

## 89.

## VOCABULARY.

<i>ad, to,<sup>1</sup> towards, prep. w. acc.</i>	<i>memoria, ae, f., memory, recollection.</i>
<i>amicē, in a friendly manner.</i>	
<i>cārus, a, um, dear.</i>	<i>officium, ī (īī), n., duty.</i>
<i>culpō, I blame.</i>	<i>praestō, I perform.</i>
<i>Dumnorīx, īgis, m., Dumnorix, a chief of the Haedui.</i>	<i>probō, I approve.</i>
<i>gladius, ī (īī), m., sword.</i>	<i>quoque, also, always placed after the word it modifies.</i>
<i>grātus, a, um, pleasing, welcome.</i>	<i>salūs, ūtis, f., safety.</i>
<i>imperātor, ūris, m., commander.</i>	<i>verbum, ī, n., word.</i>
<i>jūdicō, I judge, adjudge.</i>	

## EXERCISES.

90. 1. Mihi, nōbīs, nōs. 2. Sūi, sibi. 3. Tē, vōbīs, vestrī. 4. Pater meus,<sup>2</sup> pater noster, patrum nostrōrum. 5. Patris tuī, patrēs vestrī. 6. Hūjus patris, hōrum patrum.

91. 1. Ego officium meum<sup>2</sup> imperātōrī praestō. 2. Caesar nōs āriter accūsat. 3. Tua nostrī memoria mihi est grāta. 4. Ad sē Dumnorīgem vocat. 5. Caesar dē vōbīs amicissimē jūdicat. 6. Tū quoque verba mea probās. 7. Ego mē accūsō. 8. Sē culpant. 9. Hic<sup>3</sup> pater fīliās suās vocat. 10. Vestra salūs, militēs, huic imperātōrī cāra est. 11. Equitēs nostrī gladii suīs pūgnant.

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

<sup>2</sup> The Possessive Pronouns, unless emphatic, are ordinarily placed after the noun which they limit.

<sup>3</sup> The Demonstrative Pronoun, like an adjective, agrees in Gender, Number, and Case with the noun it limits.

## VOCABULARY.

*memoria, ae, f., memory, recollection.*

*officium, ī (īī), n., duty.*

*praestō, I perform.*

*probō, I approve.*

*quoque, also, always placed after the word it modifies.*

*salūs, ūtis, f., safety.*

*verbum, ī, n., word.*

## CHAPTER XIV.

## DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS (CONTINUED).—THE INTENSIVE PRONOUN.

## 92.

*Iste, that, that of yours.*

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.
<i>Nom.</i> iste	ista	istud	istī	istae	ista
<i>Gen.</i> istīus	istīus	istīus	istōrum	istārum	istōrum
<i>Dat.</i> istī	istī	istī	istīs	istīs	istīs
<i>Acc.</i> istum	istam	istud	istōs	istās	ista
<i>Abl.</i> istō	istā	istō	istīs	istīs	istīs

## 93.

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

## 94.

*Is, he, this, that.*

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.
<i>Nom.</i> is	ea	id	eī, ii, (ī)	eae	ea
<i>Gen.</i> ējus	ējus	ējus	eōrum	eārum	eōrum
<i>Dat.</i> eī	eī	eī	eīs, iīs	eīs, iīs	eīs, iīs
<i>Acc.</i> eum	eam	id	eōs	eās	ea
<i>Abl.</i> eō	eā	eō	eīs, iīs	eīs, iīs	eīs, iīs

## 95.

*Idem, the same.*

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.
<i>Nom.</i> īdem	eadem	idem	{ īdem } { īdem }	eaedem	eadem
<i>Gen.</i> ījusdem	ējusdem	ējusdem	eōrundem	eārundem	eōrundem
<i>Dat.</i> īdem	ēidem	ēidem	eīsdem	eīsdem	eīsdem
<i>Acc.</i> eūndem	eāndem	idem	eōsdem	eāsdem	eadem
<i>Abl.</i> īdem	ēādem	ēōdem	eīsdem	eīsdem	eīsdem

The Nom. Plu. Masc. also has *īdem*, and the Dat. Abl. Plu. *īsdem* or *iīsdem*.

