

APPENDIX.

I. FIGURES OF SPEECH.

702. A Figure is a deviation from the ordinary *form*, *construction*, or *signification* of words.

Deviations from the ordinary forms are called *Figures of Etymology*; from the ordinary constructions, *Figures of Syntax*, and from the ordinary significations, *Figures of Rhetoric*.

703. The Figures of Etymology are the following:

1. APHAERESIS takes a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word: *'st* for *est*.
2. SYNOPE takes a letter or syllable from the middle of a word: *virum* for *vīrōrum*, *dice* for *dīxisse*.
3. APOCOPE takes a letter or syllable from the end of a word: *tūn* for *tūne*.
4. PROSTHESES prefixes a letter or syllable to a word: *tētūli* for *tūli*.
5. EPENTHESIS inserts a letter or syllable in a word: *Alcāmēna* for *Alcmēna*, *āltūnum* for *āltūm*.
6. PARAGOGUE adds a letter or syllable to a word: *dīcier* for *dici*.
7. METATHESIS transposes letters or syllables: *pistris* for *pristis*.
8. ANTITHESIS substitutes one letter for another: *volnus* for *vulnus*, *otti* for *illi*. See also Figures of Prosody, 669.

704. The Figures of Syntax are the following:

I. ELLIPSIS is the omission of one or more words of a sentence:

Habītab ad Jōvis (*sc. templum*), He dwelt near the temple of Jupiter.
Liv. Abīt, evāsit (*et*), He has gone, has escaped. Cic.

1. ASYNDETON is an ellipsis of a conjunction. See 587. I. 6; 587. III. 4.
2. ZEUGMA is an ellipsis which employs a single verb with two subjects or objects, though strictly applicable to only one:

Pācem an bellum gērens, whether at peace (*gēns*) or waging war. Sall.
3. APOSOPESIS, also called *Reticentia*, used for rhetorical effect, is an ellipsis which leaves the sentence unfinished:

Quos ego — sed mōtos praestat compōnēre fluctus. Whom I — but it is better to calm the troubled waves. Virg.
4. PROVERBS are often elliptical.

5. ELLIPSIS OF FACTO, DICO, ORO. See 400. 3; 602, II. 3.

II. PLEONASM is the use of superfluous words:

Erant ītinerā duo, quibus ītinerib⁹ exire possent, There were two ways by which ways they might depart. Caes. Eurusque Nōtusque ruunt, Both Eurus and Notus rush forth. Virg.

1. POLYSYNDETON is a pleonasm in the use of conjunctions, as in the last example.
2. HENDIADYS is the use of two nouns with a conjunction, instead of a noun with an adjective or genitive:

Armis virisque, for viris armatis, with armed men. Tac.

3. ANAPHORA is the repetition of a word at the beginning of successive clauses: Me cuncta Itālia, me univera cītās consūlēm déclarāvit, Me all Italy, me the whole state declared consul. Cie.

4. EPIPHORA is the repetition of a word at the end of successive clauses: Laelius nāvus ērat, doctus ērat, Laelius was diligent, was learned. Cic.

5. Monosyllabic prepositions are often repeated before successive nouns, regularly so with *et*—*et*: Et in bellicis et in civiliis officiis, both in military and in civil offices. Cic.

Other prepositions are sometimes repeated.

6. A demonstrative, pronoun or adverb, *id*, *hoc*, *illud*, *sic*, *ita*, is often used somewhat redundantly to represent a subsequent clause. So also *quid*, in *quid censes* with a clause:

Illud te óro ut diligēs sis, I ask you (that thing) to be (that you be) diligent. Cic.

7. Pronoun redundant with *quidem*. See 446. 1.

8. Pleonasm often occurs with *licet*:

Ut liceat permittitur = licet, It is lawful (is permitted that it is, &c.). Cic.

9. A word is often repeated for emphasis.

10. Circumlocutions with *res*, *gēnūs*, *mōdūs*, and *rātio* are common.

III. ENALLAGE is the substitution of one part of speech for another, or of one grammatical form for another:

Pōpūlus lāte rex (for *regnans*), a people of extensive sway (ruling extensively). Virg. Sérus (*sēro*) in coelum rēdeas, May you return late to heaven. Hor. Vina cādis (*vinis cādos*) önērāre, to fill the flasks with wine. Virg.

1. ANTIMERIA is the use of one part of speech for another, as in the first two examples.

2. HYPOALLAGE is the use of one case for another, as in the last example.

3. SYNESIS is a construction according to sense, without regard to grammatical forms. See 438. 6 and 461.

4. ANACOLŪTHON is a want of harmony in the construction of the different parts of a sentence:

Si, ut dicunt, omne Graios esse (*Grati sunt*), if, as they say, all are Greeks. Cic.

IV. HYPERBATON is a transposition of words or clauses:

Praeter arma nihil ērat sūper (*sūperērat*), Nothing remained, except their arms. Nep. Vālet atque vivit (*vivit atque vālet*), He is alive and well. Ter.

1. ANASTROPHE is the transposition of words only, as in the first example.

2. HYSTERON PROTERON is a transposition of clauses, as in the second example.

3. TMESTIS is the separation of a compound word. See 523. 2. 2).

705. Figures of Rhetoric, also called Tropes, comprise several varieties. The following are the most important.

I. METAPHOR.—This is an implied comparison, and as signs to one object the appropriate name, epithet or action of another:

Rei pūblicae vulnus (for *damnum*), the wound of the republic. Cic.
Naufrāgiūm fortūnae, the wreck of fortune. Cic.

II. METONYMY is the use of one name for another naturally suggested by it:

Aequo Marte (for *proelio*) pugnatum est, *They fought in an equal contest.* Liv. Fūrit Vulcānus (*ignis*), *The fire rages.* Virg.

By this figure the cause is often put for the effect and the effect for the cause; the property for the possessor, the place or age for the people, the sign for the thing signified, etc.: *Mars* for *bellum*, *Vulcānus* for *ignis*, *Bacchus* for *vinum*, *nōbilis* for *nōbiles*, *Græcia* for *Græci*, *laurea* for *victoria*, etc.

III. SYNECDOCHE is the use of a part for the whole, or of the whole for a part; of the special for the general, or of the general for the special:

In vestra tecta (*vestras dōmos*) discēdite, *Depart to your homes.* Cic. Statio māle fida cārinis (*nāvibus*), *a station unsafe for ships.* Virg.

IV. IRONY is the use of a word for its opposite:

Lēgātos bōnus (for *mālus*) impērātor vester non admisit, *Your good commander did not admit the ambassadors.* Liv.

1. *Enim, etēnīm, scilicet, videlicet, nīmīrum, crēdo*, and the like, are often ironical. See 503. 3.

V. HYPERBOLE is an exaggeration:

Ventis et fulmīnis ūcior ēlis, *swifter than the winds and the wings of the lightning.* Virg.

VI. LITOTES denies something instead of affirming the opposite:

Non ūpus est = pernīciōsum est, *It is not necessary.* Cic.

* II. LATIN AUTHORS.

