

THE ROAD TO LATIN

A FIRST-YEAR LATIN BOOK

BY

HELEN M. CHESNUTT, A.M.
MARTHA WHITTIER OLIVENBAUM, A.M.
NELLIE PRICE ROSEBAUGH, A.B.

EDITED BY

E.B. de SAUZÉ, Ph.D.
Director of Foreign Languages
Cleveland Board of Education

THE JOHN C. WINSTON COMPANY

CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA TORONTO
ATLANTA SAN FRANCISCO DALLAS

PREFACE

The authors of THE ROAD TO LATIN have endeavored to present in this book a method of teaching Latin that is a golden mean between the old and formal of teaching grammar, and the new and apparently haphazard method, recently developed, of teaching reading. The assumption that abundant reading with a superficial study of grammar, mainly for recognition, can ever result in a real power to read Latin, in their effort to make Latin interesting to their pupils, have forgotten that the average pupil has to feel a power of achievement, a mastery of what he is doing, in order to be interested and to gain mental satisfaction.

The Plan of THE ROAD TO LATIN is as follows:

1. Each chapter in the first half of the book presents for mastery one grammatical point. In later chapters several closely associated points are presented together. Each chapter is a unit requiring from three to five days of classroom work for mastery, according to the ability of the pupils.
2. Each chapter is headed by a picture which illustrates an accompanying piece of Latin text in story form.
3. In this story the grammatical principle or form to be mastered appears again and again in various relations, so that it is first met functionally rather than formally.
4. Following the story is a set of questions based upon it and so stated that the answers are almost automatic, and the new form or principle is used naturally and learned by repetition.
5. Discussion then follows, through which the pupil is led inductively to discover the new form and its function.
6. Following this there is a formal summary of the new principle in the chapter, which the pupil is required to memorize in the form of a rule.
7. After the summary there is a reading lesson of wider scope, containing the new forms and reviewing those previously mastered. The reading lessons treat of Roman life, or tell tales, in simple Latin, of mythology and history.
8. Then the vocabulary, which has already been used in two reading lessons and in oral drill, is presented in alphabetical order. The words in the vocabulary have been selected with two ends in view - to cover most of the words required by the College Entrance Examination Board and by the New York Syllabus, and to give the pupil a list of "atmosphere" words which are associated with the private life of the Romans and with his own daily life.
9. Following the vocabulary is an exercise in word story based upon it, called Latin in Daily Life.
10. Finally, sufficient drill in both vocabulary and grammatical principles is presented under various headings to enable the pupil to master the new words, forms, and principles thoroughly, by repeated use, before advancing to the next chapter.

The authors are especially indebted to Dr. E. B. deSauzé, Director of Foreign Languages, Cleveland Board of Education, under whose guidance and encouragement the book was planned and written.

Acknowledgments are due to the following for their valuable criticisms of the manuscript and the proof:

Professor George Depue Hadzsits, of the University of Pennsylvania; Professor H. J. Leon, of the University of Texas; Mr. Norton S. Pinney, Principal of the High School at Norfolk, New York; Mrs. Stella E. Prosser, of the Ada Merritt Junior High School, Miami, Florida; Professor Robert S. Rogers and Professor Kenneth Scott, of Western Reserve University; and Miss Katherine I. Smart, of the Shaw Junior High School, Philadelphia.

The authors wish to express their grateful appreciation of the valuable contributions of Professor Thomas K. Brown, Jr., of the University of Pennsylvania, and Mr. John Flaggg Gummere, of the William Penn Charter School, Philadelphia, who have assisted in the making of the book at every stage, from the checking and revision of the manuscript to the reading of the final proofs.

Cordial acknowledgment is made to the following organizations and individuals for assistance in securing illustrative material, or for courteous permission to use specific pictures:

The American Academy in Rome, for the drawing by Mr. Gorham P. Stevens of Hadrian's villa, the frontispiece of the *Memoirs of the Academy for 1927*, reproduced on page 49.

The American Numismatic Society, New York, for illustrations of coins, reproduced on pages 13, 41, 42, 214, 223, 255, 312, 316.

The Barnes Art Foundation, Merion, Pennsylvania, for illustration of an Etruscan soldier, reproduced on page 299.

Mr. J. D. Beazley, Lincoln Professor of Classical Archaeology in the University of Oxford, for pictures from *Der Berliner Maler*,

Berlin -Wilmersdorf, 1930, reproduced on page 143.

George P. Brown & Co., Beverly, Mass., for a picture of the three Fates, reproduced on page 226.

The Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, D. C., for a picture of The Trojan Horse, by Henri Paul Motte, reproduced on page 135. Mrs. Edith Hall Dohan, Associate Curator of the classical section of the University Museum, University of Pennsylvania,

Philadelphia, Miss Laurine Elizabeth Mack, Assistant Professor of Art in Wellesley College, Wellesley, Mass., and Miss E. Louise Lucas, Librarian, Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge, Mass., for helpful suggestions.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, for assistance and valuable suggestions; and, specifically, Mr. H. W. Kent,

Secretary, and Mr. William Clifford, Librarian.

Miss Frances E. Sabin, Director, Service Bureau for Classical Teachers, The American Classical League, New York, for generous assistance and helpful suggestions.

Mr. Gorham P. Stevens, Director of the American Academy in Rome, for his drawing of Hadrian's villa, the frontispiece of the *Memoirs of the American Academy in Rome for 1927*, reproduced on page 49.

Miss Mary Hamilton Swindler, Professor of Classical Archaeology in Bryn Mawr College, for valuable assistance in obtaining pictures, and for permission to use three pictures (pages 144, 145, 244) and to use illustrations from her *Ancient Painting*, New Haven, 1929, reproduced on pages 14, 25, 26, 52, 60, 61, 121, 123, 136, 137, 234, 236, 237, 245, 274, 278, 279, 284, 294, 297, 335.

University Prints, Newton, Mass., for pictures reproduced on pages 40, 105, 427, 431.

Acknowledgement is made to the following for the use of pictures on the pages indicated:

Henry Holt and Co., New York, for an illustration from *Greece and Rome*, by Jakob von Falke, reproduced on page 126.

Yale University Press for illustrations from *Ancient Painting*, by Mary Hamilton Swindler, reproduced on pages 14, 25, 26 , 52, 60, 61, 121, 123 , 136, 137, 234, 236, 237, 245, 274, 278, 279 , 284, 294, 297, 335.

Fratelli Alinari, Rome, Italy, pages 36, 309.

Brown Brothers, New York , pages 57, 93 , 141 , 149, 159, 160, 177, 199, 222, 249, 265, 321 , 368, 369, 370, 375, 400, 408, 412.

Brown and Dawson, New York, page * 319.

Ewing Galloway, New York, pages 71, 366, 390, 393 , 403 , 432.

Gramstorff Bros., Inc., Malden, Mass., pages 75, 82, 125, 150, 154, 356.

Burton Holmes and Ewing Galloway, New York, pages 373, 402.

Keystone View Co. , Inc., New York, pages 59, *384.

Rudolf Lesch Fine Arts, Inc., New York, page 240.

Publishers' Photo Service, New York, pages 33, 76, 88, 166, 190, 212, 213, 397.

Remington Rand, Inc., New York, pages 16, 17.

Taber Prang Art Co., Springfield, Mass., pages 118, 203.

Underwood and Underwood, New York, page * 167.

The authors are grateful to the teachers in the Cleveland High Schools who have used the manuscript in their classrooms, and to Mrs. Frieda Skolnik and Miss Vera Low for their assistance in typing the manuscript.

* Copyright picture.

CONTENTS

TO THE TEACHER		Page 10
TO THE PUPIL: THE ROAD TO LATIN		11
INTRODUCTION: Alphabet and Pronunciation		12
I. First Declension, Nominative Case	schola Americāna I schola Americāna II	15
II. First Declension, Accusative Case	schola Rōmāna I schola Rōmāna II	17
III. Review of the Nominative and Accusative; Latin Questions with -ne, nōnne, and num	vīlla Rōmāna	19
IV. First Declension, Genitive Case	Marcella puellae laetae	20
V. First Declension, Dative Case	Galbae taberna Diāna	21
VI. Dative with Adjectives	domina benigna I domina benigna II	23
VII. Ablative with ā (ab), ex (ē), in, cum	Laeca poēta I servae Claudiae	25
VIII. Accusative with ad and in	Laeca poēta II onerāriae	27
IX. Locative Case; Place Relations with Names of Cities and Towns, and with domus and rūs	agricolae	29
X. Summary of First Declension	Tullia et Claudia	30
XI. Present Tense of sum, and Verbs of the First and Second Conjugations.	Tullia, magistra filiārum I Tullia, magistra filiārum II Claudia et filiae Tulliae	31
XII. Masculine Nouns of the Second Declension, Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative	Cornēlius et filiī	33
XIII. Masculine Nouns of the Second	in hortō Cornēlī	35

	Declension, Genitive, Dative, and Ablative	discipulī	
XIV.	Neuter Nouns of the Second Declension	in Britannīā	37
XV.	Adjectives of the First-and-Second Declension	domicilium urbānum	39
XVI.	Review of Nouns, Adjectives, and Verbs		40
XVII.	Present Tense of Verbs of Third and Fourth Conjugations.	in peristylō dē equō ligneō	41
XVIII.	Present Passive, Four Conjugations; Ablative of Personal Agent; Ablative of Means	fābula Orbilī I fābula Orbilī II	43
XIX.	Imperfect Tense, Active and Passive, of Four Conjugations and the Verb sum	dē templīs Graecīs Tullia et Liberī	45
XX.	Future Tense, Active and Passive, of the First and Second Conjugations and sum	Lūcius et Aulus	47
XXI.	Future Tense, Active and Passive, of the Third and Fourth Conjugations.	Pūblius et Servius crās	48
XXII.	Present, Imperfect, and Future of Verbs of the Third Conjugation in iō; Review of the Present System	lūdus puerōrum	50
XXIII.	Nouns of the Third Declension: Nouns in x, s	dux et mīlitēs mīlitēs Rōmānī	52
XXIV.	Nouns of the Third Declension: Nouns in r, er, l, ō, s; Ablative of Time	dē prīncipibus Rōmānīs dē Caesare et legiōnibus	54
XXV.	Neuter Nouns of the Third Declension; Ablative of Manner	dē certāminibus Rōmānīs	56
XXVI.	Summary; Consonant Stems of the Third Declension	dē certāmine quadrīgārum	57
XXVII.	Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter i-stems of the Third Declension	dē urbe Rōmā dē potestāte Rōmānā	59
XXVIII.	Perfect Active, All Conjugations and sum	puerī et pater dē Rōmae prīncipiīs I	61

XIX.	Accusative of Duration of Time; Pluperfect and Future Perfect Active of All Conjugations and sum	dē Rōmae principiis II	63
XXX.	The Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect Passive of All Conjugations	dē Aenēā Piō Aenēās in Italiam venit	64
XXI.	Personal and Reflexive Pronouns; Genitive of the Whole; Genitive with Adjectives; Possessive Adjectives	in lūdō	66
CXII.	The Demonstrative is; the Relative quī	dē Procae filiis I dē Procae filiis II	68
XIII.	The Demonstratives hic, ille, iste; the Intensive ipse; Ablative of Cause; Predicate Accusative	de urbis novae locō I dē urbis novae locō II	70
XIV.	Adjectives of the Third Declension; Genitive of Description	dē factis fortibus dē urbe novā	72
CXV.	Participles of All Conjugations	dē filiabus Sabīnōrum dē Tarpeiā	74
XVI.	Cardinal and Ordinal Numerals; Nine Irregular Pronominal Adjectives	dē numeris Rōmānis dē bellō Sabīnō	76
CXVII.	Comparison of Adjectives; Declension of the Comparative; Comparison with quam; Ablative of Comparison	dē Horātiō I	78
VIII.	Irregular Comparison of Adjectives; Ablative of Degree of Difference; Ablative of Separation	dē Horātiō II	80
XIX.	Complementary Infinitive; possum; volō, nōlō, malō	dē Daedalō et Īcarō dē Daedalō et Īcarō II	82
XL.	Formation and Comparison of Adverbs; Ablative of Description	dē C. Mūciō I dē C. Mūciō II	84
XLI.	Fourth Declension; Dative of Purpose; Dative of Interest' Ablative of Specification	dē exercitibus Rōmānis I dē exercitibus Rōmānis II	87
CLII.	Fifth Declension; Accusative of Extent of Space	dē aciē triplici et dē agmine dē proeliō Rōmānō	89
LIII.	Irregular Verbs eō, ferō, fiō; Subjective and Objective Infinitives; the Demonstrative idem	dē Galliā omnī I dē Galliā omnī II	91

LIV.	Indirect Discourse; All Infinitives Active and Passive	dē Orgetorīge I dē Orgetorīge II	94
XLV.	Deponent Verbs; Ablative with Deponents; Ablative Absolute	dē Helvētiōrum profectiōne	96
LVI.	Subjunctive Mood, Present and Imperfect; Dative with Verbs of Special Meaning; Clauses of Purpose with ut, nē, quō, quī	dē Orgetorīgis cōnsiliis I dē Orgetorīgis cōnsiliis II	98
LVII.	Subjunctive Mood; Clauses of Result	dē Helvētiōrum cōnsiliis dē Helvētiōrum profectiōne	100
VIII.	Subjunctive Mood, Perfect and Pluperfect; Indirect Questions	dē fāmā amīcōrum Caesaris	102
LIX.	Temporal Clauses with cum; cum Circumstantial, Causal, Concessive	dē Caesare et Helvētiis	104
L.	Gerund and Gerundive; Active and Passive Periphrastic; Dative of Agent	dē Helvētiōrum itinere I dē Helvētiōrum itinere II	106

TO THE TEACHER

- I. The material in each chapter takes from three to five class periods for mastery. Actual classroom use has shown that it takes a first-year high-school class two semesters to cover the first forty-five chapters of the book. A junior high-school class requires three semesters.
- II. The work is so planned that the story involving the new grammatical principle may be read and dramatized by the teacher while the pupils' books are closed; or it may be read by the pupils and teacher together with open books. In the latter case the picture at the beginning of the chapter will help the pupil greatly in comprehending the story.
- III. The section **Respondē Latīnē** should not be omitted, but should rather be expanded by the addition of questions formed by the teacher; for by the use of questions and their answers the pupil becomes familiar with the new principle by repetition, a fundamental factor in learning a language.
- IV. The *Discussion* should be carried on by the teacher and pupils together, with frequent use of the blackboard when possible. The rules at the end of the Discussion should be memorized.
- V. The *Reading Lesson* gives the pupil an opportunity to apply the knowledge he has just gained and to review principles previously learned. This lesson should be read aloud again and again by the pupils so that they may gain skill in reading Latin with intelligence and with proper emphasis and phrasing.
- VI. Not all the words in the vocabularies need to be memorized. Stress should be laid upon those included in the word list included by the College Entrance Examination Board. Such words are marked with an asterisk in the lesson vocabularies and in the general vocabulary at the end of the book. Actual use, however, has made it evident that the entire vocabulary in each lesson can easily be learned.
- VII. The drill exercises give plenty of material for maximum and minimum requirements.

TO THE PUPIL: THE ROAD TO LATIN

When you begin the study of Latin you are starting out upon a long road over which you will travel, no doubt, for several years. Do you know why it is a very good thing for you to travel this road? When people ask you why you are taking Latin, can you give them a good answer? Can you prove to them that Latin is really a living language? Can you make them see that you are doing the best thing for yourself by studying Latin?

You can do this, very definitely, by telling them first that nearly two thirds of the words in your own language are either Latin or are derived from Latin. You can tell them that the languages spoken in France, Spain, and Italy have an even greater proportion of words derived from the Latin than the English language has, and that they are called Romance languages because they are derived directly from the language that the ancient Romans spoke when they conquered these countries many hundreds of years ago. It is very clear that the study of Latin will help you to understand these great languages of the modern world.

Someone may tell you that very few people are studying Latin today. As you travel along the road you will learn that this is a mistake, for you will find all sorts of people who are anxious to get the most out of life, and are finding that a knowledge of Latin is a great satisfaction to them, and makes a definite contribution to their happiness. Yes, millions of people today are either studying or have studied Latin.

Those who are interested in the sciences should study Latin because many of the terms of science are based on Latin. Doctors, pharmacists, lawyers use many Latin terms in their work. Writers need Latin more than any other group because they must be able to express themselves clearly and exactly, and with a knowledge of Latin they have a clearer understanding of the meaning of each word and thus a mastery of their own language.

Then, as you continue the study of Latin, you will realize that you are gaining certain powers that will make living easier for you as you grow up. You will find that you have learned to concentrate, to judge, to decide quickly, and to persevere, to keep going until you have reached your goal, whatever that may be. These powers are very important to our complex civilization. You need every one of them when you have the ordinary situations of your daily life.

And finally, having learned to think and to judge, you will realize that you have also gained the tool that is most fundamental and important in your life, namely, a command of language by which you may express your thoughts clearly, adequately, and forcefully.

THE ROAD TO LATIN

INTRODUCTION

Alphabet and Pronunciation

1. The first thing to learn in starting the study of a language is its correct pronunciation. For language is mainly a matter of sound. The only way to learn to pronounce correctly in the beginning is by listening carefully to your teacher and imitating exactly every Latin word spoken. You will not be asked to pronounce anything yourself in the early lessons until you have heard it pronounced by your teacher. By this method you are learning to speak Latin just as babies learn their native tongue, for this is the natural method of learning any language. As you advance, however, you will not wish to be dependent upon your teacher. You will want to be able to pronounce by yourself any word that you see printed or written.

2. Alphabet

In Cicero's time the sounds of the Latin language were represented by twenty-three letters, or, more commonly, by twenty-one letters, since *y* and *z* were used only in Greek words. These letters were the same as those of the English alphabet, except that there was no *j* or *w*. The Romans used *i* both as a vowel and to represent the *y* sound heard in English in *onion*; and *u* both as a vowel and to represent the *w* sound heard in English in *penguin*. In modern textbooks it is customary to use *i* as the Romans did, but to use *u* only as a vowel, and *v* for the *w* sound; so that the alphabet now used for Latin contains twenty-four letters.

3. Vowels

In the Latin alphabet, as in English, the letters **a, e, i, o, u, y** are used to represent vowel sounds. Latin vowels may be either long or short; the time needed to pronounce a long vowel is twice as long as that needed for a short vowel. Moreover, all the vowels except **a** and **y** have a different quality or kind of sound when short from that which they have when long. The letter **y** occurs only in words borrowed from the Greek.

The following table will give a good idea of the sounds of the Latin vowels:

Long Vowels

ā as the second a of aha: **māter**

ē as the a of bake: **rēx**

ī as the i of machine: **dīcō**

ō as the o of note: **nōmen**

ū as the u of rule: **lūna**

ȳ as German long ü: **peristȳlum**

Short Vowels

a as the first a of aha: **pater**

e as the e of net: **sella**
i as the i of pin: **iter**
o as the o of obey: **omnis**
u as the u of full: **dux**
y as German short ü or French u: **adytum**

4. Diphthongs

When two vowels are united to form a continuous sound, they are said to form a diphthong. The Latin diphthongs, with their pronunciations, are as follows:

ae as the *ai* of aisle: **paene**
au as the *ou* of ouch : **audiō**
oe as the *oi* of boil: **poena**
eu as the sound of Latin short **e** followed by the sound of Latin short **u**: **heu!**
ui as the sound of Latin short **u** followed by the sound of Latin short **i**: **cui**

5. Consonants

The consonants are pronounced approximately as in English , with the following differences:

b before **s** and **t** is pronounced like **p**: **urbs, obtinet**
c is always hard as in *can*: **capit, Cicerō**
g is always hard as in *go*: **gentem**
i before a vowel in the same syllable is pronounced like *y* in *yes*: **iam**. When so used **i** is called a *semivowel*, or, sometimes, *i-consonant*.
n before **c**, **g**, or **x** is like *ng* in *hang*: **vinco, longus, phalanx**
r is rolled on the tip of the tongue: **Rōma**
s is always hissed as in *so*: **mēns, urbs**
Note that *mēns* does not rime with English *remains*, but more nearly with English *paints*. **Urbs** is pronounced as it were spelled **urbs**
t is always hard as in *tin*: **Titus**
v is like English *w*: **vīvō**
x stands for **c** plus **s** and is pronounced like Latin **c** plus Latin **s**: **vīxit**
z is like *dz* in *adze*: **gaza**

The combinations **ch**, **ph**, **th**, **rh** are found almost exclusively in words borrowed from the Greek . The **h** was probably pronounced by those who consciously imitated the original Greek pronunciation: **ch** like *kh* in English *workhorse*, **ph** as in *chophouse*, **th** as in *hothead* . Often, however, the **h** was altogether silent. In practice:

ch may be pronounced like **k**: **Achilles**
ph may be pronounced like **p** or **f**: **Philippus**
th may be pronounced like **t** or like English *th* in *thin*: **Karthāgō**
h in **rh** may be regarded as silent: **Rhēa**

6. Syllabification

A Latin word has as many syllables as it has vowels and diphthongs. There are no silent letters as in English. A syllable consists of a vowel, a diphthong, or a vowel or diphthong

accompanied by one or more consonants. A single consonant between two vowels belongs with the second vowel; as, **fē-mi-na**.

Doubled consonants are always separated; as, **pu-el-la**.

In other combinations of two or more consonants the first consonant is usually placed with the first vowel and the others are joined to the second vowel ; as, **mēn-sa, fe-nes-tra, por-ta**. There are, however, some exceptions to this rule. The combinations of **r** and **l** with certain other consonants, as **pl, bl, cl, pr, tr, cr, gr**, etc., are treated as single consonants, and are not separated as other combinations are. Note the following examples of syllabification: **a-gri-co-la, pa-tri a, ā-cris, pro- pri-us, du-pli-cem**.

Observe that there is a difference between a long vowel and a long *syllable*. In this book, a long vowel can be recognized by the macron over it; vowels not so marked are short. A *syllable* is long under the following conditions:

1. If it contains a long vowel: **dī-cō**.
2. If it contains a diphthong: **cau-sae**.
3. If its vowel, whether long or short, is followed by **x** or **z** (which are really double consonants): **dux**.
4. If its vowel, whether long or short, is followed by any two consonants except the combinations of **r** and **l**, referred to above, which are treated as single consonants: **om-nis, sel-la**.

A syllable is *short* if it contains a short final vowel, or a short vowel followed by a vowel, by a single consonant, or by a consonant group treated as a single consonant: **bo-na, me-us, ca-pit, a-grum**.

The last syllable of a Latin word is called the *ultima*, the next to the last is called the *penult*, and the third from the end is called the *antepenult*.

7. Accent

Words of two syllables are accented on the penult, that is, on the first syllable; as, **mēn'sa, a'mat**.

Words of more than two syllables are accented on the penult if it is long; as, **pic-tū'ra, pu-el'la**; otherwise on the antepenult; as, **a-gri'co-la**.

CHAPTER I

FIRST DECLENSION, NOMINATIVE CASE

Nominative Singular

SCHOLA AMERICĀNA I

schola est schola Americāna. schola est magna. iānua est clausa. fenestra nōn est clausa. fenestra est aperta. mēnsa est magna. sella nōn est magna. sella est parva. fēmina est Americāna. fēmina est magistra. magistra stat. puella est Americāna. puella magistra nōn est. puella est discipula. puella quoque stat. puella est Iūlia. Iūlia discipula bona est. Cornēlia est discipula. Cornēlia quoque discipula bona est. sella nōn est magna. sella est parva. mēnsa nōn est parva. mēnsa est magna. fenestra clausa nōn est. fenestra aperta est. iānua nōn est aperta. iānua est clausa.