V. *The Intensive Pronoun.*

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

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.
<i>Nom.</i> ipse	ipsa	ipsum	ipsi	ipsae	ipsa
<i>Gen.</i> ipsius	ipsius	ipsius	ipsorum	ipsarum	ipsorum
<i>Dat.</i> ipsi	ipsi	ipsi	ipsis	ipsis	ipsis
<i>Acc.</i> ipsum	ipsam	ipsum	ipsos	ipsas	ipsa
<i>Abl.</i> ipsō	ipsā	ipsō	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs

97.

## VOCABULARY.

bene, well.	opiniō, īonis, f., <i>opinion, expectation.</i>
causa, ae, f., <i>cause, condition.</i>	porta, ae, f., <i>gate.</i>
exercitus, ūs, m., <i>army.</i>	servus, ī, m., <i>slave.</i>
facultas, ītis, f., <i>supply.</i>	sex, indecl., <i>six.</i>
ignavus, a, um, <i>cowardly.</i>	summus, <i>highest, greatest; sup. of</i>
labor, ūris, m., <i>labor.</i>	superus (§ 74, 2).

## EXERCISES.

98. 1. Illūs<sup>1</sup> opiniōnis, illāe opiniōnēs. 2. Ējusdem exercitūs, in eōdem exercitū. 3. Eae causae, dē eīs causīs. 4. Eōrundem labōrum, eīsdem labōribus. 5. Servī ipsius,<sup>2</sup> ipsos servōs.

99. 1. Istī mīlitēs sunt ignavī. 2. Officia illī praestāmus. 3. In illō exercitū sunt multī servī. 4. Ējus nōmen est Galba. 5. Dē eā causā bene jūdicat. 6. Sex cohortēs ējus legiōnis portās ipsas oppidi oppūgnant. 7. Dē eīsdem rēbus jūdicāmus. 8. In eādem causā sunt aliī Gallī. 9. Eīdem equitēs illum laudant. 10. In eō oppidō est summa facultas omnium rērum.

<sup>1</sup> The Demonstrative Pronouns regularly precede the noun which they limit.

<sup>2</sup> The Intensive Pronoun stands sometimes before, sometimes after, the noun which it limits.

## CHAPTER XV.

## RELATIVE, INTERROGATIVE, AND INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

VI. *The Relative Pronoun.*

100. The Relative Pronoun is *qui*, *who*. It is declined:—

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

VII. *Interrogative Pronouns.*

101. The Interrogative Pronouns are *quis*, *who?* (substantive) and *qui*, *what?* *what kind of?* (adjective).

I. *Quis, who?*

SINGULAR.			PLURAL.
MASC. AND FEM.	NEUTER.		
<i>Nom.</i> quis	quid	Plural forms are rare.	
<i>Gen.</i> cūjus	cūjus	When they occur they	
<i>Dat.</i> cui	cui	follow the declension	
<i>Acc.</i> quem	quid	of the Relative Pro-	
<i>Abl.</i> quō	quō	noun.	

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

VIII. *Indefinite Pronouns.*

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

SUBSTANTIVES.		ADJECTIVES.		
M. AND F.	NEUT.	MASC.	FEM.	NEUT.
quis,	quid, { any one, anything.	qui,	qua or qua, quod, any.	
aliquis,	aliquid, { some one, something.	aliqui,	aliqua,	aliquod, some.
quisquam,	quidquam, { any one, anything.		No corresponding adjective.	
quispiam,	quidpiam, { any one, anything.	quispiam,	quaepiam,	quodpiam, any.
quisque,	quidque, each.	quisque,	quaéque,	quodque, each.
qui <small>vis</small> , quae <small>vis</small> , quid <small>vis</small> ,	qui <small>libet</small> , quaelibet, quid <small>libet</small> , { any one, anything you wish.	qui <small>vis</small> , quae <small>vis</small> , quid <small>vis</small> ,	qui <small>libet</small> , quaelibet, quid <small>libet</small> ,	quodvis, { any you wish.
qui <small>dam</small> , quae <small>dam</small> , quid <small>dam</small> ,	{ a certain person or thing.	qui <small>dam</small> ,	quaedam,	quoddam, { a cer- tain.

1. In the Indefinite Pronouns, only the pronominal part is declined. Thus: Genitive Singular *alicūjus*, *cūjuslibet*, etc.

2. Note that *aliqui* has *aliqua* in the Nominative Singular Feminine, also in the Nominative and Accusative Plural Neuter. *Qui* has both *qua* and *quae* in these same cases.

