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FIRST
LATIN GRAMMAR

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FIRST LATIN GRAMMAR.

THE LETTERS.

§ 1. Letters of the Latin Alphabet are these :—

Modern Signs.	Name.	
A	a	a
B	b	be
C	c	ce probably always pronounced hard.
D	d	de
E	e	e
F	f	ef
G	g	ge
H	h	h
I	i	} generally written J, j, (1) before a vowel at the beginning of words; (2) between two vowels.
J	j	
K	k	k used only in a few abbreviations, as K for <i>Cālendae</i> .
L	l	el
M	m	em
N	n	en
O	o	o
P	p	pe
Q	q	qu always followed by u.
R	r	er
S	s	es
T	t	te
U	u	} written V, v, (1) before a vowel at the beginning of words; (2) between two vowels.
V	v	
X	x	ix
Y	y	Upsilon
Z	z	Zēta

only used to write T and Z in words borrowed from the Greek (as *chlāmys*, *zōna*).

§ 2. **Vowels.** Each of the letters **a, e, i, o, u, y** (called **upsilon**) can be pronounced by itself, and is named from its own sound without any addition. They are called **vowels** or **self-sounding letters**.

When two vowels are pronounced rapidly together so as to produce one vowel-sound, this combination is called a **diphthong** or **double-sound**. These are

æ, œ, au,

eu, ei, ui, seldom found.

§ 3. **Consonants.** The other letters, which can only be sounded in connexion with vowels, are called consonants or letters sounded *with*. In naming these letters, as we see from the above table, a vowel is pronounced either before or after the sound of the consonant.

§ 4. Consonants may be divided—

1. According to the parts of the mouth at which they are formed.

II. According to the character of the sound.

I.

Gutturals or sounds formed at or near the throat (or soft palate), } **c, k, g, q.**

Linguals or sounds formed with the tongue, **r, l.**

Dentals or sounds formed at or near the teeth, **t, d, n, s, z.**

Labials or sounds formed at or with the lips, **p, b, f, v, m.**

II.

Sharp sounds or Tënues,	c, k, g, t, p.
Soft sounds or Měďiaē,	g, d, b.
Liquids,	l, r, m, n.
Sibilant (or hissing letter),	s.
Aspirate (or rough breathing),	h.

The letters **x** = **ks** and **z** = **ds** are called double letters.

§ 5. **Semivowels.** The letters **j** and **v**, which in Latin represent the sounds of the English **y** and **w**, are called semivowels.

§ 6. *Table of the alphabet arranged according to pronunciation.*

Vowels.	Semi-vowels.	Consonants.				Aspirate
		Guttural.	Lingual.	Dental.	Labial.	
a		c		d	b	h
e					f	
i	j	g				
		k	l	n	m	
o					p	
u	v	q	r	s, t		
y		x = ks		z = ds		

INFLEXION.

§ 7. Words are inflected, that is, altered in their form, to mark their relation to other words in a sentence.

Stem. That part of a word which remains unchanged in inflexion is called the stem.

Suffix. That part of a word which may be changed is called the suffix or ending.

Nouns, pronouns, and verbs are inflected; other words are not.

NOUNS.

§ 8. Nouns are inflected by adding to or changing the *end* of the stem. The inflexion of nouns is called declension.

The Latins used inflexions to distinguish—

(1) Two Numbers: the Singular when a word signifies one thing, the Plural when it signifies more than one.

(2) Six Cases: Nominative, Vocative, Accusative, Genitive, Dative, Ablative.

(3) Three Genders: Masculine, Feminine, Neuter.

Note 1. A distinct form for the Vocative case is only found in the singular of masculine nouns of the second declension, and in some words adopted from the Greek.

A case called the Locative, found in some words, is always the same in form either as the genitive, the dative, or the ablative.

Note 2. Names of things which were thought of as having sex were Masculine or Feminine; others were Neuter (*neither of the two*).

§ 9. Nouns are either Substantive or Adjective.

Substantives have inflexions of number and case, but are chiefly each of one gender only.

Adjectives have inflexions of number, case, and gender.

§ 10. Certain case-endings are common to all nouns.

Singular.

Masc. and Fem.		Neut.
Nom.		} alike.
Acc.	-m	

Plural.

Nom.		-a
Acc.	-s	-a
Gen.	-um	
Dat.	} alike.	
Abl.		

§ 11. DECLENSION OF NOUNS SUBSTANTIVE.

Substantives are arranged in five classes, called declensions, according to the endings of the genitive singular.

In the 1st declension the genitive singular ends in -ae

„ 2nd	„	„	-i
„ 3rd	„	„	-is
„ 4th	„	„	-ūs
„ 5th	„	„	-ei.

§ 12. *First Declension.*

Stems ending in **-a**, chiefly Feminine.

Example: mensa-, f. *table*.

Singular Number.

Nominative and Vocative	mensă
Accusative	mensa- m
Genitive and Dative	mensae
Ablative	mensā

Plural Number.

Nominative and Vocative	mensae
Accusative	mensā- s
Genitive	mensā- rum
Dative and Ablative	mensī- s .

Note 3. Genitive singular in **-āī** is sometimes found.

„ „ in **-ās** is found in păter fămīlīās, *father of a family*; mătēr fămīlīās, *mother of a family*.

Note 4. Genitive Plural in **-um** instead of **-ārum** is found in

caelīcōlum (m.), <i>of dwellers in heaven,</i>	terrīgēnum (m.), <i>of earth-born men,</i>
also drachmum (f.), <i>of drachmas,</i>	amphōrum (f.), <i>of amphors.</i>

Note 5. Dative and Ablative Plural in **-ābūs** is sometimes found in deābus from deā, *goddess* (a form retained to distinguish it from the dat. and abl. of dēūs, *god*), in fīlīābūs, from fīlīa, *a daughter*, and some other words.

§ 13. *Second Declension.*

I. Masculine (and rarely Feminine) Stems in -o.

Example: domino-, m. *lord*; ag(e)ro-, m. *field*; puero-, m. *boy*.

Singular.

Nom.	dōmīnŭ-s
Voc.	dominē
Acc.	domin <u>u-m</u>
Gen.	dominī
Dat. Abl.	dominō

Plural.

Nom. Voc.	dominī
Acc.	dominō-s
Gen.	dominō-rum
Dat. Abl.	dominī-s.

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	āgēr	puēr
Acc.	āgr <u>u-m</u>	puēru-m
Gen.	agrī	puerī
Dat. Abl.	agrō	puerō

Plural.

Nom. Voc.	agrī	puerī
Acc.	agrō-s	puerō-s
Gen.	agrō-rum	puerō-rum
Dat. Abl.	agrī-s.	puerī-s.

Stem *deo-*, m. *god*, is declined thus:—

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	<i>děŭ-s</i>
Acc.	<i>deu-m</i>
Gen.	<i>deī</i>
Dat. Abl.	<i>deō</i>

Plural.

Nom. Voc.	<i>dī</i> or <i>deī</i>
Acc.	<i>deō-s</i>
Gen.	<i>deō-rum</i> or <i>deu-m</i>
Dat. Abl.	<i>dī-s</i> or <i>deī-s</i> .

Note 6. The Vocative of Names in *-iūs* ends in *-ī*,

with *gēnī*, *filī*, *vultŭrī*,
oh genius, oh son, oh vulture.

Note 7. Substantives declined like *pŭer*

are *sōcer*, *gēner*, *vesper*, *Līber*,
father-in-law, son-in-law, evening star, Bacchus,

the singular of *jŭgĕrum*,
acre,

and *vīr*, accusative *vīrum*,
man.

II. Neuter Stems in -o.

Example : regno-, *kingdom* ; membro-, *limb*.

Singular.

Nom. Voc. Acc.	regn <u>u-m</u>	membru <u>m</u>
Gen.	regnī	membrī
Dat. Abl.	regnō	membrō

Plural.

Nom. Voc. Acc.	regnā	membrā
Gen.	regnō-rum	membrō-rum
Dat. Abl.	regnī-s.	membrī-s.

Note 8. The Stems pelago- or pelages-, n. *sea* ; viro-, n. *venom* ; vulgo-, n. *common people*, are irregular in their declension.

Singular.

N. V. A.	pělāgū-s	vīrū-s	vulgū-s (also acc. masc. vulgum)
Gen.	pelagī	vīrī	vulgi
Dat. Abl.	pelagō	virō	vulgo

Plural.

Acc.	pelagē.
------	---------

Note 9. Genitive singular. Stems in -io formed the genitive singular in -i, in the Latin written before and during the greater part of the reign of Augustus (who died A.D. 14).