Nominative Plural

SCHOLA AMERICĀNA II

Iūlia est discipula. Cornēlia est discipula. discipulae sunt Iūlia et Cornēlia. puellae Americānae sunt discipulae. discipulae bonae sunt. discipulae stant. magistra quoque stat. scholae Americānae sunt magnae. fenestrae magnae sunt et iānuae parvae sunt. iānuae sunt clausae sed fenestrae sunt apertae. discipula bona est. Cornēlia est discipula. Cornēlia quoque discipula bona est. sella nōn est magna. sella est parva. mēnsa nōn est parva. mēnsa est magna. fenestra clausa nōn est. fenestra aperta est. iānua nōn est aperta. iānua est clausa.

VOCABULARY I

Americāna	American
aperta	open
bona	good
clausa	closed
Cornēlia	Cornelia
discipula	pupil (referring to a girl)
est	is
et	and

fēmina	woman
fenestra	window
iānua	door
Iūlia	Julia
magistra	teacher (referring to a woman); mistress
magna	large, big, great
mēnsa	table
nōn	not
parva	small
puella	girl
quoque	also, too
schola	school
sed	but
sella	chair, seat, bench
stat/stant	stands, stands up
sunt	are

CHAPTER II

FIRST DECLENSION, ACCUSATIVE CASE

Accusative Singular

SCHOLA RŌMĀNA I

schola est schola Rŏmāna. parva est schola Rŏmāna sed magna est schola Americāna. schola Rŏmāna ianuam nŏn habet quod schola est aperta. antīqua schola fenstram nŏn habet quod schola nŏn est tēcta. antīqua schola mēnsam nŏn habet. schola Americāna mēnsam magnam habet. schola antīqua magistram Americānam dēlectat. schola Rŏmāna Iūliam et Cornēliam dēlectat. cūr schola antīqua magistram Americānam dēlectat? schola antīqua magistram Americānam dēlectat quod schola est aperta.

Accusative Plural

SCHOLA RŌMĀNA II

scholae magistram et puellās dēlectant. antīqua schola Rŏmāna est. nova schola Americāna est. schola antīqua longā sellās habet. schola nova parvās sellās habet. schola Rŏmāna neque iānuam neque fenestram habet. schola Americāna et iānuās et fenestrās habet. antīquae scholae sunt apertae; sed nova scholae sunt tēctae. schola Rŏmāna puellās Americānās dēlectat quod puellae Americānae scholās apertās amant.

VOCABULARY II

amat/amant	loves, likes
antīqua	old, ancient
cūr	why
dēlectat/dēlectant	pleases, delights
et . . . et	both . . . and
habet/habent	has
longa	long
neque	and not, nor, neither
neque . . . neque	neither . . . nor
nova	new, fresh, recent, modern
quod	because

Rōmāna
tēcta

Roman; a Roman (woman)
enclosed, covered

CHAPTER III

REVIEW OF NOMINATIVE AND ACCUSATIVE LATIN QUESTIONS WITH -NE, NŌNNE, and NUM

VĪLLA RŌMĀNA

estne vīlla Americāna? vīlla nōn est Americāna. vīlla est Rōmāna. vīlla Rōmāna casās parvās et multam terram habet. vīlla Rōmāna est vīlla Cornēliāna. vīlla Cornēliāna est longa et lāta. nōnne vīlla Cornēliāna est magna et pulchra? vīlla Cornēliāna est magna et pulchra. vīlla columnās habet. num casa parva columnās habet? casa parva columnās nōn habet.

quis est fēmina? Tullia est fēmina. nōnne Tullia est Rōmāna? certē Tullia est Rōmāna. Tullia domina est. domina multās ancillās habet. ancillae labōrant. habetne Tullia filiās? Tullia filiās habet. Cornēlia et Secunda filiae sunt. statne Cornēlia et Secunda? puellae nōn stant sed fēminae stat.

labōrantne agricolae? agricolae labōrant. nōnne terra agricolās dēlectat? terra agricolās dēlectat. agricolae et terram et silvam amant. num terram nautae amant? terrae nautae nōn amant. nautās nōn terra sed aqua dēlectat. nōnne vīlla Cornēliana et Tulliam et filiās dēlectat? vīlla Cornēliāna et Tulliam et puellās dēlectat.

VOCABULARY III

agricola	farmer
ancilla	maidservant, servant (referring to a woman), maid
aqua	water
casa	cottage, hut, shed, little house
certē	certainly, surely, indeed
columna	column
Cornēliāna	of or belonging to Cornelius, Cornelius's, Cornelian
domina	mistress, lady
filia	daughter
labōrat/labōrant	works
lāta	wide, broad
multa/multae	much, many
nauta	sailor
pulchra	beautiful, pretty, handsome
Secunda	Secunda, second daughter of Cornelius
silva	forest, woods
terra	land, earth
Tullia	Tullia, wife of Cornelius
vīlla	villa, farm, country place, country house

CHAPTER IV

FIRST DECLENSION, GENITIVE CASE

MARCELLA

puella est Marcella. Marcella est filia Terentiae. Terentia est domina villae. Marcella est laeta quod novam tunicam habet. tunicam Marcellae est longa et alba. Marcella corbulam portat. Marcellae corbula est pulchra.

Marcella statuās deārum amat. villa est plēna statuārum deārum. corbula Marcellae est rosārum albārum plēna. Marcella statuās deārum ōrnat; corōnae deās dēlectant.

PUELLAE LAETAE

Cornēlia et Secunda sunt filiae Tulliae. Tullia et filiae villam pulchram et ancillās multās habent. vīta filiārum Tulliae est laeta quod Tullia filiās amat. ancillae Tulliae sunt laetae quod Tullia est benigna domina. vīta Tulliae est laeta quod et filiae et ancillae sunt bonae. ancillae nōn semper labōrant. saepe puellae et ancillae ambulant. Tullia est magistra filiārum et ancillārum. puellae sunt laetae; puellae Tulliam magistrā amant.

VOCABULARY IV

alba	white
ambulat/ambulant	walks, takes a talk
benigna	kind
corbula	little basket
corōna	garland, wreath
dea	goddess
laeta	happy, cheerful
Marcella	Marcella, the daughter of Terentia
ōrnat/ōrnant	decorates, adorns
portat/portant	carries, brings
rosa	rose
saepe	often
semper	always
statua	statue
Terentia	Terentia; the name of a Roman lady
tunica	tunic: a kind of garment
vīta	life

CHAPTER V

FIRST DECLENSION, DATIVE CASE

GALBAE TABERNA

Galba magnam tabernam habet. taberna est plēna statuārum et amphorārum. taberna fēminās Rōmānās dēlectat. hodiē, Tullia, Claudia, et Camilla tabernam Galbae intrant. Galba fēminās videt. quid Tulliae dēmōnstrat? Tulliae parvam statuam dēmōnstrat, sed Tullia statuam nōn dēsīderat. Galba Claudiae statuam dēmōnstrat. Claudia statuam spectat et dēsīderat. itaque fēmina Galbae pecūniam dat. Camilla quoque statuam deae dēsīderat. Galba Camillae rubram Diānae statuam dēmōnstrat. statua Camillam dēlectat; Camilla Galbae pecūniam dat.

tum Galba fēminīs Rōmānīs amphoram dēmōnstrat; amphora pulchra fēminās dēlectat. Tullia filiās vocat. tum Galba filiābus Tulliae amphoram dēmōnstrat. amphora puellās quoque dēlectat. Cornēlia et Secunda tabernam Galbae amant. interdum Galba filiabus Tulliae parvam statuam dat. Galba puellis fābulās saepe nārrat. Cornēlia et Secunda fābulās amant. itaque fēminae et puellae tabernam Galbae saepe intrant.

DIANA

Camilla filiābus rubram Diānae statuam dēmōnstrat. puellae statuam spectant; tum Camilla filiābus fābulam nārrat:

“Diāna est dea silvārum et lūnae. et agricolae et nautae Diānam laudant. agricolae Diānae corōnas saepe dant quod dea silvās cūrat. Diāna, dea lūnae, nautās dēlectat quod lūna nautīs viam dēmōnstrat. itaque nautae quoque corōnās dant.”

filiae Camillae fābulam amant. quod lūna et silvae filiās dēlectant, puellae deam laudant et statuam deae ōrnant.

VOCABULARY V

amphora	jar
cūrat	cares for
dat	gives, bestows
dēmōnstrat	points out, shows
dēsīderat	longs for, desires, wants
fābula	story
hodiē	today
interdum	sometimes

intrat	enters
itaque	and so, therefore
laudat	praises
lūna	moon
nārrat	tells
pecūnia	money, wealth
rubra	red
spectat	looks at, watches
taberna	shop
tum	then, thereupon
via	street, road, way
videt	sees
vocat	calls, summons

CHAPTER VI

DATIVE WITH ADJECTIVES

DOMINA BENIGNA I

Rosa, serva Secundae, nōn est Rōmāna. patria Rosae est Graecia. Rosa est serva dominae Rōmānae quod Graecia est prōvincia Rōmāna. Graecia pulchra Rosae est cāra. Rosa patriam saepe dēsīderat; sed Rosa est laeta quod domina est serva amīca. Secunda, domina parva, servae est cāra.

Anna est serva Cornēliae. Crēta est patria Annae. Crēta est īnsula magna. īnsula nōn est Italiae proxima. īnsula est Graeciae proxima. Anna Crētam amat et Crēta Annae est cāra. sed Cornēlia quoque Annae est cāra et cotīdiē Anna Cornēliam cūrat.

Cornēlia et Secunda servīs sunt amīcae. saepe puellae et servae parvās tabernās intrant. tabernās paene cotīdiē intrant. tabernae et puellīs et servīs sunt grātae. soleae et tunicae novae servīs sunt grātae. statuae deārum puellīs sunt grātae quod deae filiābus Tulliae sunt cārae.

DOMINA BENIGNA II

hodiē Tullia et filiae novam tabernam intrant. taberna nova est proxima tabernae Galbae. Cornēlia et Secunda tunicās et soleās maximē dēsīderant. tunicae rubrae sunt Cornēliae grātae sed tunica albae Secundae sunt grātae. puellae sunt Tulliae cārae. itaque Tullia filiābus multās et novās tunicās dat. hodiē Tullia Cornēliae tunicam rubram et Secundae tunicam albam dat. soleae rubrae et Cornēliae et Secundae sunt grātae. itaque Tullia puellīs novās et rubrās soleās dat.

interdum domina benigna Rosae et Annae novās tunicās dat, quod servae filiābus sunt carae. itaque Tullia puellīs novās et rubrās soleās dat.

interdum domina benigna Rosae et Annae novās tunicās dat, quod servae filiābus sunt carae. Tunicae novae servīs sunt grātae quod servae novās tunicās rārō habent. interdum Tullia servīs soleās novās quoque dat. soleae novae Rosae et Annae sunt grātae quod paucae servae Rōmānae soleās habent.

VOCABULARY VI

amīca
cāra

friendly, kind
dear

cotīdiē	daily, every day
Crēta	Crete
Graecia	Greece
grāta	pleasing
īnsula	island
Italia	Italy
maximē	especially, very greatly
paene	almost, nearly, hardly
patria	native land, country
paucae	few
prōvincia	province
proxima	next, very near, near by
rārō	seldom
serva	slave girl
solea	sandal

CHAPTER VII

ABLATIVE WITH *Ā* (*AB*), *EX* (*Ē*), *IN*, *CUM*

LAECA POĒTA I

Laeca poēta villam pulchram in Italiā habet. in villā Laeca cūm filiā Iūliā habitat. aqua est proxima villae. in aquā poēta nāviculam rubram habet. poēta ex villā saepe properat. nunc in nāviculā est. tum ab ōrā poēta nāvigat.

silvae quoque sunt proximae villae. in silvīs Laeca saepe ambulat. poētae silvās et aquam maximē amant quod in silvīs et in aquā multās et pulchrās pictūrās poētae vident. poētae ā silvīs et ab aquā properant et fābulās nārrant.

Iūlia in villa labōrat. fēminae et puellae Rōmānae in villis saepe labōrant. noctū Iūlia ex villā properat. tum Iūlia cum Laecā in silvīs ambulat. interdum poēta et filia ex silvīs properant et in ōrā stant. Laeca et Iūlia stēllās et lūnam spectant. tandem Laeca et Iūlia ab ōrā ambulant et in villā iterum sunt.

SERVAE CLAUDIAE

Claudia est domina multārum servārum. servae Claudiae in terrā et in villā cotīdiē labōrant. Claudia servīs cāra est quod est domina benigna. servae cēnam parant et villam ōrnant. sed servae Claudiae nōn semper labōrant. noctū servae ē casīs properant et in ōrā et in silvēs ambulant. lūna clāra et stēllae pulchrae servīs dēfessīs sunt grātae. tandem Claudia servās vocat. tum ex silvīs et ab ōrā servae properant.

VOCABULARY VII

ā/ab	from, away from
cēna	dinner
clāra	bright, famous
cum	with
dēfessa	tired, exhausted
ēx/ē	out of
habitat	lives, dwells
in	in, on
iterum	again, a second time
nāvicula	little boat, skiff
nāvigat	sails, goes sailing
noctū	at night
nunc	now
ōra	coast, shore

parat
pictūra
poēta
properat
stēlla
tandem
ubi
unde

prepares
picture
poet
hastens, hurries
star
finally, at length
where
whence

CHAPTER VIII

ACCUSATIVE WITH *AD* AND *IN*

LAECA POËTA II

aqua Laecam maximē dēlectat; itaque poēta saepe nāvigat. poēta ab Italiae ōrīs ad proximam īnsulam libenter nāvigat. multae īnsulae sunt Italiae proximae. nāvicula ad terrās extrēmās nōn nāvigat quod nāvicula nōn est firma. nāvicula, igitur, ad Graeciam et ad Asiam nōn nāvigat.

hodiē poēta in vīllam ambulat et Iūliam vocat. tum poēta cum Iūliā ad ōram properat. poēta et fīlia ad īnsulam magnam nāvigant. in magnā īnsulā nauta habitat. tandem nāvicula ad ōram īnsulae nāvigat et Iūlia ē nāviculā in terram properat. casa nautae est proxima aquae. poēta et fīlia ad casam ambulant. Iūlia in casam properat et nautam salūtat. postea nauta et Iūlia in ōrā ambulant et nauta Iūliae fābulās nārrat.

ONERĀRIAE

onerāriae sunt amplae et firmae; ad terrās extrēmās nāvigant. ab Italiā onerāriae ad Āfricam, ad Graeciam, ad Asiam nāvigant. onerāriae ūvās et olīvās ad ōrās Asiae portant.

nautae olīvās et ūvās ex onerāriīs in viās portant. incolae Asiae nautīs pecūniam dant. ab ōrīs Asiae nautae corbulās et pallās ad Italiam portant.

ā Graeciā nautae amphorās et ūrnās portant. nautae corbulās, pallās, amphorās, ūrnās, in tabernās Italicās portant. fēminae Italicae in tabernās libenter properant et spectant. fēminae albās pallās et pulchrās amphorās vident; ancillās vocant. libenter ancillae porperant in tabernās; ancillis quoque pallae et amphorae grātae sunt. postea fēminae cum ancillis ex tabernīs ambulant.

VOCABULARY VIII

ad	to, toward
ampla	roomy, spacious
extrēma	far, distant
firma	firm, sturdy
igitur	therefore
in	into, upon

incola	inhabitant
Italica	of Italy, Italian
libenter	gladly
olīva	olive
onerāria	merchant ship, transport
palla	cloak, mantle
postea	afterwards, later on
quō	whither, where
salūtat	greet, hail
ūrna	water jar, urn
ūva	grape

CHAPTER IX

LOCATIVE CASE

PLACE RELATIONS WITH NAMES OF CITIES AND TOWNS, AND WITH *DOMUS* AND *RUS*

AGRICOLAE

Nāsīca est agricola Italiae. casa agricolae nōn est proxima Rōmae. sed Nāsīca Rōmam saepe ambulat. nunc agricola ūvās Rōmam portat; nunc olīvās Rōmam portat. incolae Rōmae ūvās et olīvās in tabernīs vident; ūvae et olivae incolās Rōmae dēlectant. incolae Nāsīcae pecūniam dant.

Rōmae sunt multae tabernae. Nāsīca tabernās libenter intrat. statuae pulchrae et columnae albae quoque sunt Rōmae. agricola in viīs ambulat et statuās et columnās libenter videt. tandem Nāsīca Rōmā ad casam parvam properat. saepe agricola pallam novam et soleās novās Rōmā ad filiam portat quod Nāsīca filiam maximē amat.

agricolae Graeciae quoque olīvās et ūvās habent. quō agricolae olīvās et ūvās portant? Athēnās olīvās et ūvās portant. interdum fēminae cum agricolīs Athēnās ambulant et corbulās plēnās rosārum portant. Athēnīs sunt multae statuae. fēminae statuās libenter ōrnant. Athēnīs est magna Minervae statua. Minerva est dea sapientiae. fēminae statuam Minervae saepe ōrnant. noctū agricolae et fēminae Athēnīs ad casās properant. fēminae Athēnīs parvās Minervae statuās ad filias portant.

VOCABULARY IX

Athēnae

Roma

sapientia

Athens

Rome

wisdom, prudence, intelligence

CHAPTER X

SUMMARY OF FIRST DECLENSION

TULLIA ET CLAUDIA

Tullia et filiae, Cornēlia et Secunda, rūri sunt. Claudia Rōmae est. Tullia Claudiam amat; itaque Tullia cum filiābus Rōmam properat. Tullia in lectīcā sedet sed filiae et servae, Rosa et Anna, ambulant. ex villā in Viam Appiam Tullia et puellae properant. in Viā Appiā sunt nautae et agricolae. nautae Rōmā ad ōram properant. agricolae ā casīs Rōmam properant. in viās Rōmae agricolae ūvās et olīvās portant. Tullia pulchrās ūvās videt et Annae pecūniam dat. parvae puellae ūvās pulchrās, et corbulās plēnās rosārum rubrārum, et albārum, ad Claudiam portant.

Claudia domī est proximae Claudiae sunt ancillae. ancillae Claudia libenter labōrant. saepe Claudia ancillīs fābulās nārrat. Tullia et filiae Claudiam salūtant. Rosa et Anna ancillās Claudiae salūtant. puellae Claudiae rosās et ūvās dant. noctū Tullia cum filiābus et servīs Rōmā domum properat.

VOCABULARY X

lectīca
sedet

litter, sedan
sits

CHAPTER XI

PRESENT TENSE OF *SUM*, AND OF VERBS OF THE FIRST AND SECOND CONJUGATIONS

TULLIA, MAGISTRA FĪLIĀRUM I

Tullia Cornēliam et Secundam linguam Latīnam docet. Tullia sevēra magistra est; itaque puellae dīligerter student.

“ego sum fēmina. ego sum mātrōna Rōmāna. tū, Cornēlia, es puella. tū es filia mea. Secunda quoque est puella Rōmāna. Secunda est parva filia mea. sum mātrōna Rōmāna; es filia mea; Secunda est parva filia mea.”

--

“sum incola Rōmae. tū Cornēlia, quoque es incola Rōmae. ego et tū sumus incolae Rōmae. nōs sumus laetate. tū, Cornēlia, es filia mea. tū quoque, Secunda, es filia mea. vōs, puellae, estis filiae meae. estis puellae cārae. Lūcia est filia Camillae. Tertia est parva filia Camillae. Lucia et Tertia sunt filiae Camillae.”

TULLIA, MAGISTRA FĪLIĀRUM II

“nōnne rosae sunt pulchrae, filiae meae? māne ego in vīllam rosās portō. tū, Cornēlia, aquam portās. secunda quoque aquam portat. tum nōs rosās ad statuās deārum portāmus et statuās ōrnāmus. vōs puellae rubrās rosās amātis et vestrās rosās ad Diānae statuam portātis. cotidiē agricolae corbulās plēnās rosārum ad vīllam nostram portant. ego rosās libenter cūrō.

“nōnne corōnae rosārum pulchrae sunt, puellae? vidēsne corōnam rosārum albārum, Cornēlia?” “corōnam videō, Tullia. nōnne est pulchra?” “videtne dea Diāna corōnās, Tullia?” “certē, mea filia parva! dea omnia vident.” “sed nōs deās nōn vidēmus.” “vōs, puellae, deās nōn vidētis quod deae in terrā nōn habitant.”

CLAUDIA ET FĪLIAE TULLIAE

Claudia	cuius lectīcam, ancillae, in viā vidētis?
ancilla	Tulliae lectīcam videō, domina.
Claudia	sum laeta, quod Tullia est cāra amīca mea. suntne puellae cum Tulliā?
ancilla secunda	puellās videō, domina. puellae ambulant.

Claudia	salvē, Tullia cāra. salvēte, Cornēlia et Secunda. estisne dēfessae?
Tullia	ego non sum dēfessa. fortasse puellae sunt dēfessae.
Cornēlia	nōn sum dēfessa, Claudia. libenter ambulō.
Claudia	quod portātis, puellae?
Cornēlia	ego rosās albās habeō, Claudia. rosās ad Claudiam cāram portō.
Claudia	rosās tuās amō, Cornēlia. sunt pulchrae rosae. quid tū habēs, Secunda?
Secunda	ego ūvās rubrās habeō, Claudia. ūvās ad Claudiam cāram portō.
Claudia	ūvās quoque amō. estis puellae bonae. fortasse ancillae meae fābulās dē patriīs narrant. amātisne fābulās dē Graeciā?
Cornēlia	es bona, Claudia. fabulās dē Graeciā maximē amāmus. ubi sunt ancillae?

VOCABULARY XI

amīca, -ae, f.	friend
dē	about, concerning; down from
dīlīgenter	diligently, carefully
doceō, docēre	teach
ego	I
fortāsse	perhaps
Latīna	Latin
lingua, -ae, f.	tongue, language
māne	early in the morning
mātrōna, -ae, f.	matron
mea	my
nōs	we
nostra	our
salveō, salvēre	be well, be in good health
sevēra	severe, stern
studeō, studēre	be eager; study
tū	you (sing.)
tua	your (when addressing one person)
vestra	your (when addressing two or more persons)
vōs	you (pl.)

CHAPTER XII

MASCULINE NOUNS OF THE SECOND DECLENSION NOMINATIVE, ACCUSATIVE, AND VOCATIVE

CORNĒLIUS, DOMINUS

Cornēlius est dominus villae; dominus Cornēlius est vir bonus. dominus bonus servum laetum habet. puer laetus dominum bonum amat. dominus magnum hortum habet; dominus et domina in hortō ambulant. hortus est longus et lātus. servus laetus in hortum properat. ferē cotīdiē in hortō labōrat. esne dēfessus, serve bone? esne tū dēfessus, puer?

Cornēlius multōs filiōs habet. filiī sunt bonī. filiī sunt Marcus, Lūcius, Aulus, Pūblius, Servius. filiī parvī sunt Pūblius et Servius. filius adultus est Mārcus. estisne discipulī bonī, puerī? Lūcius est discipulus bonus et dīligenter labōrat. Aulus quoque est bonus discipulus. filiī parvī nōndum sunt discipulī. Cornēlius filiōs bonōs amat et saepe laudat. nōne Cornēlium amātis, filiī?

CORNĒLIUS ET FĪLIĪ

Cornēlius et filiī in Viā Appiā sunt. virum armātum vident. vir armātus est nūntius Rōmānus et equum album habet. et nūntius et equus sunt dēfessī quod Rōmam properant. nūntius magnam pugnam Rōmānam nūntiat.

“ubi, mī amīce, Rōmānī pugnant?” clāmat Cornēlius.

“Rōmānī in Galliā pugnant, Cornēli,” respondet nūntius.

“quis est lēgātus?” rogat Cornēlius.