3. *Quīdam* forms Accusative Singular *quendam*, *quandam*; Genitive Plural *quōrundam*, *quārundam*; the *m* being assimilated to *n* before *d*.

4. There are two Indefinite Relatives,—*qui*cumque and *quisquis*, *whoever*. *Qui*cumque declines only the first part; *quisquis* declines both, but has only *quisquis*, *quidquid*, *quōquō* in common use.

### 103.

#### Principle of Syntax.

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

*mulier quam vidēbāmus*, *the woman whom we saw*;  
*bona quae dēsiderāmus*, *the blessings which we miss*.

### 104.

#### VOCABULARY.

armō, <i>I arm.</i>	homō, minis, c., man, human
dubitō, <i>I hesitate, waver.</i>	being.
dux, ducis, m., leader.	praeda, ae, f., booty.
errō, <i>I err, am mistaken.</i>	sī, if.
fugō, <i>I put to flight.</i>	spērō, <i>I hope, hope for; governs</i>
hiberna, òrum, n. plu., winter-quarters.	the acc.

#### EXERCISES.

105. 1. Miles quīdam, mīlitibus quibusdam. 2. Quis<sup>1</sup> homō? Quid<sup>1</sup> oppidum? 3. Cuique cīvitātī, cūjusque servī. 4. Praeda aliqua, in proeliō aliquō. 5. Homō quīlibet, hominis cūjuslibet.

106. 1. Cohortēs quāsdām in hībernīs collocat. 2. Sī quisquam salūtem spērat, errat. 3. Dux mīlitibus, qui oppidum oppūgnant, praedam dōnat. 4. Legiōnēs laudat quae hostīs fugant. 5. Servōs armat qui in castrīs sunt. 6. Collem quen-dam occupat. 7. Quis hunc hominem accūsat? 8. Caesar pīncipēs cūjusque cīvitatis ad sē vocat. 9. Quid oppidum oppūgnātis?

<sup>1</sup> *Quis* and *quid* are sometimes used as interrogative adjectives. They have the force of *what?* whereas *qui*, *quod* mean rather *what kind of?*

## CHAPTER XVI.

## CONJUGATION.

107. The Inflection of Verbs is called Conjugation.

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

1. Two Voices, — Active and Passive.
2. Three Moods, — Indicative, Subjunctive, Imperative.
3. Six Tenses, — Present, Imperfect, Future, Perfect, Pluperfect, Future Perfect.

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

4. Two Numbers, — Singular and Plural.
5. Three Persons, — First, Second, and Third.

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

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

## THE FOUR CONJUGATIONS.

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

CONJUGATION.	INFINITIVE TERMINATION.	DISTINGUISHING VOWEL.
I.	-are	ā
II.	-ēre	ē
III.	-ēre	ē
IV.	-ire	ī

111. PRINCIPAL PARTS. The Present Indicative, Present Infinitive, Perfect Indicative, and the Perfect Participle<sup>1</sup> constitute the **Principal Parts** of a Latin verb, — so called because they contain the different stems, from which the full conjugation of the verb may be derived.

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

Indicative of *sum*.

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

PRINCIPAL PARTS.			
PRES. IND.	PRES. INF.	PERF. IND.	FUT. PARTIC. <sup>1</sup>
sum			
PRESENT TENSE.			
SINGULAR.			PLURAL.
sum, <i>I am,</i>			sumus, <i>we are,</i>
es, <i>thou art,</i>			estis, <i>you are,</i>
est, <i>he is;</i>			sunt, <i>they are.</i>
IMPERFECT.			
eram, <i>I was,</i>			erāmus, <i>we were,</i>
erās, <i>thou wast,</i>			erātis, <i>you were,</i>
erat, <i>he was;</i>			erant, <i>they were.</i>
FUTURE.			
erō, <i>I shall be,</i>			erimus, <i>we shall be,</i>
eris, <i>thou wilt be,</i>			eritis, <i>you will be,</i>
erit, <i>he will be;</i>			erunt, <i>they will be.</i>
PERFECT.			
fui, <i>I have been, I was,<sup>2</sup></i>			fuimus, <i>we have been, we were,</i>
fuisti, <i>thou hast been, thou wast,</i>			fuistis, <i>you have been, you were,</i>
fuit, <i>he has been, he was;</i>			fuērunt, } <i>they have been, they were.</i>
PLUPERFECT.			
fueram, <i>I had been,</i>			fuerāmus, <i>we had been,</i>
fuerās, <i>thou hadst been,</i>			fuerātis, <i>you had been,</i>
fuerat, <i>he had been;</i>			fuerant, <i>they had been.</i>
FUTURE PERFECT.			
fuerō, <i>I shall have been,</i>			fuerimus, <i>we shall have been,</i>
fueris, <i>thou wilt have been,</i>			fueritis, <i>you will have been,</i>
fuerit, <i>he will have been;</i>			fuerint, <i>they will have been.</i>

