta, num. adj. ind. pl. (sex,) *sixty*.
- Sexcentésimus, a, um, num. adj. ord. (sex & centum,) *the six hundredth*.
- Sextus, a, um, num. adj. ord. (sex,) *the sixth*.
- Si, conj. *if; whether*: si quando, *if at any time*.
- Sic, adv. *so; thus; in such a manner*.
- Siccus, i, m. (Dentātus,) *the name of a brave Roman soldier*.
- Siccus, a, um, adj. *dry; siccum, dry land*: in sicco, (loco,) *in a dry place*: (arīdus, *thoroughly dry; parched*.)
- Sicilia, æ, f. *Sicily, the largest island in the Mediterranean*.
- Sicūlus, a, um, adj. *Sicilian*: fretum, *the straits of Messina*.
- Sicut, & Sicūti, adv. (sic ut,) *as; as if*.
- Sidon, ōnis, f. *a maritime city of Phœnicia*.
- Sidonius, a, um, adj. *belonging to Sidon; Sidonian*.
- Sidus, ěris, n, *a star*.
- Significo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (signum & facio,) *to make or give a sign; to designate; to mark; to express; to signify; to give notice; to imply or mean*.
- Signum, i, n. *a sign; a token; a statue; a standard; colors*.
- Silens, tis, part. (sileo,) *silent; keeping silence*.
- Silentium, i, n. (sileo,) *silence*.
- Silēnus, i, m. *the foster-father and instructor of Bacchus*.
- Sileo, ěre, ui, intr. *to be silent; to conceal*.
- Silva, or Sylva, æ, f. *a forest; a wood*.
- Silvia, æ, f. (Rhea,) *the mother of Romulus*.
- Silvius, i, m. *a son of Æneas, the second king of Alba*: Silvius Procas, *a king of Alba, the father of Numitor and Amulius*.
- Simia, æ, f. (simus,) *an ape*.
- Similis, e, adj. (ior, līmus, § 26, 1,) *similar; like*: hence,
- Similiter, adv. (similius similitimè,) *in like manner*.
- Simplex, ĩcis, adj. comp. (sine plicā, *without a fold; open; plain*; hence,) *simple; artless; open; plain; single*.
- Simōis, entis, m. *a river of Troas, flowing into the Scamander*.
- Simonides, is, m. *a Greek poet, born in the island of Cea*.
- Simul, adv. *at the same time; at once; together; as soon as*: simul—simul—*as soon as, or no sooner than*.
- Simulācrum, i, n. (simūlo,) *an image; a statue*.
- Sin, conj. *but if*.
- Sine, prep. *without*.
- Singulāris, e, adj. *single; sin-*

- gular; distinguished; extraordinary: certāmen singulāre, a single combat; from
- Singūli, æ, a, num. adj. pl. each; one by one; every: singūlis mensibus, every month.
- Sinister, tra, trum, adj. (comp. irr, § 26, 2,) left; from
- Sino, sinēre, sivi, situm, tr. (for sio. obsol.) to permit.
- Sinus, ūs, m. a bosom; a bay; a gulf.
- Siquis, siqua, siquod or siquid, pro, if any one; if any thing.
- Siquando, adv. (si & quando,) if at any time; if ever.
- Sitio, ire, ii, intr. & tr. to thirst; to be thirsty; to desire earnestly.
- Sitis, is, f. thirst.
- Situs, a, um, part. & adj. (sino,) placed; set; situated; permitted.
- Sive, conj. or; or if; whether.
- Soboles, is, f. (suboles, sub & oleo,) a sprig or shoot; offspring.
- Sobrius, a, um, adj. sober; temperate.
- Socer, ěri, m. a father-in-law.
- Sociālis, e, adj. (socius,) pertaining to allies; social; confederate.
- Societas, ātis, f. society; alliance; intercourse; partnership; from
- Socius, i, m. an ally; a companion.
- Socordia, æ, f. (socors, fr. se & cor,) negligence; sloth.
- Socrātes, is, m. the most eminent of the Athenian philosophers.
- Sol, solis, m. the sun.
- Soleo, ěre, ĩtus sum, n. pass, § 78, to be wont; to be accustomed: solēbat, used.
- Solidus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) whole; solid; entire.
- Solitūdo, ĩnis, f. (solus,) a desert; a wilderness; a solitary place.
- Solĭtus, a, um, part. (soleo,) accustomed; usual.
- Sollers, tis, adj. (sollus whole, not used, & ars,) ingenious; inventive; cunning; skillful; shrewd.
- Sollertia, æ, f. (sollers,) sagacity; skill; shrewdness.
- Solon, ōnis, m. the lawgiver of the Athenians, and one of the seven wise men of Greece.
- Solstitium, i, n. (sol & sisto,) the solstice, particularly the summer solstice, in distinction from bruma, the winter solstice; the longest day.
- Solum, i, n. the earth; the soil; land.
- Solūm, adv. alone; only; fr.
- Solus, a, um, adj. § 20, 4; alone.
- Solūtus, a, um, part. from
- Solvo, solvēre, solvi, solūtum, tr. to loose; to dissolve; to melt; to answer

- Somnio, āre, āvi, ātum, intr. *to dream; from*
- Somnium, i, n, *a dream; fr.*
- Somnus, i, m. *sleep.*
- Sonitus, ūs, m. *a sound; a noise; from*
- Sono, āre, ui, itum, intr. *to sound; to resound; from*
- Sonus, i, m. *a sound.*
- Sorbeo, -ēre, -ui, tr. *to suck in; to absorb.*
- Soror, ōris, f. *a sister.*
- Sp., *an abbreviation of Spurius.*
- Spargo, spargere, sparsi, sparsum, tr. *to sprinkle; to strew; to scatter; to sow.*
- Sparsi. *See Spargo.*
- Sparsus, a, um, part.
- Sparta, æ, f. *Sparta or Lacedæmon, the capital of Læconia.*
- Spartacus, i, m. *the name of a celebrated gladiator.*
- Spartanus, i, m. *a Spartan.*
- Sparti, ōrum, m. pl. *a race of men said to have sprung from the dragon's teeth sowed by Cadmus.*
- Spartum, i, n. *Spanish broom, a plant of which ropes were made.*
- Spatiōsus, a, um, adj. *large; spacious; from*
- Spatium, i, n, *a race ground; (stadium,) a space; room; distance.*
- Species, eī, f. (specio,) *an appearance.*
- Spetaculum, i, n. *a spectacle; a show; from*
- Specto, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. freq. (specio,) *to behold; to see; to consider; to regard; to relate; to refer.*
- Specus, ūs, m. f. & n. *a cave.*
- Spelunca, æ, f. *a cave.*
- Spero, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. *to hope; to expect.*
- Spes, ei, f. *hope; expectation; promise.*
- Speusippus, i, m. *the nephew and successor of Plato.*
- Sphinx, gis, f. *a Sphinx. The Egyptian Sphinx is represented as a monster, having a woman's head on the body of a lion.*
- Spina, æ, f. *a thorn; a sting; a quill; a spine; a backbone.*
- Spiritus, ūs, m. *a breath; fr.*
- Spiro, āre, āvi, ātum, intr. *to breathe.*
- Splendo, ēre, ui, intr. *to shine; to be conspicuous; hence*
- Splendidus, a, um, adj. (comp.) *splendid; illustrious; and*
- Splendor, ōris, m. *brightness; splendor.*
- Spolio, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. *to despoil; to strip; to deprive; from*
- Spolium, i, n. *the skin of an animal; spoils; booty.*
- Spondeo, spondere, spondi, sponsum, tr. *to pledge one's word; to promise; to engage.*
- Sponsa, æ, f. (spondeo,) *a bride.*

- Spontis, gen., sponte, abl. sing., f. § 18, 11; *of one's own accord; voluntary; spontaneously; of himself; of itself.*
- Spurius, i, m. a prænomen among the Romans.
- Squama, æ, f. the scale of a fish.
- Stabulum, i, n. (sto,) a stall; a stable.
- Stadium, i, n. a stadium; a furlong; a measure of 125 paces; the race ground.
- Stannum, i, n. tin.
- Stans, stantis, part. (sto.)
- Statim, adv. (sto) immediately.
- Statio, ōnis, f. (sto,) a station; a picket or watch; (by day) navium, roadstead; an anchoring place.
- Statua, æ, f. (statuo,) a statue.
- Statuarius, i, m. a statuary; a sculptor.
- Statuo, uēre, ui, ūtum, tr. (statum, fr. sisto,) to cause to stand; to set up; to determine; to resolve; to fix; to judge; to decide; to believe.
- Status, a, um, adj. (sto,) fixed; stated; appointed; certain.
- Statutus, a, um, part. (statuo,) placed; resolved; fixed; settled.
- Stella, æ, f. (sto,) a star; a fixed star.
- Sterilis, e, adj. comp. unfruitful; sterile; barren.
- Sterto, ěre, ui, intr. to snore.
- Stipes, ĭtis, m. a stake; the trunk of a tree.
- Stirps, is, f. root; a stock; a race; a family.
- Sto, stare, steti, statum, intr. to stand; to be stationary: stare a partibus, to favor the party.
- Stoicus, i, m. a Stoic, one of a sect of Grecian philosophers, whose founder was Zeno.
- Stoliditas, ātis, f. stupidity; fr.
- Stolidus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) foolish; silly; stupid.
- Strages, is, f. (sterno,) an overthrow; slaughter.
- Strangulo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. to strangle.
- Strenue, adv. (iūs issimē,) bravely; actively; vigorously; strenuously; from
- Strenuus, a, um, adj. comp. bold; strenuous; brave; valiant.
- Strophades; um, f. pl. two small islands in the Ionian sea.
- Struo, struere, struxi, structum, tr. to put together; to construct; to build: insidias, to prepare an ambush; to lay snares.
- Struthiocamelus, i, m. an ostrich.
- Strymon, ōnis, m. a river which was anciently the boundary between Macedonia and Thrace.
- Studeo, ěre, ui intr. to fa-