706. The history of Roman literature embraces about eight centuries, from 250 B. C. to 550 A. D., and has been divided by Dr. Freund into three principal periods:

I. The ANTE-CLASSICAL PERIOD.—From 250 to 81 B. C. The principal authors of this period are:

Ennius, Plautus, Terence, Lucretius.

II. The CLASSICAL PERIOD.—This embraces the Golden and the Silver age:

1. The *Golden Age*.—From 81 B. C. to 14 A. D. The principal authors are:

Cicerō,	Nepos,	Horace,	Tibullus,
Caesar,	Livy,	Ovid,	Propertius.
Sallust,	Virgil,	Catullus,	

2. The *Silver Age*.—From 14 to 180 A. D. The principal authors are:

Phaedrus,	The Plinies,	Quintilian,	Persius,
Velleius,	Tacitus,	Suetonius,	Lucan,
The Senecas,	Curtius,	Juvenal,	Martial.

III. The Post-Classical Period.—This embraces the Brazen and the Iron Age:

1. The *Brazen Age*.—From 180 to 476 A.D. The principal authors are:

Justin,	Eutropius,	Lactantius,	Claudian,
Victor,	Macrobius,	Ausonius,	Terentian.

2. The *Iron Age*.—From 476 to 550 A.D. The principal authors are:

Boëthius,	Cassiodorus,	Justinian,	Priscian.
-----------	--------------	------------	-----------

III. THE ROMAN CALENDAR.

707. The Julian Calendar of the Romans is the basis of our own, and is identical with it in the number of months in the year and in the number of days in the months.

708. PECULIARITIES.—The Roman calendar has the following peculiarities:

I. The days were not numbered from the beginning of the month, as with us, but from three different points in the month:

1. The Calends, the *first* of each month;
2. The Nones, the *fifth*,—but the *seventh* in March, May, July, and October;
3. The Ides, the *thirteenth*,—but the *fifteenth* in March, May, July, and October.

II. From these three points the days were numbered, not forward, but backward.

Hence after the *Ides* of each month, the days were numbered from the *Calends* of the following month.

III. In numbering backward from each of these points, the day before each was denoted by *pridie Cālendas, Nōnas*, etc.; the second before each by *die tertio* (not *sēcundo*; third, not second) *ante Cālendas*, etc., the third, by *die quarto*, etc., and so on through the month.

1. **NUMERALS.**—This peculiarity in the use of the numerals, designating the *second* day before the *Calends*, etc., as the *third*, and the *third* as the *fourth*, etc., arises from the fact that the *Calends*, etc., were themselves counted as the first. Thus *pridie ante Cālendas* becomes the *second* before the *Calends*, *die tertio ante Cālendas*, the *third*, etc.

2. **NAME OF MONTH.**—In dates the name of the month is added in the form of an adjective in agreement with *Cālendas, Nōnas*, etc., as, *die quarto ante Nōnas Jānuārias*, often shortened to, *quarto ante Nōnas Jan.* or *IV. ante Nōnas Jan.* or without *ante*, as, *IV. Nōnas Jan.*, the second of January.

^{3.} ANTE DIEM.—Instead of *dīe*—*ante*, *ante diem* is common, as, *ante diem quartum Nōnas Jan.* for *dīe quarto ante Nōnas Jan.*

4. AS INDECLINABLE NOUNS.—The expressions *ante diem*—*Cal.*, etc., *pridie Cal.*, etc., are often used as indeclinable nouns with a preposition, as, *ex ante diem V. Idūs Oct.*, from the 11th of Oct. *Liv.* *Ad pridie Nōnas Maias*, till the 6th of May. *Cic.*

709. CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR.

Days of the Month.	March, May, July, Oct.	Jan. Aug. December.	April, June, Sept. Nov.	February.
1	CALENDIS. ¹	CALENDIS.	CALENDIS.	CALENDIS.
2	VI. Nōnas. ¹	IV. Nōnas.	IV. Nōnas.	IV. Nōnas.
3	V.	III.	III.	III.
4	IV.	Pridie Nōnas.	Pridie Nōnas.	Pridie Nōnas.
5	III.	NONIS.	NONIS.	NONIS.
6	Pridie Nōnas.	VIII. Idūs.	VIII. Idūs.	VIII. Idūs.
7	Nōnas.	VII.	VII.	VII.
8	VIII. Idūs.	VI.	VI.	VI.
9	VII.	V.	V.	V.
10	VI.	IV.	IV.	IV.
11	V.	III.	III.	III.
12	IV.	Pridie Idūs.	Pridie Idūs.	Pridie Idūs.
13	III.	IDIBUS.	IDIBUS.	IDIBUS.
14	Pridie Idūs.	XIX. Calend. ²	XVIII. Calend. ²	XVII. Calend. ²
15	IDIBUS.	XVIII.	XVII.	XV.
16	XVII. Calend. ²	XVII.	XVI.	XIV.
17	XVI.	XVI.	XV.	XIII.
18	XV.	XV.	XIV.	XII.
19	XIV.	XIV.	XIII.	XI.
20	XIII.	XIII.	XII.	X.
21	XII.	XII.	XI.	IX.
22	XI.	XI.	X.	VIII.
23	X.	X.	IX.	VII.
24	IX.	IX.	VIII.	VI.
25	VIII.	VIII.	VII.	V. (VI.) ³
26	VII.	VII.	VI.	IV. (V.)
27	VI.	VI.	V.	III. (IV.)
28	V.	V.	IV.	Prid. Cal. (III. Cal.)
29	IV.	IV.	III.	(Prid. Cal.)
30	III.	III.	Pridie Calend.	
31	Pridie Calend.	Pridie Calend.		

710. ENGLISH AND LATIN DATES.—The table (709) will furnish the learner with the English expression for any Latin date, or the Latin expression for any English date; but in translating Latin, it may be convenient also to have the following rule:

I. If the day is numbered from the Nones or Ides, subtract the number diminished by one from the number of the day on which the Nones or Ides fall:

¹ To the Calends, Nones, etc., the name of the month must of course be added. Before Nōnas, Idūs, etc., *ante* is sometimes used and sometimes omitted (708. III. 2).

² The Calends of the following month are of course meant, as the 16th of March for instance is, *XVII. Calendas Aprilis.*

³ The enclosed forms apply to leap-year.

VIII. ante Idūs Jan. = 13 — (8 — 1) = 13 — 7 = 6th of January.

II. If the day is numbered from the Calends of the following month, subtract the number diminished by two from the number of days in the current month:

XVIII. ante Cal. Feb. = 31 — (18 — 2) = 31 — 16 = 15th of January.

In Leap-year the 24th and 25th February are both called the sixth before the Calends of March, *VI. Cal. Mart.* The days before the 24th are numbered precisely as if the month contained as usual only 28 days, but the days after the 25th are numbered regularly for a month of 29 days: *V.*, *IV.*, *III. Cal. Mart.*, and *pridie Cal. Mart.*

711. DIVISIONS OF DAY AND NIGHT.—The Roman day, from sun-rise to sun-set, and the night from sun-set to sun-rise, were each divided at all seasons of the year into twelve hours.

1. NIGHT WATCHES.—The night was also divided into four watches of three Roman hours each.

2. LENGTH OF ROMAN HOUR.—The hour, being uniformly $\frac{1}{12}$ of the day or of the night, of course varied in length, with the length of the day or night at different seasons of the year.