<sup>1</sup> The Perfect Participle is wanting in *sum*.

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

## 113.

## VOCABULARY.

<i>ante</i> , before, in front of, prep. w. acc.	<i>ibi</i> , adv., there, in that place.
<i>Bibulus</i> , <i>i</i> , m., <i>Bibulus</i> , a man's name.	<i>inopia</i> , <i>ae</i> , <i>f</i> , lack, need.
<i>firmus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> , firm, strong.	<i>nōndum</i> , not yet.
<i>fossa</i> , <i>ae</i> , <i>f</i> , ditch, trench.	<i>quondam</i> , formerly.
	<i>septem</i> , indecl., seven.
	<i>ubi</i> , where, rel. and interr. adv.

## EXERCISES.

114. 1. Erātis, fuerat, fuistis. 2. Estis, fuerimus, fuerant.  
3. Eritis, erant, fuēre. 4. Fuistī, erimus, erās. 5. Fuerās,  
fueris, fueritis.

115. 1. Fossa erat ante oppidum. 2. Hī lēgātī in castrī  
Caesaris fuerant. 3. Haec cīvitās quondam fuerat fīrmīssima.  
4. Hae septem legiōnēs in Italīa erant. 5. Quis fuit dux hōrum  
militū? 6. Caesar et Bibulus cōsulēs fuērunt. 7. Māgna  
erit inopia omnium rērum. 8. Ubi fuistis? 9. In oppidō  
Haeduōrum fuimus. 10. Nōndum ibi fuerāmus.

## 113.

## VOCABULARY.

<i>ante</i> , before, in front of, prep. w. acc.	<i>ibi</i> , adv., there, in that place.
<i>Bibulus</i> , <i>i</i> , m., <i>Bibulus</i> , a man's name.	<i>inopia</i> , <i>ae</i> , <i>f</i> , lack, need.
<i>firmus</i> , <i>a</i> , <i>um</i> , firm, strong.	<i>nōndum</i> , not yet.
<i>fossa</i> , <i>ae</i> , <i>f</i> , ditch, trench.	<i>quondam</i> , formerly.
	<i>septem</i> , indecl., seven.
	<i>ubi</i> , where, rel. and interr. adv.

## CHAPTER XVII.

## 116.

SUBJUNCTIVE OF *sum*.<sup>1</sup>

## PRESENT.

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

FLURAL.  
*sīmus*, let us be,  
*sītis*, be ye, may you be,  
*sint*, let them be.

## IMPERFECT.

*essēm*, I should be,  
*essēs*, thou wouldst be,  
*esset*, he would be;

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

## PERFECT.

*fuerim*, I may have been,  
*fueris*, thou mayst have been,  
*fuerit*, he may have been;

*fuerimus*, we may have been,  
*fueritis*, you may have been,  
*fuerint*, they may have been.

## PLUPERFECT.

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

*fuisſēmus*, we should have been,  
*fuisſētis*, you would have been,  
*fuisſent*, they would have been.

## Imperative.

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

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

## Infinitive.

Pres. esse, to be,  
Perf. fuisse, to have been.  
Fut. futūrus esse,<sup>2</sup> to be about to be. Fut. futūrus,<sup>3</sup> about to be.

## Participle.

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

<sup>2</sup> For futūrus esse the form fore is often used.

<sup>3</sup> Declined like bonus, -a, -um.