- vor; to study; to endeavor; to attend to; to pursue.*
 Studiōsè, adv. (studiōsus, fr. studium,) *studiously; diligently.*
 Studium, i, n. *zeal; study; diligence; eagerness.*
 Stultitia, æ, f. *folly; from*
 Stultus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *foolish: stulti, fools.*
 Stupeo, ēre, ui, intr. *to be torpid or benumbed; to be astonished at; to be amazed.*
 Sturnus, i, m. *a starling.*
 Suadendus, a, um, part. (suadeo.)
 Suadens, tis, part. from
 Suadeo, suadere, suasi, suasum, tr. & intr. *to advise; to persuade; to urge.*
 Suavitas, ātis, f. (suavis,) *sweetness; grace; melody.*
 Suaviter, adv. (vius vissimè,) (id.) *sweetly; agreeably.*
 Sub, prep. *under; near to; near the time of; just before; at; in the time of.*
 Subdūco, -ducere, -dixi, -ductum, tr. (sub & duco,) *to withdraw; to take away; to withhold; hence,*
 Subductus, a, um, part.
 Subeo, ire, īvi, & ii, itum, intr. irr. (sub & eo, § 83, 3,) *to go under; to submit to: onus, to take up or sustain a burden.*
 Subīgo, -igere, -ēgi, -actum, tr. (sub & ago,) *to subject; to subdue; to conquer.*
 Subitò, adv. *suddenly; from*
 Subītus, a, um, adj. (subeo,) *sudden; unexpected.*
 Sublātus, a, um, part. (suffero,) *taken away; lifted up.*
 Sublēvo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (sub & levo,) *to lighten; to relieve; to raise up; to assist.*
 Sublīmis, e, adj. comp. (sub. for supra & limus,) *sublime; high in the air: in sublime, aloft; hence,*
 Sublimè, adv. *aloft; in the air.*
 Submergo, -mergere, -mersi, mersum, tr. (sub & mergo,) *to sink; to overwhelm.*
 Submergor, -mergi, -mersus sum, pass. *to be overwhelmed; to sink; hence,*
 Submersus, a, um, part.
 Subrīdens, tis, part. *smiling at.*
 Subrideo, -ridere, -rīsi, -rīsum, intr. (sub & rideo,) *to smile.*
 Subsilio, -silire, -silui & sili, intr. (sub & salio,) *to leap up; to jump.*
 Substituo, -stituere, -stitui, stitutum, tr. (sub & statuo,) *to put in the place of another: to substitute.*
 Subter, prep. *under.*
 Subterraneus, um, adj. (sub & terra,) *subterranean.*
 Subvenio, -venire, -vēni, -ventum, intr. (sub & venio,) *to come to one's assistance; to succor; to help.*
 Subvōlo, āre, āvi, ātum, intr. (sub & volo,) *to fly up.*
 Succēdo, -cedere, -cessi, -ces-

- sum. intr. (sub & cedo,) *to succeed; to follow; hence,*
- Successor, ōris, m. *a successor.*
- Succus, i, m. (sucus fr. sugo,) *juice; sap; liquid.*
- Suffĕro, sufferre, sustŭli, sublātum, tr. irr. (sub & fero,) *to take away; to undertake; to bear.*
- Suffetius, i, m. (Metius,) *an Alban general, put to death by Tullus Hostilius.*
- Sufficio, -ficĕre, -fĕci, -fectum, intr. (sub & facio,) *to suffice; to be sufficient.*
- Suffodio, -fodĕre, -fōdi, -fossum, tr. (sub & fodio,) *to dig under; to undermine.*
- Suffossus, a, um, part.
- Suffragium, i, n. (sub & frango,) *a broken piece; a shred; a ballot; suffrage; vote; choice.*
- Sui, pro. gen. § 28, *of himself; of herself; of itself: duæ sibi similes, two like one another.*
- Sulla, or Sylla, æ, m. *a distinguished Roman general.*
- Sulpicius, i, m. (Gallus,) *a Roman, celebrated for his learning and eloquence, and for his skill in astrology.*
- Sum, esse, fui, intr. irr. § 54, *to be; to exist: terrōri esse, to excite terror.*
- Summus, a, um, adj. (see Supĕrus,) *the highest; greatest; perfect: in summâ aquâ, on the surface of the water.*
- Sumo, sumĕre, sumpsī, sumptum, tr. *to take.*
- Sumptus, a, um, part. (sumo.)
- Sumptus, ūs, m. (id.) *expense.*
- Supellex, supellectĭlis, f, *furniture; household goods.*
- Super, prep. *above; upon.*
- Superbĕ, adv. (iūs, issimĕ,) (superbus,) *proudly; haughtily.*
- Superbia, æ, f. (superbus,) *pride; haughtiness.*
- Superbio, ĭre, ĭvi, ĭtum, intr. *to be proud; to be proud of; from*
- Superbus, a, um, adj. comp. *proud; the Proud, a surname of Tarquin, the last king of Rome.*
- Superfluous, a, um, adj. (superfluo,) *superfluous.*
- Superjācio, -jacĕre, -jĕci, -jactum, tr. (super & jacio,) *to throw upon; to shoot over.*
- Superjācior, -jāci, -jactus sum, pass. *to be shot over.*
- Supĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (super,) *to surpass; to conquer; to excel; to vanquish.*
- Superstitiōsus, a, um, adj. (superstitio fr. supersto,) *superstitious.*
- Supersum, -esse, fui, intr. irr. (super & sum,) *to be over; to remain; to survive.*
- Supĕrus, a, um, adj. (superior; suprĕmus or summus, § 26, 2,) *above; high; upper.*
- Supervacuum, a, um, adj. (super & vacuum,) *superfluous.*

- Supervenio, -venīre, -vēni, -ventum, intr. (super & venio,) *to come upon; to come; to surprise suddenly.*
- Supervolo, āre, āvi, ātum, intr. (super & volo,) *to fly over.*
- Suppēto, ēre, īvi, itum, intr. (sub & peto,) *to come to; to be at hand; hence to suffice; to remain; to serve; to be sufficient.*
- Supplex, ĭcis, adj. (sub & plico,) *suppliant.*
- Supplicium, i, n, (id.) *a punishment.*
- Suppōno, -ponēre, -posui, -positum, tr. (sub. & pono,) *to put under; to substitute.*
- Supra, prep. & adv. *above; before.*
- Surēna, æ, m. *the title of a Parthian officer, and next in authority to the king.*
- Surgo, surgēre, surrexi, surrectum, intr. (surrego, fr. sub. & rego,) *to rise.*
- Sus, uis, c. *swine; a hog.*
- Suscipio, -cipēre, -cēpi, -ceptum, tr. (sub & capio,) *to take or lift up; to undertake; to take upon; to engage in; to receive.*
- Suspectus, a, um, part, & adj. (suspicio,) *suspected; mistrusted.*
- Suspendo, -pendēre, -pendi, -pensum, tr. (sub & pendo,) *to suspend; to hang; to hang up.*
- Suspensus, a, um, part.
- Suspicio, -spicēre, -spexi, -spectum, tr. (sub & specio,) *to look at secretly; to look up; to suspect.*
- Suspīcor, āri, ātum sum, tr. dep. *to suspect; to surmise.*
- Sustento, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. freq. *to sustain; to support: sustentāre vitam, to support one's self; from*
- Sustineo, -tinēre, -tinui, -tentum, tr. (sub & teneo,) *to bear up; to carry; to sustain; to support.*
- Sustollo, sustollēre, sustūli, sublātum, tr. *to lift up; to take away; to raise.*
- Suus, a, um, pro. *his; hers; its; theirs; § 28, Obs. 3, Exc.*
- Sylla. *See Sulla.*
- Syllāba, æ, f. *a syllable.*
- Sylva. *See Silva.*
- Syphax, ācis, m. *a king of Numidia.*
- Syracūsæ, ārum, f. pl. *Syracuse, a celebrated city of Sicily.*
- Syria, æ, f. *a large country of Asia, at the eastern extremity of the Mediterranean sea.*
- Syriācus, a, um, adj. *Syrian; belonging to Syria.*

T.

- T., *an abbreviation of Titus.*
- Tabesco, tabescēre, tabui, inc. (tabeo,) *to consume; to pine away.*

- Tabŭla, æ, f. *a table; a tablet; a picture; a painting; plumbea tabŭla, a plate or sheet of lead.*
- Taceo, ěre, ui, ĩtum, intr. *to be silent.*
- Tactus, ũs, m. (tango,) *the touch.*
- Tædet, tæduit, tæsum est or pertæsum est, imp. *to be weary of: vitæ eos tædet, they are weary of life.*
- Tænårus, i, m. & um, i, n. *a promontory in Laconia, now cape Matapan.*
- Talentum, i, n. *a talent; a sum variously estimated from \$860 to \$1020.*
- Talis, e, adj. *such.*
- Talpa, æ, c. *a mole.*
- Tam, adv. *so; so much.*
- Tamen, conj. *yet; notwithstanding; still; nevertheless.*
- Tanåis, is, m. *a river between Europe and Asia, now the Don.*
- Tanåquil, ĩlis, f. *the wife of Tarquinius Priscus.*
- Tandem, adv. (tum & demum,) *at length; at last; finally.*
- Tango, tangěre, tetĭgi, tactum, tr. *to touch.*
- Tanquam, or Tamquam, adv. (tam & quam,) *as well as; as if; like.*
- Tantålus, i, m. *a son of Jupiter; the father of Pelops, and king of Phrygia.*
- Tantò adv. (tantus,) *so much.*
- Tantopěre, adv. (tantus & opus,) *so much; so greatly.*
- Tantŭm, adv. *only; so much; from*
- Tantus, a, um, adj. *so great; such: tanti. of so much value: tanti est, it is worth the pains; it makes amends.*
- Tardě, adv. (iŭs, issimě,) (tardus,) *slowly.*
- Tarditas, åtis, f. (tardus,) *slowness; dulness; heaviness.*
- Tardo, åre, åvi, åtum, tr. *to make slow; to retard; to check; to stop; from*
- Tardus, a, um, adj. (ior, issimus,) *slow; dull.*
- Tarentinus, a, um, adj. *Tarentine; of or belonging to Tarentum: Tarentini, Tarentines; the inhabitants of Tarentum.*
- Tarentum, i, n. *a celebrated city in the south of Italy.*
- Tarpěia, æ, f. *the daughter of Sp. Tarpeius: she betrayed the Roman citadel to the Sabines.*
- Tarpěius, a, um, adj. *Tarpeian: mons, the Tarpeian or Capitoline mount.*
- Tarquinii, ōrum, m. pl. *a city of Etruria, whence the family of Tarquin derived their name.*
- Tarquinius, i, m. *Tarquin; the name of an illustrious Roman family; Tarquinii, ōrum, pl. the Tarquins.*
- Tartårus, i, m., & -a, ōrum, pl. n. *Tartarus; the infernal regions.*
- Taurica, æ, f. *a large peninsu-*