IV. ROMAN MONEY, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

712. COINS.—The principal Roman coins were the *as*, of copper, the *sestertius*, *quinārius*, *dēnārius*, of silver, and the *aureus*, of gold. Their value in the classical period was as follows:

As,	.	.	.	.	1 to 2 cents.
Sestertius,	.	.	.	.	4 "
Quinārius,	.	.	.	.	8 "
Dēnārius,	.	.	.	.	16 "
Aureus = 25 dēnārii,	.	.	.	.	\$4.00.

1. AS—THE UNIT OF MONEY.—The *As* was originally the unit of the Roman currency, and contained a pound of copper, but it was diminished from time to time in weight and value till at last it contained only $\frac{1}{24}$ of a pound.

But whatever its weight, $\frac{1}{12}$ of the *as* is always called an *uncia*, $\frac{1}{24}$ a *sexlans*, $\frac{1}{24}$ a *quadrans*, $\frac{1}{24}$ a *triens*, $\frac{1}{24}$ a *quincunx*, $\frac{1}{24}$ a *semis*, $\frac{1}{24}$ a *septunx*, $\frac{1}{24}$ a *bis*, $\frac{1}{24}$ a *duobis*, $\frac{1}{24}$ a *dextans*, $\frac{1}{24}$ a *dena*.

2. SESTERTIUS, QUINĀRIUS, AND DENARIUS.—The *sestertius* contained originally $2\frac{1}{2}$ asses, the *quinārius* 5, and the *dēnārius* 10; but as the *as* depreciated in value, the number of *asses* in these coins was increased.

3. AS—THE GENERAL UNIT OF COMPUTATION.—The *as* is also used as the unit in other things as well as in money. Thus

In Weight.—The *as* is then a pound, and the *uncia* an ounce.

In Measure.—the *as* is then a foot or a jugerūm (718), and the *uncia* is $\frac{1}{12}$ of a foot or of a jugerūm.

3) In Interest.—The *as* is then the unit of interest, which was one per cent. a month, i. e., twelve per year, the *uncia* is $\frac{1}{12}$ per month, i. e., 1 per year, and the *sēmis* is $\frac{1}{6}$ per month, i. e., 6 per year, etc.

4) In Inheritance.—The *as* is then the whole estate, and the *uncia* $\frac{1}{12}$ of it: *hēres ex asse*, heir of the whole estate; *hēres ex dodrante*, heir of $\frac{1}{12}$.

713. COMPUTATION OF MONEY.—In all sums of money the common unit of computation was the *sestertius*, also called *nummus*; but four special points deserve notice:

I. In all sums of money, the units, tens, and hundreds are denoted by *sestertii* with the proper cardinals:

Quinque *sestertii*, 5 *sesterces*, viginti *sestertii*, 20 *sesterces*, ducenti *sestertii*, 200 *sesterces*.

II. One thousand *sesterces* are denoted by *mille sestertii*, or *mille sestertium*.

III. In sums less than 1,000,000 *sesterces*, the thousands are denoted either (1) by *millia sestertiū* (gen. plur.), or (2) by *sestertia*:

Duo *millia sestertium*, or duo *sestertia*, 2,000 *sesterces*; quinque *millia sestertium*, or quinque *sestertia*, 5,000 *sesterces*

With *sestertia* the distributives were generally used, as, *bina sestertia*, for *duo sestertia*.

IV. In sums containing one or more millions of *sesterces*, *sestertium* with the value of 100,000 *sesterces* is used with the proper numeral adverb, *dēcies*, *vīcies*, etc. Thus

Dēcies sestertium, 1,000,000 ($10 \times 100,000$) *sesterces*; *Vīcies sestertium*, 2,000,000 ($20 \times 100,000$) *sesterces*.

1. **SESTERTIUM.**—In the examples under IV., *sestertium* is treated and declined as a neuter noun in the singular, though originally it was probably the genitive plur. of *sestertius*, and the full expression for 1,000,000 *sesterces* was *Dēcies centēna millia sestertiū*. *Centēna millia* was afterward generally omitted, and finally *sestertium* lost its force as a genitive plural, and became a neuter noun in the singular, capable of declension.

2. **SESTERTIUM OMITTED.**—Sometimes *sestertium* is omitted, leaving only the numeral adverb: as, *dēcies*, 1,000,000 *sesterces*.

3. **SIGN HS.**—The sign HS, often used for *sestertii*, and sometimes for *sestertia*, or *sestertiū*:

Decem HS = 10 *sesterces* (HS = *sestertiū*). Dēcis HS = 10,000 *sesterces* (HS = *sestertia*). Dēcies HS = 1,000,000 *sesterces* (HS = *sestertiū*).

714. WEIGHT.—The basis of Roman weights is the *Libra*, also called *As* or *Pondo*, equal probably to about $11\frac{1}{2}$ ounces avoirdupois.

1. **OUNCES.**—The *Libra*, like the *as* in money, is divided into 12 parts called by the names given under 712. 1.

2. **FRACTIONS OF OUNCES.**—Parts of ounces also have special names: $\frac{1}{2}$ = *sēmis-uncia*, $\frac{1}{3}$ = *duella*, $\frac{1}{4}$ = *sicilicus*, $\frac{1}{6}$ = *sextula*, $\frac{1}{12}$ = *drachma*, $\frac{1}{24}$ = *scrūpulum*, $\frac{1}{48}$ = *ob-ōlus*.

715. DRY MEASURE.—The *Modius* is the basis, equal to about a peck.

1. **SEXTARIUS.**—This is $\frac{1}{16}$ of a modius.

2. **PARTS OF THE SEXTARIUS.**—These have special names: $\frac{1}{2}$ = *hēmina*, $\frac{1}{3}$ = *ācētabūlum*, $\frac{1}{4}$ = *cyāthus*.

716. LIQUID MEASURE.—The *Amphōra* is the most convenient unit of the Roman liquid measure, and contained a Roman cubic foot, equivalent probably to about seven gallons, wine measure.

1. **CULEUS.**—Twenty *amphōrae* make one *Culeus*.

2. **PARTS OF AMPHORA.**—These have special names: $\frac{1}{2}$ = *urna*, $\frac{1}{3}$ = *congius*, $\frac{1}{4}$ = *sextarius*, $\frac{1}{8}$ = *hēmina*, $\frac{1}{12}$ = *quartārius*, $\frac{1}{24}$ = *ācētabūlum*, $\frac{1}{48}$ = *cyāthus*.

717. LONG MEASURE.—The basis of this measure is the Roman foot, equivalent to about 11.6 inches.

1. **COMBINATIONS OF FEET.**—*Palmipes* = $1\frac{1}{4}$ Roman feet; *cūbitus* = $1\frac{1}{2}$; *passus* = 5; *stādium* = 625.

2. **PARTS OF FOOT.**—*Palmus* = $\frac{1}{4}$ foot; *uncia* = $\frac{1}{12}$; *dīgitus* = $\frac{1}{16}$.

718. SQUARE MEASURE.—The basis of this measure is the *Jugērum*, containing 28,800 Roman square feet, equivalent to about six tenths of an acre.