## 117.

## VOCABULARY.

<i>amicitia, ae, f., friendship.</i>	<i>fēlix, gen., fēlicis, fortunate, happy.</i>
<i>beātus, a, um, happy.</i>	<i>inter, among, between, prep. with acc.</i>
<i>brevis, e, short, brief.</i>	<i>lēx, lēgis, f., law.</i>
<i>cīvis, cīvis, c., citizen, fellow citizen.</i>	<i>perpetuus, a, um, perpetual.</i>
<i>clēmēns, gen., entis, merciful.</i>	<i>puer, pueri, m., boy.</i>
<i>contentus, a, um, contented.</i>	<i>sub, under, prep. with abl.</i>

## EXERCISES.

118. 1. Fuisse, futūrus esse. 2. Sit, sītis. 3. Fuisset, fuissemus. 4. Es, estō, suntō. 5. Essēs, essētis, essēmus.

119. 1. Sint mei cīvēs incolumēs, sint beāti. 2. Fēlicēs simus. 3. Sub hōc imperātōre contenti fuissēmus. 4. Lēgēs brevēs suntō. 5. Es bonus imperātor. 6. Estō clēmēns. 7. Este fortēs militēs. 8. Hī pueri futūri sunt adulēscētēs. 9. Inter nōs sit amīcītia perpetua.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

FIRST (OR *ā-*) CONJUGATION.

## 120.

Active Voice.—Amō, *I love.*

## PRINCIPAL PARTS.

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

## Indicative Mood.

## PRESENT TENSE. PLURAL.

SINGULAR.	amō, <i>I love,</i>	amāmūs, <i>we love,</i>
	amās, <i>you love,</i>	amātis, <i>you love,</i>
	amat, <i>he loves ;</i>	amant, <i>they love.</i>

## IMPERFECT.

amābam, <i>I was loving, I loved,</i>	amābāmus, <i>we were loving, etc.,</i>
amābās, <i>you were loving, etc.,</i>	amābātis, <i>you were loving, etc.,</i>
amābat, <i>he was loving, etc. ;</i>	amābānt, <i>they were loving, etc.</i>

## FUTURE.

amābō, <i>I shall love,</i>	amābimus, <i>we shall love,</i>
amābis, <i>you will love,</i>	amābitis, <i>you will love,</i>
amābit, <i>he will love ;</i>	amābunt, <i>they will love.</i>

## PERFECT.

amāvī, <i>I have loved, I loved,</i>	amāvīmus, <i>we have loved, we loved,</i>
amāvītī, <i>you have loved, you loved,</i>	amāvītis, <i>you have loved, you loved,</i>
amāvit, <i>he has loved, he loved ;</i>	[they loved.] amāvērunt, -ēre, <i>they have loved,</i>

## PLUPERFECT.

amāveram, <i>I had loved,</i>	amāverāmus, <i>we had loved,</i>
amāverās, <i>you had loved,</i>	amāverātis, <i>you had loved,</i>
amāverat, <i>he had loved ;</i>	amāverant, <i>they had loved.</i>

## FUTURE PERFECT.

amāverō, <i>I shall have loved,</i>	amāverīmus, <i>we shall have loved,</i>
amāveris, <i>you will have loved,</i>	amāverītis, <i>you will have loved,</i>
amāverit, <i>he will have loved ;</i>	amāverīnt, <i>they will have loved.</i>

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

121.

## VOCABULARY.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <i>animus</i> , <b>i</b> , m., <i>mind</i> .   | <i>jam</i> , adv., <i>already</i> .                                   |
| <i>Ariovistus</i> , <b>i</b> , m., <i>Ariovistus</i> , king<br>of the Germans.                       | <i>jugum</i> , <b>i</b> , n., <i>yoke; ridge</i> (of moun-<br>tains). |
| <i>classis</i> , is, f., <i>fleet</i> .  | <i>litus</i> , oris, n., <i>shore</i> .                               |
| <i>cōnsilium</i> , <b>i</b> ( <i>ii</i> ) n., <i>plan</i> .  | <i>locus</i> , <b>i</b> , m., <i>place</i> , plu. <i>loca</i> ,       |
| <b>e</b> , ex, <i>from, out of</i> , prep. w. abl.,<br><i>ex</i> must be used before vowels<br>or h. | <i>ōrum</i> , n.  |
| <i>gēns</i> , <i>gentis</i> , f., <i>tribe</i> .   | <i>nāvis</i> , is, f., <i>ship, boat</i> .                            |
|  | <i>pars</i> , partis, f., <i>part, side</i> .                         |
|  | <i>saepe</i> , adv., <i>often</i> .                                   |

## **EXERCISES.**

122. 1. Laudābimus, laudāvistis. 2. Laudāverant, laudābat, laudābit. 3. Jūdicāvimus, jūdicāverimus, jūdicāverās. 4. Superābit, superābās. 5. Occupant, occupāvērunt.