- la of the Black sea, now called the Crimæa, or Taurida.*
- Taurus, i, m. *a high range of mountains in Asia.*
- Taurus, i, m. *a bull.*
- Taygētus, i, m. & -a, ōrum, pl. *a mountain of Laconia, near Sparta.*
- Tectum, i, n. (tego,) *a covering; a roof; a house.*
- Tectus, a, um, part. (tego,) *covered; defended.*
- Teges, ētis, f. *a mat; a rug; a coverlet; from*
- Tego, gēre, xi, ctum, tr. *to cover to defend; hence,*
- Tegumentum, i, n. *a covering.*
- Telum, i, n. *a missile; a weapon; a dart; an arrow.*
- Temērè, adv. *at random; accidentally; rashly.*
- Tempe, n, pl. indec. *a beautiful vale in Thessaly. thro' which the river Peneus flows.*
- Temperies, iēi, f. *a season or space of time; temperateness; mildness; temperature.*
- Tempeſtas, ātis, f. (tempus,) *a storm; a tempest.*
- Templum, i, n. *a consecrated place; a temple.*
- Tempus, ōris, n. *time; a season: ad tempus, at the time appointed: ex tempore, without premeditation.*
- Temulentus, a, um, adj. (temētum,) *drunken; intoxicated.*
- Tendo, tendēre, tetendi, tensum, tr. *to stretch; to stretch out; to extend; to go; to advance.*
- Tenebræ, ārum, f. pl. *darkness.*
- Teneo, tenēre, tenui, tentum, tr. *to hold; to have; to keep; to possess; to know; to hold by a garrison: portum, to reach the harbor.*
- Tentātus, a, um, part. from
- Tento, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. freq. (teneo,) *to attempt: to try.*
- Tentyrītæ, ārum, c. pl. *the inhabitants of Tentyra, a town and island in Upper Egypt.*
- Tenuis, e. adj. comp. *thin; slender; light; rare.*
- Tenus, prep. *up to; as far as.*
- Tepesco, escēre, ui, intr. inc. (tepeo,) *to grow warm or cool; to become tepid.*
- Ter, num. adv. *thrice.*
- Terentius, i. m. *a Roman proper name.*
- Tergum, i, n. *the back; the farther side: a tergo, from behind: ad terga, behind.*
- Termino, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. *to bound; to limit; to terminate; from*
- Terminus, i, m. *a boundary; limit; an end; bounds.*
- Terni, æ, a, num, adj. pl. (tres,) *three by three; three.*
- Terra, æ, f. *the earth; a country; the land: omnes terræ, the whole world.*

- Terreo, ēre, ui, itum, tr. *to terrify; to scare; to frighten.*
- Terrester, terrestris, terrestre, adj. (terra,) *terrestrial: animal terrestre, a land animal.*
- Terribilis, e, adj. comp. (terreo,) *terrible.*
- Territo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. freq. (id.) *to terrify; to frighten.*
- Territorium, i, n. (terra,) *territory.*
- Territus, a, um, part. (terreo,)
- Terror, ōris, m. (id.) *terror; consternation; fear.*
- Tertius, a, um, num. adj. ord. (tres,) *the third; hence,*
- Tertiō, num. adv. *the third time.*
- Testa, æ, f. (tosta fr. torreo,) *an earthen vessel; a shell.*
- Testamentum, i, n. (testor,) *a will; a testament.*
- Testūdo, īnis, f. (testa,) *a tortoise.*
- Tetīgi. *See Tango.*
- Teutōnes, um, & Teutōni, ōrum, m. pl. *a nation in the northern part of Germany, near the Cimbri.*
- Texo, texere, texui, textum, tr. *to weave; to plait; to form; to construct.*
- Thalāmus, i, m. *a bed-chamber; a dwelling.*
- Thales, is & ētis, m. *a Milesian, one of the seven wise men of Greece.*
- Thasus, i, f. *an island on the coast of Thrace.*
- Theātrum, i, n. *a theatre.*
- Thebæ, ārum, f. pl. *Thebes, the capital of Bœotia; hence,*
- Thebānus, a, um, adj. *Theban; belonging to Thebes.*
- Thelesīnus, i, m. *a Roman proper name.*
- Themistōcles, is, m. *a celebrated Athenian general in the Persian war.*
- Theodōrus, i, m. *a philosopher of Cyrēnæ.*
- Thermōdon, ontis, m. *a river of Pontus.*
- Theseus, i, m. *a king of Athens, and son of Ægeus, and one of the most celebrated heroes of antiquity.*
- Thessalia, æ, f. *Thessaly; a country of Greece, south of Macedonia; hence,*
- Thessālus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Thessaly; Thessalian.*
- Thestius, i, m. *the father of Althæa.*
- Thetis, īdis & īdos, f. *one of the sea nymphs; the wife of Peleus, and mother of Achilles.*
- Theutobōchus, i, m. *a king of the Cimbri.*
- Thracia, æ, f. *Thrace; a large country east of Macedonia.*
- Thracius, a, um, adj. *belonging to Thrace; Thracian.*
- Thrasylūlus, i, m. *an Athenian general, celebrated for freeing his country from the thirty tyrants.*

- Thus, thuris, n. *frankincense*.
- Tibēris, is, m. § 15, 2, *the Tiber, a famous river of Italy*.
- Tibi. See Tu.
- Tibīcen, īnis, m. (tibia & cano,) *one who plays upon the flute; a piper*.
- Ticīnum, i, n. *a town of Cisalpine Gaul, where the Romans were defeated by Hannibal*.
- Tigrānes, is, m. *a king of Armenia Major*.
- Tigranocerta, ōrum, n. *a city of Armenia Major, founded by Tigrānes*.
- Tigris, īdis, (seldom is,) c. *a tiger*.
- Tigris, īdis & is, m. *a river in Asia*.
- Timēns, tis, part. from
- Timeo, ēre, ui, intr. & tr. *to fear; to dread; to be afraid*.
- Timīdus, a, um, adj. comp. (timeo,) *timid; cowardly*.
- Timor, ōris, m. (id.) *fear*.
- Tinnītus, ūs, m. (tinnio,) *a tinkling*.
- Tintinnabŭlum, i, n. (tintinno same as tinnio,) *a bell*.
- Titio, ōnis, m. *a brand; a fire-brand*.
- Titus, i, m. *a Roman prænomen*.
- Tolēro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. *to bear; to endure; to admit of*.
- Tollo, tollēre, sustŭli, sublātum, tr. *to raise; to pick up; to remove; to do away with*.
- Tondeo, tondēre, totondi, tonsum, tr. *to clip; to shave; to shear*.
- Tonitru, u, n. *thunder*: from
- Tono; āre, ui, itum, intr. *to thunder*: tonat, imp. *it thunders*.
- Tormentum, i, n. (torqueo,) *an engine for throwing stones and darts*.
- Torquātus, i, m., *a surname given to T. Manlius and his descendants*.
- Torquis, is, d. (torqueo,) *a collar; a chain*.
- Tot, ind. adj. *so many*.
- Totīdem, ind. adj. (tot itīdem,) *the same number; as many*.
- Totus, a, um, adj. § 20, 4, *whole; entire; all*.
- Trabs, is, f. *a beam*.
- Tractātus, a, um, part. from
- Tracto, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. freq. (traho,) *to treat; to handle*.
- Tractus, ūs, m. (traho,) *a tract; a country; a region*.
- Tractus, a, um, part. (traho.)
- Tradītus, a, um, part. from
- Trado, -dēre, -dīdi, -dītum, tr. (trans & do,) *to give over, or up; to deliver; to give; to relate; to teach*: tradunt, *they report*: tradītur, *it is related*; it is reported: traduntur, *they are reported*.
- Tragīcus, a, um, adj. *tragic*.
- Tragædia, æ, f. *a tragedy*.
- Traho, trahēre, traxi, tractum, tr. *to drag; to draw*: bellum, *to protract or prolong the war*: liquidas