The parts of the *Jugērum* have the same name as those of the *As*: *uncia* = $\frac{1}{16}$, *sextans* = $\frac{1}{12}$, etc. See 712. 1.

V. ABBREVIATIONS.

719. Names.

A. = Aulus.	L. = Lūcius.	Q. (Qu.) = Quintus.
Ap. = Appius.	M. = Marcus.	S. (Sex.) = Sextus.
C. (G.) = Caius (Gaius).	M. = Mānius.	Ser. = Servius.
Cn. (Gn.) = Cnaeus (Gnaeus).	Māmercus.	Sp. = Spūrius.
D. = Dēcimus.	N. = Nūmērius.	T. = Titus.
	P. = Publius.	Ti. (Tib.) = Tibērius.

720. Other Abbreviations.

A. D. = ante diem.	F. C. = fāciendum cū-rāvit.	Proc. = prōconsul.
Aed. = aedilis.	Id. = Idus.	Q. B. F. F. Q. S. = quod bōnum, felix, faustumque sit.
A. U. C. = anno urbis conditae.	Imp. = impērātor.	Quir. = Quirites.
Cal. (Kal.) = Cälendae.	Leg. = lāgātus.	Resp. = res publica.
Cos. = consul.	Non. = Nōnæ.	S. = sēnātus.
Coss. = consules.	O. M. = optimus max-imus.	S. C. = sēnātus con-sultum.
D. = dīvus.	P. C. = patres conscrip-ti.	S. D. P. = sālūtem di-cit plūrimam.
D. D. = dōno dēdit.	Pont. Max. = pontifex maximus.	S. P. Q. R. = sēnātus pōpūlūsque Rōmā-nus.
Des. = désignātus.	P. R. = pōpūlus Rō-mānus.	Tr. Pl. = tribūnus plē-bis.
D. M. = diis manibus.	pēcūnia pōsuit.	
D. S. = de suo.	P. = praetor.	
D. S. P. P. = de sua mānus.	Praef. = praefectus.	
Eq. Rom. = Eques Rō-mānus.	F. = fīlius.	

INDEX OF VERBS.

721. This Index contains an alphabetical list, not only of all the simple verbs in common use which involve any important irregularities, but also of such compounds as seem to require special mention.

But in regard to compounds of prepositions, two important facts must be borne in mind :

1. That the elements,—preposition and verb—often appear in the compound in a changed form. See 338. 1 and 341. 3.

2. That the stem-vowel is often changed in the Perfect and Supine. See 260.

A.

- Abdo, ēre, dīdi, dītum, 280.
- Ab-īgo. See āgo, 279.
- Ab-jicio. See jācio, 279.
- Ab-luo. See luo, 274.
- Ab-nuo. See annuo, 274.
- Abōleo, ēre, ēvi, ītum, 266. 1.
- Abōlesco, ēre, olēvi, ölitum, 276. II.
- Ab-ripiō. See rāpiō, 276.
- Abs-con-do. See abdo, 280.
- Ac-endo, ēre, i, censum, 273. III.
- Ac-cido. See cādo, 280.
- Ac-cino. See cāno, 280.
- Ac-cipio. See cāpio, 279.
- Ac-cōlo. See cōlo, 276.
- Ac-cumbo, ēre, cūbui, cūbitum, 276. II.
- Ac-eo, ēre, ui, —, 267.
- Ac-esco, ēre, ácui, —, 281.
- Ac-quiro. See quāero, 276. III.
- Ac-uō. See uō, 273. II.
- Ad-do. See abdo, 280.
- Ad-imō. See īmo, 279.
- Ad-ípisco, i, adeptus sum, 282.
- Ad-ōlesco. See abōlesco, 276. II.
- Ad-ōrior. See ōrior, 286.
- Ad-spicio. See aspicio, 273. I. 2.
- Ad-sto. See sto, 264.
- Aegresco, ēre, —, 281.
- Aff-fero. See fero, 292.
- Age, def., 297.
- Ag-nosco. See nosco, 277.
- Ag-grēdior. See grādior, 282.
- Ago, ēre, ēgi, actum, 279.
- Aio, def., 297.
- Albeo, ēre, —, 268.
- Algeo, ēre, alsi, —, 269.

- Allīcio, ēre, lexi, lectum, 249, 273. II. 1.
- Al-luo. See luo, 274.
- Alo, ēre, álui, álitum, altum, 276. II.
- Amb-īgo. See āgo, 279.
- Ambio, 295. 3.
- Amīcio, ēre (ui), tum, 284.
- Amo, parad., 205.
- Amplexor, i, amplexus sum, 282.
- Ango, ēre, anxi, —, 274.
- Annuo, ēre, i, —, 274.
- Apāge, def., 297.
- Apērio, ēre, ui, tum, 284.
- Apiscor, i, aptus sum, 282.
- Ap-pāeo. See pāeo, 266.
- Ap-pēto. See pēto, 276. III.
- Aplico. See plico, 262.
- Ap-pōno. See pōno, 276.
- Arcessō, ēre, ívi, itum, 276. III.
- Ardeo, ēre, arsi, arsum, 269.
- Aresco, ēre, árui, —, 281.
- Arguo, ēre, ui, útum, 273. II.
- Ar-ripiō. See rāpiō, 276.
- A-scendo. See scando, 273. III.
- A-spergo. See spargo, 273.
- A-spicio, ēre, spexi, spectum, 273.
- As-sentior, iri, sensus sum, 286.
- As-sideo. See sđeo, 270.
- At-texo. See texo, 276.
- At-tīneo. See tēneo, 266.
- At-tingo. See tango, 280.
- At-tollo. See tollo, 280.
- Audeo, ēre, ausus sum, 272.
- Audio, parad., 211.
- Au-fero. See fero, 292.
- Augeo, ēre, auxi, auctum, 269.
- Ave, def., 297.
- Aveo, ēre, —, 268.

B.

- Balbūtio, īre, —, 283.
- Bātuo, ēre, i, —, 274.
- Bibo, ēre, i, —, 274.
- Blandior, īri, itus sum, 226.

C.