Note 10. Gen. plur. instead of -orum ends in -um.

in fābrum, dēum, and vīrum,
of smiths, of gods, of men,
 nummum and sestertium
of coins, of sestercies.

§ 14. *Third Declension.*

I. Stems ending in -i.

(a) Stems with labial before -i. Ex.: nubi-, f. *cloud* ;
civi-, m. f. *citizen*.

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	nūbē-s	cīvī-s
Acc.	nube-m	cive-m
Gen.	nubī-s	civī-s
Dat.	nubī	civī
Abl.	nubě	civě (also civī)

Plural.

N. A. V.	nubē-s	civē-s
Gen.	nubī-um	civī-um
Dat. Abl.	nubī-būs.	civī-būs.

(b) Stems with guttural before -i. Ex.: fasci-, m. *bundle* ;
arci-, f. *citadel*.

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	fascī-s	arx
Acc.	fasce-m	arce-m
Gen.	fascī-s	arci-s
Dat.	fascī	arci
Abl.	fascě	arcě

Plural.

N. A. V.	fascē-s	arcē-s
Gen.	fascī-um	arci-um
Dat. Abl.	fascī-būs.	arci-būs.

(c) Stems with dental before *-i*. Ex.: *rați-, f. boat*; *serpenti* (usually *f.*) *serpent*.

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	rați-s	serpen-s
Acc.	rate-m	serpente-m
Gen.	rați-s	serpentî-s
Dat.	ratî	serpentî
Abl.	ratě	serpentě

Plural.

N. V. A.	ratē-s	serpentē-s
Gen.	rați-um	serpentî-um
Dat. Abl.	rați-būs.	serpentî-būs.

(d) Stems ending in *-ni, -li, -ri, -si*. Ex.: *imbri-, m. shower*; *animali-, n. animal*.

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	imběr	} ănimăl
Acc.	imbre-m	
Gen.	imbrî-s	animālî-s
Dat.	imbrî	} animalî
Abl.	imbrě or imbrî	

Plural.

N. V. A.	imbrē-s	animalî-ă
Gen.	imbrî-um	animalî-um
Dat. Abl.	imbrî-būs.	animalî-būs.

II. Stems ending in Consonants.

(a) Stems ending in mutes. Ex.: princip-, m. and f. *chief*; judec-, m. f. *judge*; aetat-, f. *age*; ped-, m. *foot*.

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	princip- s	jūd ex
Acc.	princ ip-em	jud ic-em
Gen.	princ ip-īs	jud ic-īs
Dat.	princ ip-ī	jud ic-ī
Abl.	princ ip-ě	jud ic-ě

Plural.

N. V. A.	princ ip-ēs	jud ic-ēs
Gen.	princ ip-um	jud ic-um
Dat. Abl.	princ ip-ībūs.	jud ic-ībūs.

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	aetā- s	pē s
Acc.	aetāt- em	pēd- em
Gen.	aetat- īs	ped- īs
Dat.	aetat- ī	ped- ī
Abl.	aetat- ě	ped- ě

Plural.

N. V. A.	aetat- ēs	ped- ēs
Gen.	aetat- um	ped- um
Dat. Abl.	aetat- ībūs.	ped- ībūs.

Note 11. The gen. plur. of stems ending in -āt, e. g. cīvitas, f. *citizenship*; aestas, f. *summer*; cālāmītās, f. *calamity*; is sometimes formed in -īum.

(b) Stems ending in **-n**. Ex.: agmen-, n. *host*; homon-, m. f. *man*; legion-, f. *legion*.

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	agmēn	hōmo	lēģiō
Acc.	agmen	homīn-em	legiōn-em
Gen.	agmīn-īs	homin-īs	legiōn-īs
Dat.	agmin-ī	homin-ī	legiōn-ī
Abl.	agmin-ē	homin-ē	legiōn-ē

Plural.

N. V. A.	agmin-ă	homin-ēs	legiōn-ēs
Gen.	agmin-um	homin-um	legiōn-um
Dat. Abl.	agmin-ībūs.	homin-ībūs.	legiōn-ībūs.

(c) Stems ending in **-l**, **-r**. Ex.: consul-, m. *consul*; pater-, m. *father*; cadaver-, n. *carcase*.

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	consŭl	pătēr	} cādāvēr
Acc.	consŭl-em	pătr-em	
Gen.	consul-īs	patr-īs	cadaver-īs
Dat.	consul-ī	patr-ī	cadaver-ī
Abl.	consul-ē	patr-ē	cadaver-ē

Plural.

N. V. A.	consul-ēs	patr-ēs	cadaver-ă
Gen.	consul-um	patr-um	cadaver-um
Dat. Abl.	consul-ībūs.	patr-ībūs.	cadaver-ībūs.

(d) Stems ending in **-s**. Ex.: *honos-*, m. *honour*; *opus-*, n. *work*.

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	hōnōs (honōr)	} ōpūs
Acc.	honōr-em	
Gen.	honor-īs	opēr-īs
Dat.	honor-ī	oper-ī
Abl.	honor-ě	oper-ě

Plural.

N. V. A.	honor-ēs	oper-ā
Gen.	honor-um	oper-um
Dat. Abl.	honor-ībūs.	oper-ībūs.

Note 12. Stems *tussi-*, f. *cough*; *siti-*, f. *thirst*; *visi-* (or *viri-*), f. *force*.

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	tussī-s	sītī-s	vis
Acc.	tussi-m	siti-m	vim
Gen.	tussī-s		
Dat.	tussī		
Abl.	tussī	sītī	vī

Plural.

N. V. A.	tussē-s	vīrē-s
Gen.	tussī-um	virī-um
Dat.	tussī-būs.	virī-būs.

III. Stems ending in -u.

Ex.: gru-, m. f. *crane*; su-, m. f. *swine*; Jov-, *Jupiter*; bov-, m. f. *ox* or *cow*.

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	grū-s	sū-s
Acc.	grū-em	sū-em
Gen.	gru-īs	su-īs
Dat.	gru-ī	su-ī
Abl.	gru-ě	su-ě

Plural.

N. V. A.	gru-ēs	su-ēs
Gen.	gru-um	su-um
Dat. Abl.	gru-ībūs.	su-ībūs or sū-būs.

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	Juppītēr (for Jov-pitēr)	bō-s
Acc.	Jōv-em	bōv-em
Gen.	Jov-īs	bov-īs
Dat.	Jov-ī	bov-ī
Abl.	Jov-ě	bov-ě

Plural.

N. V. A.	bov-ēs
Gen.	bo-um
Dat. Abl.	bō-būs or bū-būs.

Notes on Peculiar Forms of Cases.

Note 13. Accusative singular in **-im** and **-em** is found in

fēbris, pelvis, turris,
fever, basin, tower,
 sēcūris, restis, puppis,
axe, rope, stern of a ship,
 rarely clāvis,
key,
 messis, nāvis,
harvest, ship.

Note 14. Ablative singular in **-i** only is found in

Neuters with nominative in **-e**, **-al**, **-ar**,
 such as mārē, ānīmāl, calcār,
sea, animal, spur.
 excepting **-e** in jūbar, nectar, far,
brightness, nectar, spelt.

Note 15. Ablative singular in **-i** and **-e** is found in

Nouns with accusative in **-im** and **-em**,
 (sēcūrī, restē, always are the same),
axe, rope,
 cīvis, anguis, fīnis, fustis,
citizen, snake, end, cudgel,
 āvis, unguis, amnis, postis,
bird, nail, river, door-post,
 imber, ignis, strīgīlis,
shower, fire, scraper,
 classis, axis, and bīlis,
fleet, axle, bile.

Note 16. Genitive plural in -ium is found in

(1) Neuters with nominative in -e, -al, -ar;

(2) Parisyllables excepting māter,

mother,

pāter, jūvēnis, and frāter,

father; youth, brother,

sēnex, vātes, and cānis,

old man, seer, dog,

accīpiter, and vōlūcris,

hawk, bird.

(3) Nominatives with -s or -x .

and consonant as cliens, arx,

client, citadel.

(4) mās, māris, *male*, makes mārīum,

mūs, mūris, *mouse*, makes mūrīum,

glīs, glīris, *dormouse*, glīrīum,

līs, lītis, *lawsuit*, litīum,

nix, nīvis, *snow*, makes nīvīum,

nox, noctis, *night*, makes noctīum,

dōs, dōtis, *dowry*, dōtīum,

ōs, ossis, *bone*, makes ossīum,

vis, *force*, makes vīrēs, vīrīum.

§ 15. *Fourth Declension.*

Stems ending in -u.