- aquas trahere, *to draw along clear waters; to flow with a clear stream.*
- Trajicio, -jicere, -jēci, -jectum, tr. (trans & jacio,) *to convey over; to pass or cross over.*
- Trames, itis, m. (trameo, i. e. trans meo, *to go over or along; a path; a way.*)
- Trano, are, āvi, ātum, intr. (trans & no,) *to swim over.*
- tranquillus, a, um, adj. (comp.) *tranquil; calm; serene.*
- Trans, prep. *over; beyond; on the other side.*
- Transactus, a, um, part. (transigo.)
- Transeo, ire, ii, itum, intr. irr. (trans & eo,) *to pass or go over.*
- Transfēro, -ferre, -tūli, -lātum, tr. irr. (trans & fero,) *to transfer; to carry over: se ad aliquem, to go over to.*
- Transfīgo, -figere, -fixi, -fixum, (trans & figo,) *to run through; to pierce; to stab.*
- Transfūga, æ. c. (transfugio) *a deserter.*
- Transgredior, -grēdi, -gressus, sum, intr. dep. (trans & gradior,) *to go or pass over.*
- Transīgo, -igere, -ēgi, -actum, tr. (trans & ago,) *to transact; to finish; to spend.*
- Transilio, -silire, -silui & silivi, intr. (trans & salio,) *to leap over.*
- Transitūrus, a, um, part. (transeo,) *about to pass over; to pass on.*
- Translātus, a, um, part. (transfēro.)
- Transmarīnus, a, um, adj. (trans & mare,) *beyond the sea; foreign; transmarine.*
- Transno. See Trano.
- Transvēho, -vehere, -vexi, -vectum, tr. (trans & veho,) *to carry over; to convey; to transport.*
- Transvōlo, are, āvi, ātum, intr. (trans & volo,) *to fly over.*
- Trasimēnus, i, m. *a lake in Etruria, near which the consul Flaminius was defeated by Hannibal.*
- Trebia, æ, f. *a river of Cisalpine Gaul, emptying into the Po.*
- Trecenti, æ, a, num. adj. pl. *three hundred; hence,*
- Trecentesīmus, a, um, num. adj. *the three hundredth.*
- Tredēcim, num. adj. pl. ind. (tres & decem,) *thirteen.*
- Tres, tria, num. adj. pl. § 24, 3, *three.*
- Trevīri, ōrum, m. pl. *a people of Belgium.*
- Triangulāris, e, adj. (triangulum,) *triangular; three-cornered.*
- Tribūnus, i, m. (tribus,) *a tribune.*
- Tribuo, uere, ui, ūtum, tr. *to attribute; to give; to grant, to bestow; to commit.*
- Tribūtum, i, n. (tribuo,) *a tri-*

- bute; a tax; a contribution; an assessment.*
- Tricesīmus, a, um, num. adj. (triginta,) *the thirtieth.*
- Triduum, i, n. (tres & dies,) *the space of three days: per triduum, for three days.*
- Triennium, i, n. (tres & annus,) *the space of three years.*
- Trigemīni, ōrum, m. pl. (tres & gemini,) *three brothers born at one birth.*
- Triginta, num. adj. pl. ind. *thirty.*
- Trinacria, æ, f. *one of the the names of Sicily.*
- Triptolēmus, i, m. *the son of Celeus, king of Eleusis.*
- Tristitia, æ, f. (tristis, sad,) *sorrow; grief.*
- Triumphālis, e, adj. (triumphus,) *triumphal.*
- Triumphans, tis, part. from
- Triumpho, āre, āvi, ātum, intr. *to triumph; from*
- Triumphus, i, m. *a triumph; a triumphal procession.*
- Triumvir, vīri, m. (tres & vir,) *one of three joint public officers; a triumvir.*
- Troas, ādis, f. *a country of Asia Minor, bordering upon the Hellespont.*
- Trochilus, i, m. *a wren.*
- Troglodytæ, ārum, c. pl. *Troglodytes, a people of Ethiopia, who dwelt in caves.*
- Troja, æ, f. *Troy, the capital of Troas; hence,*
- Trojānus, a, um, adj. *Trojan.*
- Trucīdo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (trux & cædo,) *to kill in a cruel manner; to butcher; to murder; to slay; to massacre.*
- Trux, ucis, adj. *savage; cruel; fierce; stern; grim.*
- Tu, subs. pro. *thou; § 28.*
- Tuba, æ, f. (tubus, a tube,) *a trumpet.*
- Tuber, ěris, n. (tumeo,) *a bunch; a tumor; a protuberance.*
- Tubicen, ĩnis, m. (tuba & cano,) *a trumpeter.*
- Tueo-, tuĕri, tuĩtus sum, tr. *to see; to look to; to care for; to defend; to protect.*
- Tugurium i, n. (tego,) *a hut; a shed.*
- Tuli. *See Fero.*
- Tullia, æ, f. *the daughter of Servius Tullius*
- Tullius, i, m. *a Roman.*
- Tullus, i, m. (Hostilius,) *the third Roman king.*
- Tum, adv. *then; and; so; also: tum—tum, as well—as; both—and: tum demum, then at length.*
- Tumultus, ūs, m. (tumeo,) *a noise; a tumult.*
- Tumūlus, i, m. (id.) *a mound; a tomb.*
- Tunc, adv. *then.*
- Tunica, æ, f. *a tunic; a close woollen garment, worn under the toga.*
- Turbātus, a, um, part. *disturbed; confused; troubled; from*

- Turbo, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (turba,) *to disturb; to trouble; to put into confusion.*
- Turma, æ, f. *a division of Roman cavalry consisting of thirty men; a troop.*
- Turpis, e, adj. (ior, issimus,) *base;—disgraceful.*
- Turpitūdo, īnis, f. (turpis,) *baseness; ugliness.*
- Turris, is, f. *a tower.*
- Tuscia, æ, f. *a country of Italy, the same as Etruria.*
- Tuscūlum, i, n. *a city of Latium.*
- Tusculus, a, um, adj. *Tuscan; belonging to Tuscany; Etrurian.*
- Tutor, ōris, m. (tueor,) *a guardian; a tutor.*
- Tutus, a, um, adj. (ior issimus,) (tueor,) *safe.*
- Tuus, a, um, adj. pro. § 30, (tu,) *thy; thine.*
- Tyrannis, īdis & īdos, f. *tyranny; arbitrary power; fr.*
- Tyrannus, i, m. *a king; a tyrant; a usurper.*
- Tyrius, a, um, adj. *Tyrian: Tyrii, Tyrians; inhabitants of Tyre.*
- Tyrrhēnus, a, um, adj. *Tyrrhenian or Tuscan; belonging to Tuscany.*
- Tyrus, i, f. *a celebrated maritime city of Phœnicia.*
- U.
- Uber, ěris, n. *an udder; a teat.*
- Ubertas, ātis, f. (uber,) *rich, fertile, fertility; fruitfulness.*
- Ubi, adv. *where; when; as soon as.*
- Ubique, adv. *every where.*
- Ulcisor, ulcisci, ultus sum. tr. dep. *to take revenge; to avenge.*
- Ullus, a, um, adj. § 20, 4, *any; any one.*
- Uterior, us, (ultimus,) § 26, 4; *further; hence,*
- Uterius, adv. *farther; beyond; longer.*
- Ultimus, a, um, adj. (sup. of ulterior,) *the last.*
- Ultra, prep. *beyond; more than:—adv. besides; moreover; further.*
- Ultus, a, um, part. (ulcisor,) *having avenged.*
- Ulysses, is, m. *a distinguished king of Ithaca.*
- Umbra, æ, f. *a shade; a shadow.*
- Umbro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. (umbra,) *to shade; to darken.*
- Unā, adv. (unus,) *together.*
- Unde, adv. *whence; from which.*
- Undĕcim, num. adj. pl. ind. (unus & decem,) *eleven.*
- Undenonagesimus, a, um, num. adj. (unus, de, & nonagesimus,) *the eighty-ninth.*
- Undequinquaginta, num. adj. pl. ind. *forty-nine.*
- Undetricesimus, a, um, num. adj. *twenty-ninth.*
- Undevicesimus, a, um, num. adj. *nineteenth.*

- Undeviginti, num. adj. *nineteen.*
- Undique, adv. *on all sides.*
- Unguis, is, m. *a claw; a talon; a nail.*
- Ungula, æ, f. *a claw; a talon: a hoof: binis, ungulis, cloven-footed.*
- Unicus, a, um, adj. (unus,) *one alone; sole; only.*
- Unio, ònis, m. *a pearl.*
- Universus, a, um, adj. (unus & versus,) *whole; universal; all.*
- Unquam, adv. *ever: nec unquam, and never.*
- Unus, a, um, num. adj. § 20, 4; *one; only; alone.*
- Unusquisque, unaquæque, unumquodque, adj. *each one; each; § 37, Obs. 2.*
- Urbs, is, f. *a city; the chief city; Rome.*
- Uro, urere, ussi, ustum, tr. *to burn.*
- Ursus, i, m. *a bear.*
- Usque, adv. *even; as far as; till; until.*
- Usus, a, um, part. (utor.)
- Usus, ùs, m. (id.) *use; custom; profit; advantage.*
- Ut, conj. *that; in order that; so that: adv. as; as soon as; when.*
- Utcunque, adv. (ut & cunque,) *howsoever; somewhat; in some degree.*
- Uter, tra, trum, adj. § 20, 4, *which? which of the two?*
- Uterque, traque, trumque, adj. § 20, 4, (uter & que), *both;*
- (taken separately, see *ambo*,) *each; each of the two.*
- Utilis, e, adj. comp. (utor,) *useful.*
- Utica, æ, f. *a maritime city of Africa, near Carthage.*
- Utor, uti, usus sum, intr. dep. *to use; to make use of.*
- Utrique, adv. *on both sides.*
- Utrum, adv. *whether.*
- Uva, æ, f. *a grape; a bunch of grapes: passa, a raisin.*
- Uxor, òris, f. (ungo,) *a wife.*

V.