123. 1. Arioistus castra minōra oppūgnābat. 2. Hunc locum ex duābus partibus oppūgnāvērunt. 3. Nāvēs et rēmīgēs parābimus. 4. Omnia lītora classib⁹ occupāvit. 5. Timor animōs omnium occupāverat. 6. In summō jugō montis duās legionēs collocāvimus. 7. Dē bellō vōs ipsi jūdicābitis. 8. Hās gentēs, mīlitēs, jam saepe superāvistis. 9. Legionēs in proelio dīmicābant. 10. Quis hōc cōnsilium probābit?

## CHAPTER XIX.

124.

ACTIVE OF *amō* (CONTINUED).

## **Subjunctive.**

SINGULAR.	PRESENT.	PLURAL.
amem, may I love,	amēmus, let us love,	
amēs, may you love,	amētis, may you love,	
amēt, let him love;	ament, let them love.	
IMPERFECT.		
amārem, I should love,	amārēmus, we should love,	
amārēs, you would love,	amārētis, you would love,	
amāret, he would love;	amārent, they would love.	
PERFECT.		
amāverim, I may have loved,	amāverimus, we may have loved,	
amāveris, you may have loved,	amāveritis, you may have loved,	
amāverit, he may have loved;	amāverint, they may have loved.	

## PLUPERFECT.

amāvissem, *I should have loved,*  
amāvissēs, *you would have loved,*  
amāvisset, *he would have loved;* amāvissēmus, *we should have loved,*  
amāvissētis, *you would have loved,*  
amāvissent, *they would have loved*

## **Imperative.**

<i>Pres.</i> amā, love thou;	amātē, love ye.
<i>Fut.</i> amātō, thou shalt love; amātō, he shall love;	amātōte, ye shall love, amantō, they shall love.

### Infinitive.

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

## Participle.

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

### **Gerund.**

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

## Supine.

*Acc.* amātūm, to love.  
*Abl.* amātū, to love, be loved.

<sup>1</sup> For declension of *amāns*, see § 68, *prūdēns*.

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

## 125.

## VOCABULARY.

arma, ōrum, n. plu., arms.	nunc, now, temporal adv.
bellō, <sup>1</sup> I make war, carry on war.	patria, ae, f., country, fatherland.
cupidus, a, um, fond, eager.	pedes, itis, m., foot-soldier; in
hōra, ae, f., hour.	plu., infantry.
intrā, within, prep. w. acc.	plānitiēs, ēi, f., plain.
medius, a, um, middle, middle of.	temptō, i, I attempt, make trial of.
multitūdō, dinis, t., multitude.	vadum, ī, n., ford.

## EXERCISES.

126. 1. Parā, parantō. 2. Parāvisse, parandi, parandō.  
 3. Bellāre, bellātūrus esse. 4. Temptēmus, temptāvissēmus.  
 5. Laudātō, laudāvisse, laudāvisset.

127. 1. Patriam amēmus! 2. Hōc oppidum sine ūllō periculō oppūgnāvissēmus. 3. Arma, militēs, parāte! 4. Caesar vadum hūjus flūminis temptāre parat. 5. In mediā plānitiē nunc dīmicātūri sumus. 6. Helvētiī erant cupidi bellandī. 7. Intrā ūnam hōram classēs hostium superāvissēmus. 8. Cum māgnā multitūdine peditum oppidum oppūgnāre parābat.

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

## CHAPTER XX.

## FIRST (OR ā-) CONJUGATION.

128.	PASSIVE VOICE.—Amor, I am loved.	PRES. IND.	PRES. INF.	PERF. IND.
	PRINCIPAL PARTS.—amor	amārī	amātus sum	

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## PRESENT TENSE.