Ex.: gradu-, m. *step*; cornu-, n. *horn*.*Singular.*

Nom. Voc.	grădŭ-s	} cornŭ
Acc.	gradu-m	
Gen.	gradŭ-s	cornŭ-s
Dat.	gradu-ī	} cornŭ
Abl.	gradŭ	

Plural.

N. V. A.	gradŭ-s	cornŭ-ă
Gen.	gradu-um	cornu-um
Dat. Abl.	grad-ībŭs.	corn-ībŭs.

Note 17. Domus, f. *a house*, is declined thus:—

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
Nom. Voc.	dŏmŭ-s	Nom. Voc.	domŭ-s
Acc.	domu-m	Acc.	domō-s
Gen.	domŭ-s	Gen.	domu-um domō-rum
Dat.	domu-ī	Dat. Abl.	dom-ībŭs.
Abl.	domō		
Locative	domī, <i>at home</i>		

Note 18. Dative and Ablative plural in -ībŭs is found in

quercus, spēcus, artus, arcus, ācus,
oak, cave, limb, bow, needle,
 trībŭs, partus, portus, věru, lācus,
tribe, birth, harbour, spit, lake.

§ 16. *Fifth Declension.*

Stems ending in -ē.

Ex.: die-, m. f. *day*.*Singular.*

Nom. Voc.	dīē-s
Acc.	die-m
Gen. Dat.	diē-ī
Abl.	diē

Plural.

N. V. A.	diē-s
Gen.	diē-rum
Dat. Abl.	diē-būs.

Note 19. In the Genitive and Dative singular final -eī is sometimes contracted into -ē

as diē, aciē, fidē,
day, edge, faith.

Note 20. The Genitive, Dative, and Ablative plural are seldom found, except in the words *res, thing*, and *dies*.

GENDER OF NOUNS SUBSTANTIVE.

§ 17. Masculine. All names of males, peoples, months, and winds; and most names of mountains and rivers.

Feminine. All names of females and islands; and most names of countries, cities, and plants.

Neuter. All indeclinable nouns.

Masculine and Feminine. Names derived from offices, employments, etc., held either by men or women.

§ 18. *First Declension.*

Feminine. Words ending in -ă, except names of men, as *nauta*, *sailor*.

§ 19. *Second Declension.*

Masculine. Words ending in -ūs and -ēr.

Neuter. Words ending in -um.

These are feminine in -us,

alvus,	cōlus,	carbāsus,
<i>stomach,</i>	<i>distaff,</i>	<i>canvass,</i>
vannus,	hūmus,	pampīnus,
<i>winnowing-fan,</i>	<i>ground,</i>	<i>vine-leaf.</i>
Neuter,	vīrus,	pělāgus,
	<i>venom,</i>	<i>sea.</i>

Note 21. Carbasus has nom. and acc. plural carbăsă (neuter); vulgus, *the common people*, is neuter, but the acc. is often vulgum. It has no plural.

§ 20. *Third Declension.*

Masculine. Words ending in **-o** (genitive **-ōnis**), **-or**, **-os**, **-er**, **-ex** and imparisyllables in **-es**.

-or. Feminine in **-or** is *arbōr*,
tree.

Neuter, *aequor*, *cōr*, and *marmor*,
surface, heart, marble.

-os. Feminine are *cōs*, and *dōs*,
whetstone, dowry.

Neuter are both *ōs*, and *ōs*,
bone, face.

-er. Neuter words which end in **-er**,
are *sīlēr*, *verbēra*, and *vēr*,
ozier, blows, spring,
pāpāver, *pīper*, *ācer*, *tūber*,
poppy, pepper, maple, hump,
cādāver, *īter*, *cīcēr*, *ūber*,
corpse, journey, chick-pea, udder.

-ex. Feminine are *faex*, and *lex*,
lees, law,
with *supellex*, *forfex*, *nex*,
furniture, scissors, death.

Note 22. *arbor*, genitive *arbōris*; *aequor*, *aequōris*; *cōr*, *cordis*; *marmor*, *marmōris*; *cōs*, *cōtis*; *dōs*, *dōtis*; *ōs*, *ossis*; *ōs*, *ōris*; *verbēra* (plural), *verbērum*; singular found only in the ablative *verbērē*; *īter*, *ītīnērīs* (from old nom. *ītīner*); *faex*, *faecis*; *lex*, *lēgis*; *supellex*, *supellectīlis* (an adjective with *rēi*, gen. of *rēs* understood); *forfex*, *forficis*; *nex*, *nēcīs*.

- es. Feminine āblēs, and sēgēs,
fir-tree, corn,
 mercēs, mergēs, quīēs, tēgēs,
hire, sheaf, rest, mat.

Feminine. Words ending in -o (genitive.-īnis), -io, -aus, -as, -is, -x (except -ex), -s following a consonant, and parissyllables in -ēs.

- o (gen. -īnis). Masculine in -o are cardo,
hinge,
 ordo, turbo; common margo,
order, whirlwind, border.
- īo. Masculine are vespertīlio,
bat,
 pūgio, scīpio, pāpīlio,
dagger, staff, butterfly,
 septentrio, and ūnio,
north, pearl,
 and words like ternio, sēnio,
the number three, the number six.

- as. Masculine are ās, and mās,
a bronze coin, male,
 vās (vādis, *bail*), and ēlēphas,
elephant.

Note 23. āblēs, ābiētis; sēgēs, sēgētis; mercēs, mercēdis; mergēs, mergītis; quīēs, quīētis; tēgēs, tēgētis; vespertīlio, vespertiliōnis; as, assis; mas, māris; vas, *vessel*, genitive vāsis, is neuter; the plural vāsā belongs to the second declension; ēlēphas, elephantis (see Appendix, p. 104).

-is.

Masculine are

amnis, axis, callis, collis,

river, axle, path, hill,

cănālis, caulis, cassis, follis,

canal, stalk, net, pair of bellows,

crīnis, fascis, fūnis, fustis,

hair, bundle, rope, cudgel,

södālis, sentis, pānis, postis,

companion, bramble, loaf, door-post,

piscis, orbis, mănēs (plur.), mensis,

fish, circle, ghosts, month,

torris, unguis, vectis, ensis,

firebrand, nail, crowbar, sword.

Imparisyllables glis, and cīnis,

dormouse, ashes,

lāpis, pulvis, sanguis, sēmis,

*stone, dust, blood, half an as.***-ax, -ix.**Masculine in **-ax** and **-ix**,

thōrax, fornix, and cālix,

*breastplate, arch, cup;***-s** after a consonant.

Masculine are dens, and fons,

tooth, spring,

scrobs, and rūdens, mons, and pons,

ditch, cable, mountain, bridge.

Note 24. amnis, genitive amnis; glis, gliris; cīnis, cīneris; lāpis, lāpidis; pulvis, pulvērīs; sanguis, sanguinis; sēmis, sēmissis; thōrax thorācis; fornix, fornīcis; cālix, cālīcis; dens, dentis; scrobs, scrōbis.

Neuter. Words ending in -ă, -ě, -ar, -ur, -us, -c, -l, -n, -t.

-ur. These are masculine in -ur,
furfur, turtur, vultur, fūr,
bran, turtle-dove, vulture, thief.

-us. -ūs, -ūtis, feminine; with tellūs,
the earth,

pecūs (pecūdis), and palūs,
beast (cow, sheep, etc.), marsh,

incūs; common grūs, and sūs,
anvil, crane, swine.

Masculine are lēpūs, mūs,
hare, mouse.

-l. sāl and sōl are masculine,
salt, sun.

-n also pectēn, rēn, and splēn,
comb, kidney, the spleen.

Note 25. furfur, genitive furfūris; fūr, fūris; tellūs, tellūris; pālūs, pālūdis; incūs, incūdis; grūs, grūis; lēpus, lēpōris; mūs, mūris; sāl, sālīs; sōl, sōlīs; pectēn, pectīnis; rēn, rēnis; splēn, splēnis.

§ 21. *Fourth Declension.*

Masculine. Words ending in -ūs.

Neuter. Words ending in -ū.

Feminine are trees in -ūs,

tribus, ācus, porticus,

tribe, needle, colonnade,

dōmus, Idūs, and mānus,

house, Ides, hand.

§ 22. *Fifth Declension.*

Feminine.

Dies, mostly masculine,

day,

in singular may be feminine.

Note 26. dōmus, genitive dōmūs (see note 17); Idūs, Iduum.

DECLENSION OF NOUNS ADJECTIVE.

§ 23. Adjectives have inflexions to denote differences of gender as well as of number and case.