- Vaco, are, avi, atum, intr. *to be free from; hence,*
- Vacuus, a, um, adj. *empty; unoccupied; vacant; free; exempt: vacuus viator, the destitute traveller.*
- Vadōsus, a, um, adj. (comp.) *fordable; shallow; from*
- Vadum, i, n. (probably from vado, *to go*;) *a ford; a shallow.*
- Vagans, tis, part. (vago.)
- Vagina, æ, f. *a scabbard; a sheath.*
- Vagitus, ùs, m. *weeping; crying*
- Vagor, ari, atus sum, intr. dep. *to wander about; to stray.*
- Valeo, ere, ui, intr. *to be well, or in health; to be strong; to avail; to be distinguished; to be eminent: multum valere, to be very powerful: vale, farewell.*
- Valerius, i, m. *a Roman proper name.*

- Vallis, is, f, *a valley; a vale.*
- Varietas, ātis, f. (varius,) *variety; change.*
- Vario, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. *to change; to vary; from*
- Varius, a, um, adj. *various; diverse.*
- Varro, ōnis, m. (Marcus,) *a very learned Roman: P. Terentius, a consul, who was defeated by Hannibal.*
- Vasto, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. *to lay waste; to ravage; from*
- Vastus, a, um, adj. *waste; desert; hence, wide; vast; great.*
- Vates, is, m. *a poet; a bard.*
- Ve, conj. (enclitic, § 39, Obs. 2.) *or; also, intensive or negative inseparable particle, § 91, Obs. 2.*
- Vecordia, æ, f. (vecors, mad;) *madness; folly.*
- Vectus, a, um, part. (veho.)
- Vehemens, tis, adj. (ior issimus,) (ve intens. & mens,) *vehement; immoderate; hence,*
- Vehementer, adv. (iūs, issimè,) *vehemently; greatly; very; much; violently.*
- Veho, vehere, vexe, vectum, tr. *to bear; to carry; to convey.*
- Veiens, tis, & Veientānus, i, m. *an inhabitant of Veii.*
- Veii, ōrum, m. pl. *a city of Tuscany, memorable for the defeat of the Fabian family.*
- Vel, conj. *or; also; even: vel*
- lecta, even when read: vel —vel, either—or.*
- Vello, vellere, velli, or vulsi, vulsun, tr. *to pluck.*
- Vellus, ěris n, (vello,) *a fleece.*
- Velox, ōcis, adj. (ior, issimus,) (volo, āre,) *swift; rapid; active.*
- Velum, i, n. (vexillum,) *a sail.*
- Velut, & Velūti, adv. (vel & ut,) *as; as if.*
- Venālis, e, adj. (venus, sale,) *venal; mercenary.*
- Venans, tis, part. (venor.)
- Venaticus, a, um, adj. (id.) *belonging to the chase: canis, a hound.*
- Venātor, ōris, m. (venor,) *a huntsman.*
- Vendīto, āre, āvi, ātum, freq. *to sell; from*
- Vendo, vendere, vendīdi, venditum, tr. (venum & do,) *to sell.*
- Venenātus, a, um, adj. *poisoned; poisonous; from venēno, and that from*
- Venēnum, i, n. *poison.*
- Veneo, ĩre, ii, intr. irr. (for venum eo,) *to be exposed for sale; to be sold.*
- Venētus, i, m., or Brigantīnus, *a lake between Germany and Switzerland, called the Boden sea, or lake of Constance.*
- Venio, venīre, veni, ventum, intr. *to come; to advance.*
- Venor, āri, ātus sum, tr. dep. *to hunt.*

- Venter, tris, m. *the belly; the stomach.*
- Ventus, i, m. *a wind.*
- Venus, ūs, or i, m. (used only in the dat. acc. & abl.) *sale.*
- Venus, ěris, f. *the goddess of love and beauty.*
- Ver, veris, n. *the spring.*
- Verber, ěris, n. *a whip; a rod; a blow; a stripe; hence,*
- Verbĕro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. *to strike.*
- Verbum, i, n. *a word.*
- Verĕ adv. (iŭs, issimĕ,) (verus,) *truly.*
- Vereor, ěri, itus sum, intr. dep. *to fear; to be concerned for.*
- Vergo, vergĕre, versi, intr. (also tr.) *to tend to; to incline; to verge towards; to bend; to look.*
- Verisimilis, e, adj. comp. (verum & similis,) *like the truth; probable.*
- Verĭtus, a, um, part.(vereor.)
- Verò, conj. *but*:—adv. (verus,) *indeed; truly.*
- Verōna, æ, f. *Verona, a city in the north of Italy.*
- Versātus, a, um, part. from
- Versor, āri, ātus sum, tr. dep. freq. (verto,) *to turn; to revolve; to dwell; to live; to reside; to be employed.*
- Versus, a, um, part. (vector.)
- Versùs, prep. *towards.*
- Vertex, ĭcis, m. (verto,) *the top; the summit; the crown of the head.*
- Verto, tĕre, ti, sum, tr. *to turn; to change.*
- Veru, u, n. § 16, *a spit.*
- Verùm, conj. *but; but yet; fr.*
- Verus, a, um, adj. (comp.) *true.*
- Vescor, i, intr. dep. (esca,) *to live upon; to feed upon; to eat; to subsist upon.*
- Vespĕri, or -ĕ, adv. *at evening*: tam vespĕri, *so late at evening.*
- Vesta, æ, f. *a goddess; the mother of Saturn; hence*
- Vestālis, is, f. (virgo,) *a Vestal virgin; a priestess consecrated to the service of Vesta, and*
- Vestibŭlum, i, n. *the porch; the vestibule.*
- Vestigium, i, n. *a footstep; a vestige; a trace; a mark; a track.*
- Vestio, ĭre, ĭvi, ĭtum, tr. *to clothe; from*
- Vestis, is, f. *a garment; clothes.*
- Vesŭlus, i, m. *a high mountain of Liguria, and a part of the Cottian Alps.*
- Veterānus, a, um, adj. (vetus,) *old; subs. a veteran.*
- Veto, āre, uĭ, ĭtum, tr. *to forbid; to prohibit.*
- Veturia, æ, f. *the mother of Coriolānus.*
- Veturius, i, m. (Titus,) *a Roman consul, who was defeated by the Samnites at the Caudine Forks.*
- Vetus, ěris, adj. (veterior veterimus, § 26, 2,) *ancient; old*: veteres, *the ancients; hence*

- Vestutas, ātis, f. *antiquity; age.*
- Vetustus, a, um, adj. comp. (id.) *old; ancient.*
- Vexi. See Veho.
- Via, æ, f. *a way; a course; a path; a journey; hence*
- Viātor, ōris, m. *a traveller.*
- Vicēni, æ, a, distrib. num. adj. pl. (viginti,) *every twenty; twenty.*
- Vicesimū, a, um, num. adj. (id.) *the twentieth.*
- Vici. See Vinco.
- Vicies, num. adv. *twenty times.*
- Vicinītas, ātis, f. *the neighborhood; vicinity; from*
- Vicīnus, a, um, (vicus,) adj. *near; neighboring.*
- Vicīnus, i, m. (vicus,) *a neighbor.*
- Vicis, gen. f. § 18, 13, *change; reverse; a place; a turn: in vicem, in turn; in place of; instead.*
- Victima, æ, f. (vinco,) *a victim; a sacrifice.*
- Victor, ōris, m. (vinco.) *a victor; a conqueror:—adj. victorious; hence,*
- Victoria, æ, f. *a victory.*
- Victūrus, a, um, part. (from vivo.)
- Victus, a, um, part. (vinco.)
- Vicus, i, m. *a village.*
- Video, vidēre, vidi. visum, tr. *to see; to behold.*
- Videor, vidēri, visus sum, pass. *to be seen; to seem; to appear; to seem proper.*
- Viduus, a, um, adj. (viduo, to bereave;) *bereaved; widowed: mulier vidua, a widow.*
- Vigil, īlis, m. (vigeo,) *a watchman.*
- Vigīlans, tis, adj. (ior issīmus,) (vigīlo,) *watchful; vigilant.*
- Vigilia, æ, f. (vigil,) *a watching:—pl. the watch, (by night.)*
- Viginti, num, adj. pl. ind. *twenty.*
- Vilis, e, adj. *cheap; vile; bad; mean.*
- Villa, æ, f. (vicus,) *a country-house; a country-seat; a villa; hence,*
- Villicus, i, m. *an overseer of an estate; a steward.*
- Villus, i, m. *long hair; coarse hair.*
- Vincio, vincēre, vinxi, vincitum, tr. *to bind.*
- Vinco, vincēre, vici, victum, tr. *to conquer; to vanquish; to surpass.*
- Vinctus, a, um, part. (vincio.)
- Vincūlum, i, n. (id.) *a chain: in vincūla conijcēre, to throw into prison.*
- Vindex, īcis, c. *an avenger; a protector; a defender; an assenter; from*
- Vindīco, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. *to claim; to avenge: in libertātem, to rescue from slavery.*
- Vindicta, æ, f. (vindīco,) *vengeance; punishment.*
- Vinum, i, n. *wine.*

- Viöla, æ, f. *a violet.*
- Viölo, äre, ävi, ätum, tr. (vis,) *to violate; to pollute; to corrupt.*
- Vir, viri, m. (vis,) *a man.*
- Vireo, ëre, ui, intr. *to be green; to be verdant; to flourish.*
- Vires. *See Vis.*
- Virga, æ, f. (vireo,) *a rod; a small staff; a switch.*
- Virgilius, i, m. *Virgil, a very celebrated Latin poet.*
- Virginia, æ, f. *the daughter of Virginius.*
- Virginus, i, m. *the name of a distinguished Roman centurion.*
- Virgo, ïnis, f. (vireo,) *a virgin; a girl; a maid.*
- Virgüla, æ, f. (dim. from virga,) *a small rod.*
- Viriäthus, i, m. *a Lusitanian general who was originally a shepherd, and afterwards a leader of robbers.*
- Viridomärus, i, m. *a king of the Gauls, slain by Marcellus.*
- Virtus, ütis, f. (vir,) *virtue; merit; excellence; power; valor; faculty.*
- Vis, vis, f. § 15, 12, *power; strength; force: vis hominum, a multitude of men: vim facere, to do violence: —pl. vires, ium, power; strength.*
- Viscus, ëris, n. *an entrail: viscëra, pl. the bowels; the flesh.*
- Vistüla, æ, f. *a river of Prussia, which still bears the same name, and which was anciently the eastern boundary of Germany.*
- Visurgis, is, m. *the Weser, a large river of Germany.*
- Visus, a, um, part. (video.)
- Visus, ús, m. (video,) *the sight.*
- Vita, æ, f. *life.*
- Vitandus, a, um, part. (vito.)
- Vitifer, ëra, ërum, adj. (vitis & fero,) *vine-bearing.*
- Vitis, is, f. (viteo,) *a vine.*
- Vitium, i, n. *a crime.*
- Vito, äre, ävi, ätum, tr. *to shun; to avoid.*
- Vitupëro, äre, ävi, ätum, tr (vitium paro,) *to find fault with; to blame.*
- Vividus, a, um, adj. (comp.) *lively; vivid; from.*
- Vivo, vivëre, vixi, victum, intr. *to live; to fare; to live upon; hence*
- Vivus, a, um, adj. *living; alive.*
- Vix, adv. *scarcely.*
- Vixi. *See vivo.*
- Voco, äre, ävi, ätum, tr. (vox,) *to call; to invite; to name.*
- Volo, äre, ävi, ätum, intr. *to fly.*
- Volo, velle, volui, tr. irr. § 83, 4, *to wish; to desire; to be willing.*
- Volsci, örum, m. pl. *a people of Latium.*
- Volücer, -cris, -cre, adj. (volo, äre,) *winged: —subs. a bird.*