- Cādo, ēre, cēcidi, cāsum, 280.
- Caecutio, īre, —, 283.
- Caedo, ēre, cēcidi, caesum, 280.
- Cālesco, ēre, cālui, —, 281.
- Calleo, ēre, ui, —, 267.
- Calveo, ēre, —, 268.
- Candeo, ēre, ui, —, 267.
- Caneo, ēre, —, 268.
- Cāno, ēre, cēcini, cantum, 280.
- Cāpesso, ēre, ívi, itum, 276. III.
- Cāpio, ēre, cēpi, captum, 214, 279.
- Carpo, ēre, si, tum, 273.
- Cāveo, ēre, cāvi, cautum, 270.
- Cedo, ēre, cessi, cessum, 273. III.
- Cēdo, def., 297.
- Cello, obs. See excello, 276. II.
- Censeo, ēre, ui, censum, 266. III.
- Cerno, ēre, crēvi, crētum, 276. II.
- Cieo, ēre, civi, citum, 269. 1.
- Cingo, ēre, cinxii, cinctum, 273.
- Circum-sisto. See sisto, 280.
- Clango, ēre, —, 275.
- Claudo, ēre, clausi, clausum, 273. III.
- Claudo, ēre (to be lame), —, 275.
- Co-ālesco, ēre, álui, álitum, 281.
- Co-arguo. See arguo, 273.
- Coeno, 262. 2.
- Coepi, def., 297.
- Cognosco. See nosco, 277.
- Cōgo, ēre, coēgi, coactum. See āgo, 279.
- Col-lido. See laedo, 273. III.
- Col-ligo. See lēgo, 279.
- Col-luceo. See lūceo, 269.
- Cōlo, ēre, ui, cultum, 276. II.
- Com-ēdo. See ēdo, 291.
- Commīscor, i, commentus sum, 282.
- Com-mōveo. See mōveo, 270.
- Cōmo, ēre, compsi, comptum, 273.
- Com-parco (perco). See parco, 280.
- Compērio, ēre, pēri, pertum, 284.
- Compescō, ēre, pescui, —, 276. II.
- Com-pingo. See pango, 280.
- Com-plexor, i, plexus sum, 282.
- Com-pleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, 266.
- Com-prīmo. See prēmo, 273. III.
- Com-pungo, ēre, punxi, punctum. See pungo, 280.
- Con-cido. See cādo, 280.
- Con-cido. See caedo, 280.
- Con-cino. See cāno, 280.
- Con-clādo. See clādo, 273. III.
- Con-cūpisco, ēre, cūpīvi, cūpitum, 281.
- Con-cūtio. See quātio, 273. III.
- Con-do. See abdo, 280.
- Con-fereio. See farcio, 284.
- Con-ficio. See fācio, 279.
- Confit, def., 297.
- Con-fiteor. See fāteor, 272.
- Con-fringo. See frango, 279.
- Congruo, ēre, i, —, 274.
- Conniveo, ēre, nivi, nixi, —, 269.
- Con-sēro. See sēro, 276. II.
- Con-sisto. See sisto, 280.
- Con-spicio, ēre, spexi, spectum, 249.
- Con-stituo. See stātuo, 273. II.
- Con-sto. See sto, 264.
- Con-sūlo, ēre, ui, tum, 276. II.
- Con-temno. See temno, 275.
- Con-texo. See texo, 276.
- Con-tingo. See tango, 280.
- Con-vālesco, ēre, vālui, vālitum, 281.
- Cōquo, ēre, coxi, coctum, 273. II.
- Cor-ripiō. See rāpiō, 276.
- Cor-ruo. See ruo, 273.
- Crēbresco, ēre, crēbrui, —, 281.
- Crēdo, ēre, credidi, creditum, 280.
- Crēpo, ēre, ui, itum, 262.
- Cresco, ēre, crēvi, crētum, 276. II.
- Cūbo, ēre, ui, itum, 262.
- Cūdo, ēre, cūdi, cūsum, 273. III.
- Cumbo. See accumbō, 276.
- Cūpīo, ēre, ívi, itum, 249, 276.
- Curro, ēre, cūcurri, cursum, 280.
- D.
- Dē-cerpto, ēre, si, tum, 273. I. 1.
- Dēcet, impers., 299.
- Dē-do. See abdo, 280.
- Dē-fendo, ēre, i, fensum, 273. III.
- Dē-fētiscor. See fātiscor, 282.
- Defit, def., 297.
- Dāgo, ēre, degi. See āgo, 279.
- Dēleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, 266.

Dē-ligo. See *lēgo*, 279.
 Dē-mico. See *mīco*, 262.
 Dē-mō, ēre, dempsi, demptum, 273.
 Dē-pango. See *pango*, 280.
 Dē-primo. See *prēmo*, 273. III.
 Depso, ēre, ui, itum, tum, 276. II.
 De-scendo. See *scando*, 273. III.
 Dē-silio. See *siliō*, 284.
 Dē-sípio. See *sápio*, 276. III.
 Dē-tendo. See *tendo*, 280.
 Dē-tíneo. See *tēneo*, 266.
 Dē-vortor. See *vertō*, 273. III.
 Dico, ēre, dixi, dictum, 273, 287.
 Dif-féro. See *fēro*, 292.
 Dig-nosco. See *nosco*, 277.
 Di-ligo. See *lēgo*, 279.
 Dīmico. See *mīco*, 262.
 Di-rīgo, ēre, rexi, rectum, 273. I. 1.
 Disco, ēre, dīdici, —, 280.
 Dis-crēpo. See *crēpo*, 262.
 Dis-cumbo. See *accumbo*, 276.
 Dis-pertior. See *partior*, 286.
 Dis-plēcio. See *plācio*, 266.
 Dis-sídeo. See *sídeo*, 270.
 Di-stinguo. See *stinguo*, 275.
 Di-sto. See *sto*, 284.
 Dítesco, ēre, —, 281.
 Dīvido, ēre, visi, vīsum, 273. III.
 Do, dāre, dēdi, dātum, 264.
 Dōceo, ēre, ui, tum, 266. III.
 Dōmo, ēre, ui, itum, 262.
 Dūco, ēre, duxi, ctum, 273, 287.
 Dulcesco, ēre, —, 281.
 Dūresco, ēre, dūrui, —, 281.

E.

Edo, ēre, ēdi, ēsum, 279, 291.
 E-do, ēre, ēdidi, ēditum, 280.
 Egeo, ēre, ui, —, 267.
 Elicio, ēre, ui, itum, 276. II.
 E-ligo. See *lēgo*, 279.
 Emīco. See *mīco*, 262.
 Emīneo, ēre, ui, —, 267.
 Emō, ēre, ēmi, emptum, 279.
 Enēco, ēre, ui, tum, 262.
 Eo, ēre, iwi, itum, 295.
 Esūrio, ēre, —, itum, 283.
 E-vādo, ēre, vāsi, vāsum, 273, III.
 Evāesco, ēre, evānui, —, 281.
 Ex-ardesco, ēre, arsi, arsum, 281.
 Excello, ēre, ui (rare), —, 276. II.
 Ex-clūdo. See *clāudo*, 273. III.

Ex-curro. See *curro*, 280.
 Ex-ōlesco. See *abōlesco*, 273. II.
 Expēdit, *impers.*, 301.
 Expergiscor, i, experrectus sum, 282.
 Ex-pērior, iri, pertus sum, 286.
 Ex-pleo. See *compleo*, 266.
 Ex-plico. See *plico*, 262.
 Ex-plōdo. See *plāudo*, 273. III.
 Ex-stinguo, ēre, stinxī, stinctum, 275.
 Ex-sto. See *sto*, 264.
 Ex-tendo. See *tendo*, 280.
 Ex-tollo. See *tollo*, 280.

F.