§ 24. I. Stems ending in **-o** (masculine and neuter) and **-a** (feminine).

Ex.: bono-, bona-, *good*; tenero-, tenera-, *tender*; nig(e)ro-, nigra-, *black*.

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	bōnŭ-s	bōnă	bōnŭ-m
Voc.	bonē	bonă	bonŭ-m
Acc.	bonu-m	bona-m	bonu-m
Gen.	bonī	bonae	bonī
Dat.	bonō	bonae	bonō
Abl.	bonō	bonā	bonō

Plural.

Nom. Voc.	bonī	bonae	bonă
Acc.	bonō-s	bonā-s	bonă
Gen.	bonō-rum	bonā-rum	bonō-rum
Dat. Abl.	bonī-s in all genders.		

Note 27. Adjectives declined like *tēner*,
are *asper*, *lācer*, *liber*, *mīser*,
rough, *torn*, *free*, *wretched*,
compounds too of *-fēr*, and *-gēr*,
as *mortīfer*, and *ālīger*,
death-bringing, *wing-bearing*.

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom. Voc.	těňěr	těňěřǎ	těňěru-m
Acc.	teneru-m	tenera-m	teneru-m
Gen.	tenerī	teneraē	tenerī
Dat.	tenerō	teneraē	tenerō
Abl.	tenerō	tenerā	tenerō

Plural.

Nom. Voc.	tenerī	teneraē	tenerǎ
Acc.	tenerō-s	tenerā-s	tenerǎ
Gen.	tenerō-rum	tenerā-rum	tenerō-rum
Dat. Abl.	tenerī-s in all genders.		

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom. Voc.	nǐğěr	nǐğřǎ	nǐgru-m
Acc.	nǐgru-m	nigra-m	nigru-m
Gen.	nigrī	nigraē	nigrī
Dat.	nigrō	nigraē	nigrō
Abl.	nigrō	nigrā	nigrō

Plural.

Nom. Voc.	nigrī	nigraē	nigrǎ
Acc.	nigrō-s	nigrā-s	nigrǎ
Gen.	nigrō-rum	nigrā-rum	nigrō-rum
Dat. Abl.	nigrī-s in all genders.		

Adjectives declined like *nǐger*,
 are *crēber*, *aeger*, *āter*, *pǐger*,
frequent, *sick*, *black*, *sluggish*,
pulcher, *rūber*, *impǐger*,
beautiful, *red*, *active*,
sīnister, *sācer*, *intēger*,
on the left hand, *sacred*, *whole*.

Dexter, *right-hand*, has both forms.

§ 25. II. Stems ending in -i.

Ex.: felici-, *happy*; sapienti-, *wise*; tristi-, *sad*; acri-, *keen*; celeri-, *swift*.

Singular.

	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
Nom. Voc.		fēlix		săpiens
Acc.	felicē-m	felix	sapiente-m	sapiens
Gen.		felicī-s		sapientī-s
Dat.		felicī		sapientī
Abl.		felicī (rarely felicē).		sapientī or sapientē.

Plural.

N. V. A.	felicē-s	felicī-ă	sapientē-s	sapientī-ă
Gen.		felicī-um		sapientī-um
Dat. Abl.		felicī-būs.		sapientī-būs.

Singular.

	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
Nom. Voc.	tristī-s	tristē
Acc.	triste-m	tristē
Gen.		tristī-s
Dat. Abl.		tristī.

Plural.

N. V. A.	tristē-s	tristī-ă
Gen.		tristī-um
Dat. Abl.		tristī-būs.

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom. Voc.	ācer	ācrī-s	ācrĕ
Acc.	acre-m		acrĕ
Gen.		acrī-s	
Dat. Abl.		acrī	

Plural.

	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
N. V. A.	acrĕ-s	acrī-ă
Gen.	acrī-um	
Dat. Abl.	acrī-bŭs.	

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom. Voc.	cĕlĕr	cĕlĕrī-s	cĕlĕrĕ
Acc.	celere-m		celerĕ
Gen.		celerī-s	
Dat. Abl.		celerī	

Plural.

	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
N. V. A.	celerĕ-s	celerī-ă
Gen.	celerī-um	
Dat. Abl.	celerī-bŭs.	

Note 28. Like ācer are declined

Adjectives which end in -ster,
with cĕlēber, and ālācer,
frequented, alert,
sălŭber, pŭter, vŏlŭcer,
healthy, putrid, winged.

§ 26. III. Consonant stems.

Ex.: melior, *better*; pauper, *poor*.*Singular.*

	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
Nom. Voc.	měľřř	měľřřs
Acc.	meliřř-em	meliřřs
Gen.		meliřř-řs
Dat.		melior-ř
Abl.		melior-ě (rarely meliorř)

Plural.

N. V. A.	melior-ēs	melior-ă
Gen.		melior-um
Dat. Abl.		melior-řbřřs.

Singular.

	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
Nom. Voc.		paupřř
Acc.	paupřř-em	paupřř
Gen.		pauper-řs
Dat.		pauper-ř
Abl.		pauper-ě

Plural.

N. V. A.	pauper-ēs
Gen.	pauper-um
Dat. Abl.	pauper-řbřřs.

DEGREES OF NOUNS ADJECTIVE.

§ 27. The Adjective is a noun expressing quality.

In Latin many adjectives have three forms, denoting different degrees of quality.

The positive is the simple form of the adjective, as **durus**, *hard*.

The comparative denotes :—

(1) A higher degree, when two persons or things are compared, as **durior**, *harder*.

(2) A too high degree, as **durior**, *too hard*.

The superlative denotes :—

(1) A higher degree, when more than two persons or things are compared, as **durissimus**, *hardest*.

(2) A very high degree, as **durissimus**, *very hard*.

§ 28. From the positive we may find the comparative by adding **-ior** to the last consonant of the stem ; the superlative either by adding **-issimus** to the last consonant of the stem ; or, by doubling the last consonant and adding **-imus** *.

* Nearly all the words of this form are given in § 29 and note 29.

§ 29. Examples of regular comparison.

Stem.	Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
dūro-	dūru-s, <i>hard</i>	dur-īor	dur-issīmus
tristi-	tristi-s, <i>sad</i>	trist-īor	trist-issīmus
fēlici-	fēlix, <i>happy</i>	felic-īor	felic-issīmus
tēnero-	tēner, <i>delicate</i>	tener-īor	tener-rīmus
cēleri-	cēler, <i>swift</i>	celer-īor	celer-rīmus
nīg(e)ro-	nīger, <i>black</i>	nīgr-īor	niger-rīmus
āc(e)ri-	ācer, <i>keen</i>	acr-īor	acer-rīmus
fācili-	facili-s, <i>easy</i>	facil-īor	facil-līmus.

Note 29. Like tener are asper, *rough*; dexter, *right-hand*; liber, *free*; mīser, *wretched*; pauper, *poor*; ūber, *fruitful*.

Like niger are pīger, *sluggish*; pulcher, *beautiful*; rūber, *red*; taeter, *foul*; cēlēber, *frequented*; sālūber, *healthy*. In the comparative of these adjectives the *e* of the stem is omitted, as in the declension of the positive. See § 24.

Like facilis are difficīlis, *difficult*; sīmīlis, *like*; dissīmīlis, *unlike*; grācīlis, *slender*; hūmīlis, *low*.

Note 30. Adjectives ending in *-us* preceded by a vowel have no forms for the comparative and superlative, as

ardūu-s, *steep* māgīs arduus, *more steep* maxīme arduus, *most steep*.

Except those ending in *-quus* and *-guis*, as

antiquu-s, *ancient* antiqu-īor antiqu-issīmus
pingui-s, *fat* pingui-īor pingui-issīmus.