“Rōmānī Labiēnum lēgātum habent,” respondet nūntius. “Labiēnus gladium tenet et virōs armātōs vocat. tum virī armātī pugnant.”

nūntius Rōmam properat sed Cornēlius et filiī domum ambulant.

Lūcius nūntium et equum album laudat. tum parvus Pūblius clāmat, “ego gladium magnum dēsīderō! parvī puerī semper gladiōs dēsīderant.”

“lēgātī, mī fili, nōn parvī puerī, gladiōs habent,” respondet Cornēlius.

“gladium nōn dēsīderās, parve Pūbli,” clāmat Lūcius. “tū es parvus puer. ego sum paene adultus et gladium dēsīderō.”

Marcus, meus filius adultus, gladium habet,” respondet Cornēlius, “sed vōs filiī mei, nōn estis adultī et nunc librōs tabellāsque, nōn gladiōs, dēsīderātis.”

VOCABULARY XII

adulatus, adulta	grown up, full-grown
armātus, armāta	armed
clāmō, clāmāre	call out, shout, exclaim
discipulus	pupil
dominus	master
equus	horse
ferē	almost
filius	son
Gallia, -ae, f.	Gaul
gladius	sword
hortus	garden
lēgātus	lieutenant; envoy
liber	book
nōndum	not yet
nūntiō, nūntiāre	announce, report
puer	boy
pugna, -ae, f.	fight, battle
respondeō, respondēre	reply, answer
rogō, rogāre	ask, question
Rōmānus, Rōmāna	Roman; a Roman (man)
servus	manservant, slave
tabella, -ae, f.	writing tablet
teneō, tenēre	hold, grasp
vir	man

CHAPTER XIII

MASCULINE NOUNS OF THE SECOND DECLENSION GENITIVE, DATIVE, and ABLATIVE

IN HORTŌ CORNĒLĪ

Cornēlius villam habet. in villā sunt hortus magnus et parva silva. itaque Cornēlius dominus est hortī et silvae. proximus hortō est ager. dominus hortī et agrī saepe in hortō cum filiō ambulat. filius nāviculam habet; Cornēlius nāviculam filiī libenter spectat.

hortus est pulcher. circum hortum est mūrus altus. proxima mūrō est statua pulchra deī Mercurī. in hortō Cornēlī est magnus numerus statuārum deōrum et deārum.

Cornēlius multōs amīcōs habet. Cornēlius amīcīs est cārus quod est vir bonus. cum amīcīs in hortō hodiē sedet. filiū filiaeque Cornēlī in hortō sedent. proximī Cornēliō et amīcīs sunt filiū et filiae. amīcōrum fābulae filiīs et filiābus dominī sunt grātae.

extrā mūrum sunt magnī agrī Cornēlī. in agris servī cotitiē labōrant. vespere servī dēfessī ex agrīs ad villam properant. servī in hortīs nōn saepe sedent quod servī dīligenter labōrant.

DISCIPULĪ

Lūcius et Aulus sunt filiī Tulliae et Cornēlī. māne ad lūdum cum paedagōgō ambulant. puerī librōs et tabellās et stilōs portant. in lūdō dīligenter student.

Orbilius est lūdī magister. Orbilius est sevērus et pigrī discipulī Orbiliō nōn sunt grātī. sī lūdī magister irātus est, discipulōs castīgat. tum puerī clāmant et lacrimant.

Lūcius et Aulus sunt bonī discipulī; itaque ad lūdum libenter properant. vespere filiī Cornēlī ā lūdō ad villam properant. tum librōs et tabellās in mēnsam conlocant et cum puellis in horō villae sedent. posteā Cornēlius filiīs et filiābus fābulās nārrat.

VOCABULARY XIII

ager, agrī, m.
altus, alta

field
high, tall, deep

amīcus, amīcī, m.	friend
castīgō, castīgāre	punish, reprove, beat
circum	around
conlocō, conlocāre	place
deus, deī, m.	god
extrā	outside of
īrātus, īrāta	angry
lacrimō, lacrimāre	weep, cry
lūdus, lūdī, m.	school; game
magister, magistrī, m.	master, schoolmaster
Mercurius, Mercurī, m.	Mercury, messenger of the gods
mūrus, mūrī, m.	wall
numerus, numerī, m.	number
paedagōgus, paedagōgī, m.	attendant, tutor
piger, pigra	lazy
pulcher, pulchra	beautiful, fair
sī	if
stilus, stilī, m.	style, stylus
vespere	in the evening

CHAPTER XIV

NEUTER NOUNS OF THE SECOND DECLENSION

TEMPLA ANTĪQUA

templum est Athēnīs. templum est antīquum. incolae Athēnārum templum saepe intrant. incolae in templum ambulant quod columnās et statuās libenter spectant. proximī templō sunt multī virī. columnae pulchrae templī virōs dēlectant. in templō est magna statua deae sapientiae. proximae statuae sunt ārae. fēminae ārās deae ōrnant. agricolae frūmentum ad ārās templī portant. nautae aurum ā terrīs extrēmīs in templum portant. sic virī et fēminae templī deam adōrant.

hodiē quoque templa antīqua virōs et fēminās dēlectant. ā terrīs extrēmīs ad Graeciam nāvīgant. templa clāra intrant et laudant. etiam hodiē columnae templōrum antīquōrum sunt pulchrae. proxima magnīs templīs sunt multa domicilia parva. incolae Graeciae longās fābulās dē templīs antīquīs narrant.

IN BRITANNIĀ

in Britannīā cōpiae Rōmānae castra magna habent. castra Rōmāna proxima sunt ōrae quod Rōmānī multās onerāriās habent. onerāriae auxilia et frūmentum ad cōpiās Rōmānās portant. circum castra est altum vāllum. in vā-lō stat Mārcus, lēgātus Rōmānus. Mārcus est adultus filius Cornēlī. Mārcus nūntium Rōmānum extrā vāllum videt. nūntius ad castra Rōmāna properat. “salvē, amīce,” clāmat Mārcus. “parantne Britannī proelium?” “salvē, lēgāte, multī Britannī armātī sunt in silvīs proximīs. intrā silvās sunt multa arma et multum frūmentum quoque. fēminae cum filiīs et filiābus ab oppidīs et ab agrīs in silvās properant, quod fāma Rōmānōrum est magna et proelium timent,” nūntius clāmat. tum in castra celeriter properat.

lēgātus neque Britannōs neque lerīcula bellī timet quod vāllum castrōrum est firmum et cōpiae Rōmānae sunt multae.

VOCABULARY XIV

adōrō, adōrāre

āra, -ae, f.

arma, armōrum, n.pl.

aurum, aurī, n.

auxilium, auxiliī, n.

worship

altar

arms, armor

gold

aid, help; in pl., reinforcements, auxiliary troops

bellum, bellī, n.	war
Britannia, ae, f.	Britain
Britannus, Brittana	British; a Briton
castra, castrōrum, n.pl.	camp
celeriter	quickly, fast
cōpia, -ae, f.	abundance
domicilium, domicilī, n.	dwelling, home
etiam	even, also
fāma, -ae, f.	fame, reputation, report
frūmentum, frūmentī, n.	grain, corn
intrā	within, inside
oppidum, oppidī, n.	town
perīculum, perīculī, n.	danger, peril
proelium, proelī, n.	battle
sīc	thus, so, in this way
templum, templī, n.	temple
timeō, timēre	fear
vāllum, vāllī, n.	rampart, fortification

CHAPTER XV

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST-AND-SECOND DECLENSION

DOMICILIUM URBĀNUM

Rōmae Cornēlius magnum domicilium urbānum habet. dominus, domina, filiī, filiae, servī, servae, in domiciliō magnō habitant. Cornēlius est dominus benignus; itaque servī bonī Cornēlī dīligenter labōrant. Tullia est domina benigna; itaque servae bona Tulliam amant. magnum domicilium est dominō et dominae grātum. Rōmae sunt multa domicilia magna.

servī et servae in domiciliō Cornēlī libenter labōrant quod dominum et dominam amant. Sextus est servus bonus. Sextus non est liber sed nōn est miser quod dominus est benignus. Sextus nōn est piger; itaque dominus Sextum saepe laudat. Cornēlius multōs et bonōs servōs habet. servī bonī nōn sunt liberī sed nōn sunt miserī. servī nōn sunt pigrī. Maria nōn est libera quod est serva. Tullia est domina benigna; itaque Maria nōn est misera. Maria nōn est pigra. Tulliae servae sunt neque miserae neque pigrae.

servī et servae nōn sunt miserī quod dominus et domina sunt benignī. servī et servae sunt laetī quod in domiciliō pulchrō habitant. dominī filiī et filiae quoque sunt laetī. liberī laetī domicilium pulchrum amant. in domiciliō peristylum pulchrum est. altae columnae peristylum circumstant. in peristylō est hortus pulcher. liberōs peristylum dēlectat quod est apertum. domicilium pulchrum Cornēlium et Tulliam et liberōs dēlectat. domicilia pulchra dominīs Rōmānīs semper sunt grāta.

multī incolae Italiae magna domicilia urbāna habent. Laeca domicilium pulchrum habet. Laeca est poēta clarus et multam pecūniam habet. agricolae Rōmānī multam pecūniam nōn habent; itaque domicilia pulchra nōn habent. multī agricolae viās urbānās timent; itaque in casīs rūsticīs habitant.

VOCABULARY XV

circumstō, circumstāre
liber, libera, liberum
liberī, liberōrum, m.pl.
miser, misera, miserum
peristylum, peristylī, n.
rūsticus, rūstica, rūsticum
urbānus, urbāna, urbānum

surround, encircle
free
children
wretched, unhappy
peristyle
rustic, rural
pertaining to the city, urban

CHAPTER XVI

REVIEW OF NOUNS, ADJECTIVES, AND VERBS

This chapter contains exercises only.

CHAPTER XVII

PRESENT TENSE OF VERBS OF THIRD AND FOURTH CONJUGATIONS

IN PERISTŪLŌ

peristŭlum liberŏs Tulliae dēlectat. puellae statuās saepe ōrnant. Aulus et Lūcius ibi student. puerī parvī in peristŭlŏ libenter lūdunt quod in peristŭlŏ est aqua. puerī parvī nāiculās ligneās habent. Tullia in peristŭlŏ saepe sedet et lūdŏs liberŏrum spectat. interdum Tullia cum liberīs lūdit.

hodiē Publius et Servius domī sunt sed Lūcius et Aulus in lūdŏ sunt. ā domiciliŏ Tullia clāmat, “ubi es, Pūbli? quid agis?” Pūblius respondet, “lūdŏ in peristŭlŏ, Tullia.” tum Tullia clāmat, “ub tū lūdis, Servi,” “ego quoque in peristŭlŏ lūdŏ,” respondet Servius. “num in aquā lūditis?” rogat Tullia. “in aquā nŏn lūdimus sed nāviculae nostrae sunt in aquā. nāviculās ad Graeciam et ad Crētam mittimus,” respondent puerī parvī.

“quid audīs, Pūbli? quid venit?” subitŏ rogat Servius. “Lūcius et Aulus in domiciliū veniunt,” respondet Pūblius. “venitne paedagŏgus cum puerīs, Pūbli?” “puerī cum paedagŏgŏ veniunt.” “cūr, Lūcī, ā lūdŏ mātūrē venis?” clāmat Pūblius. “veniŏ quod magister est aeger,” respondet Lūcius. “nŏnne tū et Aulus in peristŭlum venītis?” clāmat Servius. “in peristŭlum nŏn venīmus. ad Tulliam venīmus,” puerī respondent.

VOCABULARY XVII (I)

aeger, aegra, agrum	sick, ill
agŏ, agere	do, drive
audiŏ, audīre	hear, listen to
ibi	there, in that place
ligneus, -a, -um	wooden
lūdŏ, lūdere	play, frolic
mātūrē	early
mittŏ, mittere	send
subitŏ	suddenly, unexpectedly
veniŏ, venīre	come

DĒ EQUŌ LIGNEŌ

multī dominī Rŏmānī servŏs Graecŏs habent. servī Graecī saepe sunt paedagŏgī puerŏrum Rŏmānŏrum. dominī paedagŏgŏs cum filiīs ad lūdum mittunt. paedagŏgus

Lūcī et Aulī est Graecus. puerīs fābulās dē Graeciā saepe nārrat. fābula dē equō ligneō Lūcium et Aulum dēlectat.

“Graecī sunt irātī quod Troiānī pulchram fēminam Graecam Troiae tenent. itaque multī armātī ōrās Graeciae relinquunt et Troiam nāvīgant. interim Troiānī arma et frūmentum cōgunt et mūrōs Troiae dīlīgenter mūniunt. posteā Graecī mūrōs oppugnant et longum bellum cum Troiānīs gerunt. sunt multa proelia in ōrīs Troiae sed deī neque Graecīs neque Troiānīs victōriam dant.

“tandem Graecī magnum equum ligneum aedificant. noctū multī armātī in equum ascendunt. tum reliquī Graecī ad īnsulam parvam nāvīgant sed equum extrā mūrōs Troiae relinquunt. māne Troiānī ā Troiae mūrīs equum magnum vident. portās celeriter aperiunt et ad equum properant. multī clāmant, ‘est certē dōnum deōrum!’ Troiānī equum nōn timent sed dēsīderant; itaque equum intrā mūrōs trahunt. noctū armātī ex equō veniunt. Troiānī Graecōs nōn impediunt quod armātōs nōn audiunt. ab īnsulā parvā ad Troiae portās reliquī Graecī properant. tum armātī ad portās veniunt et sociōs intrā mūrōs dūcunt. sīc Graecī Troiānōs vincunt et Troiam incendunt.”

VOCABULARY XVII (II)

aedificō, aedificāre	build
aperiō, aperīre	open
ascendō, ascendere	climb
cōgō, cōgere	collect; compel, force
dōnum, ī, n.	gift, offering
dūcō, dūcere	lead, guide
gerō, gerere	carry on; wear
bellum gerere	wage war
Graecus, -a, -um	Greek; a Greek
impediō, impedīre	hinder, impede
incendō, incendere	burn, set fire to
interim	meanwhile, in the meantime
mūniō, mūnīre	fortify, defend
oppugnō, oppugnāre	assault, besiege, storm
porta, -ae, f.	gate
relinquō, relinquere	leave, abandon
reliquus, -a, -um	remaining, rest of
socius, sociī, m.	companion, comrade, ally
trahō, trahere	drag, draw
Troia, -ae, f.	Troy
Troiānus, -a, -um	Trojan; a Trojan
victōria, ae, f.	victory
vincō, vinere	conquer, subdue, overcome

CHAPTER XVIII

PRESENT PASSIVE, FOUR CONJUGATIONS ABLATIVE OF PERSONAL AGENT ABLATIVE OF MEANS

FĀBULA ORBILĪ I

Orbilius magister discipulōs laudat sī dīligerter student. interdum ā magistrō fābulae nārrantur. hodiē Orbilius rogat, “dēsiderātisne fābulam, puerī?” “certē, certē, fābulam longam, fābulam longam dēsiderāmus,” puerī clāmant. tum fābula dē Helenā, fēminā pulchrā Graecā, ab Orbiliō narrātur.

“in Graeciā Helena habitat. fēmina pulchra ā multīs virīs amātur. Troiānus clārus ad Graeciam nāvigat. fēmina pulchra ā Troiānō vidētur et amātur. tandem Troiānus fēminam Troiam dūcit. Graeci sunt irātī; itaque bellum parātur. arma et frūmentum et armātī onerāriīs ad orās Troiānās mittuntur. in orīs Troiānīs Graeci castra pōnunt. Troia mūrō altō et portīs firmīs mūnītur. posteā castra Graecōrum fossā et vallō altō mūniuntur. Graeci Troiānōs nōn timent sed ā Troiānīs timentur. diū bellum geritur. armātī gladiīs, hastīs sagittīs pugnant. et Graeci et Troiānī ā virīs clārīs dūcuntur sed deī victōriam nōn dant.”

FĀBULA ORBILĪ II

“Achillēs, filius Pēlei, est clārus Graecus. sī cōpiās Graecās dūcit, Graecīs victōria est. sed Achillēs irātus est quod captīva pulchra ab eō rapta est. itaque in tabernāculō sedet neque pugnat. Patrōclus amīcus cum sociīs multīs ad tabernāculum venit.

“cūr prō patriā nōn pugnās, amīce?” Patrōclus rogat. ‘tū ā Troiānīs maximē timēris. nōn impedīmur quod tū nōn pugnās.’

“ego ā Troiānīs timeor. quod cōpiās nōn dūcō, vōs impedīminī. irātus, tamen, prō patriā nōn pugnō,’ Achillēs respondet.

“nōs in castrīs ā lēgātīs tenēmur quod tū in tabernāculō sedēs. interdum nōs ē castrīs ā copiīs Troiānīs pellimur. saepe hastīs et sagittīs Troiānōrum vulnerāmur. sī ā filiō Pēlei dūcimur, nōn vincimur. tuum auxilium victōriam semper portat. tū ad tabernāculum nōn pelleris; tū in tabernāculo nōn tenēris. tū nōn vulnerāris neque impedīris neque vinceris. cūr tū nōn pugnās?’ iterum Patrōclus rogat.

“vōs, sociī meī, in castrī saepe tenēminī. ē castrīs saepe pelliminī. telīs Troiānōrum vulnerāminī. vincitis et vinciminī. ad tabernāculum ego nōn pellor. ego nōn vulneror neque impedior neque vincor. irātus, tamen, nōn pugnō,’ Achillēs clāmat. tum et gladium et arma in terram mittit.

“Patrōclus gladium et arma amīcī celeriter induit. tum Graecōs ad mūrōs Troiae dūcit. ibi Patrōclus necātur.”

VOCABULARY XVIII

ā/ab	by
apud	among
captīvus, -a, -um	captive
diū	for a long time
fossa, -ae, f.	ditch, trench
hasta, -ae, f.	spear
Helena, -ae, f.	Helen, wife of Menelaus
induō, induere	put on
necō, necāre	kill
pellō, pellere	drive, drive out
pōnō, pōnere	put, place
castra ponere	to pitch camp
prō	in behalf of, for
sagitta, -ae, f.	arrow
tabernāculum, -ī, n.	tent
tamen	nevertheless, still
tēlum, -ī, n.	weapon
vulnerō, vulnerāre	wound, injure

CHAPTER XIX

IMPERFECT TENSE, ACTIVE AND PASSIVE, OF FOUR CONJUGATIONS AND THE VERB SUM

DĒ TEMPLĪS GRAECĪS

liberī cum paedagōgō in peristylō sedent. paedogōgus liberīs fābulam dē templīs Graecīs nārrat quod in Graeciā habitābat.

“Graecī multōs deōs et deās habēbant. in pulchrīs templīs deōs et deās adōrābant. templa ōrnābantur columnīs altīs et ārīs. magnae statuae deōrum et deārum in templīs vidēbantur. Graecī multa dōna ad templa mittēbant. frūmentum ab agricolīs et aurum ā nautīs mittēbātur. cotīdiē magnae iānuae templorum aperiēbantur; nam Graecī ad templa saepe veniēbant.

“Olympia oppidum pulchrum in Graeciā erat. Olympiae erant multa templa. hīc erat templum deī maximī. in soliō altō deus sedēbat. deus ā virīs et fēminīs adōrābātur et timēbātur. deus verba virōrum et fēminārum audiēbat et cōnsilia regēbat. statua numquam relinquebātur sed semper custōdiēbātur.”

TULLIA ET LĪBERĪ

“quid herī agēbātis, liberī?” rogat Tullia.

“in peristylō cum paedagōgō sedēbāmus,” respondent liberī. “paedagōgus fābulam vēram dē templīs Graecīs narrābat.”

“amābāsne fābulam, parve Servī?” rogat Tullia.

“ego fābulam amābam, Tullia,” respondet Servius. “habitābantne dei et deae in templīs?”

“nōn in templīs sed in Olympō deī et deae habitābant, Servī.”

“quid deī et deae in Olympō agēbant, Tullia?”

“deī et deae incolās terrārum curābant et cōnsilia regēbant. Zeus maximus deus erat; reliquōs deōs et deās dē cōnsiliīs monēbat. tamen discordia inter incolās Olympī saepe veniēbat. discordia, vērō, erat causa bellī Troiānī.”

“nōnne lūdī magister herī fābulam dē bellō Troiānō nārrābat, Lūcī?”

“certē! herī fābulās dē bellō Troiānō et dē Patrōclō nārrābat. erant fābulae bonae.”

VOCABULARY XIX

causa, -ae, f.
cōnsilium, cōnsilī, n.
custōdiō, custōdīre

cause, reason
plan, purpose
guard, watch

discordia, -ae, f.
herī
hīc
inter
maximus, -a, -um
moneō, monēre
nam
numquam
Olympia, -ae, f.
Olympus, -ī, m.
regō, regere
solium, solī, n.
verbum, -ī, n.
vērō
vērūs, -a, -um

discord, quarrel
yesterday
here, in this place
between, among
greatest, very great
advise, warn
for
never
Olympia, a town in Greece
Mt. Olympus, the home of the gods
guide, direct, control, rule
throne
word
truly, indeed
true

CHAPTER XX

FUTURE TENSE, ACTIVE AND PASSIVE, OF THE FIRST AND SECOND CONJUGATIONS AND SUM

LŪCIUS ET AULUS

hodiē Lūcius et Aulus in hortō cum Cornēliō et Tulliā sedent. parvī puerī ibi ludunt.

“crās, meī filiī, Rōmam ambulābō,” inquit Cornēlius. “nōnne tū quoque, Lūcī, ambulābis?” “ego libenter ambulābō, sī Aulus ambulābit,” respondet Lūcius. “bene! bene! crās nōs Rōmam ambulābimus!” clāmat Aulus. “quō crās ambulābitis?” rogat Tullia. “puerī Rōmam ambulābunt,” respondet Cornēlius.

“quid, Aule, Rōmae vidēbis?” rogat Tullia. “forum Rōmānum vidēbō,” respondet Aulus. “fortasse lūdōs in Circō Maximō vidēbimus,” clāmat Lūcius. “certē,” inquit Cornēlius, “puerī lūdōs Rōmānōs vidēbunt, Tullia, quod nunc Rōmae lūdī celebrantur.” “lūdōs amō,” clāmat Lūcius. “adultus ego aurīga erō!” “tū aurīga eris et ego poēta ero; fābulās dē aurīgīs narrābō,” clāmat Aulus.

“crāsne erit Mārcus Rōmae?” rogat Tullia. “Rōmae erunt multī virī et fēminae quod lūdī celebrantur. fortasse Marcus ibi erit,” respondet Cornēlius. “Fortasse Mārcum vidēbimus,” clāmant puerī et in domicilium properant.

“nōnne nōs quoque Rōmam ambulābimus?” rogant Pūblius et Servius. “vōs, parvī puerī, domī manēbitis; ā Tulliā docēbiminī,” respondet Cornēlius. “tū, Tullia, ā parvīs puerīs servāberis. dōna Rōmā portābuntur. fortasse, meī filiī parvī, ā Tulliā laudābiminī. tum bonīs puerīs dōna dabō.” “ā Pūbliō et Serviō bene servābor,” clāmat Tullia. “bonī erimus,” clāmant Pūblius et Servius. “ā Tulliā, vērō, laudābimur. portā multa dōna.”

VOCABULARY XX

aurīga, -ae, m.

bene

celebrō, celebrāre

circus, -ī, m.

crās

forum, -ī, n.

inquit

maneō, manēre

servō, servāre

charioteer, driver

well, fine

celebrate; throng

circus

tomorrow

forum, market place; the Roman Forum

he/she says, he/she said

remain, stay

save, protect

CHAPTER XXI

FUTURE TENSE, ACTIVE AND PASSIVE, OF THE THIRD AND FOURTH CONJUGATIONS

PŪBLIUS ET SERVIUS

Pūblius et Servius in hortō lūdunt. prope puerōs parvōs Tullia cum amīcā Camillā sedet. fēminae puerōs spectant et audiunt.