Fācesso, ēre, iwi, i, itum, 276. III.
 Fācio, ēre, fēci, factum, 249, 279, 237.
 Fallo, ēre, fēfelli, falsum, 280.
 Farcio, ēre, farsi, fartum, faretum, 284. II.
 Fāri, *def.*, 297.
 Fāteor, ēri, fassus sum, 272.
 Fātisco, ēre, —, 281. 3.
 Fātiscor, i, —, 282.
 Fāveo, ēre, fāvi, fautum, 270.
 Fendo, *obs.* See *dēfendo*, 273.
 Fērio, ēre, —, 283.
 Fēro, ferre, tūli, lātum, 292.
 Fērōcio, ēre, —, 283.
 Ferveo, ēre, fervi, ferbuī, —, 269.
 Fido, ēre, fīsus sum, 282.
 Figo, ēre, fixi, fixum, 273. III.
 Findo, ēre, fidi, fissum, 273. III.
 Fingo, ēre, finxi, fietum, 273.
 Fīo, fīri, factus sum, 294.
 Flāveo, ēre, —, 268.
 Flecto, ēre, xi, xum, 273. III.
 Fleo, ēre, ēvi, ētum, 266.
 Flōreo, ēre, ui, —, 267.
 Flōresco, ēre, flōrui, —, 281.
 Fluo, ēre, fluxi, fluxum, 273. III.
 Fōdio, ēre, fōdi, fossum, 249, 279.
 Foeteo, ēre, —, 268.
 Fōrem, *def.*, 297. III. 2.
 Fōveo, ēre, fōvi, fotum, 270.
 Frango, ēre, frēgi, fractum, 279.
 Frēmo, ēre, ui, itum, 276. II.
 Frendo, ēre, —, fressum, frēsum, 273. III.
 Frīco, ēre, ui, ātum, tum, 262.
 Frīgeo, ēre, frixi (rare), —, 269.
 Frondeo, ēre, ui, —, 267.

Fruor, i, fructus, frūtus sum, 282.
 Fūgio, ēre, fugi, fugitum, 249, 279.
 Fulcio, ire, fulsi, fultum, 284.
 Fulgeo, ēre, fulsi, —, 269.
 Fulminat, *impers.*, 300.
 Fundo, ēre, fūdi, fūsum, 279.
 Fungor, i, functus sum, 282.
 Fūro, ēre, ui, —, 276. II.

G.

Gannio, īre, —, 283.
 Gaudeo, ēre, gāvisus sum, 272.
 Gēmo, ēre, ui, itum, 276. II.
 Gēro, ēre, gessi, gestum, 273.
 Gigno, ēre, gēnu, gēnūtum, 276. II.
 Gliso, ēre, —, 275.
 Grādior, i, gressus sum, 249, 282.
 Grandesco, ēre, —, 281.
 Grandinat, *impers.*, 300.
 Grāvesco, ēre, —, 281.

H.

Haereo, ēre, haesi, haesum, 269.
 Haurio, īre, haus, haustum, haustūrus, hausūrus, 284.
 Hēbeo, ēre, —, 268.
 Hisco, ēre, —, 275.
 Horreo, ēre, ui, —, 267.
 Hortor, 222.
 Hūmeo, ēre, —, 268.

I.

Ieo, ēre, ići, icatum, 273. II.
 Illicio, ēre, lexi, lectum, 249, 273. I. 1.
 Il-lido. See *laedo*, 273. III.
 Imbuo, ēre, ui, itum, 273. II.
 Immīneo, ēre, —, 268.
 Im-parco. See *parco*, 280.
 Im-pertior. See *partior*, 286.
 Im-pingo. See *pango*, 280.
 In-cendo. See *accendo*, 273.
 Incesso, ēre, iwi, i, —, 276. III.
 In-cido. See *cido*, 280.
 In-cido. See *caedo*, 280.
 In-crēpo. See *crēpo*, 262.
 In-cresco. See *cresco*, 276. II.
 In-cumbo. See *accumbo*, 276.

J.

Jācio, ēre, jēci, jactum, 249, 279.
 Jūbeo, ēre, jussi, jussum, 269.
 Jūro, 262. 2.
 Jūvēnesco, ēre, —, 281.
 Jūvo, āre, jūvi, jātum, 263.

L.

Labor, i, lapsus sum, 282.
 Lācesso, ēre, iwi, itum, 276. III.
 Lācio, *obs.* See *allīcio*, 273. I. 2.
 Lacteo, ēre, —, 268.
 Laedo, ēre, laesi, laesum, 273. III.
 Lambo, ēre, i, —, 274.
 Langueo, ēre, i, —, 269.
 Lāpidat, *impers.*, 300.
 Lārgior, iñ, itus sum, 286.
 Lātēo, ēre, ui, —, 267.
 Lāvo, ēre, lāvi, lautum, lōtum, lavātum, 263.
 Lēgo, ēre, lēgi, lectum, 279.
 Lībet, *impers.*, 299.
 Līceor, ēri, itus sum, 272.
 Līcet, *impers.*, 299.
 Līno, ēre, līvi, lēvi, lītum, 276. II.
 Linquo, ēre, līqui, —, 279.
 Līqueo, ēre, līqui (licui), 269.
 Līquet, *impers.*, 299.
 Liquor, i, —, 282.

Līveo, ēre, —, 268.
Lōquor, i, lōcūtus sum, 282.
Lūceo, ēre, luxi, —, 269.
Lūcescit, *impers.*, 300.
Lūdo, ēre, lūsi, lūsum, 273. III.
Lūgeo, ēre, luxi, —, 269.
Luo, ēre, lui, —, 274.

M.

Macresco, ēre, macrui, —, 281.
Mādeo, ēre, ui, —, 267.
Mādesco, ēre, mādui, —, 281.
Maereo, ēre, —, 268.
Mālo, malle, mālui, —, 293.
Mando, ēre, i, mansum, 273. III.
Māneo, ēre, mansi, mansum, 269.
Mātūresco, ēre, mātūrui, —, 281.
Mēdeor, ēri, —, 272.
Mēmīni, *def.*, 297.
Mēntior, iri, itus sum, 286.
Mēreor, ēri, itus sum, 272.
Mērgo, ēre, mersi, mersum, 273. III.
Mētior, iri, mensus sum, 286.
Mēto, ēre, messui, messum, 276. II.
Mētuo, ēre, ui, —, 274.
Mico, āre, ui, —, 262.
Miniscor, *obs.* See *commīniscor*, 282.
Mīnuo, ēre, ui, ūtum, 273. II.
Miscoe, ēre, miscui, mistum, mixtum, 266. III.
Misēreor, ēri, itus or tus sum, 272.
Misēret, *impers.*, 299.
Mitesco, ēre, —, 281.
Mitto, ēre, misi, missum, 273. III.
Molior, iri, itus sum, 286.
Mollesco, ēre, —, 281.
Mōlo, ēre, ui, ūtum, 276. II.
Mōneo, ēre, ui, ūtum, *parad.*, 207.
Mordeo, ēre, mōmōrdi, morsum, 271.
Mōrīor, i (iri), mortua sum, 249, 282.
Mōveo, ēre, mōvī, mōtum, 270.
Mulceo, ēre, mulsi, mulsum, 269.
Mulgeo, ēre, mulsi, mulsum, 269.

N.

Nanciscor, i, nactus sum, 282.
Nascor, i, nātus sum, 282.
Necto, ēre, nexi, nexui, nexum, 273. III.