SINGULAR.	I am loved.	PLURAL.
amor	amāmūr	
amāris	amāminī	
amātur	amāntur	

## IMPERFECT.

amābar	I was loved.	amābāmūr
amābāris, or -re		amābāminī
amābātūr		amābāntur

## FUTURE.

amābor	I shall be loved.	amābimūr
amāberis, or -re		amābiminī
amābitūr		amābuntur

## PERFECT.

amātus (-a, -um) sum	I have been loved or I was loved.	amātī (-ae, -a) sumus
amātus es		amātī estis
amātus est		amātī sunt

## PLUPERFECT.

amātus eram	I had been loved.	amātī erāmus
amātus erās		amātī erātis
amātus erat		amātī erant

## FUTURE PERFECT.

amātus erō	I shall have been loved.	amātī erimus
amātus eris		amātī eritis
amātus erit		amātī erunt

I. VERB STEMS. Observe that the Present, Imperfect, and Future belong to the Present Stem, the remaining tenses to the Participial Stem.

## 129.

## VOCABULARY.

<i>adventus</i> , ūs, m., <i>arrival</i> .	<i>frūstrā</i> , adv., <i>in vain</i> .
<i>centum</i> , indecl., <i>hundred</i> .	<i>funditor</i> , tōris, m., <i>slinger</i> .
<i>exspectō</i> , i, <i>I expect, await</i> .	<i>postridiē</i> , adv., <i>on the next day</i> .
<i>fīnitimus</i> , a, um, <i>neighboring</i> .	<i>postulō</i> , i, <i>I demand</i> .
<i>frūmentum</i> , ī, n., <i>grain</i> .	<i>vulnerō</i> , i, <i>I wound</i> .

## EXERCISES.

130. 1. *Laudābor, laudāminī, laudābuntur.* 2. *Vocātus sum, vocāti erant.* 3. *Vulnerantur, vulnerābāmur.* 4. *Exspectāmūr, exspectābantur.* 5. *Culpātī erāmus, culpātī erunt.*

131. 1. *Reliqua pars exercitūs frūstrā exspectābatur.* 2. *Hī fortēs militēs superātī sunt.* 3. *Amīctia cum fīnitimīs cīvitātibus cōfirmāta<sup>1</sup> erat.* 4. *Centum funditōrēs vulnerātī sunt.* 5. *Frūmentum postulātur.* 6. *Adventus ējus postridiē nūntiātus est.* 7. *Nāvēs et rēmigēs parābuntur.* 8. *Hae cōpiae armātāe<sup>1</sup> sunt.* 9. *Haec oppida oppūgnāta<sup>1</sup> erant.* 10. *Haec victōria equitū nostrōrum jam nūntiāta erat.*

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

## VOCABULARY.

## CHAPTER XXI.

## 132.

PASSIVE OF *amō* (CONTINUED).

## Subjunctive.

## PRESENT.

*May I be loved, let him be loved.*

## SINGULAR.

*amer*  
*amēris, or -re*  
*amētūr*

PLURAL.  
*amēmur*  
*amēminī*  
*amentur*

## IMPERFECT.

*I should be loved, he would be loved.*  
*amārer*  
*amārēris, or -re*  
*amārētūr*

## PERFECT.

*I may have been loved.*  
*amātū sim*  
*amātū sīs*  
*amātū sit*

## PLUPERFECT.

*I should have been loved, he would have been loved.*  
*amātū essem*  
*amātū essēs*  
*amātū esset*

## Imperative.

*Pres. amāre, be thou loved;*  
*Fut. amātor, thou shalt be loved,*  
*amātor, he shall be loved;*

*amāminī, be ye loved.*

*amantor, they shall be loved.*

## Infinitive.

*Pres. amāri, to be loved.*  
*Perf. amātū esse, to have been loved.*  
*Fut. amātū irī, to be about to be loved.*

*Participle.*

*Perf. amātū, having been loved.*  
*Gerund. amandūs, to be loved, deserving to be loved.*

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

## 133.

## VOCABULARY.

<i>castellum, ī, n., fort.</i>	<i>expūgnō, ī, I take by storm.</i>
<i>convocō, ī, I call together.</i>	<i>nōn, not.</i>
<i>diligentia, ae, f., diligence.</i>	<i>statim, at once, immediately.</i>
<i>equus, ī, m., horse.</i>	<i>templum, ī, n., temple.</i>
<i>excitō, ī, I stir up, rouse.</i>	<i>vix, scarcely, with difficulty.</i>

## EXERCISES.

134. 1. Laudētur, laudēmur, culpentur. 2. Laudātus esset, laudāti essēmus. 3. Excitāri, excitātus esse, superandus. 4. Convocātus, culpātus. 5. Superāti essēmus, culpātī essent. 6. Parāri, parandus.