“nōn semper,” inquit Pūblius, “parvī erimus. tum nōs quoque cum Lūciō et Aulō Rōmam ambulābimus.” mox discipulī erimus et cotidie ad lūdum properābimus,” respondet Servius. “quid in ludō agēs?” rotat Pūblius. “in lūdō fābulās legam,” respondet Servius. “tūne, Servi, semper fābulās legēs?” interdum lūdī magister fābulās leget. fābulās dē deis et deābus leget,” respondet Servius. “nōs in lūdō multās fābulās legēmus!” clāmat Pūblius.

“quālēs fābulās, meī filiī, legētis?” rogat Tullia. “fābulās dē bellīs et dē aurigīs legēmus,” respondent Pūblius et Servius.

“meī filiī parvī, Camilla,” inquit Tullia, “libenter fābulās legent. fortasse domī fābulās nārrābunt.” “parvī filiī tuī sunt cārī, Tullia. fortasse ad villam meam mox venient. nunc domum properābō. nōne ad lectīcam, puerī, veniētis?” rogat Camilla. “veniēmus sī Tullia quoque venit,” respondet puerī. “cum filiīs parvīs,” inquit Tullia, “libenter veniam. nōne iterum, cāra Camilla, ad villam veniēs?” “mox veniam et filiae meae quoque venient,” respondent Camilla.

CRĀS

crās Cornēlius filiōs Lūcium et Aulum ad Forum Rōmānum dūcet. ibi puerī aedificia multa et magna vidēbunt. multōs virōs clārōs quoque vidēbunt. nam virī clārī ad Forum Rōmānum cotīdiē veniunt. multa verba dē glōriā patriae dīcentur et audientur. fortasse Cornēlius sententiam dē bellō dīcet. tum puerī laetī erunt quod Cornēlius ā multīs audiētur et laudābitur. Forum Rōmānum virōrum et fēminārum erit plēnum. erit pompa in Forō Rōmānō. virī ad templa deōrum properābunt. fēminae ad tabernās ambulābunt et puerī tardī ad lūdōs current. in Forō nōn erit ōium quod multum negōtium agētur.

Cornēlius rogābit, “nōne, puerī, in tabernās veniētis?” “libenter in tabernās veniēmus, nam dōna ad Tulliam liberōsque mittēmus,” respondēbunt filiī. ē tabernīs multa dōna ad villam ā servīs portābuntur. parvum scūtum ad Pūblium, parvus gladius ad Servium mittētur. ad Tulliam fibula pulchra mittētur. tum Cornēlius et filiī per angustās viās Rōmae ad Circum Maximum properābunt, et cum amīcis spectāculum exspectābunt. ē subsellis spectāculum vidēbunt. quadrigae per arēnam volābunt. equī celeriter current. cirī et fēminae et puerī clāmābunt. tandem dēfessī domum venient et Tulliae liberīsque dōna dabunt.

VOCABULARY XXI

aedificium, adificī, n.	building
angustus, -a, -um	narrow
arēna, -ae, f.	sand; arena
currō, currere	run
dīcō, dīcere	say, tell, express
exspectō, exspectāre	await, expect, wait for
fibula, -ae, f.	pin, brooch
glōria, -ae, f.	glory
legō, legere	choose; read
mox	soon
negōtium, negōtī, n.	business, task
ōtium, ōtī, n.	leisure, rest
per	through
pompa, -ae, f.	procession, parade
prope	near
quadrīgae, -ārum, f.pl.	team of four horses, chariot with team
scūtum, -ī, n.	shield
sententia, -ae, f.	opinion, thought
spectāculum, -ī, n.	exhibition, spectacle
subsellium, subsellī, n.	bench, seat
tardus, -a, -um	slow, tardy
volō, volāre	fly; walk or run with great speed

CHAPTER XXII

PRESENT, IMPERFECT, AND FUTURE OF VERBS OF THE THIRD CONJUGATION IN -IŌ REVIEW OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM

LŪDUS PUERŌRUM

quotannīs Mārcus lēgātus ab hibernīs domum venit. ad puerōs dōna ferē semper portat. saepe dōna sunt arma lignea. in hibernīs armātī nōn pugnant et magnum est ōtium; itaque dōna parva libenter faciunt. hodiē Mārcus puerīs dōna dat.

“ego galeam accipiō,” Pūblius clāmat. “quid tū accipis, Aule?” “ego pīlum et scūtum accipiō et Lūcius quoque pīlum et scūtum accipit,” Aulus respondet. “cūr pīla et scūta accipitis? nōnne dēsiderātis galeās?” Pūblius rogat. “pīla et scūta accipimus quod libenter pugnamus. parvī puerī, Pūbli, galeās accipiunt sed nōs pīla et scūta accipimus,” Aulus respondet. itaque ā Lūciō et ab Aulō pīla et scūta accipiuntur et ā Publīō galea accipitur.

nunc Lūcius et Aulus proelium commitunt. Cornēlius et Mārcus in hortō sedent et ludum spectant. Aulus in terrā stat; Lūcius in mūrō stat. Lūcius dē mūrō pīlum in Aulum dēicit. Aulus pīlum scūtō intercipit et rēicit. tum pīlum ab Aulō iacitur et ā Lūciō interipitur et rēicitur. diū pīla ā puerōs iaciuntur, intercipiuntur, rēiciuntur. tandem puerī dēfessī in subselliō sedent. “iacēbāsne, Mārce, pīla in barbarōs?” rogat Aulus. “multa pīla iaciēbam,” Mārcus respondet. “in Germānōs et in Gallōs iaciēbantur. pīlum meum ā barbarō nōn semper intercipiēbātur et rēiciēbātur. saepe ā barbarō capiēbātur.”

“mox,” inquit Aulus, “pīla in barbarōs iaciam. nōnne tū quoque, Lūcī, pīla iaciēs?” “pīla multa iaciēmus. pīla barbarōrum saepe intercipiēmus. fortasse pīla barbarōrum capiēmus,” respondet Lūcius. “mox,” inquit Cornēlius, “meī filiī erunt armātī. tum multa pīla et in Germānōs et in Gallōs iacient.”

VOCABULARY XXII

accipiō, accipere	receive, accept
barbarus, -a, -um	uncivilized, barbarous; a barbarian
capiō, capere	take, seize
committō, committere	join, begin
proelium committere	begin battle, join battle
dēiciō, dēicere	throw down, hurl down
faciō, facere	make, do, perform
galea, -ae, f.	helmet
Gallus, -a, -um	Gallic; a Gaul

Germānus, -a, -um
hīberna, -ōrum, n.pl.
iaciō, iacere
intercipiō, intercipere
pīlum, -ī, n.
quotannīs
rēiciō, rēicere

German; a German
winter quarters
throw, hurl, fling
intercept
javelin
every year, yearly
throw back, hurl back; beat or force back, repulse

CHAPTER XXIII

NOUNS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION

Nouns in x, s

DUX ET MĪLITĒS

dux bellum amat. libenter dux armātōs ad bellum dūcit. vīta ducis perīculōrum est plēna; sed ducis virtus est magna. ducī patria est cāra. saepe patria ducem vocat; tum ā duce armātī ad bellum dūcuntur.

erant apud Rōmānōs multī et clārī ducēs. statuae ducum clārōrum in Forō Rōmānō vidēbantur. bellum ducibus Rōmānīs erat semper grātum quod spolia erant multa. nōs ducēs Rōmānōs laudāmus et fābulās dē ducibus legimus.

mīles bellum amat. virtūs mīlitis est magna. victōria mīlitī est grāta; itaque prō patriā diligenter pugnat. pāx quoque mīlitem dēlectat et ā mīlite laudāntur.

apud Rōmānōs erant multī et clārī mīlitēs. victōriae mīlitum Rōmānōrum erant multae. saepe magnī triumphī agēbantur. triumphī et ducibus et mīlitibus erant grātī. populus Rōmānus mīlitēs laudābat quod multa spolia ā ducibus mīlitibusque Rōmam portābantur. lēx antīqua erant: victōrī sunt spolia.

MĪLITĒS RŌMĀNĪ

auctōritās Rōmāna erat magna quod Rōma tot mīlitēs habēbat. mīlitēs erant peditēs et equitēs. eques equum habēbat et ab equō pugnābat. pedes equum nōn habēbat; pedibus pugnābat. equitēs proelium committēbant sed peditēs pīlis et gladiīs proelium gerēbant. arma peditis erant lōrīca, galea, scutum, gladius. in sinitrā scūtum, in dextrā pīlum portābantur. interdum mīlitēs Rōmānī oppidum oppugnābant, et magnī lapidēs in mūrōs oppidī mittēbantur.

virtūs mīlitum Rōmānōrum erant magna. ā rēgibus et prīncipibus multārum terrārum Rōmānī timēbantur quod fāma mīlitum Rōmānōrum erat magna. liberī rēgum et prīncipum saepe erant obsidēs Rōmānōrum et Rōmam dūcēbantur. multā fābulās dē obsidibus Rōmānōrum legēmus.

VOCABULARY XXIII

auctōritās, auctōritātis, f.	power, influence, authority
dexter, dextra, dextrum	right
dextra, ae, f.	right hand
dux, ducis, m.	leader
eques, equitis, m.	horseman; cavalry
lapis, lapidis, m.	stone

lēx, lēgis, f.	law
lōrica, -ae, f.	corselet, armor
mīles, mīlitis, m.	soldier
obses, obsidis, m.	hostage
pāx, pācis, f.	peace
pedes, peditis, m.	foot soldier; infantry
pēs, pedis, m.	foot
populus, -ī, m.	a people, nation
prīnceps, prīncipis, m.	chief
rēx, rēgis, m.	king
sinister, sinistra, sinistrum	left
sinistra, ae, f.	left hand
spolium, spolī, n.	spoil, booty
tot	so many
triumphus, -ī, m.	triumph
triumphum agere	to hold a triumph
virtūs, virtūtis, f.	courage, valor

CHAPTER XXIV

NOUNS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION ABLATIVE OF TIME

Nouns in r, er, l

DĒ PRĪNCIPIBUS RŌMĀNĪS

in prīncipiō Rōmā ā rēgibus regēbātur. prīmus rēx erat Rōmulus. frāter Rōmulī erat Remus. Rōmulus et Remus erant geminī. pater Rōmulī et frātris Remī deus Mārs, māter Rhēa Silvia erat. Rōmae erant statuae patris Mārtis et mātris Rhēae Silviae et frātrum. Rōmulus erat rēx bonus et ā Rōmānīs laudābātur. erant septem rēgēs Rōmānī. posteā erant cōsulēs. cōsul Rōmānus ā populō Rōmānō dēligēbātur. imperium cōsulis erat maximum. duō cōsulēs quotannis dēligēbantur et cīvitatē regbant.

posteā imperātōrēs Rōmam regēbant. imperātor clārus erat Augustus Caesar. Rōmae erat magna statua imperātōris Augustī Caesaris.

Nouns in ō, s

DĒ CAESARE ET LEGIŌNIBUS

apud Rōmānōs Caesar erat maximus dux. Caesar et legiōnēs in Galliā et Britanniā pugnābant. in legiōne est magnus numerus mīlitum. bellō Helvēticō multae legiōnēs cum Caesare erant. decima legiō et in bellō et in pāce Caesarī cāra erat. virtūs decimae legiōnis erat magna. hieme Caesaris legiōnēs in hibernīs manēbant. aestāte Caesar legiōnēs cogēbat et bellum cum Gallīs gerēbat.

saepe imperātor mīlitēsque triumphum agēbant. multitudō hominum in Rōmae viās properābat. per forum Rōmānum victor, mīlitēs, spolia, veniēbant. clāmōrēs, multitudinis erant magnī. spectāculum multitudinem laetam dēlectābat.

triumphus erat mōs antīquus. hodiē quoque vestīgia mōris antīquī vidēmus; nam in viīs nostrīs pompae magnae videntur.

VOCABULARY XXIV

aestās, aestātis, f.
Caesar, Caesaris, m.
cīvitas, cīvitatīs, f.
clāmōr, clāmōris, m.

summer
Caesar
state
shout, cry

cōsul, cōsulis, m.	consul
decimus, -a, -um	tenth
dēligō, dēligere	choose, elect
frāter, frātris, m.	brother
geminī-ae-a	twin
Helvēticus, -a, -um	Helvetian
hiems, hiemis, f.	winter
homō, hominis, m./f.	person, man
imperātor, imperātōris, m.	commander, emperor
imperium, imperī, n.	command, power
legiō, legiōnis, f.	legion
Mārs, Mārtis, m.	Mars, god of war
māter, mātris, f.	mother
mōs, mōris, m.	custom, manner
multitūdō, multitūdinis, f.	multitude
pater, patris, m.	father
prīmus, -a, -um	first
prīncipium, prīncipī, n.	beginning
vestīgium, vestīgī, n.	trace, footprint
victor, victōris, m.	victor

CHAPTER XXV

NEUTER NOUNS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION ABLATIVE OF MANNER

DĒ CERTĀMINIBUS RŌMĀNĪS

populus Rōmānus lūdōs et spectācula amābat. erant lūdī gladiatōriī, certāmina quadrīgārum, alia spectācula. Rōmānī lūdōs gladiatōriōs in Circō Maximō erat et populō Rōmānō et liberōrum certāmen quadrīgārum magnō cum studiō spectābat. prīncipiū certāminis quadrīgārum ā dominō lūdōrum nūntiābatur. tum spectātōrēs cum studiō aurīgās salūtābant.

saepe aurīga erat servus. corpus aurigae aut rubrā at albā tunicā tegēbatur. colōre tunicae Rōmānī corpus aurigae cernēbant. pulchra erat aurigae magnitūdō corporis. maximā cum celeritāte equī currēbant. corpora equōrum erant pulchra. spectātōrēs corpora equōrum laudābant. victōrī certāminis quadrīgārum palma ā dominō lūdōrum dābatur. mūnus erat aurigae grātum. multa mūnera pulchra victōrī ā spectātōribus dabantur. crās Cornēlius cum filiīs Lūciō et Aulō Circum Maximum iterum intrābunt. ibi puerī certāmen quadrīgārum maximō studiō spectābunt. clāmōrēs spectātōrum Circum Maximum complēbunt.

VOCABULARY XXV

acceptus, -a, -um	acceptable, pleasing
aut	or
aut . . . aut	either . . . or
celeritās, celeritātis, f.	quickness, speed
cernō, cernere	detect, distinguish
certāmen, certāminis, n.	contest, strife, race
color, coloris, m.	color
corpus, corporis, n.	boy
gladiatōrius, -a, -um	gladiatorial
magnitūdō, magnitūdinis, f.	size
magnitūdō corporis	stature
mūnus, mūneris, n.	reward, gift
palma, -ae, f.	palm leaf; sign of victory
spectātor, spectātōris, m.	spectator
studium, studī, n.	zeal, eager, enthusiasm
tegō, tegere	cover, protect

CHAPTER XXVI

SUMMARY

CONSONANT STEMS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION

DĒ CERTĀMINIBUS QUADRĪGĀRUM

nunc Cornēlius cum filiīs Circum Maximum intrat. magnō cum gaudiō puerī in subselliīs sedent. Circus Maximus puerōs dēlectat. Circus Maximus est aedificium longum. in mediō Circō Maximō est magna arēna. sōl arēnam illūminat. circum arēnam sunt subsellia. dē subselliīs spectātōrēs lūdōs spectant. in Circō Maximō sunt multa genera hominum. sunt ducēs, mercātōrēs, agricolae, servī. dē subselliīs puerī magnō studiō arēnam spectant. arēna mūrō angustō dīviditur. nōmen mūrī angustī est “spīna.” in spīnā sunt statuae clārōrum aurīgārum et equōrum. prope terminōs spīnae sunt columnae altae. columnae sunt mētae. in summā spīnā prope mētās iūdicēs stant. circum spīnam equī volant.

“nōnne est tempus certāminis, pater?” rogant puerī.

“nōndum, meī filiī,” respondet Cornēlius. “ante certāmen semper est pompa. pompa per viās ad Circum Maximum iter facit. in pompā sunt equī, aurīgae, virī clārī, imāginēs pulchrae deōrum. mox pompa portam intrābit et per arēnam veniet.”

“porta aperītur,” clāmat Lūcius. “pompa venit!”

post pompam spectātōrēs signum certāminis exspectant. signum ā dominō lūdōrum datur; quadrīgae maximā cum celeritāte in arēnam volant. per septem spatia equī circum spīnam volant. vulnera aurīgārum sunt multa. interdum aurīgae interficiuntur quod super capita et corpora miserōrum reliquae quadrīgae volant.

“meus aurīga est in spatiō extrēmo,” clāmat Aulus. “volat circum mētā extrēmam. reliquōs aurīgās relinquit. est victor!”

VOCABULARY XXVI

ante	before, in front of
caput, capitis, n.	head, capital
dīvidō, dīvidere	divide, separate
gaudium, gaudī, n.	joy
genus, generis, n.	kind, class
illūminō, illūmināre	light up, illuminate
imāgō, imāginis, f.	image
interficiō, interficere	kill
iter, itineris, n.	journey
iter facere	to march
iūdex, iūdicis, m.	judge
medius, -a, -um	middle, middle of
mercātor, mercātōris, m.	merchant

mēta, -ae, f.	goal
nōmen, nōminis, n.	name
post	after
signum, ī, n.	signal
sōl, sōlis, m.	sun
spatium, spatī, n.	space
spīna, ae, f.	spine
summus, -a, -um	highest, top of
super	above, over
tempus, temporis, n.	time
terminus, ī, m.	end; boundary line
vulnus, vulneris, n.	wound

CHAPTER XXVII

MASCULINE, FEMININE, AND NEUTER I-STEMS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION

DĒ URBE RŌMĀ

Rōma est urbs clāra. viae, templa, aedificia urbis sunt pulchra. Rōmulus, rex prīmus, urbī nōmen dedit. flūmen Tiberis urbem dīvidit. mare nōn longe ab urbe abest. in mare flūmen Tiberis fluit; urbs Rōma ab ōre flūminis Tiberis nōn longē abest. nōmen maris est Mare Īnferum. ā marī paucae nāvēs Rōmam veniunt quod flūmen nōn est altum. est Mare Superum quoque; nam maria Italiam ferē circumstant.

sunt multae et magne a urbēs in Italiā. Rōma est maxima urbium. Rōma est caput Italiae. multīs urbibus pulchrīs proxima est Rōma. viātōrēs ā multīs terrīs ad urbēs clārās veniunt. in multīs urbibus Italiae sunt ruīnae aedificiōrum magnōrum. ruīnae urbium antiqūarum viātōribus sunt grātae; antiqūās urbēs libenter spectant.

temporibus antiqūis cīvis Rōmānus erat homō superbus. nisi homō erat cīvis Rōmānus, “barbarus” saepe appellābātur. vīta cīvis Rōmānī erat inviolāta. barbarus cīvī Rōmānō nōn erat cārus; itaque vīta barbarī nōn erat involāta. barbarus cīvem Rōmānum nōn amābat et ā cīve Rōmānō nōn amābātur.

cīvēs Rōmānī extrēmīs in terrīs saepe habitābant. iūra cīvium Rōmānōrum etiam extrēmīs in terrīs diligenter servābantur. iūdicēs etiam extrēmīs in terrīs diligenter servābantur. iūdicēs cīvibus Rōmānīs erant benignī. sī homō clāmābat, “cīvis Rōmānus sum,” vīta est involāta. itaque imperium Rōmānum et in Italiā et in terrīs extrēmīs cīvēs Rōmānōs servābat. iūre imperium Rōmānum ā cīvibus Rōmānīs laudābātur.

DĒ POTESTĀTE RŌMĀNĀ

in principiō Rōma erat parva urbs. bellō potestātem augēbat. prīmō proelio cum gentibus proximīs gerēbantur. virtūs gentium proximārum erat magna sed Rōmānī erant victōrēs. tandem Rōma erat domina Italiae.

trāns mare habitābant Karthāginiēnsēs. erant hostēs Rōmānōrum. magnam classem habēbant; itaque mare regēbant. magnum numerum nāvium longārum habēbant et bellum amābant. erant long abella inter Rōmānōs et Karthāginiēnsēs; magna erat caedēs. tandem Rōmānī erant victōrēs; itaque Rōma erat domina maris.

tum in Asiā et in Galliā et in Britanniā bella gerēbantur. tandem Asia, Gallia, Britannia in Rōmae potestāte erant. sīc terrā marīque potestās Rōmāna erat maxima.

VOCABULARY XXVII

absūm, abesse	be distant, be absent
appellō, appellāre	call by name, address, name, entitle, call
augeō, augēre	increase, enlarge
caedēs, caedis, caedium, f.	slaughter, massacre
cīvis, cīvis, cīvium, m./f.	citizen
classis, classis, classium, f.	fleet; class
flūmen, flūminis, n.	river
fluō, fluere	flow
gēns, gentis, gentium, f.	race, tribe
iūs, iūris, n.	right, justice
longē	far
mare, maris, n.	sea
nāvis, nāvis, nāvium, f.	ship
nāvis longa	warship
nisi	unless if, not
ōs, ōris, n.	mouth, face
potestās, potestātis, f.	power, ability
prīmō	at first
ruīna, -ae, f.	ruin
superbus, -a, -um	haughty, proud
Tībersi, Tiberis, m.	Tiber
trāns	across, over
urbs, urbis, urbium, f.	milk
vātor, viātōris, m.	traveler, wayfarer

CHAPTER XXVIII

PERFECT ACTIVE, ALL CONJUGATIONS AND *SUM*

PUERĪ ET PATER

“cūr, Aule, librum domum portāvistī?” rogāvit Cornēlius ubi puerī ā lūdō vērunt. “librum domum portāvī quod fābulam in lūdō lēgō et maximē amāvī,” respondit Aulus. “num nōs fābulam audīvimus, Aule?” rogāvērunt parvī puerī. “fortasse, frātrēs parvī, fābulam audīvistis,” respondit Aulus. “quam fābulam lēgistī, aule?” “Aulus fābulam dē Aenēā et Ascaniō lēgit,” clāmāvit Lūcius. “nōs quoque, puerī,” inquit Cornēlius, “fābulam dē Aenēā lēgimus.” “pāter mē, adulēscētem,” inquit Mārcus, “Athēnās mīsīt. ibi tabulam dē Aenēā et sociīs vīdī.” “vōs puerī,” inquit Cornēlius, “clāram fābulam dē prīncipiīs Rōmae lēgistis. semper puerī Rōmānī fābulam dē Aenēā lēgērunt.”

DĒ RŌMAE PRĪNCIPIĪS I

Aenēās erat dux clārus et pius. virtūs Aenēae erat magna. ubi Graecī magnīs īgnibus Troiam dēlēvērunt, cum uxōre Crēusā et filiō Ascaniō et patre Ancīsā ex urbe fūgit. pater erat aeger et invalidus; itaque Aenēās umerīs patrem ad ōram maritimam portāvit. Ascanium, parvum filium, dextrā dūxit; uxor post Aenēam properāvit. per multa tēla et magnōs īgnēs properāvērunt et tandem ad ōram pervērunt. ibi multī hominēs fuērunt. sed Creūsa āfuit. Aenēās maximē lacrimāvit et clāmāvit: “ubi, Creūsa, es? quō cucurristī? cūr tū sociōs reliquistī? num meam Creūsam amīsī? fātane uxōrem rapuērunt? vīdistisne, sociī, meam usōrem?” Creūsa, autem, nōn respondit. Aenēās patrem et filium reliquit et ad urbem cucurrit. uxōrem nōn invēnit. tandem miser ad sociōs revēnit. tum nāvēs aedificāvit. postea Aenēās sociīque ad Italiam nāvīgāvērunt.