Neg-līgo, ēre, lexi, lectum. See *lēgo*, 279.
Neo, ēre, nēvi, nētum, 266.
Nēqueo, ire, ivi, ūtum, 296.
Nigresco, ēre, nigrui, —, 281.
Ningo, ēre, ninxi, —, 274.
Niteo, ēre, ui, —, 267.

Nitor, i, nīsus, nīxus sum, 282.
Nōlo, nolle, nōlui, —, 293.
Noseo, ēre, nōvi, nōtum, 277.
Nūbo, ēre, nūpsi, nūptum, 273.
Nuo, *obs.* See *annuo*, 274.
Nuptūrio, ire, ivi, —, 283. 2.

O.

Ob-do. See *abdo* 280.
Ob-dormisco, ēre, dormīvi, dormītum, 281.
Obliviscor, i, oblitus sum, 282.
Ob-mūtesco, ēre, mūtui, —, 281.
Ob-sideo. See *sēdeo*, 270.
Ob-sōlesco. See *abōlesco*, 276.
Ob-sto. See *sto*, 264.
Ob-surdesco, ēre, surdui, —, 281.
Ob-tīneo. See *tēneo*, 266.
Oc-cido. See *cādo*, 280.
Oc-cido. See *cādo*, 280.
Oc-cino. See *cāno*, 280.
Oc-cipio. See *cāpīo*, 279.
Occūlo, ēre, ui, tum, 276. II.
Odi, *def.*, 297.

Of-fendo. See *defendo*, 273. III.
Oleo, ēre, ui, —, 267.
Olesco, *obsolete*. See *abōlesco*, 276. II.
Opérīo, ēre, ui, tum, 284.
Oportet, *impers.*, 299.
Op-pērior, iri, pertus, peritus sum, 286.
Ordior, iri, orsus sum, 286.
Orīor, iri, ortus sum, 286.
Os-tendo. See *tendo*, 280.
Ovat, *def.*, 297.

P.

Pāciscor, i, pactus sum, 282.
Palleo, ēre, ui, —, 267.
Pando, ēre, i, pansum, passum, 273. III.
Pango, ēre, pēpīgi, pactum, 280.
Pango, ēre, panxi, pēgi, panctum, pactum, 280.

Parco, ēre, pēpercī (parsi), parsūm, parsūm, 280.
Pārio, ēre, pēpēri, partum, 249, 280.
Partior, iri, itus sum, 286.
Partūrio, ire, ivi, —, 283. 2.
Pasco, ēre, pāvi, pastum, 276.
Pāteo, ēre, ui, —, 267.
Pātior, i, passus sum, 225, 249, 282.
Pāveo, ēre, pāvi, —, 270.
Pecto, ēre, xi, xum, 273. III.
Pel-līcio, ēre, lexi, lectum, 249, 273. I. 2.

Pello, ēre, pēpūli, pulsum, 280.
Pendeo, ēre, pēpendi, pensum, 271.
Pendo, ēre, pēpendi, pensum, 280.
Per-cello. See *excello*, 276. II.
Per-censeo. See *censeo*, 266.

Per-do, ēre, didi, dītum. See *abdo*, 280.

Pergo (*for per-rīgo*), ēre, per-rexi, per-rectum. See *rīgo*, 273.

Per-pētior. See *pātior*, 282.

Per-sto. See *sto*, 264.

Per-tīneo. See *tēneo*, 266.

Pessum-do. See *do*, 264.

Pēto, ēre, ivi, ūtum, 276. III.

Pīget, *impers.*, 299.

Pīngō, ēre, pinxi, pictum, 273.

Pīnguesco, ēre, —, 281.

Pīnsō (pīso), ēre, i, ui, pīnsūtum, pīstum, pīnsūm, 273. III.

Plaudo, ēre, si, sum, 273. III.

Plecto, ēre, xi, xum, 273. III.

Plector, *not used as Dep.* See *am-plector*, 282.

Pleo, *obsolete*. See *compleo*, 266.

Plico, āre, āvi, ui, ātum, ūtum, 262.

Pluo, ēre, i or vi, —, 274.

Poenītet, *impers.*, 299.

Polleo, ēre, —, 268.

Pollīceor, ēri, itus sum, 272.

Pōno, ēre, pōsui, pōsūtum, 276. II.

Pōsco, ēre, pōpōsci, —, 280.

Pos-sideo. See *sēdeo*, 270.

Possūm, posse, pōtui, —, 289.

Pōtīor, iri, itus sum, 286.

Pōtō, āre, āvi, ātum, um, 262. 1. 2.

Prae-cīno. See *cāno*, 280.

Prae-curro. See *curro*, 280.

Prae-sīdeo. See *sēdeo*, 270.

Prae-sto. See *sto*, 264.

Prae-vertor. See *vertō*, 273. III.

Prandeo, ēre, i, pransum, 269.

Prehendo, ēre, i, hensus, 273. III.

Premo, ēre, pressi, pressum, 273. III.

Prōdīgo. See *āgo*, 279.

Prō-do. See *abdo*, 280.

Prōfīcīscor, i, prōfectus sum, 282.

Prō-fīteor. See *fāteor*, 272.

Prōmo, ēre, prompsi, promptum, 273.

Prō-sum, prōdēsse, prōfui, —, 290.

Prō-tendo. See *tendo*, 280.

Psallo, ēre, i, —, 274.

Pūdet, *impers.*, 299.

Pūerasco, ēre, —, 281.

Pungo, ēre, pūpūgi, punctum, 280.

Q.

Quaero, ēre, quāsīvi, quāsītum, 276. III.

Quaeso, *def.*, 297.

Quātīo, ēre, quāssi, quāssum, 249, 273. III.

Quēo, ēre, ivi, ūtum, 296.

Quērōr, i, questus sum, 282.

Quīesco, ēre, quiēvi, quiētum, 276. II.

R.

Rādo, ēre, rāsī, rāsum, 273. III.

Rāpio, ēre, rāpūi, raptum, 249, 276.

Raucio, ire, rausi, rausum, 284.

Rē-censeo. See *censeo*, 266.

Re-crūdesco, ēre, crūdui, 281.

Rē-arguo. See *arguo*, 273.

Red do. See *abdo*, 280.

Rē-fello. See *fallo*, 280.

Rē-fēro. See *fēro*, 292.

Refert; *impers.*, 301.

Rē-gō, ēre, rexī, rectūm, *parad.*, 209, 273.

Rē-līnquo. See *linguo*, 279.

Rē-mīniscor, i, —, 282.

Rē-nīdeo. ēre, —, 268.

Reor, rēri, rātūs sum, 272.

Rē-pango. See *pango*, 280.

Rē-parco. See *parco*, 280.

Rē-pērio, ēre, pēri, pertum, 284.

Rē-sīdeo. See *sēdeo*, 270.

Rē-sīpīo. See *sāpīo*, 276. III.

Rē-sōno. See *sōno*, 262.

Re-spērgo. See *spargo*, 273. III.

Rē-tendo. See *tendo*, 280.