135. 1. Arma et equī statim parentur. 2. Māgnae classēs summā diligentia parandae sunt. 3. Hī hostēs nōn ūnā legiōne superāti essent. 4. Sine nōbis hōc castellum vix expūgnātum esset. 5. Senātus in hōc templum convocētur. 6. Sine tē hae māgnae cōpiae nōn parātae essent. 7. Diligentia militum nostrōrum laudētur. 8. Hī militēs vix laudāti essent.

## CHAPTER XXII.

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

## PRINCIPAL PARTS.

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

## Indicative Mood.

PRESENT TENSE. *I advise.*

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
moneō	monēmus
monēs	monētis
monet	monent

IMPERFECT. *I was advising, or I advised.*

monēbam	monēbāmus
monēbās	monēbātis
monēbat	monēbant

FUTURE. *I shall advise.*

monēbō	monēbimus
monēbis	monēbitis
monēbit	monēbunt

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

monuī	monuīmus
monuīstī	monuīstis
monuīt	monuīrunt, or -ēre

PLUPERFECT. *I had advised.*

monueram	monuerāmus
monuerās	monuerātis
monuerat	monuerant

FUTURE PERFECT. *I shall have advised.*

monuerō	monuerīmus
monueris	monuerītis
monuerit	monuerīnt

137.

## Subjunctive.

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

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
moneam	moneāmus
moneās	moneātis
moneat	moneant

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

monērem	monērēmus
monērēs	monērētis
monēret	monērent

PERFECT. *I may have advised.*

monuerim	monuerimus
monueris	monueritis
monuerit	monuerint

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

monuissēm	monuissēmus
monuissēs	monuissētis
monuisset	monuissent

## Imperative.

Pres. monē, *advise thou;*Fut. monētō, *thou shalt advise,*  
monētō, *he shall advise;*monēte, *advise ye.*monētōte, *ye shall advise.*  
monentō, *they shall advise.*

## Infinitive.

Pres. monēre, *to advise.*Perf. monuisse, *to have advised.*Fut. monitūrus esse, *to be about  
to advise.*

## Participle.

Pres. monēns, *advising.*

(Gen. monentis.)

Fut. monitūrus, *about to advise.*

## Gerund.

Gen. monendī, *of advising,*Dat. monendō, *for advising,*Acc. monendum, *advising,*Abl. monendō, *by advising.*

## Supine.

Acc. monitum, *to advise,*Abl. monitū, *to advise, be advised.*

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

138.

## VOCABULARY.

angustus, a, um, narrow.	militāris, e, military.
dēbeō, ēre, uī, itus, <i>I owe; with</i>	<i>moveō, ēre, mōvī, mōtus, I move.</i>
another verb, <i>I ought.</i>	
deus, ī, m., god.	prohibeō, ēre, uī, itus, <i>I keep off,</i>
equitātus, ūs, m., cavalry.	<i>keep away (tr.).</i>
fīnis, is, m., end, boundary; in	signum, ī, n., sign, standard.
plu., territory.	sustineō, ēre, sustinūī, <i>I with-</i>
fortiter, bravely.	<i>stand.</i>
habeō, ēre, uī, itus, <i>I have,</i>	timeō, ēre, uī, <i>I fear.</i>
possess.	videō, ēre, vīdī, vīsus, <i>I see.</i>
maneō, ēre, mānsī, mānsūrus, <sup>1</sup>	
<i>I remain.</i>	

## EXERCISES.

139. 1. Habēbimus, habuimus, habeāmus. 2. Sustiuitis, sustiuerat. 3. Timēbat, timēbit, timeant. 4. Videlit, vīderat, 5. Mānsistī, mānserās, mānseris.

140. 1. Hae cīvitātēs in amīcitiā Haeduōrum mānserānt. 2. Helvētiī fīnēs angustōs habēbant. 3. Hostēs sīgna militāria jam vīderant. 4. Impetum equitātūs nostrī fortiter sustiūerunt. 5. Helvētiī ex eō locō castra movent. 6. Quis eōs timēbit? 7. Hostēs prohibēre dēbēmus. 8. Deī hostēs prohibeant! 9. Hostēs prohibēte! 10. Māgnūm numerūm equitūm et peditūm habēbimus.

<sup>1</sup> See p. 44, footnote.