§ 30. The following forms are irregular :—

Stem.	Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
bõno- měl- õb-	bõnu-s, <i>good</i>	měl-ior, <i>better</i>	op-tĩmus, <i>best</i>
mālo- pěd-	mālu-s, <i>bad</i>	pejor, <i>worse</i>	pessĩmus
māg-	mag-nu-s, <i>great</i>	major	maxĩmus
parvo- mĩn-	parvu-s, <i>small</i>	mĩn-or, <i>less</i>	mĩn-ĩmus
multo- plo-	multu-s, <i>much</i>	plũs (neut.), <i>more</i>	plũr-ĩmus
dĩvĩt- dĩti-	dĩves } <i>rich</i> dĩs }	dĩvĩt-ior dĩt-ior	dĩvĩt-issĩmus dĩt-issĩmus
sẽn-ec- sẽn-	sẽnex, <i>old</i>	sẽn-ior, <i>older</i>	(nātũ maxĩmus)
jũvẽn-	jũvẽn-ĩs, <i>young</i>	jũn-ior	(nātũ mĩnĩmus)

Stem.	Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
pōti-	pōti-s, pōtē, <i>able</i> (only used in these forms)	pōt-īor, <i>better</i>	pōt-issimus, <i>best</i>
frūg-	frūgī (indecl.), <i>honest</i>	frūgāl-īor	frūgāl-issimus
frūgāli-	nēquam, <i>worthless</i>	nēqu-īor	nēqu-issimus
mālě-dīco-	mālědīcu-s, <i>slandorous</i>	mālědīcent-īor	mālědīcent-issimus
mālě-dīcent-			
běně-vōlo-	běněvōlu-s, <i>friendly</i>	běněvōlent-īor	běněvōlent-issimus
běně-vōlent-			
běně-řīco-	běněřīcu-s, <i>generous</i>	běněřīcent-īor	běněřīcent-issimus.
běně-řīcent-			
The following are formed from different adverbial and prepositional stems:—			
cī-těro-		cītěr-īor, <i>on this side</i>	cī-timus, <i>nearest</i>
ci-			

Note 31. So mālěvōlus, *ill-disposed*; hōnōřīřīcu-s, *honourable*; magnīřīcu-s, *high-minded*; mālěřīcu-s, *criminal*; mīřīřīcu-s, *wonderful*; mūnīřīcu-s, *bountiful*. The last three have no comparative form.

Stem.	Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
in-těro-		intěr-řor, <i>inner</i>	
in-			in-třmus, <i>inmost</i>
ul-těro-		ultěr-řor, <i>further</i>	
ul-			ul-třmus, <i>furthest, last</i>
ex-těro-	extěri (plur.), <i>outside</i>	extěr-řor, <i>outer</i>	extrěmus, <i>outermost</i>
ex-			ex-třmus
pos-těro-	postěřā (fem.), <i>next</i>	postěr-řor, <i>later</i>	postrěmus, <i>last</i>
pös-			pos-třmus, <i>last-born</i>
dě-těřö-		dětěr-řor, <i>worse</i>	děter-řřmus, <i>worst</i>
sřp-ěro-	sřpěři (plur.), <i>above</i>	supěr-řor, <i>former, higher</i>	sřpřěmus, <i>last, highest</i>
sřb-			sum-mus
inf-ěro-	infěri (plur.), <i>below</i>	infěr-řor, <i>lower</i>	
inf-			inf-řřmus, <i>lowest</i>
in-			řřmus
prö-		prřor, <i>former</i>	prřřmus, <i>first</i>
prö-pě-	prřöp-řor, <i>nearer</i>		prox-řřmus, <i>nearest, next.</i>

PRONOUNS.

§ 31. Pronouns are either Substantive or Adjective (see § 9).

§ 32. The Pronouns in Latin may be divided into :—

Personal: *ěgo, I; nōs, we; tū, thou; vōs, ye.*

Reflexive: *sē, himself, herself, itself, themselves.*

Possessive: *měus, my; noster, our; tūus, thy; vester, your; sūus, his, her, its, their.*

Demonstrative: *hic, this near me; iste, that near you; ille, that there; is, that, he; idem, the same; ipse, he himself.*

Relative: *qui, who, which; quisquis, whosoever, whichever.*

Interrogative: *quīs or qui, who? which?*

Indefinite: *quīs or qui, anyone, any; quisquam, any (one) at all.*

DECLENSION OF PRONOUNS SUBSTANTIVE.

§ 33. The Personal Pronouns are substantive, and have no distinction of gender. There are two persons, the person who speaks, and the person spoken to.

FIRST PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
Nom.	<i>ěgo, I</i>	Nom. Acc.	<i>nōs, we</i>
Acc.	<i>mē</i>	Gen.	<i>nostrum</i>
Dat.	<i>mihī</i>	Dat. Abl.	<i>nōbīs.</i>
Abl.	<i>mē</i>		

SECOND PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
Nom. Voc.	tū, <i>thou</i>	N.V.A.	vōs, <i>ye, you</i>
Acc.	tē	Gen.	vestrum
Dat.	tībī	Dat. Abl.	vōbīs.
Abl.	tē		

§ 34. The Reflexive Pronoun is substantive, and has no distinction of gender. It refers back to the subject of the sentence, or person spoken of, which is called the third person.

Singular and Plural.

Acc. sē, *himself, herself, itself, themselves*

Dat. sībī

Abl. sē.

The form sese is often used for se.

Note 32. Instead of the genitives of *ěgo*, *tū* and *sē* the possessive pronouns are sometimes used, as *măă mănus*, *my hand*; *noster exercitus*, *our army*.

Sometimes the genitive singular neuter of these adjectives is used, as *magnă pars mei*, *a great part of me* (i. e. *of my nature*); *memoriă nostri tuă*, *thy remembrance of us*.

DECLENSION OF PRONOUNS ADJECTIVE.

§ 35. The Possessive Pronouns are adjectives with stems ending in **-o**. They are *mēus, my*; *tūus, thy*; *sūus, his, her, its, their*; declined like *bonus* (§ 24).

Noster, our; *vester, your*; declined like *niger* (§ 24).

§ 36. Some nouns and pronouns adjective belonging to the class of **-o** and **-a** stems (see § 24) have the genitive singular in **-ius**, the dative in **-ī** for all genders.

§ 37. Ex.: *toto-, tota-, whole*.

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	tot <u>u-s</u>	tōt <u>ă</u>	tōt <u>u-m</u>
Acc.	tot <u>u-m</u>	tota <u>-m</u>	tot <u>u-m</u>
Gen.	totī <u>ūs</u>	} in all genders	
Dat.	totī		
Abl.	totō	totă	totō

Plural.

Nom.	totī	totae	totă
Acc.	totō-s	totă-s	totă
Gen.	totō-rum	totă-rum	tōtō-rum
Dat. Abl.	totī-s in all genders.		

§ 38. Ex.: altero-, altera-, *the other*; ut(e)ro-, utra-, *which of two*; ipso-, ipsa-, *self*.

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	altĕr	altĕră	alteru-m
Acc.	alteru-m	altera-m	alteru-m
Gen.	alterĭus	} in all genders	
Dat.	alterĭ		
Abl.	alterō	alterā	alterō

Plural.

Nom.	alterĭ	alterae	alteră
Acc.	alterō-s	alterā-s	alteră
Gen.	alterō-rum	alterā-rum	alterō-rum
Dat. Abl.	alterĭ-s in all genders.		

Note 33. Like totus are declined:—sōlus, *alone*; the *i* of the genitive singular sōlius is always long; ūnus, *one* (see § 44); ullus (i. e. ūnŭlus), *any at all*; nullus, *no, none*. The *ī* of the gen. sing. is usually long, but often found short in poetry.

Note 34. Ullus is the adjective corresponding to quisquam (note 39); nullus that corresponding to nēmo (stem nemon-), of which only the following forms are used:—

Singular.

Nom.	nēmo	
Acc.	nemĭn-em	
Gen.		supplied by nullĭus
Dat.	nemĭn-ī	
Abl.		nullō

Plural.

supplied by the plural of nullus.

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	ūter	ūtrā	ūtru-m
Acc.	utru-m	utra-m	utru-m
Gen.	utrīus	} in all genders	
Dat.	utrī		
Abl.	utrō	utrā	utrō

Plural.

Nom.	utrī	utrae	utrā
Acc.	utrō-s	utrā-s	utrā
Gen.	utrō-rum	utrā-rum	utrō-rum
Dat. Abl.	utrī-s in all genders.		

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	ipsē	ipsā	ipsu-m
Acc.	ipsu-m	ipsa-m	ipsu-m
Gen.	ipsīus	} in all genders	
Dat.	ipsī		
Abl.	ipsō	ipsā	ipsō

Plural.

Nom.	ipsī	ipsae	ipsā
Acc.	ipsō-s	ipsā-s	ipsā
Gen.	ipsō-rum	ipsā-rum	ipsō-rum
Dat. Abl.	ipsī-s in all genders.		

Note 35. Like ūter are declined the compounds of uter:—ūterque, *each* (of two); ūtercunque, *whichever* (of two); ūtervīs, *whichever* (of two) *you please*; ūterlibet, *which* (of two) *you like*; neuter, *neither*.

Altērūter, *one or the other*. Both parts of the compound are also declined, as gen. sing. alterīus utrīus, or alterutrīus.