Rē-tīneo. See *tīneo*, 266.
Rē-vīrtor. See *vīrto*, 273. III.
Rē-vīvīsco, ēre, vixi, victum, 281.
Rīdeo, ēre, rīsi, rīsum, 269.
Rīgeo, ēre, ui, —, 267.
Ringor, i, —, 282.
Rōdo, ēre, rōsi, rōsum, 273. III.
Rōrat, *impers.*, 300.
Rūbeo, ēre, ui, —, 267.
Rūdo, ēre, iī, itum, 276. III.
Rumpo, ēre, rūpi, ruptum, 279.
Ruo, ēre, rui, rūtum, ruitūrus, 273. II.

S.

Sāgio, īre, —, 283.
Sālio, īre, ui (ii), tum, 284.
Salve, *def.*, 297.
Sancio, īre, sanxi, sancitum, sanctum, 284.
Sāpio, īre, iī, ui, —, 249, 276.
Sarcio, īre, sarsi, sartum, 284.
Sāt-āgo. See *āgo*, 279.
Scābo, īre, scābi, —, 279.
Scalpo, īre, psi, ptum, 273.
Scando, īre, di, sum, 273. III.
Scāteo, īre, —, 268.
Scindo, īre, scīdi, scissum, 273. III.
Sciseo, īre, scīvi, scitum, 281.
Sēco, īre, ui, tum, 262.
Sēdeo, īre, sēdi, sessum, 270.
Sē-ligo. See *lēgo*, 279.
Sentio, īre, sensi, sensum, 284.
Sēpēlio, īre, iī, sepultum, 283.
Sēpio, īre, psi, ptum, 284.
Sēquor, i, sēcūtus sum, 224.
Sēro, īre, sēvi, sātum, 276. II.
Sēro, īre, serui, sertum, 276. II.
Sido, īre, i, —, 274.
Sileo, īre, ui, —, 267.
Singultio, īre, —, 283.
Sino, īre, sīvi, situm, 276. III.
Sisto, īre, stīti, stātum, 280.
Sītio, īre, iī, —, 283.
Sōleo, īre, solītus sum, 272.
Solvo, īre, solvi, sōlūtum, 273. II.
Sōno, īre, ui, itum, 262.
Sorbeo, īre, ui, —, 267.
Sordeo, īre, ui, —, 267.
Sortior, iri, itus sum, 286.
Spargo, īre, sparsi, sparsum, 273. III.

Spēcio, *obs.* See *asp̄cio*.
Sperno, īre, sprēvi, sprētum, 276. II.
Splendeo, īre, ui, —, 267.
Spondeo, īre, spōpondi, sponsum, 271.
Squāleo, īre, —, 268.
Stātuo, īre, ui, ūtum, 273. II.
Sterno, īre, strāvi, strātum, 276.
Sternuo, īre, i, —, 274.
Sterto, īre, ui, —, 276. II.
Stinguo, īre, —, 275.
Sto, īre, stēti, stātum, 264.
Strēpo, īre, ui, ūtum, 276. II.
Strīdeo, īre, strīdi, —, 269.
Strīdo, īre, i, —, 274.
Strūdo, īre, strūxi, structum, 273. II.
Stūdeo, īre, ui, —, 267.
Stūpeo, īre, ui, —, 267.
Suādeo, īre, si, sum, 269.
Sub-do, īre, dīdi, ditum, 280.
Süb-īgo. See *āgo*, 279.
Sub-silō. See *sālio*, 284.
Suc-cēdo. See *cēdo*, 273.
Suc-cendo. See *accendo*, 273.
Suc-censeo. See *censeo*, 266.
Suc-cido. See *cādo*, 280.
Suc-cido. See *caedo*, 280.
Suc-cresco. See *cresco*, 276. II.
Suesco, īre, suēvi, suētum, 276. II.
Suf-fēro. See *fēro*, 292.
Suf-fīcio. See *fācio*, 279.
Suf-fōdio. See *fōdīo*, 279.
Sug-gēro. See *gēro*, 273.
Sum, esse, fui, —, 204.
Sūmo, īre, psi, ptum, 273.
Sūperbio, īre, —, 283.
Sup-pōno. See *pōno*, 276.
Surgo (*for sur-rīgo*), īre, sur-rexi, sur-rectum. See *rēgo*, 273.

T.

Taedet, *impers.*, 299.
Tango, īre, tētīgi, tactum, 280.
Temno, īre, —, 275.
Tendo, īre, tētēndi, tentum, tensum, 280.
Tēneo, īre, ui, tum, 266. III.
Tēpesco, īre, tēpui, —, 281.
Tergeo, īre, tersi, tersum, 269.
Tergo, īre, tersi, tersum, 273. III.
Tēro, īre, trīvi, trītum, 276. III.

Texo, īre, ui, tum, 276. II.
Timeo, īre, ui, —, 267.
Tollo, īre, sustūli, sublātum, 280.
Tondeo, īre, tōtondi, tonsum, 271.
Tōno, īre, ui, ūtum, 262.
Torpeo, īre, ui, —, 267.
Torqueo, īre, torti, tortum, 269.
Torreo, īre, torri, tostum, 266. III.
Trādo. See *abdo*, 280.
Traho, īre, traxi, tractum, 273.
Trēmo, īre, ui, —, 276. II.
Tribuo, īre, ui, ūtum, 273. II.
Trūdo, īre, trūsi, trūsum, 273. III.
Tūeōr, īri, tuitus sum, 272.
Tūmeo, īre, ui, —, 267.
Tundo, īre, tūtūdi, tunsum, tūsum, 280.
Tuor, for *tueor*, 272.
Turgeo, īre, tursi (*rare*), —, 269.
Tussio, īre, —, 283.

U.

Ulciscor, i, ultus sum, 282.
Urgeo, īre, ursi, —, 269.
Uro, īre, ussi, ustum, 273.
Utor, i, ūsus sum, 282.

V.

Vādo, īre, —, 275.
Vāgio, īre, iī, —, 283.

Vēgeo, īre, —, 268.
Vēho, īre, vexi, vectum, 273.
Vello, īre, velli (vulsi), vulsum, 273. III.
Vēno. See *eo*, 295.
Vēnīo, īre, vēni, ventum, 285.
Vēnum-do. See *do*, 264.
Vērōr, īri, verītus sum, 223, 272.
Vērgo, īre, —, 275.
Vērro, īre, verri, versum, 273. III.
Verto. See *devertor*, 273. III.
Vescor, i, —, 282.
Vespērascit, *impers.*, 300.
Vētērasco, īre, rāvi, —, 276.
Vētō, īre, ui, ūtum, 262.
Video, īre, vīdi, visum, 270.
Vīeo, īre, —, ūtum, 266. I. 2.
Vīgeo, īre, ui, —, 267.
Vilesco, īre, vilui, —, 281.
Vincio, īre, vīnxi, vinctum, 284.
Vīnco, īre, vīci, victum, 279.
Vīrēo, īre, ui, —, 267.
Viresco, īre, vīrui, —, 281.
Vīso, īre, i, um, 273. III.
Vīvo, īre, vīxi, victum, 273.
Vōlo, velle, vōlui, —, 293.
Volvo, īre, volvi, vōlūtum, 273. II.
Vōmo, īre, ui, ūtum, 276. II.
Vōveo, īre, vōvi, vōtum, 270.