VOCABULARY XXVIII

adulēscēns, adulēscētis, m.	youth, young man
āmittō, āmittere, āmīsī, āmissus	lose, send away
autem	however, but, furthermore
dēleō, dēlēre, dēlēvī, dēlētus	destroy
fātum, -ī, n.	fate
Fāta, -ōrum, n. pl.	the Fates
fugiō, fugere, fūgī, fugitūrus	flee
īgnis, īgnis, īgnium, m.	fire
invalidus, -a, -um	weak
inveniō, invenīre, invēnī, inventus	find, discover

maritimus, -a, -um
perveniō, pervenīre, pervēnī, perventūrus
pius, -a, -um
rapiō, rapere, rapuī, raptus
reveniō, revenīre, revēnī, reventurus
tabula, -ae, f.
ubi
umerus, -ī, m.
uxor, uxōris, f.

pertaining to the sea, of the sea
arrive, come up
devoted to the gods
snatch, seize, carry off by force, steal
return, come back
picture, painting
when
shoulder
wife

CHAPTER XXIX

ACCUSATIVE OF DURATION OF TIME

PLUPERFECT AND FUTURE PERFECT ACTIVE OF ALL CONJUGATIONS AND *SUM*

DĒ RŌMAE PRĪNCIPIĪS II

“Aenēās et sociī septem annōs per varia maria et dīversās terrās errāverant. tandem Iūnō, rēgīna deōrum, magnā tempestāte Troiānōs ad ōrās Āfricae pepulit. Iūnō Troiānōs timēbat et ab Italiā arcēbat. Iūnō sīc putābat: “nisi Troiānī in Italiam pervēnerint, numquam erit gēns Rōmāna.”

quod Dīdō, rēgīna Karthāginis, Troiānōs benignē accēperat et maximē adiūverat, Aenēās rēgīnam amāvit. multōs mēnsēs Karthāgine mānsit. tandem Mercurius, deōrum nūntius, ad Aenēam mandāta ā patre deōrum portāvit. sīc Aenēam dē fātis admonuit. tum Aenēās magnō cum studiō classem comparāvit.

quod Dīdō cōnsilia Troiānōrum cognōverat, fuit irāta et Aenēae clāmāvit: “sī tū mē reliqueris, semper miser eris. sī tū ad Italiam fūgeris, ego mē interficiam.” Aenēās respondit: “ad Italiam nōn ultrō properō. fāta mē admonuērunt.” postea Aenēās et Ascanius ad Italiam nāvigāvērunt et ibi gentem Rōmānam cōstituērunt.

VOCABULARY XXIX

adiuvō, adiuvāre, adiūvī, adiūtus	aid, help, assist
admoneō, admonēre, admonuī, admonitus	advise, admonish
annus, -ī, m.	year
arceō, arcēre, arcuī, ---	hold at a distance, keep away, hold off
benignē	kindly
cognōscō, cognōscere, cognōvī, cognitus	learn about, understand
comparō, comparāre, comparāvī, comparātus	make ready, set in order, prepare; procure
cōstituō, cōstituere, cōstituī, cōstitutus	establish, station; decide
Dīdō, Dīdōnis, f.	Dido, queen of Carthage
dīversus, -a, -um	different, diverse, various
errō, errāre, errāvī, errātus	wander, roam
Karthāgō, Karthāginis, f.	Carthage, a city in northern Africa
mandātum, -ī, n.	command, order
mēnsis, mēnsis, mēnsium, m.	month
putō, putāre, putāvī, putātus	consider, think
rēgīna, -ae, f.	queen
tempestās, tempestātis, f.	storm; weather
ultrō	voluntarily
varius, -a, -um	various

CHAPTER XXX

THE PERFECT, PLUPERFECT, AND FUTURE PERFECT PASSIVE OF ALL CONJUGATIONS

DĒ AENĒĀ PIŌ

quod Troia ā Graecīs incēnsa erat, Troiānī in partēs dīversās pulsī sunt. multī interfectī sunt, sed Aenēās et sociī ad Italiam fūgērunt. in Āfricā ā rēgīnā Karthāginis adiūtī sunt. Aenēās rēgīnae dīxerat: “sī nōs Troiānī in urbem tuam bene acceptī erimus, et sī auxilium ad sociōs meōs missum erit, nōmen tuum semper laudābitur.” itaque Troiānī ā rēgīnā adiūtī erant et nōmen rēgīnae diū laudābātur.

tandem nāvēs Troiānae comparātae sunt quod Aenēās ā Mercuriō admonitus erat. sed cōnsilia Aenēae ā rēgīnā audīta erant et Dīdō irāta erat. Aenēās graviter accūsātus est; rēgīnam tamen reliquit. iterum Troiānī ā Fātīs in mare pulsī sunt. misera Dīō sē interfēcit quod relicta erat. sed Aenēās et sociī laetī ad Italiam nāvīgāvērunt.

AENĒĀS IN ITALIAM VENIT

postquam Aenēās et sociī Karthāginem reliquērunt, ad Italiam pervēnērunt. multī Italiae incolae Troiānīs erant inimicī, quod aliēnī erant. sed Latīnus, rēx Laurentī, Troiānōs benignē accēperat.

Lāvīnia, Latīnī filia, ā Turnō amāta est. Turnus erat rēx Rutulōrum. Turnus Aenēam timēbat quod Aenēās ā Latīnō benignē acceptus erat. Turnus sīc putābat: “sī pulchra Lāvīnia ab Aenēā vīsa erit, et amāta erit, coniūnx Turnō nōn dabitur.” itaque bellum miserum inter Aenēam et Turnum gestum est. multī hominēs utrimque interfectī sunt. tandem Turnus in proeliō cecidit.

Lāvīnia ab Aenēā in mātirimōnium ducta est, et oppidum Lāvīnium conditum est. īb Aenēās paucōs annōs regnābat. postea Aenēās ā Rutulīs occīsus est. tum Ascanius, Aenēae filius, rēgnābat. Ascanius Albam Longam, urbem clāram, condidit. Albae Longae gens Troiāna trecentōs annōs rēgnābat. tandem Rōmulus, filius Rhēae Silviae et Martis, Rōmam condidit. sīc gēns Rōmāna cōstitutā est.

VOCABULARY XXX

accūsō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus

aliēnus, -a, -um

aliēnus, -ī, m.

cadō, -ere, cecidī, cāsūrus

condō, -ere, condidī, conditus

coniūnx, coniugis, m./f.

accuse, reproach

foreign, strange

a stranger

fall, fall down

found, establish

husband; wife

graviter
inimicus, -a, -um
Laurentum, -ī, n.

Lavinium, Lavinī, n.

mātrimōnium, mātrōnī, n.
in mātrimōnium dūcere
occidō, -ere, occidī, occīsus
pars, partis, partium, f.
postquam
rēgnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus
trecentī-ae-a
utrimque

violently, hard
unfriendly, hostile
Laurentum, a town in Latium, where
Latinus lived
Lavinium, a city of Latium, founded by
Aeneas
marriage
to marry
kill, slay, cut down
part; direction
after
reign, rule
three hundred
on both sides, from each side

CHAPTER XXXI

PERSONAL AND REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS; GENITIVE OF THE WHOLE; GENITIVE WITH ADJECTIVES; POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

IN LŪDŌ

hodiē Sextus magnā cum celeritatē in lūdum venit, quod magister puerīs praemia dabit. in lūdō Orbilius mox Sextum ad sē vocat et dicit: “herī, Sextī, ego tē laudāvī quod tū fabulam pulchram dē Rōmā scripseras. Rōma mihi est cāra et fābula tua mē dēlectāvit. itaque hodiē praemium tibi ā mē datur. praemium tuum est novus stilus.” Sextus respondet, “tibi, magister, grātiās ago,” et stilum cum gaudiō accipit. “stilus novus mihi est maximē acceptus. nūc ego magnā dīligentiā scribam.” Sextus amicīs suīs stilum novum dēmonstrat.

tum Orbilius Lūcium et Aulum ad sē vocat, herī, meī puerī,” inquit, “vōs quoque laudāvimus. vōs nōbīs fābulam dē Aenēā et prīncipiīs Rōmae nāvāvistis. fābulae vestrae nōs dēlectāvērunt et ā nōbis laudātae sunt. vōvis quoque praemia dō. praemia vestra sunt libī. in librīs sunt fābulae dē Rōmānīs clārīs. fortasse pars fābulārum nōbīs ā vōbīs nārrābitur.” puerī laetī librōs suōs accipiunt. “nōs,” inquit Lūcius, “tibi grātiās agimus; libenter librōs novōs legimus.”

“quis nostrum fābulās hodiē nārrābit?” Titus magistrum rogat. “pars vestrum fābulās nārrābit et pars vestrum fābulās scribit. parvī puerī fābulās nārrābunt,” respondet Orbilius. “nōne nōs quoque, Orbilī, ā tē laudābimur? num tū eri soblītus nostrī? cupidī praemiōrum sumus. nōne nōbis quoque praemia dabis?” rogat Titus. “ego nōn erō oblitus vestrī, sī vōs mēcum dīligenter labōrāveritis,” respondet Orbilius. “dē quō fābulam nārrābō?” rogat Titus. “fābulam dē Aenēā nārrā,” respondet Orbilius. “Aenēās,” inquit Titus, “pius erat. suī erat oblitus et prō patriā sē dēvovēbat. adultus, ego quoque meī oblitus erō.” “nōs nostrī sempter oblitī erimus et prō patriā nōs dēvovēbimus,” clāmant discipulī. “certē,” inquit Orbilius, “sed nun librīs Latīnīs vōs dēvovēte.”

VOCABULARY XXXI

cupidus, -a, -um

dēvoveō, -ēre, dēvōvī, dēvōtus

dīligentia, -ae, f.

ego

nōs

grātiā, -ae, f.

grātiās agere

meus, -a, -um

desirous, eager

devote; vow; sacrifice

diligence, care

I

we

favor, esteem

to thank

my

noster, -tra, -trum
oblītus, -a, -um
praemium, praemī, n.
scrībō, -ere, scrīpsī, scrīptus
suī
tū
 vōs
tuus, -a, -um
 vester, -tra, -trum

our
unmindful, forgetful
reward
write
of himself, etc.
you (sing.)
 you (pl.)
your (when addressing one person)
 your (when addressing more than
 one person)

CHAPTER XXXII

THE DEMONSTRATIVE *IS*; THE RELATIVE *QUI*

The demonstrative

DĒ PROCAE FĪLIĪS I

multōs annōs rēgēs Albae Longae rēgnāverant. Proca fuit rēx clārus Albānōrum. is duōs fīliōs habuit. eius fīliī erant Numitor et Amūlius. Numitor erat maior nātū; itaque eī rēgnu datum est. sed Amūlius, malus homō, eum cum fīliō et fīliā ā rēgnō pepulit. etiam tum Amūlius frātrem et eius liberōs timēbat. itaque ab eō filius Numitōris interfectus est et filia, Rhēa Silvia, sacerdos Vestae facta est. ea tamen ā Marte, deō bellī, amābatur. eius filīi erant Rōmulus et Remus, geminī. puerī parvī eī erant cārī. sed Amūlius eam in custōdiam trādīdit et geminōs ab eā rapuit. puerī in arcā positī sunt et in flūmen Tiberim iactī sunt. tum crēbrī imbrēs in flūmen vēnerant; itaque id erat altum. in eius rīpās aqua redundāverat et flūmen nun Palātium tangēbat. proxima eī sub Palātiō erat arbor antīqua. paucī rāmī arboris flūmen tetigērunt et arcam constituērunt. nōn diūtius erat flūmen altum; arca in terrā relicat erat. paulō post lupa ad flūmen vēnit. lupa puerōs invēnit et servāvīt.

The relative

DĒ PROCAE FĪLIĪS II

geminī ā deō Mārte quī erat pater eōrum semper curābantur. is lupam quae in Palātiō habitābat ad puerōs misit. ea lupa liberōs ad latibulum suum quod est sub Palātiō trāxit et multōs mēnsēs mātrem sē gessit. tum pāstor, cuius nōmen erat Faustulus, eōs invēnit et domum ad uxōrem Accam portāvit. statim Acca puerōs quī erant pulchrī amāvit. sīc liberī Rhēae, filiae Numitōris, quem Amūlius ā rēgnō pepulerat, servātī sunt. multōs annōs geminī quibus nōmina Rōmulus et Remus data erant cum Accā et Faustilō habitābant. pastōrēs quibuscum cotīdiē laborābant eōs ducēs dēlēgērunt. post multōs annōs Rōmulus et Remus fabulam dē avō Numitōre et eius frātre audīvērunt. deinde geminī quōrum virtūs erat maxima Albam Longam properāverunt et Amūlium ex rēgnō peuplērunt. itaque Numitor iterum rēx Albānōrum factus est et Albae Longae erat magnum gaudium.

ea est fāula dē Rōmā quam liberī Rōmānī amābant. etiam hodiē nōs quī eam fābulam legimus dēlectāmur.

VOCABULARY XXXII

arbor, arboris, f.	tree
arca, -ae, f.	chest
avus, -ī, m.	grandfather
crēber, -bra, -brum	dense; frequent
custōdia, ae, f.	guard, custody
in custōdiam trādere	to put under arrest
deinde	then, thereupon
diūtius	longer
imber, imbris, imbrium, m.	rain
is, ea, id	this, that, he, she, it; they
latibulum, -ī, n.	den
lupa, -ae, f.	wolf
malus, -a, -um	bad, wicked
Palātium, Palātī, n.	the Palatine hill
pāstor, pāstōris, m.	shepherd
paulō	a little
paulō post	a little later
quī, quae, quod	who, which, that
rāmus, -ī, m.	branch
redundō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus	overflow
rēgnum, -ī, n.	kingdom
rīpa, -ae, f.	bank
sacerdōs, sacerdotis, m./f.	priest; priestess
statim	immediately, at once
sub	under, at the foot of
tangō, -ere, tetigī, tāctus	touch
trādō, -ere, trādidī, trāditus	hand over, surrender, betray

CHAPTER XXXIII

THE DEMONSTRATIVES *HIC, ILLE, ISTE*; THE INTENSIVE *IPSE*;
ABLATIVE OF CAUSE
PREDICATE ACCUSATIVE

DĒ URBIS NOVAE LOCŌ I

Rōmulus et Remus victōria magnā laetī cum avō suō Albae Longae mānsērunt. sed dēsīderābant agrōs et montēs suōs; itaque revēnērunt ad loca in quibus eī, puerī et adulēscentēs, habitāvērunt. praetereā amōre libertātis suam urbem et rēgnum cupiēbant. sed frātrēs dē urbis novae locō inter sē dissentiēbant.

“hic mōns,” inquit Rōmulus, “est locus urbī novae idōneus. latera huius montis sunt alta et hostēs prohibēbunt. proximum huic montī est flūmen magnum quō nāvēs ad terrās extrēmās nāvīgābunt. praetereā ad hunc montem ā Faustulō portātī sumus et in hōc monte tot annōs habitāvimus. hōc in locō urbem novam condēmus.”

“istīs causīs nōn addūcor,” respondet Remus. “hic mōns est altus sed nōn est aequus. ille mōns est altus et aequus est. agrī illius montis sunt lātī. flūmen est proximum illī montī quoque et hostēs prohibēbit. itaque ad illum montem properābimus et illō in locō urbem novam condēmus.”

sīc Rōmulus dēlēgit montem quem postea Rōmānī Palātium appellābant. Remus autem montem quī postea appellābātur Aventīnus dēlēgit.

DĒ URBIS NOVAE LOCŌ II

deinde frātrēs augurium cēpērunt. illō tempore, ut erat mōs, hominēs avium fugā auguria capiēbant. vulturēs bona signa semper habēbantur. Rōmulus in Palātiō mānsit et augurium exspectāvit. Remus ad montem quem dēlēgerat properāvit et caelum spectāvit. per illam noctem frātrēs caelum spectāvērunt. tandem primā lūce sex vulturēs ā Remō vīsī sunt. is magnō cum gaudiō nūntium ad sē vocāvit. subitō nūntius, quī ā Rōmulō ipsō missus erat, aderat. Rōmulus vulturēs duodecim vīderat! sīc Rōmulus erat victor et Palātium erat locus deīs acceptus.

nūntius magnā cum celeritāte ad Rōmulum sociōsque revēnit. “hunc montem,” clamāvit Rōmulus victōriā laetus, “deī ipsī dēlēgērunt.” magnum erat gaudium in Palātiō. statim Rōmulus ipse āram in hōc locō posuit et deīs grātiās ēgit.

postea mūrus urbis ā Rōmulō ipsō dēsīgnatus est. Remus auguriō miser mūrum spectāvit et clamāvit, “iste mūrus hostēs nōn prohibēbit.” deinde eum trānsiluit. Rōmulus eīs verbīs irātis Remum interfecit. Rōmulus fuit primus rēx Rōmānōrum.

VOCABULARY XXXIII

addūcō, -ere, addūxī, adductus	lead to, move, influence
adsum, adesse, adfuī, adfutūrus	be present
aequus, -a, -um	level, even, equal
amor, amōris, m.	love
augurium, augurī, n.	augury, omen
augurium capere/augurium agere	to take the augury, consult the omens
Aventīnus, -ī, m.	the Aventine, one of the seven hills of Rome
avis, avis, avium, f.	bird
caelum, -ī, n.	sky
cupiō, -ere, cupivī, cupītus	desire, be eager for, long for
dēsignō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus	mark out, designate
dissentiō, -īre, dissēnsī, dissēnsus	disagree, differ
fuga, -ae, f.	flight
hic, haec, hoc	this
idōneus, -a, -um	suitable, convenient, fit
ille, illa, illud	that
ipse, ipsa, ipsum	self
iste, ista, istud	that
latus, lateris, n.	side
libertās, libertātis, f.	liberty, freedom
locus, -ī, m.	place, location
loca, locōrum, n.pl.	places, region
lūx, lūcis, f.	light
prīmā lūçe	at daybreak
mōns, montis, montium, m.	mountain
summus mōns	the top of the mountain
nox, noctis, noctium, f.	night
mediā nocte	at midnight
praetereā	besides, furthermore, moreover
prohibeō, -ēre, prohibuī, prohibitus	keep off, prohibit, prevent
trānsiliō, -īre, trānsiluī, ---	leap across, jump over
ut	as
vultur, vulturis, m.	vulture

CHAPTER XXXIV

ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION GENITIVE OF DESCRIPTION

DĒ FACTĪS FORTIBUS

fābulae dē Rōmae prīncipiīs erant liberīs Rōmānīs maximē acceptae. facta clāra ācrium virōrum et fēminārum ab eīs laudābantur. Faustulus, ācer pastor, ā puerīs, Acca, ācris uxor eius, ā puellis laudābātur. ingenium pāstōrum erat ācre, nam multa erant perīcula. facta pāstōris ācris et uxōris ācris sunt nōta. fāmam pāstoris ācris et uxōris ācris sunt nōta. fāmam ingenī ācris eōrum etiam hodiē audīmus. ab ācrī pāstōre geminī inventī sunt et domum portātī sunt. ab uxōre ācrī puerī ēducātī sunt. cum pāstōribus geminī multōs annōs habitāvērunt. eī postea ducēs dēlectī sunt, quod adulēscentēs erant magnī ingenī. mox multa dē ingenīō ācrī Rōmulī rēgis legemus.

liberī Rōmānī fābulās dē factīs fortium virōrum et fēminārum libenter audiēbant. saepe patrēs eīs fābulās dē Rōmulō fortī nārrābant. Rōmulus etiam puer erat fortis. agrōs pāstōrum custōdiēbat et saepe cum latrōnibus pugnābat. vīrēs puerī fortis erant magnae. multae fābulae dē Rhēā Silviā quoque nārrābantur. ea erat fēmina fortis. filiī parvī ā mātrem fortī diligenter custōdiēbantur. malus rēx, tamen, eōs rapuit et dolor mātis fortis erat magnus. liberī parvī fābulam dē lupā maximē amābant. animal forte suō ore geminōs parvōs ā rīpā flūminis trāxit. cotīdiē in latibulō animālis fortis puerō cūrābantur. sed tandem Faustulus puerōs invēnit et ab animālī fortī eōs cēpit.

facta audācium virōrum et fēminārum fāmam Rōmae auxērunt. audāx rēx, Rōmulus, filiās Sabīnōrum rapuit; audāx factum Rōmulī est nōtum. erat quoque virgō audāx, Tarpeia, dē quā fābula nārrātur. magna est fāma rēgis audācis et virginis audācis. brevī tempore fābulās nōtās dē rēge audācī et dē virgine audācī legēmus.

DĒ URBE NOVĀ

urbs nova quam Rōmulus condiderat erat parva et paucōs incolās habēbat. sed rēx Rōmulus magnam urbem cupīvit; itaque asyllum aperuit. ad asyllum hominēs omnium generum convēnērunt. erant pāstōrēs, mercātōrēs, agricolae, nautae, servī, latrōnēs. hominēs quī ex suīs civitatibus pulsī erant ad asyllum properāvērunt. sed fēminae ad asyllum nōn vērunt; itaque novā in urbe fuērunt paucae fēminae. tum Rōmulus ad gentēs quae prope habitābant nūntiōs celerēs mīsīt. cum eīs gentibus rēgnum commūne cupīvit et ab hominibus filiās uxōrēs petīvit. sed negōtium nūntiōrum erat difficile; ab omnibus gentibus pulsī sunt.

deinde Rōmae Rōmulus cum studiō lūōs parāvit et Sabīnōs, finitimōs potentēs, ad lūdōs vocāvit. Sabīnī fābulās dē viribus Rōmānōrum audīverant. itaque nūntium libenter accēpērunt. cum omnibus fēminīs et liberīs Rōmam convēnērnt. brevī tempore Rōmulus ipse signum dedit et Rōmānī lūdōs commīsērunt.

VOCABULARY XXXIV

ācer, ācris, ācre	spirited, keen, fierce
animal, animālis, animālium, n.	animal
asylum, -ī, n.	refuge
audāx, audācis	daring, bold
brevis, breve	short, brief
celer, celeris, celere	swift
commūnis, commūne	common, general, joint
conveniō, -īre, convēnī, conventūrus	come together, gather, assemble
difficilis, difficile	difficult, hard
dolor, dolōris, m.	grief, sorrow
ēducō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus	rear, train, educate
factum, -ī, n.	deed, act
finitimus, -a, -um	neighboring
finitimus, -ī, m.	neighbor
fortis, forte	brave, strong
ingenium, ingenī, n.	disposition, ability; nature
latrō, latrōnis, m.	robber
nōtus, -a, -um	renowned, well-known
omnis, omne	all, every
petō, -ere, petīvī/petīī, petītus	seek, ask
potēns, potentis	powerful
Sabīnus, -a, -um	belonging to the Sabines
Sabīnī, -ōrum, m.pl.	the Sabines
virgō, virginis, f.	maiden, virgin
vīres, vīrium, f.pl.	strength

CHAPTER XXXV

PARTICIPLES OF ALL CONJUGATIONS

DĒ FĪLIĀBUS SABĪNŌRUM

Rōmulus, rēgnī cupiditate adductus, nūntiōs ad gentēs proximās miserat. sed eae gentēs timōre adductae nūntiōs benignae nōn accēperant. omnēs finitimī nūntiōs ā Rōmulō missōs pepulerant. itaque nova consilia capta sunt. is Rōmae lūdōs parāvit et Sabīnōs ad eōs vocāvit. Sabīnī nūntium ā Rōmulō missum accēperunt et eum libenter audīverunt. tum Sabīnī Rōmam ventūrī uxōrēs et liberōs convocāverunt. fēminae domicilia relictūrae multa fēcērunt. tandem omnia ad iter parāta erant.