§ 39. Ille, *that* (St. illo-, illa-); iste, *that near you* (St. isto-, ista-); and alius, *another* (St. alio-, alia-), have the nominative and accusative neuter ending in -d instead of -m.

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	illē	illā	illū-d
Acc.	illu-m	illa-m	illū-d
Gen.	illius	} in all genders	
Dat.	illī		
Abl.	illō	illā	illō

Plural.

Nom.	illī	illae	illā
Acc.	illō-s	illā-s	illā
Gen.	illō-rum	illā-rum	illō-rum
Dat. Abl.	illī-s in all genders.		

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	aliū-s	aliā	aliū-d
Acc.	aliu-m	aliā-m	aliu-d
Gen.	alius	} in all genders	
Dat.	aliī		
Abl.	aliō	aliā	aliō

Plural.

Nom.	aliī	aliae	aliā
Acc.	aliō-s	aliā-s	aliā
Gen.	aliō-rum	aliā-rum	aliō-rum
Dat. Abl.	aliī-s in all genders.		

§ 40. *Hic, this near me* (stem *ho-*, *ha-*, and the particle *-ce*), is thus declined :—

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	hī-c	haec	hō-c
Acc.	hu-nc	ha-nc	hō-c
Gen.	hujus	} in all genders	
Dat.	huic		
Abl.	hō-c	hā-c	hō-c

Plural.

Nom.	hī	hae	haec
Acc.	hō-s	hā-s	haec
Gen.	hō-rum	hā-rum	hō-rum
Dat. Abl.	hī-s in all genders.		

Note 36. The particle **cē** was sometimes added to those cases of *ille* and *istē* which end in *-s*, and to the other cases in the form of **c**.

Singular.

Nom.	illī-c	illaec	illū-c
Acc.	illu-nc	illa-nc	illū-c
Gen.	illiusce	} in all genders	
Dat.	illi-c		
Abl.	illō-c	illā-c	illō-c

Plural.

Nom.	illī-c	illaec	illaec
Acc.	illo-sce	illa-sce	illaec
Dat. Abl.	illi-sce in all genders.		

§ 41. *Is, that* (stem *i-*, and *eo-*, *ea-*), is thus declined:—

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	ī-s	ěǎ	ī-d
Acc.	ěu-m	ěa-m	i-d
Gen.	ejus	} in all genders	
Dat.	eī		
Abl.	eō	eā	eō

Plural.

Nom.	ēī or ii	eae	eǎ
Acc.	eō-s	eā-s	eǎ
Gen.	eō-rum	eā-rum	eō-rum
Dat. Abl.	ēī-s or ii-s in all genders.		

§ 42. *Idem, same* (compound of *is* and suffix *-dem*), is thus declined:—

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	ī-dem	ěǎ-dem	ī-dem
Acc.	eu-ndem	ea-ndem	ī-dem
Gen.	ejusdem	} in all genders	
Dat.	eidem		
Abl.	eō-dem	eā-dem	eō-dem

Plural.

Nom.	ēī-dem	eae-dem	ěǎ-dem
Acc.	eō-sdem	eā-sdem	eǎ-dem
Gen.	eō-rundem	eā-rundem	eō-rundem
Dat. Abl.	ei-sdem in all genders.		

Note 37. The dat. sing. is frequently *ēī* and *ēī*, rarely *ěī*. Cases of *is* are seldom found in poetry. Nom. plur. masc. *īdem* and dat. and abl. plur. *īsdem* are frequent in poetry; *ěīsdem* only occurs once.

§ 43. Qui, *which* (stem quo-, qua-, and qui-), is thus declined as a relative pronoun:—

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	qui	quae	quō-d
Acc.	que-m	qua-m	quō-d
Gen.	cujus	} in all genders	
Dat.	cui		
Abl.	quō	quā	quō

Plural.

Nom.	quī	quae	quae
Acc.	quō-s	quā-s	quae
Gen.	quō-rum	quā-rum	quō-rum
Dat. Abl.	quī-būs (sometimes quī-s) in all genders.		

Note 38. The following words have certain differences of form according to their use as substantives or adjectives:—

Substantive.

Adjective.

Quī-s, qui, *who? what?* interrogative pronoun.

Singular.

Nom.	quī-s	(quī-s)	quī-d	qui or quī-s	quae	quō-d
Acc.			quī-d			quō-d

The other cases are like those of qui (relative). So also quisnam, *who, pray?*

Qui-s, qui, *any one, any;* indefinite pronoun.

Singular.

Nom.	quī-s	quī-d	qui or quī-s	quā or quī-s	quō-d
Acc.		quī-d			quō-d

Plural.

Nom.	}	quā common to both uses.			
Acc.	}				

The other cases are like those of qui (relative). So also aliquis, *some; ecquis, any?*

Note 39. Ecquis, any? quisquis, whosoever; quisquam, any at all; are found chiefly in the following cases:—

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	{ ecquĩ-s		ecquĩ-d
	{ ecquĩ	ecquã or ecquæ	ecquõ-d
Acc.	{ ecque-m	ecqua-m	ecquĩ-d
			ecquõ-d
Dat.	eccui		
Abl.	ecquõ		ecquõ

Plural.

Nom.	ecquĩ	
Acc.	ecquõ-s	ecquã-s.

Singular.

Nom.	qui-squĩ-s	qui-dquĩ-d or qui-cquĩ-d
Acc.		qui-dquĩ-d or qui-cquĩ-d
Abl.	quõquõ	quõquõ

Plural.

Nom.	quĩquĩ.
------	---------

Singular.

Nom.	qui-squam	qui-cquam
Acc.	que-mquam	qui-cquam
Gen.	cujusquam	} in all genders
Dat.	cuiquam	
Abl.	quõquam	
		quõquam.

§ 44. DECLENSION OF NUMERALS.

Cardinals. The following are declined:—**ūnus**, *one*; **dūō**, *two*; **trēs**, *three*; **dūcenti**, *two hundred* (and other multiples of *a hundred* below *a thousand*); **millē**, *a thousand*, when used as a neuter substantive. **Millē** used as an adjective is indeclinable.

Singular.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	ūnŭ-s	ună	unu-m
Voc	uně		
Acc.	unu-m	una-m	unu-m
Gen.	unīŭs	} in all genders	
Dat.	unī		
Abl.	unō	unā	unō

Plural.

Nom.	unī	unaē	ună
Acc.	unō-s	unā-s	ună
Gen.	unō-rum	unā-rum	unō-rum
Dat. Abl.	unī-s in all genders.		

Plural.

Nom.	dūō	duaē	duō
Acc.	duō-s, duō	duā-s	duō
Gen.	{ duō-rum	duā-rum	duō-rum
	{ du-um in all genders		
Dat. Abl.	duō-bŭs	duā-bŭs	duō-bŭs.

Plural.

	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
Nom. Acc.	trē-s	tri-ă
Gen.	tri-um	
Dat.	tri-būs.	

Plural.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	dūcentī	ducentae	ducentă
Acc.	ducentō-s	ducentā-s	ducentă
Gen.	ducent-um	} in all genders.	
Dat. Abl.	ducentī-s		

Singular.

Nom. Acc.	millē
-----------	-------

Plural.

Nom. Acc.	millī-ă
Gen.	milli-um
Dat. Abl.	milli-būs.

Ordinals and *Distributives* are declinable adjectives with -o and -a stems. The genitive plural of distributives usually ends in -um (for -ōrum, -ārum).

Note 40. The plural of ūnus is only used with substantives whose plural is singular in meaning, e.g. *aedes* (plural), *a house*; *castră*, *a camp*; *litterae*, *a letter* (epistle). For the other numbers *trini*, *three*, and the distributives are used (see Appendix II. p. 108).

VERBS.

§ 45. Verbs in Latin have inflexions of voice, number, person, mood, and tense. A complete verb in Latin has :—

1. Two Voices: Active, as *āmo*, *I love*; and Passive, as *āmōr*, *I am loved*.

2. Two Numbers: Singular and Plural (§ 8 on nouns).

3. Three Persons (First, Second, Third) in each number (§ 33 on pronouns).

4. Three Moods: marking the *mode* in which the action is viewed :—

Indicative: as *amo*, *I love*.

Subjunctive: as *amem*, *I be loving* or *I love*.

Imperative: as *amā*, *love thou*.

5. Six Tenses (in the Indicative mood, active voice): marking the *time* when the action is performed :—

Incomplete action.

Present: as *amo*, *I am loving* or *I love*.

Future: as *amābo*, *I shall love*.

Imperfect: as *amabam*, *I was loving*.

Completed action.

Perfect: as *amāvi*, *I have loved* or *I loved*.