Volumnia, æ, f. *the wife of Coriolānus.*

Voluntas, ātis, f. (volo,) *the will.*

Voluptas, ātis, f. (volūpe, fr. volo,) *pleasure; sensual pleasure.*

Volūtātus, a, um, part. from Volūto, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. freq. (volvo,) *to roll.*

Volvo, vēre, vi, ūtum, tr. *to roll; to turn.*

Votum, i, n. (voveo,) *a wish; a vow,*

Vox, vocis, f. *a voice; a word; an expression; an exclamation.*

Vulcānus, i, m. *Vulcan, the God of fire, the son of Jupiter and Juno.*

Vulgus, i, m. or n. *the common people; the populace; the vulgar.*

Vulnerātus, a, um, part. from Vulnēro, āre, āvi, ātum, tr. *to wound; from*

Vulnus, ěris, n. *a wound.*

Vulpecŭla, æ, f. dim. (vulpes,) *a little fox.*

Vulpes, is, f. *a fox.*

Vultur, ūris, m. *a vulture.*

Vultus, ūs, m. (volo,) *the*

countenance; the expression; the look.

X.

Xanthippe, es, f. *the wife of Socrates.*

Xanthippus, i, m. *a Lacedæmonian general, who was sent to assist the Carthaginians in the first Punic war.*

Xenocrātes, is, m. *a philosopher of Chalcēdon; the successor of Speusippus in the Academia.*

Xerxes, is, m. *a celebrated king of Persia.*

Z.

Zama, æ, f. *a city of Africa.*

Zeno, ōnis, m. *a philosopher of Citium, a town of Cyprus, and founder of the sect of the Stoics.*

Zetes, is, m. *a son of Boreas.*

Zona, æ, f. *a girdle; a zone.*

Zone, es, f. *a city and promontory in the western part of Thrace, opposite to the island of Thasus.*

EXERCISES

IN LATIN COMPOSITION.

EXERCISES in Latin composition for beginners cannot be too simple, nor can they be too soon commenced. They are capable, also, under proper management, of being made one of the most exciting and pleasing, as well as profitable parts of study, even to young pupils. Exercises in considerable variety, and in the simplest form, are furnished in the Grammar under each part of speech. As soon as the pupil begins to read and translate, suitable exercises in Syntax may be drawn from every lesson, and even from every sentence in which he may be drilled orally with great advantage, by simply changing the subject from the singular to the plural, or from the plural to the singular, and again by changing the mood or tense of the verb, or the active form for the passive, and *vice versa*. These may be still farther varied by expressing the same idea in the interrogative or negative form, through all the varieties of mood, tense number or person, as before.

When the learner has become expert in this exercise, he may advance a step farther, and select from several sentences of his lesson, or from the stock now laid up in his memory, such words as are capable of forming a new sentence; and this again may be varied *ad libitum*, as before. To illustrate this—Suppose that the lesson of the day contains the following simple sentence, “*Terra parit flores*,” “The earth produces flowers,” and the class has become familiar with the inflection of the words in every part, then let them change the words to correspond to such English sentences as the following:

The earth produced flowers; the earth has produced—had produced—will produce—may produce—might produce &c. flowers,—a flower. Flowers are produced—were produced—have been produced, &c. The earth does not—did not—will not—can not &c. produce flowers. Flowers are not—were not &c. produced by the earth. Are flowers produced—were flowers produced—have flowers been produced &c. by the earth? Are not flowers produced—

were not flowers produced by the earth? &c., (as before.) Then again it may be noticed to the pupil that *terræ*, in the plural means "lands" or "countries." and so may have a plural adjective and a plural verb, thus; *Omnes, multæ, quædam terræ pariunt flores*; "All," "many," "some," lands produce flowers," &c., through a similar variety as before. In this manner, and in many other ways which will occur to the mind of an active teacher, a class may be kept actively and even intensely, as well as profitably occupied for ten or fifteen minutes, with a few words which, in their various forms and uses will be indelibly impressed on the mind, while the memory and judgment are trained to prompt and accurate exercise, and more real progress made in the study of the language than by a careless reading of many pages extended through a drawling recitation of several days.

As a weekly, semi-weekly, or even daily exercise, pupils might be encouraged at a very early period to furnish an exercise in writing, framed by themselves from the lesson of the preceding day; or they may be supplied with English sentences framed from the lesson by the teacher or some of the more advanced scholars, to be rendered into Latin. In doing this they require no dictionary, and are not perplexed to know what words to choose, as the words are all before them in the lesson from which the exercise is drawn, and they have only to make the necessary changes in number, mood, tense, voice, &c., requisite to express the ideas contained in the exercise to be turned into Latin, in which also they are assisted by the model before them in the lesson, and the knowledge obtained in its previous study and recitation.

The following are framed from the reading lessons at the places indicated, as specimens of the kind of exercises here intended. They rise in gradation from simple unconnected sentences to those of the nature of a continued narrative, and are sufficient to furnish a short semi-weekly exercise of this kind during the time necessary to go through the Reader. They will also form a good preparation for a systematic work on Latin composition.

EXERCISES IN SIMPLE SENTENCES.

Change the Latin words in the following sentences so as to correspond to the English following.

1. *Fortes laudabuntur, ignāvi vituperabuntur.*

“ Brave men will be praised, cowardly men will be blamed.”

Brave men are praised, the cowardly are blamed. Brave men have always (*semper*) been praised, cowardly men blamed. Men praise the brave and blame the cowardly. Do not (*nonne*^a) men praise the brave and blame the cowardly? A cowardly man will not be praised. A brave man will not be blamed. We will praise the good. You should blame the cowardly. Let us praise^b the brave and blame the cowardly. Let the brave be praised. Blame the cowardly.

2. *Honus est præmium virtūtis.*

“ Honor is the reward of virtue.”

Honor will be the reward of virtue. Honor was, (has been, had been,) the reward of virtue. Is not honor^a the reward of virtue? Honors will be the rewards of virtue. Will not honor always be^a the reward of virtue? Let honor always be^a the reward of virtue.

3. *Victi Persæ in naves confugērunt.*

“ The Persians being conquered fled to their ships.”

The Persians were conquered and fled^c to their ships. When the Persians were conquered^d they fled to their ships. We have conquered the Persians and they have fled to their ships. If we conquer^e the Persians they will flee to their ships. If the Persians should be conquered^f they will flee to their ships. They say that the Persians were conquered and fled to their ships.

4. *Delectavērunt me epistolæ tuæ.*

“ Your letters have delighted me.”

Your letters delight me. I am delighted with your letters. Have I not^a always been delighted with your letters. Do my (*meæ*) letters delight you (*te*). His (*ejus*) letters will always give us pleasure. Our (*nostræ*) letters do not delight him. He will be delighted with our letters.

^a 56, 3.

^b § 45, I, 1.

^c 115, 1.

^d § 140, Obs. 4.

^e § 140, 2.

^f § 77, 3.

The words of the following sentences selected from the Introductory Exercises, pp. 60—79, will be found in the paragraphs indicated by the numbers prefixed. As a further exercise these may be varied as in the preceding. Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4.

5. (1.) There are many kings in Europe. Europe has many kings. There have been many good kings. There are many suns and more stars. Cicero was a good man and a distinguished consul. (2.) A brave soldier is to be praised. (3.) An elephant walks. Many sparrows build nests. The partridge runs. (4.) Black sheep are not found every where. Africa produces lions. The Romans often burned their dead. A brave man is not always praised. The Romans overthrew Carthage and Corinth.

6. (5.) The bear wanders in the forest. A parrot imitates the human voice. (6.) A day has been lost. Flowers are produced by the earth. Athens was liberated by Miltiades. (7.) Herds of wild asses roam (*erro*) in the forests (*sylva*) of Asia and Africa. The tracks of wild beasts are diligently traced out by dogs. The variety of languages in the army of Cyrus was very great. (8.) Animals covered with wool are stupid, but (*sed*) they are capable of bearing cold. Foolish people are not happy. The Gauls were very brave.^a The lion is the bravest of animals.^d

7. (9.) Plato and Socrates were highly esteemed. It is our custom^b to value the good.^c Good men^c forget injuries and remember kindnesses. It is the custom of foolish men to forget kindnesses. (10.) Good men^c are an honor to their country; they are just and benevolent to all.^c Nero was an enemy to the human race. A good man (*vir*) will be dear to all, a wicked man (*homo*) to no one.

8. (11.) Various coverings have been given to animals. Nature has given avarice and ambition to man alone. (12.) The Romans for the most part burned their dead. Homer mentions embroidered garments. (13.) We sometimes find stags of a white color. We have need of philosophy. Men of noble birth are not always of a noble disposition. Men of depraved disposition are never happy (*nunquam felix*). Be content with few things and thou wilt be free from cares.

^a 24.^b § 108. R XII.^c 19^d § 107, R. X.

9. (14.) Lions eat flesh. Silver and gold are found in Spain. Men easily want gold and silver, but (*sed*) not food. Africa abounds in lions. (16.) The Romans were sent under the yoke. The year was divided into twelve months by Numa Pompilius. (17.) Hunger and blows tame wild beasts. Nightingales change their color in autumn. One oration of Socrates was sold for twenty talents. (18.) Mithridates, king of Pontus, was received by Tigranes, king of Armenia.