Sabīnī cum fēminīs et liberīs Romam intrāvērunt. Rōmulus eōs cernēns et eōrum clāmōrēs audiēns gaudiō mōtus est. tandem erat magnus numerus fēminārum in urbe! Rōmulus apud nōbilēs Rōmānōs sedēns et multa cōgitāns cum gaudiō certāmina spectāvit. Sabīnī quoque prope sendentēs et lūdōs spectantēs gaudiō mōtī sunt. Rōmānī spectābant ōs Rōmulī cernentis gaudium Sabīnōrum et audientis clāmōrēs spectātōrum. ōs Rōmulī apud nōbilēs Rōmānōs sedentis et multa cōgitantis nihil significābat. quid est? cūr Rōmulus surgit? daturne signum ā Rōmulō stante? signum datur. Rōmānī lūdōs intermittunt et filiās Sabīnōrum rapiunt. clāmōrēs patrum filiās pententium undique audiuntur. eās frūstrā petunt. virginēs in casās ā Rōmānis rapiuntur. sīc fēminae ab audācī Rōmulō Rōmam ductae sunt.

DĒ TARPEIĀ

Sabīnī insidiīs Rōmulī incitātī Rōmā fūgērunt. raptae virginēs quoque erant irātae et libertātem Rōmulum ōrāvērunt. sed Rōmulus eīs libertātem nōn dedit. mox lēgātī ā patribus Sabīnis ad Rōmulum missī sunt. Rōmulus eōs domum mīsīt. tum bellum longum et ācre inter Rōmānōs et Sabīnōs gestum est. multōs annōs gentēs pugnābant. multa proelia extrā mūrōs urbis facta sunt. tandem Tātius, quī erat potēns rēx Sabīnōrum, multōs mīlitēs coēgit et Rōmam iter fēcīt.

Rōmānī Capitōlium mūniverant. Tarpeiō prīncipī Rōmānō salūs urbis tribūta erat. eius filia, virgō audāx, erat Tarpeia. ea in turrī stāns ōrnāmenta aurea in sinistrīs Sabīnōrum vīdit. Tarpeia armillās aureās amāvit et ōrnāmentōrum cupida mūnitiōnēs clam relīquit. ad ducem Sabīnōrum cucurrit. “sī mihi dabis ea quae mīlitēs tuī in sinistrīs gerunt, nocte portam urbis aperiam et mīlitēs tuōs in urbem dūcam.”

Tātius mūrōs oppugnātūrus cum gaudiō eam audīvit. celeriter Tarpeia intrā mūrōs urbis revēnit. mediā nocte ipsa portam aperuit. Tātius prīmus in Tarpeiam ōrnāmenta postulantem nōn solum armillās sed etiam scūtum iēcīt. eius mīlitēs quoque ōrnāmenta et scuta iēcērunt. nam Sabīnī in sinistrīs et ōrnāmenta et scuta gessērunt. Tarpeia scūtīs oppressa cecidit. ab illō tempore eī quī patriam trādiderant dē Capitōliō dēiectī sunt. ea pars Capitōli appellātur Mōns Tarpeius.

VOCABULARY XXXV

aureus, -a, -um	golden
Capitōlium, Capitōlī, n.	the Capitoline Hill in Rome
clam	secretly
cōgitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus	consider, weigh, think
cupiditās, cupiditātis, f.	longing, desire
frūstrā	in vain
īncitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus	urge, incite, arouse
īnsidiae, -ārum, f.	ambuscade, plot, wiles
īntermittō, -ere, intermissī, intermissus	leave off, stop
moveō, -ēre, mōvī, mōtus	move, disturb
mūnitiō, mūnitiōnis, f.	fortification, rampart
nihil, n.	nothing
nōbilis, -e	renowned, noble
nōn solum . . . sed etiam	not only . . . but also
opprimō, -ere, oppressī, oppressus	weight down, overwhelm, oppress
ōrnāmentum, -ī, n.	ornament, decoration; equipment, trappings
ōrō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus	plead, pray, beg
postulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus	demand, request
salūs, salūtis, f.	safety
significō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus	express, indicate, point out; signify
surgō, -ere, surrēxī, surrēctūrus	rise, stand up
timor, timōris, m.	fear
tribuō, -ere, tribuī, tribūtus	assign, attribute
turris, turris, turrium, f.	tower
undique	on all sides, from all parts

CHAPTER XXXVI

CARDINAL AND ORDINAL NUMERALS NINE IRREGULAR PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES

DĒ NUMERĪS RŌMĀNĪS

est hōra tertia et Orbilius parvōs puerōs numerōs docet. numerī ab ūnō ad vīgintī docentur. nōn omnēs discipulī sunt dīligentēs. alius numerōrum memor erit, alius oblītus. aliī bene, aliī male respondēbunt. “ūnus, duo, trēs, quattuor, quīnque, sex, septem, octō, novem, decem,” respondet puer p̄rimus. “bene!” inquit Orbilius. Orbilius secundum puerum reliquōs numerōs rogat. “nesciō,” respondet is puer. Orbilius eum nōn laudat. laudātur opus alterīus sed opus alterīus resp̄henditur. alter domī dīligenter labōrāverat; alter nōn labōrāverat. tum tertius respondet, “ūndecim, duodecim, tredecim, quattuordecim, quīndecim, sēdecim, septendecim, duōdēvīgintī, quattuordecim, quīnecim, sēdecim, septendecim, duōdēvīgintī, vīgintī.” “quis omnēs numerōs scit?” “ego numerōs sciō. bene eōs memoriā teneō,” clamat Titus. Titus magnam laudem accipit. “quot digitōs, Claudī, habēs?” “decem digitōs habeō,” “sī ūnī digitō adduntur duo digitī, quod digitī sunt?” “trēs digitī sunt,” respondet puer quīntus. “sī duōbus digitīs quīnque digitī adduntur, quot digitī sunt?” “nesciō,” respondet puer sextus. is timet quod Orbilius certē eum castigābit. tum Orbilius septimum vocat et rogat, “sī tribus digitīs septem digitī adduntur, quot digitī sunt?” is quoque respondet, “nesciō.” nunc magister irātus ambōs puerōs pigrōs ad sē vocat. animus neutrīus est laetus. Orbilius cum studiō ambōs castigat.

ubrī laus crās dabitur? crās ambō puerō laudābuntur. omnēs quidem puerī laudābuntur. nūllī discipulī erunt numerōrum oblītī sed omnēs tōtam hōram cum dīligentiā labōrābunt.

DĒ BELLŌ SABĪNŌ

Sabīnī in Capitōlium ā Tarpeiā ductī mūnitiōnēs occupāvērunt sed Rōmānī ad Palātium fūgērunt. inter duōs montēs fuit spatium aequum quod posteā Forum Rōmānum appellātum est. hīc duō rēgēs cum multīs militibus proelium commīsērunt. diū atque ācrit̄er pugnātum est sed victōria neutrī rēgī data est. multa proelia facta sunt; multī militēs caesī sunt. tandem Hostilius, dux Rōmānus, interfectus est et Rōmulus lapide vulnerātus cecidit. Rōmānī rēgem vulnerātum videntēs perterritī sunt et aliī in aliam partem fūgērunt. brevī tempore autem Rōmulus surrēxit. fugā militum irātus ācrit̄er eōs accūsāvit; sed nē ūnus quidem fugam intermīsīt. tum Rōmulus Iovem patrem deōrum invocāns auxilium ōrāvit. virtūs Rōmānōrum verbīs Rōmulī cōfirmāta est et fugam intermīsērunt.

“proelium committite et hostēs vincite, militēs,” clāmat Rōmulus. “Iuppiter nōbīs auxilium dabit.” itaque Rōmānī cum Sabīnīs iterum proelium committunt. subitō

Sabīnōrum filiae, quae ā Rōmānīs raptae sunt, in proelium currunt. neque tēla neque vīrēs hominum timent. hūc et illūc currunt, ōrantēs finem bellī. et Sabīnī et Rōmānī verbīs eārum addūcuntur. itaque ambō rēgēs finem bellī faciunt.

pāx inter eōs cōstitutata est. Rōmānī Sabīnīque urbem commūnem habuērunt. et Rōmulus et Tātius urbem connūnem quīnque annōs rēxērunt. tandem Tātius interfectus est et Rōmulus sōlus rēgnāvit. postea multa mīlia Rōmānōrum Rōmulum deum et patrem urbis adōrāvērunt.

VOCABULARY XXXVI

ācritēr	fiercely, eagerly, bitterly
addō, -ere, addidī, additus	add
ambō, ambae, ambō	both
animus, -ī, m.	mind, feeling, disposition
caedō, -ere, cecidī, caesus	cut down, slay, kill
cōfirmō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus	strengthen, declare
digitus, ī, m.	finger
dīligens, dīligentis	diligent, careful
finis, finis, finium, m.	end, limit; boundaries, territory
hōra, -ae, f.	hour
hūc et illūc	hither and thither
īvocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus	call upon, invoke
laus, laudis, f.	praise, glory
male	poorly, badly
memor, memoris	mindful, heedful
memoria, -ae, f.	memory
memoriā tenēre	to remember
mīlia, mīlium, n.pl.	thousands
nesciō, -īre, īvī, ---	not to know, be ignorant
occupō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus	seize, take possession of
opus, operis, n.	work, labor; composition
perterreō, -ēre, perterrū, perterritus	terrify, thoroughly alarm
quidem	indeed, certainly, at least
nē quidem	not even
quot	how many?
reprehendō, -ere, reprehendī, reprehēsus	seize; blame, censure
sciō, -īre, īvī, -ītus	know

CHAPTER XXXVII

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES; DECLENSION OF THE COMPARATIVE COMPARISON WITH *QUAM*; ABLATIVE OF COMPARISON

DĒ HORĀTIŌ I

apud Rōmānōs Horātius Cocles fuit clārus mīles. Horātius fuit clārior vir quam multī prīncipēs. fuit multīs rēgibus clārior. appellābātur clārissimus mīles Rōmānōrum antīquōrum.

quid fuit forte factum huius virī? numquam fortius factum ā Rōmānō gestum est. factum Horātī fuit fortissimum; sōlus cōpiās hostium vīcit. factum nūllius mīlitis clāriōris et fortiōris umquam scrīptum est. numquam fābulam dē virō fortiōre, numquam fābulam dē factō clāriōre legētis. fābula dē audāciā huius fortissimī et clārissimī mīlitis etiam ā poētīs scrīpta est. facta nūllōrum virōrum fortiōrum et clāriōrum umquam scrīpta sunt.

ubi Tarquinius Superbus, postrēmus rēx Rōmānōrum, propter ācerrimās iniūriās ex regnō expulsus est, miserrimus erat et auxilium ā rēge potentissimō Etrūscōrum petīvit. Lārs Porsena, rēx Etrūscōrum, quī erat etiam Tarquiniō ācrior, Rōmam magnā cum celeritāte contendit. sine morā fortissimīs et celerrimīs cōpiīs montem Iāniculum occupāverat. tum vērō Rōmānī magnō periculō erant miseriōrēs quam miserrimī servī. nōn diūtius erat iter in urbem hostibus difficillimum. Pōns Sublicius, quī erat in flūmine Tiberī interm montem Iāniculum et urbem, sōlus hostēs prohibēbat. ante oculōs Rōmānōrum vīsio caedis et mortis miserrimae erat. Lārs Porsena deō crūdēlissimō simillimus vidēbatur; itaque magnō terrōre mōtī sunt.

VOCABULARY XXXVII

audācia, -ae, f.

contendō, -ere, contendī, contentus

crūdēlis, crūdēle

expellō, -ere, expulī, expulsus

Iāniculum, -ī, n.

iniūria, -ae, f.

mora, -ae, f.

mors, mortis, mortium, f.

oculus, ī, m.

pōns, pontis, pontium, m.

postrēmus, -a, -um

propter

quam

similis, simile

boldness

fight; hasten

cruel, fierce

drive out, expel

Janiculum, a hill across the Tiber from
the Forum

wrong, injury, insult

delay

death

eye

bridge

last

on account of, because

than

like, similar

sine
sublicius, -a, -um
 Pōns Sublicius
terror, terrōris, m.
umquam
videor, -ērī, vīsus sum
vīsiō, vīsiōnis, f.

without
built upon piles
 the Pile Bridge
terror, great fear
ever
be seen, seem, seem best
vision

CHAPTER XXXVIII

IRREGULAR COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES ABLATIVE OF DEGREE OF DIFFERENCE ABLATIVE OF SEPARATION

DĒ HORĀTIŌ II

Horātius Coclēs cum aliīs mīlitibus Rōmānīs pontem dēfendēbat. subitō cōpiās Porsenae īnfimum ad montem dēcurrentēs vīdērunt. itaque magnō terrōre commōtī aliī in aliam partem fugiēbant. tum Horātius clāmāvit: “quā dē causā, Rōmānī, fugitis? timētisne mortem? cōpiae Etrūscōrum sunt magnaē; sunt multīs mīlibus mīlitum maiōrēs quam nostrae nostra cōpiae; sed virtūs Rōmāna est maxima et semper omnia vincet. sī mīlitēs malī Porsenae pontem tenuerint, cīvēs Rōmānōs in servitūtem dabunt. estne mors servitute peior? cīvibus Rōmānīs vērō, servitūs est longē pessimum malum. Rōmānī numquam servī erunt. hic minimus pōns sōlus coniugēs libērōs nostrōs dēfendit. nōne nōs igitur hōc ponte Etrūscōs prohibēbimus? nōne nostrās coniugēs libērōsque ab hostibus libērābimus? sī ferrō ignīque pontem vōs dēlēbitis, ego sōlus in extrēmō ponte stāns hostēs prohibēbō. ācerrimae cōpiae Etrūscōrum hunc pontem nōn tenēbunt!”

haec dīxit et extrēmum ad pontem cucurrit. Herminius et Lartius, duo mīlitēs optimī, ad Horātium properāvērunt. hī trēs erant multō audāciōrēs cūctīs Etrūscīs et eōs ā ponte prohibēbant. cēterī Rōmānī maximō cum studiō pontem dēlēbant. mox Horātius Herminiō et Lartiō clāmāvit, “pontem relinquite, meī comitēs. ad cēterōs Rōmānōs properāte. ego sōlus in ponte manēbō!” eī Horātium reliquērunt, et ad terram firmam cucurrērunt. tum hostēs clāmāntēs tēla in Horātium mīsērunt, sed Horātius, rūpī simillimus, scūtō tēla eōrum accipiēbat. tandem pōns magnō fragōre in flūmen cecidit. Horātius deum flūminis invocāns impeditus in flūmen dēsiliuit, et ad terram tūtus vēnit.

sīc Horātius magnum et bonum factum ēgit. nūllus mīles umquam erat Horātiō maior; nūllus mīles umquam erat Horātiō melior. etiam hodiē hominēs fābulam dē maximā et optimā virtute Horātī nārrant.

VOCABULARY XXXVIII

cēterī, -ae, -a	the rest of; the others
comes, comitis, m.	companion, comrade
commoveō, -ēre, commōvī, commōtus	stir up, move deeply, alarm
cūctus, -a, -um	all, entire, the whole (of)
dēcurrō, -ere, dēcurrī/dēcucurrī, dēcursūrus	run down, run
dēfendō, -ere, dēfendī, dēfensus	defend, guard
dēsiliō, -īre, dēsiliū, dēsultus	leap down

ferrum, -ī, n.

fragor, fragoris, m.

impeditus, -a, -um

īnfimus, -a, -um

īnfimus mōns

liberō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus

magis

multō

rūpēs, rūpis, rūpium, f.

servitūs, servitūtis, f.

tūtus, -a, -um

iron; sword

crashing, noise

burdened, hindered

lowest

the bottom of the mountain

set free, free, liberate

more

much

cliff, rock

slavery, servitude

safe, secure, out of danger

CHAPTER XXXIX

COMPLEMENTARY INFINITIVE

POSSUM

VOLŌ, NŌLŌ, MĀLŌ

DĒ DAEDALŌ ET ĪCARŌ I

multis ante annis Daedalus cum Icaro, parvo filio, Athenis ad insulam Cretam fugit quod ab Athenarum civibus damnatus erat. primo Minos, rex Cretae, eum benignè accēpit; nam Daedalus erat vir artium peritissimus et regem iuvare poterat. sed postea rex Daedalo et Icaro fuit inimicus et eos in custodiam dedit. mare et terra a custodibus regis custodiēbantur. Daedalus, tamen, patriam videre cupiēbat et semper cōsilia fugae cōgitābat. sic sēcum cōgitābat: “nōne novās artēs facere possum? nōne ego et Icarus a Crēta fugere possumus?”

tandem parvum filium ad se vocat. “Minos quidem navibus et militibus mare terramque regere potest. caelum, verō, regere nōn potest. a caelo nulli custodēs nōs prohibere possunt. ego alās facere possum; tum nōs Athenās mox revenire possumus. tū, parve fili, mē iuvare potes.

“tū, et tuī custodēs, Minos, vincī potestis. callidus es, Minos, sed callidio est Daedalus; nōn terreri potest. mare et terra a tē custodiri et regi possunt. sed caelum a tē occupari nōn potest. ē caelo neque vocare neque capi possumus.

“effugere nōn potui; nunc dēmum hanc aliēnam insulam relinquere poterō. nōs Graeciam iterum videre poterimus. tū, mi fili, Athenis habitare poteris. civis Athenarum esse debēs. nūc properare debeō; negotium enim est difficile.”

hoc modo Daedalus effugere cōstituit. tum is multas pennas comparavit. ē pennis cērāque alās levēs fecit. sed Icarus opus saepe impediēbat. tum eius pater rogābat, “visne reliquere Cretam, mi fili?” “certē, pater, volō fugere.” quārē, igitur, pennis lūdis?” “pennae, pater, sunt levēs et pulchrae. ventus eās hūc et illūc mittit. mē iuvat pennis lūdere.” “sed nōs alās facere volumus. si adulti opus facere volunt, nōn lūdunt; tū puer lūdere nōn debēs.” “ego laborābō. in Crētā manere nōlō. ego quoque Athenis habitare mālō.”

sic dēmum alae sunt paratae; Daedalus Icaro eās dēmonstrat. alae Icarum dēlectant, nam alis avis simillimae esse videntur. poteruntne Daedalus et Icarus eis alīs volāre?

DĒ DAEDALŌ ET ĪCARŌ II

Daedalus insulam primā luce relinquere cōstituerat. id tempus eī maximē idōneum fugae esse vidēbatur. nunc Daedalus filio parvo alās dat et memor magni periculi sic Icarum monet: “si superior volābis, sol cērā solvet; si inferior volābis, aqua

ālas tanget et tē impediēt. inter haec perīcula volāre dēbēmus. ego p̄rimus volābō; tū post mē volābis.”

nunc dēmum ambō sunt in caelō. eī quī Daedalum et Īcarum per caelum volantēs spectant maximē commoventur. eīs Daedalus et Īcarus deī esse videntur; nam deī sōlī caelum obtinent et volāre possunt.

sine mōrā per caelum clārum volant. Graecia propior et clārior esse vidētur. Īcarus per caelum volāns est laetissimus. sed propior sōlī esse vult. mox est verbōrum patris oblītus; ad sōlem volat. nōnne cōnsilia patris, Īcare, memoriā tenēs? nōnne Graeciam vidēre vīs? pater filiū ad sōlem volantem videt et iterum eum monet. eius verba frūstrā dīcuntur; nam sōl cēram solvit.

nunc Īcarus perterritus volāre temptat. sed volāre nōn potest; ālae āmittuntur. in mare cadit.

Daedalus fuit miserrimus et domum volāre nōluit. in marī corpus fili petīviet et invēnit. tum pater sōlus volāvit.

VOCABULARY XXXIX

āla, -ae, f.	wing
ars, artis, artium, f.	art
callidus, -a, -um	shrewd, skilful
cēra, -ae, f.	wax
custōs, custōdis, m.	guard
damnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus	condemn, convict
dēbeō, -ēre, dēbuī, dēbitus	owe, ought
dēmum	at length, at last
effugiō, -ere, effūgī, ---	escape
iuvō, -āre, iūvī, iūtus	assist, help
iuvat	it pleases, it is useful to
levis, leve	light
mālō, mālī, mālū, ---	wish more, prefer
modus, -ī, m.	measure, manner, way
nōlō, nōlle, nōluī, ---	be unwilling
obtineō, -ēre, obtinūī, obtentus	occupy, hold fast, possess
parātus, -a, -um	prepared, ready
penna, -ae, f.	feather
perītus, -a, -um	skilled, experienced
possum, posse, potuī, ---	be able, can
propior, propiorius	nearer
quārē	wherefore? why?
solvō, -ere, solvī, solūtus	unbind, depart, dissolve
temptō, -āre, -āvī, ātus	try, attempt
terreō, -ēre, terruī, territus	frighten, terrify
volō, velle, voluī, ---	wish, be willing

CHAPTER XL

FORMATION AND COMPARISON OF ADVERBS ABLATIVE OF DESCRIPTION

DĒ C. MŪCIŌ I

fābulam lēgimus dē Horātiō, quī Etruscōs ā ponte prohibuit. quamquam Lārs Porsena ita ab Horātiō pulsus erat, tamen ab urbe Rōmā nōn discessit. longē lātēque castra eius in rīpīs Tiberis pertinēbant. Porsenae castra longius et lātius quam Rōma ipsa pertinēbant. rēx Etruscōrum, quod victus erat, irātissimus erat. itaque trāns flūmen Tiberim castra posuerat et Rōmam obsidēbat.

senātōrēs Rōmānī castra in omnēs partēs longissimē et lātissimē pertinentia vīdērunt. itaque timōre magnopere mōtī sunt. omnēs magnō in periculō erant. nēmō ex urbe excēdere poterat; nēmō in urbem inopia frūmentī. frūstrā senātōrēs auxilium ā deīs immortalibus petivērunt. famem mortemque miserrimē expsectābant.

C. Mūcius erat nōbilis iuvenis magnā virtute. ad senātōrēs, vīrōs maximā auctōritāte, fortiter vēnit et audācter dixit. “Lārs Porsena, vir audācissimus,” inquit, “Rōmam iam diū obsidet. diūtissimē cīvēs nostrōs perterrit. diūtiusne eum tolerāre dēbēmus? ego sōlus ad castra hostium celeriter prōcēdere volō. nōn celerius quam ego sagitta ipsa volābit. ego enim cīvīs Rōmānus cīvēs Rōmānōs ab hōc periculō et ab hīs hostibus celerrimē liberābō! probātisne mea cōnsilia?”

senātōrēs haec verba dīligenter cōgitantēs, ita respondērunt: “bene dīxistī, C. Muci! nē senātor quidem melius dīxit. nam Lārs Porsena, vir maximā audācia, male ēgit. nūllī hostēs umquam peius ēgērunt. Lārs Porsena pessimē ēgit quod nostram urbem sine causā oppugnāvit. sī tua cōnsilia optimē perfēceris, populō Rōmānō maximum beneficium dabis et ā populō Rōmānō semper laudēberis.”

DĒ C. MŪCIŌ II

tum C. Mūcius gladiō armātus ad castra hostium laetissimē et celerrimē properāvit. ibi mīlitibus Etruscīs ignōtus ambulābat et omnia spectābat. subitō in mediīs castrīs duōs virōs magnā auctōritāte in sellā sedentēs vīdit. circum eōs plūrimī mīlitēs ācritē properābant. “uter est Porsena? poterōne perficere cōnsilia mea?” itaque cōgītāns ad virōs audācissimē cucurrit et gladiō virum sibi proximum occīdit. tum quam celerrimē fūgit. iuvenis miser vērō scrībā, nōn rēgem, occīderat!

mīlitēs iuvenem captum ad rēgem trāxērunt. rēx magnopere commōtus eum superbē rogāvit, “cūr hoc malum perfēcistī? sine causā scrībā meum occīdistī!”