Future Perfect: as *amāvēro*, *I shall have loved*.

Pluperfect: as *amaveram*, *I had loved*.

6. Four Verbal Forms :—

Infinitive: as *amāre*, *to love*.

Participle: as *amans*, *loving*.

Gerund and Gerundive: as *amandum*, *loving*; *amandus*, *to be loved*.

Supine: as *amātum*, *to love* (after a verb of motion).

§ 46. DEPONENT VERBS.

Verbs which have no active voice, but are active in meaning, are called Deponents: as *hortor, I exhort; morior, I die.*

§ 47. CLASSIFICATION OF VERBS.

The verb has three stems, the Present, Perfect, and Supine stem, from which all other parts are formed.

Verbs are commonly divided according to their form into four classes, called conjugations.

The first conjugation contains all verbs whose present stem ends in -a: as *āmo, I love; infin. amā-re.*

The second conjugation contains all verbs whose present stem ends in -e: as *mōneo, I advise; infin. monē-re.*

The third conjugation contains all verbs whose present stem ends in a consonant, or in -u or in -ī (short), as

rēgo, I rule; infin. reg-ēre.

tribu-o, I assign; infin. tribu-ēre.

cāpio, I take; infin. cap-ēre.

The fourth conjugation contains all verbs whose present stem ends in ī (long): as *audi-o, I hear; infin. audī-re.*

§ 48. CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

First conjugation. Ex. *amo, I love.*

Second conjugation. Ex. *moneo, I advise.*

Third conjugation. Ex. *rego, I rule.*

Fourth conjugation. Ex. *audio, I hear.*

§ 49. PRESENT STEM.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE PRESENT, *I am loving or I love*, etc.*Singular.*

1	2	3	<i>Plural.</i>		
			1	2	3
ām-o	amā-s	amā-t	amā-m-ūs	amā-t-īs	ama-nt.
mone-o	monē-s	monē-t	monē-m-us	monē-t-īs	mone-nt.
reg-o	reg-īs	reg-īt	reg-īm-us	reg-īt-īs	reg-unt.
audi-o	audī-s	audīt	audī-m-us	audīt-īs	audi-unt.

INDICATIVE FUTURE, *I shall love*, etc.

amā-b-o	b-īs	b-īt	b-īm-ūs	b-īt-īs	b-unt.
monē-b-o	b-īs	b-īt	b-īm-us	b-īt-īs	b-unt.
reg-am	ēs	ēt	ēm-us	ēt-īs	ent.
audi-am	ēs	ēt	ēm-us	ēt-īs	ent.

INDICATIVE IMPERFECT, *I was loving*, etc.

amā-b-am	b-ās	b-āt	b-ām-ūs	b-at-īs	b-ant.
monē-b-am	b-as	b-at	b-am-us	b-at-īs	b-ant.
reg-ēb-am	ēb-as	ēb-at	ēb-am-us	ēb-at-īs	ēb-ant.
audi-ēb-am	ēb-as	ēb-at	ēb-am-us	ēb-at-īs	ēb-ant.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE PRESENT, *I am being loved*, etc.

Singular.

1	2	3
am-ör	amä-r-ïs	t-ür
mone-ör	mone-r-ïs	t-tur
reg-ör	reg-ër-ïs	ît-tur
audi-ör	audi-r-ïs	t-tur

Plural.

2	3
mîn-î	nt-ür.
min-i	nt-ur.
îmin-i	unt-ur.
min-i	audi-unt-ur.

INDICATIVE FUTURE, *I shall be loved*, etc.

amä-b-ör	b-ër-ïs	b-ît-ür
monë-b-ör	b-ër-ïs	b-ît-tur
reg-är	ër-ïs	ët-tur
audi-är	ër-ïs	ët-tur

b-îm-ür	b-unt-ür.
b-îm-tur	b-unt-ur.
ëm-tur	ent-ur.
ëm-tur	ent-ur.

INDICATIVE IMPERFECT, *I was being loved*, etc.

amä-b-är	b-är-ïs	b-ät-ür
monë-b-är	b-är-ïs	b-at-tur
reg-ëb-är	ëb-är-ïs	ëb-at-tur
audi-ëb-är	ëb-är-ïs	ëb-at-tur

b-âm-ür	b-ant-ür.
b-am-tur	b-ant-ur.
ëb-am-tur	ëb-ant-ur.
ëb-am-tur	ëb-ant-ur.

ACTIVE VOICE—continued.

SUBJUNCTIVE PRESENT.

Singular.

	1	2	3		1	2	3
	amē-m	amē-s	amē-t		amē-m-ūs	amē-t-īs	amē-nt.
	mone-am	ās	āt		ām-us	āt-is	ant.
	reg-am	ās	āt		ām-us	āt-is	ant.
	audi-am	ās	āt		ām-us	āt-is	ant.

Plural.

SUBJUNCTIVE IMPERFECT.

	amā-r-em	r-ēs	r-ēt		r-ēm-ūs	r-ēt-īs	r-ent.
	monē-r-em	r-es	r-et		r-em-us	r-et-is	r-ent.
	reg-ēr-em	ēr-es	ēr-et		ēr-em-us	ēr-et-is	ēr-ent.
	audi-r-em	r-es	r-et		r-em-us	r-et-is	r-ent.

IMPERATIVE PRESENT, *love thou*, etc.*Singular. Plural.*

	2	3
	amā	t-o
	monē	t-o
	reg-ē	īt-o
	audi	t-o

IMPERATIVE FUTURE, *thou shalt love*, etc.*Singular. Plural.*

	2	3
	amā-t-o	t-ōt-ē
	monē-t-o	t-ot-e
	reg-īt-o	īt-ot-e
	audi-t-o	t-ot-e

nt-o.
nt-o.
unt-o.
audi-unt-o.

PASSIVE VOICE—*continued.*

SUBJUNCTIVE PRESENT.

Singular.

1	2	3
amē-r	r-is	t-ūr
mone-ār	ār-is	āt-ur
reg-ār	ār-is	āt-ur
audi-ār	ār-is	āt-ur

SUBJUNCTIVE IMPERFECT.

amā-r-ēr	r-ēr-is	r-ēt-ūr
monē-r-er	r-er-is	r-et-ur
reg-ēr-er	ēr-er-is	ēr-et-ur
audi-r-er	r-er-is	r-et-ur

Plural.

2	3
min-ī	nt-ūr.
āmin-i	ant-ur.
āmin-i	ant-ur.
āmin-i	ant-ur.

r-ēm-ūr	r-ent-ūr.
r-em-ur	r-ent-ur.
ēr-em-ur	ēr-ent-ur.
r-em-ur	r-ent-ur.

IMPERATIVE PRESENT, *be thou loved.*

Singular.

2
amā-r-ē
monē-r-e
reg-ēr-e
audi-r-e

Plural.

2
mīn-ī.
min-i.
imin-i.
min-i.

IMPERATIVE FUTURE, *thou shalt be loved.*

Singular.

2	3
amā-t-ōr	t-ōr
monē-t-or	t-or
reg-īt-or	īt-or
audi-t-or	t-or

Plural.

3
nt-ōr.
nt-or.
unt-or.
audi-unt-or.

§ 50. PERFECT STEM.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE PERFECT, *I have loved* or *I loved*, etc.*Singular.*

	1	2	3		1	2	3
āma-v-							
mon-u-	i	is-ti	it		īm-ūs	is-tīs	ēr-unt.
re-x-							
audi-v-							

INDICATIVE COMPLETED FUTURE, *I shall have loved*, etc.

ama-v-							
mon-u-	ēr-o	ēr-īs	ēr-īt		ēr-īm-ūs	ēr-īt-īs	ēr-int.
re-x-							
audi-v-							

INDICATIVE PLUPERFECT, *I had loved*, etc.

ama-v-							
mon-u-	ēr-am	ēr-ās	ēr-āt		ēr-ām-ūs	ēr-āt-īs	ēr-ant.
re-x-							
audi-v-							

§ 51. SUPINE STEM.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE PERFECT, *I have been loved*, etc.

Singular.

1	2	3
ămă-tŭ-s mŏn-ŭtu-s rec-tu-s audi-tu-s	sum ēs	est

amā-tī
mon-iti
rec-ti
audi-ti

Plural.

1	2	3
sŭmŭs	estis	sunt

INDICATIVE COMPLETED FUTURE, *I shall have been loved*, etc.

ama-tu-s mon-itu-s rec-tu-s audi-tu-s	ero eris	erit
--	-------------	------

amā-ti
mon-iti
rec-ti
audi-ti

erimŭs
eritis
erunt.