10. (19.) I desire to live with you. They wished to sleep. Why do men desire to change their fortune? We ought to learn to despise wealth. We cannot (we are not able) to suffer poverty. All men^a desire to be loved. (20.) Men must die.^b They had to fight.^b The art of writing^c was invented by the Phœnicians. Paper is useful for writing. (21.) Catiline entered into a scheme for raising an army and destroying the city.

11. (22.) The sun will set and the wolves will come forth (*evenio*) to plunder.^d The civil wars were carried on by Marius and Sulla. All the nations of men have been and they will be carried off by the power of death. (23.) Your letters have often been read by me.^e The crocodile lives many years. Glory is thought to follow virtue. Great things have been undertaken. Our strength will not always remain.

12. (24.) The disposition of wild beasts is sometimes more gentle than that of men. (25.) This is the four-horse chariot which was made of ivory and covered with the wings of a fly. Fruits are not produced by every field that is sown. Words are repeated by the parrots^e which are sent from India. Men who are mindful of favors will receive (*recipio*) favors. (27.) The fig tree is so large that it conceals troops of horsemen under it. Do you know^g (*Num scis,*) who painted^f Alexander. Is it true^g (*Verumne est*) that bulls are swallowed whole in India by serpents?^e Do you know^g how many (*quot*) men there are^f in the world? Tell us (*Doce,*) when the world was made^f, and how many worlds there are.^f

^a 19.

^d 102.

^f § 140, 5.

^b 113.

^e § 126, Obs. 2.

^g 56, 3.

^c 111.

13. (29.) There are some who live^a happy; there are others who are never happy. Is there any one who has not read^a Demosthenes? Who is there that has not heard^a concerning Cæsar? (30.) It is related that in Latmos scorpions do not hurt strangers, but that they kill the natives. They say (*narrant*) that Virgil in his will ordered his poems to be burned, and that Augustus forbade it to be done. (31.) The approaching day is announced by the crowing of the cock. The city built by Cecrops was called Cecropia. It is now called Athens. Many when dying are troubled with the care of burial.

EXERCISES IN COMPOUND AND CONNECTED SENTENCES.

As an example of the way in which compound and connected sentences may be varied, the first fable, p. 80 may be changed into the following forms and translated into Latin corresponding to the English in each.

14. Through fear of a kite a hawk was asked by the doves to defend^b them. When he assented^c and was received^c into the dove-cote greater havoc was made by him in one day than could have been done^d by the kite in many (*multis*).

15. The doves were led (*ductæ sunt*) by fear of a kite to ask^e a hawk that he would defend^d them. It is said that he assented^b and that, being received into the dove-cote he caused a much greater slaughter of the doves in one day than the kite could have caused^d in a long time.

16. The doves are said to have asked a hawk whether if received into the dove-cote he would defend^e them from the kite. He assented and was received; but the slaughter made in one day by the hawk was greater than could have been committed^d by the kite in a long time.

17. It is related (*narratur*) that when the doves through fear of a kite requested the hawk to defend^b them, he assented; and that being received into the dove-cote a great havoc was made of the doves in one day.

^a § 141, Obs. 1.

^b § 140, 1, 3d & 84.

^c § 140, Obs. 4.

^d 88.

^e 86.

^f 97, 1.

^g § 140. 5.

^h § 146, R. LX.

18. (p. 99, &c.) 1. A serpent, the son^a of Mars, the keeper of a certain fountain in Bœotia, was killed by Cadmus,^b the son of Agenor. For this reason (*ob hoc*,) all his offspring were put to death, and he himself was turned into a serpent. 2. All who came into the kingdom of Amycus, the son of Neptune, were compelled to fight with him, and being conquered were killed. 5. Life is said to have been restored^c to Hippolytus, the son of Theseus, by Æsculapius, the son of Apollo.

19. (p. 101, &c.) 10. It is said that Tantalus^d was the son of Jupiter; and that because he told to men the things which he heard among the gods, he was placed in water in the infernal regions, and always thirsts. Others say, that he is tormented with perpetual fear, dreading the fall of a stone which hangs over his head.^e 15. The first men are said to have been formed of clay by Prometheus,^b the son^a of Japetus. It is also said that fire was brought by him from heaven in a reed, and that he pointed out how it might be preserved by being covered^f with ashes.

20. (p. 105, &c.) 19. Europa, the daughter of Agenor, was carried by Jupiter from Sidon to Crete. When Agenor sent his sons to bring her back,^g he told them that unless their sister was found they should not return.^h 21. Atalanta, the daughter of Schœneus, was very beautiful. When many sought her in marriage, the condition was proposed that he should takeⁱ her who should first surpass^j her in running. 23. Niobe, the wife^a of Amphion, the son^a of Jupiter and Antiope, had seven sons and as many daughters, who were all slain by the arrows of Apollo and Diana; and Niobe herself was changed into a stone.

21. (p. 109, &c.) 1. Neither the actions nor the thoughts of men are concealed from the gods. 2. The laws of the Athenians are said to have been written by Solon. No man can be esteemed happy in this life, because even to his last day he is exposed to uncertain fortune. 5. It is said that Democritus,¹ to whom^m great riches had been left by his father, gave nearly all his patrimony to his fellow-citizens.

^a § 97, R.

^b § 126, Obs. 2.

^c 92.

^d § 145, Obs. 4.

^e § 112, R. IV.

^f § 146, Obs. 6.

^g § 140, 1, 2d.

^h § 140, 1, 3d.

ⁱ § 141, Obs. 8.

^j § 111.

¹ § 145, R. LVIII.

^m § 126, R. III.

22. (p. 112, &c.) 20. They say that Socrates, who was judged by the oracle of Apollo to be the wisest of all men,^a was the son of a midwife; and the mother of Euripides, the tragic poet, is said to have sold herbs. 21. A question being proposed to Homer by a fisherman, which he could not answer, he is said to have died of vexation. 22. Simonides when eighty years^b old entered into a musical contest, and obtained the victory. He afterwards (*postea*,) lived at Syracuse^c on intimate terms with Hiero the king.

23. (p. 116, &c.) 42. When certain persons warned Philip, king of Macedon, to beware^d of one Pythias, a brave soldier,^e but displeased with him,^f he is said to have asked whether, (*num*) if a part of his body were diseased,^g he should cut^h it off or take care of it. It is said that heⁱ then called Pythias to him, supplied him with money, and that after that, none of the king's soldiers were more faithful than Pythias.^k 52. When Dionysius was banished from Syracuse, it is said that he went (*eo*) to Corinth,^l where he taught boys their letters.

24. (p. 120, &c.) 65. Corinth was taken by L. Mummius. All Italy was adorned with paintings and statues. It is said that of so great spoils he converted nothing to his own use; and that when he died, his daughter received a dowry from the public treasury. 66. A statue of Ennius the poet was ordered by Scipio Africanus to be placed in the tomb of the Cornelian gens, because the exploits of the Scipios had been rendered famous by his poems.

25. (123, &c.) 1. In ancient times Saturn came to Italy and taught the Italians agriculture. A fort built by him near Janiculum, was called Saturnia. 2. Troy being overthrown, it is said that Æneas, the son of Anchises, came into Italy, and was kindly received^m by Latinus, king of those regions; and that having received the daughter of Latinus in marriage, he built a city and called it Lavinia. Romulus and Remus, the sons of Rhea Sylvia having been exposed by the order of Amulius, were taken up by Faustulus, the king's shepherd, and given to his wife to be nursed.

^a § 107, R. X.

^e § 97, R.

ⁱ § 145, LVIII.

^b § 131, R. XLI.

^f § 111,

^k § 120, R.

^c § 130, 1, Exc.

^g § 140, 2.

^l § 130, 2.

^d § 140, 1, 3d, & 84.

^h § 140, 5.

^m 104.

26. (p. 126, &c.) 12. Rome was built by Romulus and divided into thirty *curiæ* called by the names of the Sabine women carried off by the Romans. 13. Numa Pompilius, the second king of Rome, was born at Cures. By him^a laws were given to the state,^b many sacred rites were instituted and the manners of the people were softened. He reigned forty-three years.^c 14. In the reign of Tullus Hostilius, who succeeded Numa, war was declared against the Sabines, which was terminated by the battle^d of the Horatii and the Curiatii.

27. (p. 129, &c.) 23. Rome was governed by kings two hundred and forty-three years.^c 23. After that the people created two consuls, who should hold (*teneo*,^e) the government for a year.^c Brutus, by whom the kings had been expelled, and Tarquinius Collatinus, were the first consuls. 24. War^f having been raised against the city by Tarquin, Brutus was killed in the first battle.

28. (p. 132, &c.) 1. The bravest of the Romans^g was challenged to single combat by a certain Gaul of extraordinary size^h of body. The challenge was accepted by T. Manlius, a young man of noble family, (*genus*^h) who killed the Gaul and strippedⁱ him of his golden chain. It is believed (*credĭtur*) that both he^k and his posterity, from this circumstance, were called^l Torquati.^m 2. In a new war with the Gauls it is related (*narratur*) that another Gaul^k of remarkable strength^h challenged the bravest of the Romans^g to fight withⁿ him; that M. Valerius, a tribune of the soldiers, offered himself, and advanced armed; that a crow, which had perched on his right shoulder, struck at the eyes of the Gaul with his wings and talons, and that Valerius, the Gaul,^g being killed, received the name of Corvinus.

29. (p. 138, &c.) 2. Hannibal, the Carthaginian general, when nine years old was brought by his father to the altars^b to swearⁿ eternal hatred towards the Romans. 3. It is said that having left his brother^f in Spain, he crossed the Alps

^a § 126, Obs. 2.

^b § 126, R. III.

^c § 131, R. XLI,

^d § 129, R.

^e § 141, R. II.

^f § 146, R. LX.

^g § 107, R. X.

^h § 106, R. VII.

ⁱ § 125, R.

^k § 145, R. LVIII.

^l 97, 4.