C. Mucius sine timōre etiam superbius respondit, “rēgem, nōn scrībā humilem, occīdere volūi. id autem perficere nōn potuī. sed, Porsena, maximīs periculīs et plūrimīs insidiīs semper circumdaberis. multī enim iuvenēs Rōmānī tē occīdere cōstituērunt.”

Porsena maximē perterritus respondit, “nisi mihi omnia cōnsilia Rōmānōrum statim nārrāveris, īgnī cōnsūmeris.”

Mūcius respondit, “cīvis Rōmānus multō magis honōrem suum quam vītā amat. patria cīvī Rōmānō vītā multō est cārīor. cīvis Rōmānus mortem nōn timet.” haec dīxit et posuit dextram in īgnī quī prope in ārā erat. dextra īgnī cōnsūmpta est. Mūcius autem statuae simillimus sē nōn mōvit.

Porsena virtūtem eius vidēns etiam plūs timōris habēbat, et magnā vōce clāmāvit, “tū es fortis! hostem tam fortem interficere nōn possum! deī ipsī mortem tālis virī vetant!”

sīc C. Mūclius servatus est quid tam fortis fuit et quod patriam suam amāvit. tum hōc beneficiō adductus, rēgī omnia cōnsilia iuvenem Rōmānōrum dīxit. “sunt,” inquit, “trecentī nōbilēs iuvenēs quī tē occīdere constituērunt. sī fortūna alium ab hōc factō prohibuerit, aliud id libenter temptābit. tandem ūnus ex nōbīs cōnsilia perficiet. sīc dēmum Rōma, nostra patra, liberābitur!”

tum Lārs Porsena hīs verbīs adductus virum fortissimum domum mīsīt. mox cum Rōmānīs pācem cōfirmāvit. omnibus suis cōpiīs Rōmā discessit. postea populus Rōmānus propter magnam eius virtūtem Mūciō cognōmen Scaevolam dedit, et nōmen eius semper laudāvit.

VOCABULARY XL

beneficium, benefici, n.	kindness, benefit, favor
circumdō, -āre, circumdedī, circumdātus	encircle, surround
cognōmen, cognōminis, n.	surname
cōnsūmō, -ere, cōnsūmpsi, cōsumptus	consume, destroy
discēdō, -ere, discessī, discessūrus	go way, depart
excēdō, -ere, excessī, excessūrus	go out
famēs, famis, f.	hunger, famine
fortūna, -ae, f.	fortune, lot
honor, honōris, m.	honor, esteem
iam	already, now
ignōtus, -a, -um	unknown, unnoticed
immortālis, -e	immortal
inopia, -ae, f.	lack, scarcity
ita	thus, so
iuvenis, iuvenis, iuvenum, m.	young man, youth
laetē	joyfully
nēmō	no one
obsideō, -ēre, obsēdī, obsessus	besiege, blockade
perficiō, -ere, perfēcī, perfectus	accomplish, perform
pertineō, -ēre, pertinūī, ---	extend, pertain
probō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus	prove, test, try out
prōcēdō, -ere, prōcessī, prōcessūrus	go before, advance, proceed
prope	near by, near
quamquam	although

scrība, -ae, m.
senātor, senātōris, m.
superbē
tālis, -e
tolerō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus
vetō, -āre, vetuī, vetitus

secretary, scribe
senator
haughtily
such
endure
forbid, prohibit

CHAPTER XLI

FOURTH DECLENSION

DATIVE OF PURPOSE; DATIVE OF INTEREST ABLATIVE OF SPECIFICATION

DĒ EXERCITIBUS RŌMĀNĪS I

exercitus Rŏmānus, quem Caesar in Galliam dūcēbat, in trēs partēs dīvīsus est. ūna pars exercitūs equitātus erat, altera pars auxilia, tertia pars peditēs, quī mīlitēs legiōnārii appellābantur.

potentissima pars exercitūs Rŏmānī erant legiōnēs, nam habēbant mīlitēs legiōnāriōs, virōs maximae virtūtis, quī pīlis gladiisque pugnābant. ubi Caesar signum dedit, mīlitēs primī in hostēs appropinquantēs pīla mittēbant; tum gladiīs in eōs impetum faciēbant. post proelium equitātus, quī in cornū dextrō et in cornū sinistrō cōstiterat, in hostēs fugientēs impetum faciēbat et eōs caedēbat. ante proelium quoque equitātus Caesarī et exercituī magnō auxiliō erat, nam equitātus cum equitātū hostium proelium saepe commitēbant. auxilia, vel peditēs levis armātūrae, proeliis nōn saepe pugnābant. eae cōpiae tamen magnō ūsuī erant, quod ad exercitum frūmentum ā finitimīs gentibus coāctum portābant. ab exercitū Caesaris multae gentēs victae sunt; nam mīlitēs Rŏmānī virtūte viribus omnēs aliōs superāvērunt.

exercitūs Rŏmānī ad multās terrās sociīs praesidio mittēbantur. mīlitēs eōrum exercituum terrā marīque pugnābant. nūllī exercitūs exercitibus Rŏmānīs parēs erant virtūte. omnēs nātiōnēs orbis terrārum igitur potentēs exercitūs Rŏmānōs timēbant. diū Rŏmānīs bellum gerēbant, sed frūstrā pugnābant, nam omnēs nātiōnēs ab exercitibus Rŏmānīs victae sunt.

DĒ EXERCITIBUS RŌMĀNĪS II

mīlitēs legiōnārii erant cīvēs Rŏmānī, incolae Italiae aut pōvīnciārum Rŏmānōrum. equitēs nōn erant cīvēs Rŏmānī sed erant mīlitēs aliēnī quī ex aliīs terrīs vēnerant. mīlitēs legiōnārii equitibus magnitūdine corporis nōn semper erant parēs sed saepe eōs virtūte superābant.

mīles legiōnārius bene armātus erat. in capite galeam, in corpore lōricam, in sinistrā manū scūtum gerēbat. quae arma eī praesidio erant. in dextrā manū gerēat grave pīlum, quod longissimē mittere poterat. habēbat praetereā gladium, quī ā dextrō latere pendēbat. ubi hostēs proprius vēnerant, mīles legiōnārius pīlum mittēbat. tum in hostēs dēcurrēbat et cum eīs gladiō pugnābat. arma equitum erant variōrum generum; nam equitēs ā variīs terrīs vēnerant.

quī summum imperium exercitūs habēbat “dux bellī” appellābātur. post eius primam victōriam “imperātor” appellābātur. lēgātī erant mīlitēs quī singulās legiōnēs

dūcēbant. eī lēgātī erant nōbilēs magnae virtūtis. fortissimī autem mīlitum omnium erant centuriōnēs. erant bellī perītissimī et multōs impetūs in hostēs fēcerant.

VOCABULARY XLI

appropinquō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus	approach, draw near
armātūra, -ae, f.	armor, equipment
centuriō, centuriōnis, m.	centurion
cōsistō, -ere, cōstitī, ---	stand, take a position
cornū, cornūs, n.	horn; wing (of an army)
domus, domūs, f.	house; home
equitātus, equitātūs, m.	cavalry
exercitus, exercitūs, m.	army
gravis, -e	heavy; grave, serious
impetus, impetūs, m.	attack, assault
impetum facere	to make a charge or attack (upon)
legiōnārius, -a, -um	of a legion
legiōnārius, -ārī, m.	a legionary, member of a legion
manus, manūs, f.	hand; band (of soldiers)
nātiō, nātiōnis, f.	race, tribe, nation
orbis, orbis, orbium, m.	circle
orbis terrārum	the world
pār, paris	equal
pendeō, -ēre, pependī, ---	be suspended, hang down
praesidium, praesidī, n.	garrison, protection
singulī, -ae, -a	one at a time, single
superō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus	overcome, surpass, defeat
ūsus, ūsūs, m.	use, service
vel	or

CHAPTER XLII

FIFTH DECLENSION ACCUSATIVE OF EXTENT OF SPACE

DĒ ACIĒ TRIPLICĪ ET DĒ AGMINE

exercitus Rōmānus ad proelium īnstrūctus aciēs appellābātur. aciēs Caesaris aciēs triplex appellābātur. aciēs triplex complūrēs legiōnēs habēbat. omnis legiōin decem cohortēs dīvidēbātur. eae cohortēs ad proelium parātae hōc modō īnstruēbantur. prīma aciēs quattuor cohortēs habēbat. mīlitēs prīmae aciēi gerēbant pīla quae prīmō impetū in hostēs mittēbant. secunda aciēs trēs cohortēs habēbat. eae cohortēs saepe prīmae aciēi auxiliō mittēbantur. tertia aciēs quoque trēs cohortēs habēbat. tertia aciēs vel prīmam aciem vel secundam aciem magnō in perīculō iuvāre poterat. mīlitēs quī proximē cōscriptī erant rei mīlitāris perītī nōn erant in tertiā aciē conlocābantur. interdum aciēs legiōnum sex veterānārum quam Caesar in rīpīs Axonae īnstrūxerat circiter mīlle passūs pertinuit.

exercitus Rōmānus, iter faciēns, agmen appellābātur. aestāte Caesaris mīlitēs, ex hībernīs ēductī, inter multa mīlia passuum in finēs hostium faciēbant. Gallia longē aberat et multī diēs consūmēbantur. inter singulis legiōnēs auxiliū inter sē dare nōn potuerant. sī, autem, legiōnēs hostibus appropinquābant et perīculum erat maximum, agmen sē aliter habēbat. veterānae legiōnēs in prīmō agmine conlocābantur; post eas impedīmenta totius exercitūs conlocābantur; deinde reliquae legiōnēs quae proximē cōscriptae erant agmen claudēbant et impedīmentis praesidiō erant. cotīdiē mīlitēs castra mūniēbant. itaque tōtum diem inter facere nōn idōneum. quod sī Caesar in hostēs repentinum impetum* facere voluit, paucōs diēs magna itinera fēcit. magnīs itineribus Caesar paucīs diēbus ad hostium castra subitō pervenire poterat.

DĒ PROELIŌ RŌMĀNŌ

Caesar aciem in colle īnstruēbat quod mīlitēs ā superiōre locō pīla in hostēs facilius mittere poterant. clārissimō proeliō Helveticō Caesar maiōrem partem collis mīlitibus complēvit. in colle mediō triplicem aciem īnstrūxit legiōnum quattuor veterānārum. in summō colle duās legiōnēs quās proximē cōscripserat atque auxilia conlocāvit.

iam Helvētīi prīmae aciēi Caesaris appropinquant. quod hostēs nōn longē absunt, Caesar signum dat. statim mīlitēs prīmae aciēi pīla in Helvētīos venientēs mittunt. tum omnēs mīlitēs gladius diū atque ācritē pignant.

tandem Helvētīi vulneribus dēfessī ad proximum collem sē recipiunt. eō in colle aciem īnstruunt. sed Rōmānī victōriā audācēs ad eum collem currunt et impetum iterum faciunt.

auxilia Helvētiōrum quae erant in novissimō agmine et in primō proeliō nōn pugnāverant, Rōmānōs ad eum collem currentēs vident. poteruntne circumvenire Rōmānōs in colle pignantēs? maximā celeritāte ab novissimō agmine mīlitibus Rōmānīs appropinquant. nunc Rōmānī sunt inter cōpiās hostium. sed magna est virtūs Caesaris exercitūs. prīma et secunda aciēs sē vertit et cum Helvetiōrum auxiliīs venientibus pugnat.

tandem Helvētīi impetūs Rōmānōrum nōn diūtius sustinēre possunt. alterī in summum collem sē recipiunt; alterī ad impedimenta fugiunt. etiam ibi fortēs Helvētīi tēla in Rōmānōs appropinquantēs mittunt. tandem Rōmānī Helvētiōs superant. propter hanc victōriam Caesar imperātor appellātur.

VOCABULARY XLII

aciēs, aciēi, f.	line of battle
agmen agminis, n.	line of march, column
aliter	otherwise, differently
circiter	about
circumveniō, -īre, circumvēnī, circumventus	surround, encircle
claudō, -ere, clausī, clausus	close
cohors, cohortis, cohortium, f.	cohort, a tenth part of a legion, containing about 360 men
collis, collis, collium, m.	hill
complūrēs, -a/-ia	several
cōnscribō, -ere, cōnscripsī, cōnscriptus	enroll, enlist
diēs, diēi, m./f.	day
ēducō, -ere, ēdūxī, ēductus	lead out
Helvētius, -a, -um	Helvetian;
Helvētius, Helvētī, m.	a Helvetian
impedimentum, ī, n.	hindrance, interference
impedimenta, -ōrum, n.pl.	heavy baggage, baggage
īnstruō, -ere, īnstrūxī, īnstrūctus	draw up, arrange
militāris, -e	military
ōrdō, ōrdinis, m.	order, rank, row
passus, passūs, m.	pace
proximē	last, nearest, most recently
recipiō, -ere, recēpī, receptus	take back, receive
repentīnus, -a, -um	sudden, unexpected
rēs, reī, f.	thing, affair, event, matter
sustineō, -ēre, sustinūi, sustentus	check, withstand, sustain
triplex, triplicis	triple
vertō, -ere, vertī, versus	turn, change
veterānus, -a, -um	old, veteran

CHAPTER XLIII

IRREGULAR VERBS EŌ, FERŌ, FĪŌ SUBJECTIVE AND OBJECTIVE INFINITIVES THE DEMONSTRATIVE *ĪDEM*

DĒ GALLIĀ OMNĪ I

Lūcius et Aulus hodiē ad lūdum libenter eunt quod magister fābulam dē Caesare nārrābit. paedagōgus libenter it, nam fābulae magistrī eum quoque dēlecrant. tēla quae frāter Mārcus ā Galliā attulit puerī ad lūdum ferunt; Lūcius scūtum Gallicum fert et Aulus galeam Gallicam fert. in lūdō discipulī sunt dīligentēs et omnia magnā cum celeritāte fiunt. mox stilī tabellaeque dēpōnuntur et silentium fit. tum magister incipit:

“ad multās terrās Caesar iit et multōs annōs cum incolīs eārum terrārum bellum gessit. ā Galliā Rōmam multa spolia tulit et propter magnās victōriās imperātor factus est. fortasse vōs quoque, meī discipulī, fīētis magnī ducēs. tum ad terrās extrēmās ībitis et cum hostibus bellum gerētis. multa spolia et clārōs obsidēs Rōmam ferētis.”

iam diū mōs est discipulōs multārum terrārum commentāriōs bellī Gallicī ā Caesare ipsō scrīptōs legere; semper eōs iuvat Caesaris verba legere. iam difficile est eius sentiētias intellegere; iam facile est. hodiē est magnum gaudium in lūdō Americānō, nam magister fābulam ā Caesare scrīptam leget. magister iubet discipulōs stilōs tabellāsque dēpōnere. “erit necesse,” inquit magister, “operam dare, quod magister fābulās nārrābit; tum discipulī eās verbīs īsdem reddēbant. nōn necesse erit vōbīs eadem agere.” deinde iubet omnēs maximā cum dīligentiā verba accipere et incipit:

“Gallia est omnis dīvīsa in partēs trēs; quārum ūnam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquītānī, tertiam Gallī. hī omnēs linguā, īstitutīs, lēgibus inter sē differunt. Gallōs ab Aquītānīs Garumna flūmen dīvidit; eōs ā Belgīs flūmina Matrona et Sēquana Dīvidunt.”

PROPER NOUNS OF COMMON OCCURRENCE IN CAESAR

<map>

Aquītānī, -ōrum, m.

the Aquitanians
inhabited that part of France now called
Gascony, in the extreme southwestern corner

Belgae, -ārum m.

the Belgians
occupied a territory much larger than modern
Belgium, extending roughly from the Seine to
the Rhine and from the English Channel and
the North Sea to Rheims and Trier

Garumna, -ae, m.

the Garonne
a river of France, rising in the Pyrenees and

Genava, -ae, f.	flowing past Bordeaux into the Bay of Biscay
Haeduī, -ōrum, m.	a city of Allobroges, modern Geneva the Haeduans a tribe who lived in central France, west of Sequanians
Iūra, -ae, m.	the Jura or Jura Mountains a range extending from the Rhine to the Rhone, along the northwestern boundary of Switzerland
Lemannus, -ī, m.	Lake Geneva, still called Lake Lemman
Matrona, -ae, m.	a river in Gaul, now called Marne
Rhēnus, -ī, m.	the river Rhine
Rhodanus, ī, m.	the river Rhone
Santonēs, -um, m.	the Santones a tribe north of the Aquitanians
Sēquana, -ae, m.	a river of Gaul, now called the Seine
Sēquanī, -ōrum, m.	the Sequaian a tribe living to the north and east of the Helvetians

DĒ GALLIĀ OMNĪ II

multae gentēs Galliam incolunt. Helvētīi, Sēquanī, Haeduī sunt potentēs gentēs Gallicae. hōrum omnium fortissimī sunt Helvētīi. finēs eōrum autem angustī sunt et undique continentur: unā ex parte, flūmina Rhēnō, quī agrōs Helvētīōrum ā Germānīs dīvidit; alterā ex parte, monte Iurā quī est inter Sēquanōs et Helvētīōs; tertiā ex parte, lacū Lemannō et flūmine Rhodanō quī prōvinciam Rōmānam ab Helvētīis dīvidit. īsdem causīs mercātōrēs eōs facile adīre nōn possunt neque Helvētīi dē finibus facile exīre possunt. sunt bellicōsissimī et perīcula libenter subeunt. cum Germānīs bellum saepe gerunt; nam aut in Germānōrum finēs eunt et proeliō contendunt aut ipsī ā finibus Germānōs prohibent. est difficile autem propter angustōs finēs multīs finitimbīs bellum īferre; quā dē causā magnō dolōre afficiuntur. prō multitudīne hominum et prō glōriā bellī finēs sunt minōrēs et prīncipēs eōs iubent lātīōrēs agrōs petere. Orgetorīx potēns prīnceps est rēgnī cupidus. ab eō multī nōbilēs cōferentur.

VOCABULARY XLIII

afficiō, -ere, affici, affectus	afflict, trouble, weaken
bellicōsus, -a, -um	warlike
commentārii, -ōrum, m.pl.	records, commentaries
dēpōnō, -ere, dēposuī, dēpositus	put aside, lay down
eō, īre, īī/īvī, itūrus	go

adeō, adīre, adiī, aditūrus	come near, approach; visit
exeō, -īre, exiī, exitūrus	go out, withdraw, depart
subeō, -īre, subiī, subitūris	go wander, undergo, suffer
facilis, facile	easy
ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus	bear, bring, carry
āferrō, -ferre, attulī, allātus	bring to, convey
cōnfere, -ferre, contulī, conlātus	collect, father
differō, -ferre, distulī, dilātus	carry away; differ
īnferō, -ferre, intulī, inlātus	bring in
fiō, fierī, ---, ---	be made, bedone, happen
Gallicus, -a, -um	Gallic, of Gaul
īdem, eadem, idem	the same
incipiō, -ere, incēpī, inceptus	begin, undertake
incolō, -ere, incoluī, ---	inhabit, dwell
īnstitūtum, ī, n.	practice, custom
intelligō, -ere, intelligēxī, intellectūrus	understand
iubeō, -ēre, iussī	order, bid
lacus, lacūs, m.	lake
necesse	necessary
Orgetorix, Orgetoriūgis, m.	Orgetoriz, a Helvetian chief
reddō, -ere, reddidī, redditus	give again, give back, return
silentium, silentī, n.	silent

CHAPTER XLIV

INDIRECT DISCOURSE ALL INFINITIVES ACTIVE AND PASSIVE

DĒ ORGETORĪGE I

apud Helvēitōs Orgetorīx est prīnceps longē nōbillimus et potentissimus. is, rēgnī cupiditāte adductus, coniurātiōnem nōbilitātis facit. cuius coniūrātiōnis dux esse vult. ad nōbilēs hanc ōrātiōnem habet:

“civitas Helvētia, nostra patria, loci nātūrā continētur. Helvētiī undique flūminibus montibusque continentur. Helvētiī, hominēs maximae audāciae, sunt bellī cupidī, sed propter angustōs finēs finitimīs bellum nōn facile īferre possunt. glōria bellī et fortitūdinis quondam fuit maxima sed mox minima erit. Helvētiī sine difficultāte dē finibus suis exīre et lātiōrēs finēs peter possunt. sic finēs sibi magis idōneōs obtinēbunt.

“Rōmānī autem magnam partem Galliae iam superāvērunt. prīncipātum tōtius Galliae obtinēre volunt. Rōmānī fortasse ab itinere nōs prohibēre temptābunt. multae nātiōnēs autem ab Helvētiīs victae sunt. exercitus Rōmānus quidem ab eīs quondam victus est. sine dubiō cōpiae Helvētiōrum eum iterum vincent.”

alius Helvētius, frāter Orgetorīgis, Rōmānis amīcus, hanc ōrātiōnem audit et Caesarī dēfert:

“Orgetorīx dīcit civitātem Helvētiam loci nātūrā continēri. dēmōnstrat Helvētiōs undique flūminibus et montibus continēri. cōfirmat Helvētiōs, hominēs maximae audāciae, bellī esse cupidōs sed propter angustōs finēs finitimīs bellum nōn facile īferre posse. nōbilibus nostrīs nārrat eōrum glōriam bellī fortitūdinis fuisse maximam sed mox futūram esse minimam. putat Helvētiōs sine difficultāte dē finibus suis exīre et finēs lātiōrēs petere posse; sic sibi finēs magis idōneōs obtentūrōs esse. dīcit Rōmānōs ipsōs magnam partem Galliae iam superāvisse et prīncipātum tōtius Galliae obtinēre velle. putat Rōmānōs fortasse eōs ab itinere prohibēre temptātūrōs esse. scit autem multās nātiōnēs ab Helvētiīs victās esse et exercitum Rōmānum quidem ab eīs quondam victum esse. spērat cōpiās Helvētiōrum Rōmānōs iterum victūrās esse.

DĒ ORGETORĪGE II

Helvētiī hāc ōrātiōne adductī et auctōritāte Orgetorīgis permōtī omnibus cum cōpiīs dē finibus suis exīre cōstituērunt. putāvērunt necesse esse cum proximīs civitātibus pācem et amicitiam cōfirmāre. Orgetorīx ipse ad proximās civitātēs iit. is ad nōbilēs ōrātiōnem habuit et coniūrātiōnem fēcit. Casticus, prīnceps Sēquanōrum, sē rēgnum in civitāte suā occupātūrum esse cōfirmāvit. Dumnorīx, Haeduus, dīxit sē quoque rēgnum in suā civitāte obtentūrum esse. Orgetorīx illīs probāvit esse facile haec

perficere. dixit se suae civitatis imperium obtenturum esse; tum suis copiis suoque exercitū illis regnā se conciliātūrum esse cōfirmāvit. hī trēs nōbilēs se prīncipātum tōt ius Galliae obtinere posse spērāvērunt.

brevi tempore Helvētī intellexērunt Orgetorigem coniūratiōnem fēcisse et regem fieri sperare. crediderunt eum esse hostem; itaque cōstituērunt necesse esse supplicio eum afficere. sed paulo post Orgetorig perterritus de vita decessit. omnēs senserunt eum sibi mortem cōscivisse.

VOCABULARY XLIV

amicitia, -ae, f.	friendship
concilio, -āre, -āvī, -ātus	secure, win
coniūratiō, coniūratiōnis, f.	league, conspiracy
cōsciscō, -ere, cōscivī, cōscitus	decree, determine
credō, -ere, credidī, creditus	believe
dēcēdō, -ere, -cessī, -cessurus	go away, withdraw
dēferō, dēferre, dētulī, dēlātus	carry down; report
difficultās, difficultātis, f.	difficulty, trouble
dubius, -a, -um	doubtful
fortitūdō, fortitūdinis, f.	bravery, courage
nātūra, -ae, f.	nature, character
nōbilitās, nōbilitātis, f.	nobility, the nobles
ōratiō, ōratiōnis, f.	speech
permōvō, -ēre, permōvī, permōtus	move, influence, induce
prīncipātus, -ūs, m.	leadership, the first place
quondam	formerly, once
sentiō, -īre, sēnsī, sēnsus	feel, perceive, realize, experience
spērō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus	hope, expect
supplicium, supplicī, n.	punishment, penalty, distress

CHAPTER XLV

DEPONENT VERBS ABLATIVE WITH DEPONENTS ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE

DĒ HELVĒTIŌRUM PROFECTIONĒ

post Orgetorigis mortem nihilō minus Helvētī cōnsilia perficere cōnantur; nam sē maiōre parte Galliae facile potitūrōs esse spērant. itaque cum omnibus cōpiīs domō proficiscī cōstituunt. sunt hominēs maximae audāciae; neque angustias itineris neque hostēs bellicōsōs verentur. ubi sē ad eam rem parātōs esse arbitrātī sunt, oppida sua omnia, vicōs omnēs, prīvāta aedificia incendunt. finitimī eōdem cōsiliō ūtī et ūnā cum Helvētīis proficiscī cōstituunt. sunt omnīnō itinera duō: ūnum angustum et difficile inter montem Iūram et flūmen Rhōdanum pertinet; alterum multō facilius per prōvinciam Rōmānam pertinet.

omnibus rēbus ad profectiōnem comparātīs Helvētīi diem dīcunt. omnēs pollicentur sē eā diē ad rīpam Rhodanī conventūros esse.

Caesar, hīs rēbus nūntiātīs, Rōmā proficiscitur et maximīs itineribus in Galliam ulteriōrem contendit. brevī tempore ad flūmen Rhodanum pervenit. maximō mīlitum numerō conlātō pontem quī est in Rhodanō dēlērī iubet.

Caesaris adventū cognitō Helvētīi celeriter concilium convocant, et lēgātōs ad Caesarem nōbilissimōs cīvitātis mittunt. lēgātī dīcunt Helvētīōs, Caesare volente, iter per prōvinciam Rōmānam facere velle. eīs audītīs Caesar negat sē posse iter per prōvinciam ūllī dare. Caesare invītō, Helvētīi tamen flūmen trānsīre cōnantur. id facere nōn possunt.

relinquitur ūna per Sēquanōs via. Sēquanīs invītīs, autem, ire nōn poterunt. Dumnorīx apud Sēquanōs plurimum potest et Helvētīis est amīcus. Helvētīi spērant Dumnorīge duce Sēquanōs sibi inter datūrōs esse. nōn frūstrā spērant; name Sēquanī Helvētīōs ire patiuntur.

VOCABULARY XLV

adventus, -ūs, m.

angustiae, angustiarum, f.pl.

arbitror, -ārī, -ātus sum

concilium, concilī, n.

cōnor, -ārī, -ātus sum

convocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus

invītus, -a, -um

negō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus

arrival, approach

narrowness; defile, a pass

think, suppose, consider

council, assembly

attempt, try

summon, assemble, call together

unwilling

deny, say not

omnīnō
patior, patī, passus sum
polliceō, pollicērī, pollicitus sum
potior, potīrī, potītus sum
prīvātus, -a, -um
profectiō, profectiōnis, f.
proficīscor, proficīscī, profectus sum
trānseō, -īre, trānsiī, trānsitūrus
ūnā
ūtor, ūtī, ūsus sum
vereor, verērī, veritus sum
vīcus, -ī, m.

in all, only
allow, permit, suffer
promise, offer
obtain, get possession or control of
private
departure
set out, depart, start
go over, cross
together
use, employ
fear
village

CHAPTER XLVI¹

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD, PRESENT AND IMPERFECT DATIVE WITH VERBS OF SPECIAL MEANING

I. Clauses of purpose with *ut, nē, quō, quī*

DĒ ORGETORĪGIS CŌNSILIĪS I

Helvetiī multa dīlīgenter compararant quod ē patriā exīre cōstituērunt. sēmentēs quam maximās faciunt nē inopia frūmentī in itinere sit. iūmentōrum et carrōrum maximum numerum emunt ut omnia sēcum facile portent. nūntiōs ad cīvitātēs proximās mittunt ut eae gentēs quoque cōnsilia audiant et auxilium mittant. fortasse cīvitātēs sē sociōs iungent et ē finibus ībunt. Helvētiī patriam relinquunt ut novōs agrōs videant et finēs multitudinī hominum idōneōs capiant. magna est eōrum spēs.

Orgetorīx, nōbilissimus Helvētiōrum, erat cīvitātibus proximīs amīcus. dux igitur dēlēctus est ut finitimī cōnsilia Helvētiōrum benignē audirent et auxilium mitterent. ad cīvitātēs iit ut prīncipēs vidēret et cum eīs cōnsilia caperet. Helvētiī cum finitimīs pācem et amīcitiā cōfirmāre voluērunt ut omnia per eōrum finēs sine difficultāte portārentur. erat mōs gentēs obsidēs inter sē dare nē iniūria esset.

Helvētiī cum cīvitātibus proximīs pācem et amīcitiā cōfirmāre cōstituerant quō facilius per eōrum finēs iter facere possent. itaque Orgetorīgem mīserant quī eās rēs cōnficeret. sed Orgetorīx rēgnī cupiditāte adductus alia cōnsilia cēpit.

II. Substantive clauses after verbs of persuading, commanding, etc.

DĒ ORGETORĪGIS CŌNSILIĪS II

nōbilēs Helvēticī Orgetorīgī persuādent ut lēgatiōnem ad cīvitātēs suscipiat. eī imperant ut sine morā proficiscātur. ducēs Orgetorīgem monent ut ad cīvitātēs proximās eat. ab eō maximē postulant ut pācem et amīcitiā cum Sēquanīs et Haeduīs, finitimīs potentissimīs, cōfirmet.

sed Orgetorīx in illō itinere patriae oblītus erat. ipse rēx tōtius Galliae fierī voluit. iit igitur ad Sēquanōs et Haeduōs et ā nōbilibus quaesīvit ut sēcum conīuratiōnem facerent. in itinere filiō prīncipis Sēquanī persuāsit ut rēgnum in cīvitāte suā occupāret;

¹ The following lessons on the Subjunctive Mood and the Periphrastic Conjugations have been written for those teachers who wish to teach these subjects as a part of the first-year work. The reading matter is based upon the first part of the Helvetian War, and therefore some of the subject matter of the preceding chapters relating to Orgetorix and his schemes have been repeated. These lessons are an excellent bridge to Caesar and should be used before Caesar is taken up.

itemque Dumnorīgī, nōbilissimō Haeduō, ut idem cōnārētur persuāsit. utrīque iuveni probāvit sē suae cīvitātis imperium obtenturum esse; Helvētiōs tōtīus Galliae plūrimum posse cōfirmāvit. dīxit utem sē iuuenibus rēgna conciliātūrum esse et eōs monuit ut suās cōpiās et suum exercitum exspectārent. eīs imperāvit nē cuiquam cōsilia ostenderent neu metum habērent.

VOCABULARY XLVI

carrus, ī, n.	cart, wagon
cōficiō, -ere, cōnfēcī, cōnfectus	accomplish, finish
emō, -ere, ēmī, ēmptus	buy
imperō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus	command, order, bid
item	thus, likewise, besides
iūmentum, ī, n.	beast of burden
iungō, -ere, iūnxī, iūnctus	join, unite
lēgātiō, -ōnis, f.	embassy, legation
metus, -ūs, m.	fear, anxiety
nē	lest, that . . . not
neu	and that . . . not, nor
ostendō, -ere, ostendī, ostentus	disclose, show, make known
persuādeō, -ēre, persuāsī, persuāsūrus	be convincing, persuade
quaerō, -ere, quaesīvī/quaesīī, quaesītus	seek, ask, inquire
quisquam, quicquam	anyone
sēmentis, -is, -ium, f.	sowing, crops
spēs, -eī, f.	hope
suscipiō, -ere, suscēpī, susceptus	take up, undertake
ut	in order that, that
uterque, utraque, utrumque	each, both

CHAPTER XLVII

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD; CLAUSES OF RESULT

DĒ HELVĒTIŌRUM CŌNSILIĪS

tam bene dicit Orgetorix ut iuvenēs nōbilēs coniūratiōnem faciant et rēgna in civitatibus suis occupāre cōstituant. inter sē fidem et iūs iūrandum dant. tam audacēs sunt ut pericula nōn timeant. etiam spērant sē tōtius Galliae imperiō potiri posse. tanta est Orgeorigis cupiditās rēgnī ut patriam trādere velit.

ea rēs, paulō, post, Helvētiīs ēnūntiāta est. Helvētīi Orgetorigem hostem esse sēnsērunt et ia incitātī sunt ut eum ex vinculis causam dīcere cōgerent. Orgetorix amicōrum magnum numerum habēbat et eius audācia erat tanta ut ad iūdicium omnem suam familiam, ad hominum mīlia decem, undique convocāret; per eōs sē ēripere posse spērāvit. sed civitās, ob eam rem incitāta, armīs iūs suum esecūta est multitudinemque hominum ex agrōs magistrātūs ad iūdicium coēgērunt. Orgetorix perterritus dē vitā decessit.

post eius mortem nihilō minus Helvētīi patriam relinquere cupivērunt. quārē accidit ut cōnsilia exsequerentur. magnae sēmentēs factae erant; carrī et iūmenta ēmpta erant; fēminae liberīque conlātī erant. sed spem domum reditiōnis tollere necesse erat. fiē at ut oppida sua omnia, vicōs omnēs, reliqua prīvata aedificia incenderent. etiam frūmentum omne praeter id quod sēcum portāre necesse erat incendērunt. hōc modō effēcērunt ut omnis spēs domum reditiōnis tollerētur. effēcērunt praetereā ut finitimī eōdem cōnsiliō ūsī ūnā cum eīs proficiscerentur.

DĒ HELVĒTIŌRUM PROFECTIŌNE

Helvētīi multa comparāverant ut dē finibus suis cum omnibus cōpiīs exirent. multīs finitimīs quoque persuāserant ut oppidīs vicisque incēnsīs ūnā cum eīs proficiscerentur. id fēcērunt quō tūtius per hostium finēs iter facerent. sed civitās Helvētia flūminibus montibusque ita continēbātur ut Helvētīi duōbus omnīnō itineribus domō exire possent. ūnum per Sēquanōrum finēs, alterum per prōvinciam Rōmānam pertinēbat. iter autem per Sēquanōrum finēs, inter montem Iūram et flūmen Rhodānum, erat tam angustum ut sine maximā difficultāte Helvētīi iter facere nōn possent. veritī sunt autem nē paucī hostēs itinere prohibēre possent. sed iter per prōvinciam Rōmānam erat multō facilius quod inter finēs Helvētiōrum et Allobrogum, quī erant socii Rōmānōrum, Rhodanus fluit. Helvētīi scivērunt sē id flūmen paucis locīs vadō trānsire posse. sic spērāvērunt sē iter per prōvinciam Rōmānam facere posse. hīs rēbus fiēbat ut Helvētīi facilius iter dēligerent.

Allobrogēs ā Rōmānis nūper victi erant; itaque Helvētīi crēdebant eōs nōndum bonō animō in populum Rōmānum esse. ex oppidō extremō Allobrogum, Genavā

nōmine, ad Helvētiōrum finēs pōns pertinēbat. Helvētīi exīstimābant sē Allobrogibus persuāsūrōs esse ut per suōs finēs eōs ire paterentur. itaque nūntiōs quī eās rēs cōficerent mittere cōstituērunt. sed Caesar effēcit ut cōsilia exsequī nōn possent.

VOCABULARY XLVII

accidō, -ere, accidī, ---	fall upon; happen, occur
efficiō, -ere, effēcī, effectus	bring about, cause, effect
ēnūntiō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus	assert, disclose
ēripiō, -ere, ēripiū, ēreptus	take away
exīstimō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus	reckon, think
exsequor, exsequī, exsecūtus sum	follow up, execute
familia, -ae, f.	household, kindred
fidēs, eī, f.	faith, trust, belief
iūdicium, ī, n.	judgment, trial
iūs iūrandum, iūris iūrandī, n.	oath
magistrātus, -ūs, m.	civil office/officer; magistrate
nūper	recently, lately, just
ob	on account of, because of
praeter	besides, except
reditiō, -ōnis, f.	return
tam	so, in such a degree
tantus, -a, -um	so great, such
tollō, -ere, sustulī, sublātus	lift, take away, remove, carry off
vadum, ī, n.	shallow place, ford
vinculum, ī, n.	bond, fetter, chain

CHAPTER XLVIII

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD, PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT INDIRECT QUESTIONS

DĒ FĀMĀ AMĪCŌRUM CAESARIS

amīcī Caesaris cōnsilia Helvētiōrum animadvertunt atque maximē perturbantur. intellegunt Helvētiōs ex fīnibus suis ēgrēdī statuisse. cognōscunt eōs multīs aliīs gentibus persuādēre ut sē sociōs coniungant et ex fīnibus suis ēgrediantur. sentiunt Helvētiōs per prōvinciam Rōmānam iter facere cōnātūrōs esse. timent nē Helvētīi sociīs Rōmānīs maximē noceant. itaque magnā cum celeritāte Rōmam contendunt ut cum Caesare conloquantur.

“cūr tam celeriter ex Galliā vēnistis?” quaesīvit Caesar. cūr perturbāmini?”

“cūr perturbāmur? multa apud Helvētiōs cōspeximus, Caesar. libenter tē certiōrem faciēmus cūr perturbēmur. Helvētīi ex fīnibus suis ēgredī statuērunt et magnum numerum carrōrum et iūmentōrum ēmērunt. rogāsne cūr Helvētīi ēgredī statuerint? rogāsne quantum numerum carrōrum et iūmentōrum ēmerint? prīmō nōn intellēximus cūr ex suis fīnibus ēgredī statuissent, et cūr tantum numerum carrōrum et iūmentōrum ēmissent. itaque ā nostrīs amīcīs Helvēticīs quaesīvimus quae Helvētīi facerent.”

tum Caesar ipse perturbāus quaesīvit quae repperissent. “Helvētīi, Caesar, exīstimant suōs finēs angustiorēs esse prō multitudīne hominum; cōstituērunt igitur domō exīre ut regiōnibus sibi idōneīs potīrentur. ad novās regiōnēs eunt. rogāsne num per prōvinciam Rōmānam eant? amīcī nostrī nōs certiōrēs nōn fēcērunt quō irent. lātiorēs tamen regiōnēs petunt atque sine dubiō per prōvinciam Romānam iter facere cōnābuntur. itaque ad tē contendimus ut tē dē hīs rēbus certiōrem facerēmus.”

VOCABULARY XLVIII

animadvertō, -ere, -vertī, -versus

atque/ac

certus, -a, -um

certiōrem facere

coniungō, -ere, coniūnxī, coniūctus

conloquor, conloquī, conlocūtus sum

cōspiciō, -ere, spexī, -spectus

ēgredior, -gredī, -gressus sum

noceō, -ēre, nocuī, nocitūrus

num

perturbō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus

quantus, -a, -um

turn the mind to, notice

and

certain, sure

to inform

join, unite

talk, converse, confer

perceive, observe

go out, march out

be harmful, do harm

whether

disturb, confuse

how great? how much?

quis, quid
regiō, -ōnis, f.
reperiō, -īre, repperī, repertus
statuō, -ere, statuī, statūtus

who? what?
region, territory; direction
find, find out
decide, determine; set in place

CHAPTER XLIX

TEMPORAL CLAUSES WITH *CUM* *CUM* CIRCUMSTANTIAL, CAUSAL, CONCESSIVE

DĒ CAESARE ET HELVĒTIĪS

Caesarī cum cōnsilia Helvētiōrum nūntiāta essent, Rōmā celeriter profectus est. magnīs itineribus in Galliam ulteriōrem contendit et ad Genavam pervēnit. mīlitum quam maximum numerum coēgit atque pontem quī erat ad Genavam dēlēri iussit. cum Caesar mīlites ex prōvinciā cōgeret, Helvētiī lēgātōs ad eum mīsērunt. lēgātī rogāvērunt ut eius voluntāte Helvētiīs iter per prōvinciam facere licēret.

Caesar cum memoriā tenēret Helvētiōs quondam exercitum Rōmānum sub iugum mīsisse, eīs iter dare dubitāvit. sēnsit autem quālēs essent Helvētiī, neque hominēs bellicōsōs sine inīuriā iter per prōvinciam factūrōs esse exīstimābat. cum satis magnum numerum mīlitum in Galliā nōn habēret, eō tempore contrā Helvētiōs bellum gerere nōluit. itaque lēgātōs post aliquot diēs revertī iussit.

interim Caesar et legiō decima rīpam Rhodanī multa mīlia passuum mūrō fossāque mūnīre coepērunt. mīlites, superiōribus proeliīs exercitī, brevissimō tempore rem perfēcērunt. ubi lēgātī Helvētiī diē cōstitutā ad Caesarem revertērunt, sē Helvētiīs iter per prōvinciam dare posse negāvit.

cum Caesar eīs iter nōn dedisset, tamen Helvētiī vī flūmen trānsire coepērunt. aliī navibus, aliī vadīs flumen trānsire ausī sunt. magnus fuit labor Helvētiōrum at frūstrā ausī sunt. Helvētiī cum diē noctūque mūnitiōnem perrumpere cōnārentur, id tamen perficere nōn potuērunt. tandem, mūnitiōne et mīlitum tēlis repulsī, cessērunt.

VOCABULARY XLIX

at	but, but on the other hand
audeō, -ēre, ausus sum	dare
cēdō, -ere, cessī, cessūrus	go away; give way, yield
coepī, coepisse, coeptus	began
dubitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus	doubt, hesitate
exerceō, -ēre, exercuī, exercitus	train, practice
iugum, ī, n.	yoke, ridge
labor, -ōris, m.	toil, effort
licet, licēre, licuit	it is permitted, may
perrumpō, -ere, perrūpī, perruptus	break through, force a way through
repellō, -ere, reppulī, repulsus	drive back, repulse, ward off
revertor, revertī, revertī, reversus	turn back, go back
satis	sufficiently, enough
sub	under, beneath

ulterior, -ius
vīs, vim (acc.), vī (abl.)
voluntās, -tātis, f.

farther, further
force, violence
wish, good will

CHAPTER L

GERUND AND GERUNDIVE ACTIVE AND PASSIVE PERIPHRASTIC DATIVE OF AGENT

Gerund and Gerundive

DĒ HELVĒTIŌRUM ITINERE I

relinquēbātur ūna per Sēquanōs via, quā Sēquanīs invītīs ire nōn poterant. hīs cum suā sponte Helvētīi persuadēre nōn possent, cum Dumnorīge Haeduō, amīcō suō, conlocūtī sunt. Dumnorīx erat cupidus rēgnandī. apud Sēquanōs plūrimum poterat quod magnās facultātēs ad largiendum comparāverat. Helvētīi Dumnorīgem certiōrem fēcērunt omnia esse parāta ad ēgrediendum. dīxērunt sē Caesarem neque ōrandō neque pugnandō addūere potuisse. Dumnorīgem ōrāvērunt ut perficeret ut Sēquanī Helvētīis iter per finēs suōs darent. Dumnorīx eōs rogāvit ut finem dīcendī facerent; dīxit sē Sēquanīs persuadēre cōnātūrum esse.

Dumnorīx Sequanīs persuāsīt ut per finēs suōs Helvētīōs in Santonum finēs prōgredī paterentur. Caesarī cum id nūntiātum esset, Helvētīōs itinere prohibēre statuit. iūdicāvit enim magnō cum perīculō prōvinciae futūrum esse ut Helvētīi in Santonum finibus essent. itaque eī mūnitiōnī quam fēcereat T. Labiēnum lēgātum praefēcīt. decima legiō quoque in Galliā ad mūnitiōnem dēfendendam mānsit. Caesar ipse in Italiam magnīs itineribus conendit ad plūrēs legiōnēs cōgendās. brevī tempore cum quīnque legiōnibus in ulteriōrem Galliam rediit et in finibus Segusiāvōrum cōnsēdit.

interim Helvētīi per finēs Sēquanōrum suās cōpiās trādūxerant, et in Haeduōrum finēs pervēnerant eōrumque agrōs vāstābant. Haeduī cum sē ab eis dēfendere nōn possent, lēgātōs ad Caesarem mīsērunt ad auxiliū petendum. dīxērunt sē auxiliū peter liberōrum cōservandōrum atque oppidōrum tuendōrum causā.

Periphrastic conjugations; dative of agent

DĒ HELVĒTIŌRUM ITINERE II

lēgātīs quī plūra dictūrī erant Caesar respondit: “Helvētīi prōvinciae atque sociīs magnopere nocent. omnia sua oppida vicōsque incendērunt. finēs eōrum vāstātī sunt; domī nihil est. finēs finitimōrum autem nōn vāstandī sunt. domum Helvētīis redeundum est. liberī enim sociōrum Rōmānōrum in servitūtem abdūcī nōn dēbent. liberī vestrī cōservandī sunt. oppida sociōrum Rōmānōrum expugnārī nōn dēbent.

oppida vestra tuenda sunt. mihi, vērō, bellum gerendum erit. cōpiae Helvētiōrum itinere prohibendae erunt. socii Rōmānī ab iniuriā tuendī sunt.”

hōc dictō Caesar lēgātōs dīmīsit. simul ac discessērunt Caesar sibi nōn morandum esse statuit. putāvit Helvētiōs sine morā superandōs esse. itaque Helvētiōs secūtus est.

flūmen erat Arar quod per finēs Haeduōrum et Sēquanōrum in Rhodanum īnflūxit. id Helvētiīs trānseundum erat. Helvētiī iam trēs partēs cōpiārum id flūmen trādūxerant. quārta pars trānsitūra erat. Caesar eōs Helvētiōs qui impedītī flūmen trānsitūrī erant aggressus magnam partem eōrum occīdit. relinqui sēsē fugae mandāvērunt.

VOCABULARY L

abdūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus	lead away, carry off
aggredior, -gredī, -gressus sum	approach; attack
cōservō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus	keep safe, preserve
cōnsīdō, -ere, -sēdī, -sessūrus	take a seat, encamp
dīmīttō, -ere, mīsī, missus	send forth, dismiss
enim	for
expugnō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus	capture, take by assault
facultās, -tātis, f.	opportunity; resources; ability
īnfluō, -ere, flūxī, flūxus	flow in
iūdicō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus	judge
largior, īrī, ītus sum	bribe
mandō, -āre, āvī, ātus	commit, hand over
moror, -ārī, -ātus sum	delay, wait
praeficiō, -ere, -fēcī, -fectus	put in charge of, set over
prōgredior, -gredī, -gressus sum	go forth, proceed, advance
quā	where
redeō, īre, īī, itūrus	return, go back
sequor, sequī, secūtus sum	follow
simul	at the same time
simul ac/simul atque	as soon as
trādūcō, -ere, -dūxī, -ductus	lead across
tueor, -ērī, tūtus sum	watch over, guard
vāstō, -āre, āvī, ātus	lay waste, devastate