^m § 103, R. V.

ⁿ § 137, R. LIII. & 84

with (*cum*) a large army and thirty elephants, and that the Ligurians joined themselves with him; that he conquered Scipio, and afterwards Sempronius Gracchus. Soon after he advanced to Tuscia, where having engaged in battle^a near the lake Trasimenus, he conquered Flaminius the consul, and slew twenty-five thousand of the Romans.^b

30. (142, &c.) 3. After Philip, king of Macedonia, died, his son Perseus prepared great forces, renewed the war against the Romans, and conquered P. Licinius, the Roman general who had been sent against him. He was afterwards conquered by Æmilius Paulus, the consul, near Pydna, and twenty thousand of his infantry were slain. 5. Carthage, though bravely defended^c by its citizens, was taken and destroyed by Scipio, in the seven hundredth year after it was built, and in the six hundred and eighth year from the building of Rome.

31. (p. 145, &c.) 1. In the war carried on against Jugurtha, the Romans were in great fear that^d the Gauls would again get possession of the city. For this reason Marius was made consul a third and a fourth time. In two battles two hundred thousand of the enemy were slain, and eighty thousand taken prisoners. For this meritorious conduct a fifth consulship was conferred on Marius, in his absence.^e C. Marius and Qu. Catulus fought against the Cimbri and the Teutones, who had passed over into Italy, slew forty thousand and took sixty thousand of his army near Verona.

32. (150, &c.) 6. Lucius Sergius Catiline is said to have been a man of a very noble family,^e but of a most depraved disposition.^e It is related (*traditur*) that he and certain illustrious, but daring men, entered^f into a conspiracy for destroying their country;^g that he was driven from the city by Cicero, who was then consul, and his companions seized and strangled in prison. 7. Nearly all Gaul was conquered by Cæsar in the space of nine years. The war was afterwards carried into Britain, and the Germans were conquered in great battles.

^a § 146, R. LX.

^d § 140, Obs. 6.

^f § 102, R. I

^b § 107, R. X.

^e § 106, R. VII.

^g § 112, 3.

^c § 146, Obs. 6.

33. (p. 154, &c.) 1. The three parts into which the whole world was divided, are Europe, Asia, and Africa. The straits of Gibraltar separate Europe from Africa. 2. The boundary of Europe on the east is the river Tanais and the Euxine sea; on the south the Mediterranean sea, on the west the Atlantic ocean. 3. Spain lies towards the west. It is rich and fertile. In the region of Bætica, men, horses, iron, lead, brass, silver and gold abound. 4. The Phœci having left Asia,^a sought new settlements in Europe.

34. (p. 157, &c.) 11. The country beyond the Rhine, as far as the Vistula, is inhabited by the Germans, who are said to carry on war with their neighbors, not that they may extend^b their limits, but from the love^c of war. 12. It is said that the Germans^d do not pay much attention to Agriculture. Their food (*cibus*) is milk, cheese, and flesh. They erect their houses near (*ad*) some spring, or plain, or forest; and after a while they pass on to another place. Sometimes also they pass the winter in caves.

35. (p. 161, &c.) 24. Greece is more celebrated than any other nation in^e the world, both for the genius of its people, and for their study^f of the arts of peace and of war. Many colonies were led from it unto all parts of the world. 25. Macedonia was rendered illustrious by the reign of Philip and Alexander, by whom both Greece and Asia were subdued to a very great extent; and the government, taken from the Persians,^g was transferred to the Macedonians.

36. (p. 162, &c.) 29. No region in Greece is more renowned for the splendor^f of its fame than Attica.^e There Athens is built; a city^h concerning which the gods are said to have contended. So many poets, orators, philosophers; so many men, illustrious in every species of excellence, were produced by no other city in the world. There the arts of peace were cultivated to such a degree, that her renown from these was even more conspicuousⁱ than (*quam*) her glory in war. The harbor of Piræus, connected with the city by long walls, was fortified by Themistocles, and affords (*præbet*) a safe anchorage for ships.

^a § 104, & § 146,
R. LX.

^b § 140, 1.

^c § 129, R.

^d § 145, R. LVIII.

^e § 120, R.

^f § 128, R.

^g § 126, R. III.

^h § 97, R. I.

ⁱ § 140, 1, 1st.

37. (163, &c.) 30. It is said that Thebes, a most celebrated city, was surrounded with walls by Amphion, by the ^a aid ^a of music. It was rendered illustrious by the genius ^b of Pindar and the valor of Epaminondas. 31. The city of Delphi was renowned for the oracle of Apollo, which had great authority among all nations, and was enriched (made rich) with numerous and splendid presents from all parts of the world. It is said that the tops of Mount Parnassus, which hangs over the city ^c are inhabited by the Muses.

38. (170, &c.) 48. It is believed that Troy, a city ^d renowned for the war ^b which it carried on with the whole of Greece for ten years, ^e was situated at the foot of Mount Ida. From this mountain, rendered illustrious by the judgment of Paris in the contest of the goddesses, flowed ^f the rivers Scamander and Simois. 49. The Carians are said to have been so fond of war, that they carried ^g on the wars of other people for hire. 50. The water of the river Cydnus is very clear ^h and very cold.^h

39. (172, &c.) 54. Babylon, the capital of the Chaldean nation, was built by Semiramis or Belus. It is said that its walls, ⁿ built of burnt brick, ^l are thirty-two feet ^l broad, and that chariots ⁿ meeting each other pass without danger; that the towers are ten feet ^m higher than the walls. The tower of Babylon is said to have been twenty stadia in circumference. 56. India produces very large animals. No dogs are so large as those which are produced there. The serpents are said to be so monstrous that elephants are killed ^s by their bite ^b and the coiling round of their bodies.

^a 1 § 126, Obs. 2.

^b § 129, R.

^c § 112, R. IV.

^d § 97, R.

^e § 131, R. XLI.

^f § 102, R. I.

^g § 140 1, 1st.

^h 24.

ⁱ § 129, Obs. 2.

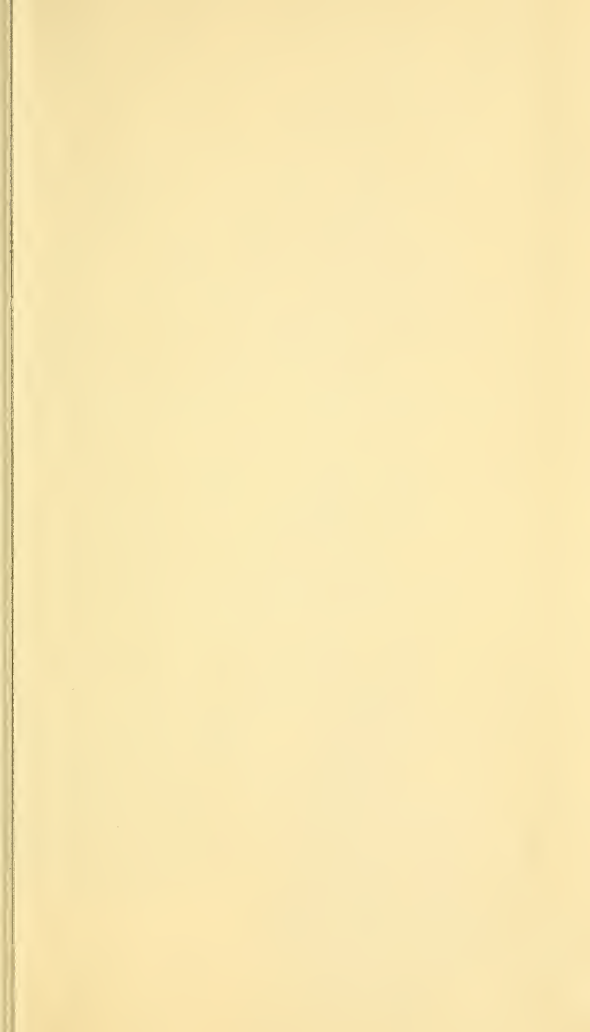
^l § 132, R. XLI.

^m § 132, R. XLIII.

ⁿ § 155, R. LVIII.

[THE END.]



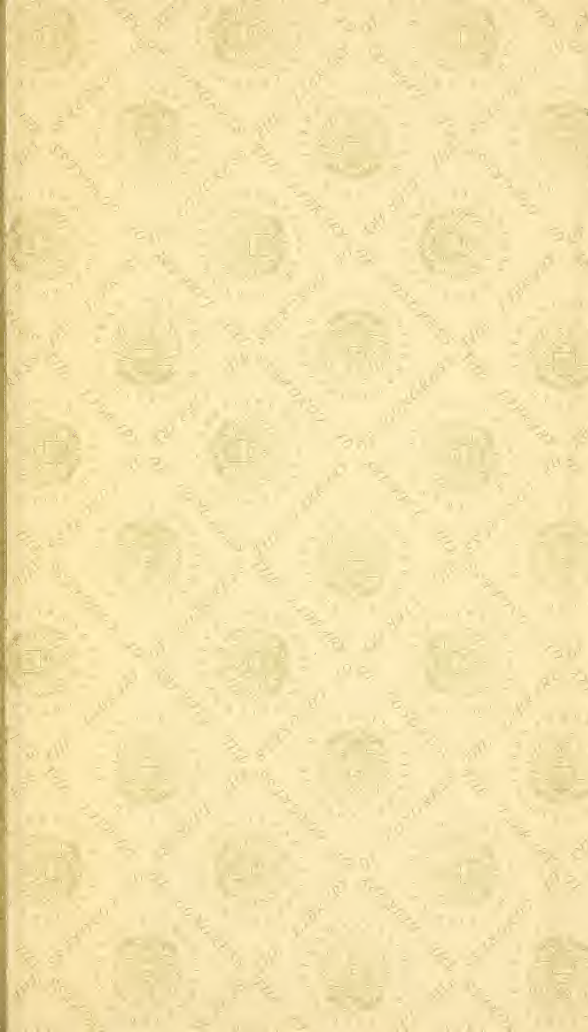


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