INDICATIVE PLUPERFECT, *I had been loved*, etc.

ama-tu-s mon-itu-s rec-tu-s audi-tu-s	eram erās	erāt
--	--------------	------

amā-ti
mon-iti
rec-ti
audi-ti

erāmŭs
erātis
erant.

ACTIVE VOICE—*continued*.

SUBJUNCTIVE PERFECT.

Singular.

1

ama-v-
mon-u-
re-x-
audi-v- }

ēr-im

3

er-īs

ēr-īt

1

ēr-īm-us

2

ēr-īt-īs

3

ēr-int.

SUBJUNCTIVE PLUPERFECT.

ama-v-
mon-u-
re-x-
audi-v- }

is-sem

is-sēs

is-sēt

is-sem-ūs

is-sēt-īs

is-sent.

PASSIVE VOICE—*continued.*

SUBJUNCTIVE PERFECT.

Singular.

1	2	3
ama-tu-s } mon-itu-s } rec-tu-s } audi-tu-s }	sim sis	syt

Plural.

1	2	3
ama-ti mon-iti rec-ti audi-ti }	sīmŭs sītīs	sint.

SUBJUNCTIVE PLUPERFECT.

ama-tu-s } mon-itu-s } rec-tu-s } audi-tu-s }	essem essēs essēt	essent.
--	-------------------------	---------

ama-ti mon-iti rec-ti audi-ti }	essēmŭs essētīs	essent.
--	--------------------	---------

§ 52. VERBAL NOUN-FORMS.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INFINITIVE PRESENT, *to love*, etc.

Present Stem.

ămă-r-ě

môn-ě-r-e

rĕg-ĕr-e

audī-r-e.

Perfect Stem.

Supine Stem.

PASSIVE VOICE.

to be loved, etc.

Present Stem.

ămă-r-ī

môn-ĕ-r-ī

rĕg-ī

audī-r-ī.

Supine Stem.

INFINITIVE FUTURE, *to be about to love*, etc.

ămă-t-ūrŭ-s	} essĕ.
môn-ĭt-uru-s	
rec-t-uru-s	
audī-t-uru-s	

to be about to be loved, etc.

ămă-tu-m	} īrī.
môn-ĭtu-m	
rec-tu-m	
audī-tu-m	

INFINITIVE PERFECT, *to have loved*, etc.

ămă-v-is-sĕ

môn-u-is-se

rĕ-x-is-se

audī-v-is-se.

to have been loved, etc.

ămă-tŭ-s	} essĕ.
môn-ĭtu-s	
rec-tu-s	
audī-tu-s	

PARTICIPLE PRESENT, *loving*, etc.

ăma-ns
mõne-ns
rëg-ens
audie-ns.

PARTICIPLE FUTURE, *about to love*, etc.

ămă-t-ũrũ-s
mõn-ĩt-uru-s
rec-t-uru-s
audĩ-t-uru-s.

PARTICIPLE PERFECT.

loved or having been loved, etc.

ămă-tũ-s
mõn-ĩtu-s
rec-tu-s
audĩ-tu-s.

GERUND, *loving*, etc.

ămă-ndũ-m
mõne-ndu-m
rëg-endu-m
aud-i-endu-m.

SUPINES.

ămă-tu-m
mõn-ĩtu-m
rec-tu-m
audĩ-tu-m

GERUNDIVE, (*that ought to be loved*, etc.

ămă-ndũ-s
mõne-ndu-s
rëg-endu-s
audi-endu-s.

§ 53. *Infinitive.*

The Future Infinitive Active is composed of the future participle active and the present infinitive of *sum*, *I am*. When a verb has no future the future infinitive is formed by *fore ut*, as

dīco fōrē ut pluāt, I say that it will rain.

The Future Infinitive Passive is composed of the supine and the present infinitive passive of *eo*, *I go* *. When a verb has no supine the future infinitive passive is formed by *fore ut*, as

dīco fōrē ut urgeātūr, I say that he will be pushed.

§ 54. *Participles.*

The Present Participle Active is declined like an adjective with stem ending in **-nti**.

The Future Participle Active is declined like an adjective with stem ending in **-o**.

There is no Perfect Participle Active.

„ „ Present Participle Passive.

„ „ Future Participle Passive.

The Perfect Participle Passive is declined like an adjective with stem ending in **-o**.

§ 55. The Gerund is a verbal substantive with stem ending in **-ndo**. It is used in acc., gen., dat., and abl. singular.

§ 56. The Gerundive is a verbal adjective with stem ending in **-ndo**. It is used in the singular and plural.

§ 57. The Supines are the accusative and ablative cases of a verb-noun of the 4th Declension (stems ending in **-u**).

* In the expression *āmātum īrī* the supine is active and may be followed by an accusative; *īrī* is used impersonally, *it is being gone*, i. e. *there is a going*. Hence, for example, the phrase *dīco nōs āmātum īrī* means, *I say that there is a going towards loving us*.

INFLEXIONS OF DEPONENT VERBS.

§ 58. Deponent verbs have the following forms:—

(1) Of the Passive voice: all except the future infinitive (e. g. *amatum iri*).

(2) Of the Active voice: Participle Present.

„ Future.

Infinitive Future.

(3) Gerund, Gerundive, Supine.

VERBS WITH Ī STEMS.

§ 59. The following words have the present stem ending in -Ī, which falls out before -Ī or -ĕr in inflexion. They belong to the 3rd Conjugation.

Căpio, cūpio, făcio,

take, desire, make,

fōdio, fūgio, jăcio,

dig, flee, cast,

părio, quătio, răpio, săpio,

get, bring forth, shake, snatch, be wise.

Compounds of (-spēcio) and (-lăcio)

look,

entice.

Deponents, *grădior,*

step,

mōrior, pătior,

die, suffer.

Note 41. Őrior, ōrīrī, *rise*, and pőtior, pőtīrī, *be master*, have the following forms belonging to a present stem in -Ī:—

Indic. Pres. or-ĕr-ĭs, or-ĭt-ŭr
 pot-ĭt-ŭr.

Subj. Impf. or-ĕr-ĕt-ŭr

pot-ĕr-ĕt-ŭr, pot-ĕr-ĕm-ŭr, pot-ĕr-ent-ŭr.

INFLEXIONS OF VERBS WITH *ī* STEMS.§ 60. Ex. *cap-ī-o*, *I take*.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE. SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

<i>Singular</i>	1	<i>căp-i-o</i>	<i>căp-i-am</i>
	2	<i>cap-īs</i>	<i>cap-i-ās</i>
	3	<i>cap-īt</i>	<i>cap-i-ăt</i>
<i>Plural</i>	1	<i>cap-īm-ūs</i>	<i>cap-i-ām-ūs</i>
	2	<i>cap-īt-īs</i>	<i>cap-i-ăt-īs</i>
	3	<i>cap-i-unt.</i>	<i>cap-i-ant.</i>

FUTURE.

<i>Singular</i>	1	<i>căp-i-am</i>
	2	<i>căp-i-ēs</i>
	3	<i>cap-i-ēt</i>
<i>Plural</i>	1	<i>cap-i-ēm-ūs</i>
	2	<i>cap-i-ēt-īs</i>
	3	<i>cap-i-ent.</i>

IMPERFECT.

<i>Singular</i>	1	<i>căp-i-ēb-am</i>	<i>căp-ēr-em</i>
	2	<i>cap-i-eb-ās</i>	<i>cap-er-ēs</i>
	3	<i>cap-i-eb-ăt</i>	<i>cap-er-ět</i>
<i>Plural</i>	1	<i>cap-i-eb-ām-ūs</i>	<i>cap-er-ēm-ūs</i>
	2	<i>cap-i-eb-ăt-īs</i>	<i>cap-er-ēt-īs</i>
	3	<i>cap-i-eb-ant.</i>	<i>cap-er-ent.</i>

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

<i>Singular</i>	2	<i>căp-ě</i>
<i>Plural</i>	2	<i>cap-īt-ě.</i>

FUTURE.

<i>Singular</i>	2	} <i>căp-īt-o</i>
	3	
<i>Plural</i>	2	<i>cap-īt-ōt-ě</i>
	3	<i>cap-i-unt-o.</i>

INFINITIVE PRESENT *căp-ēr-ě.*PARTICIPLE PRESENT *căp-i-ens.*GERUND *căp-i-endu-m.*

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

Singular 1

căp-i-ör

căp-i-är

2

cap-ër-îs

cap-i-är-îs

3

cap-ît-ür

cap-i-ät-ür

Plural 1

cap-îm-ür

cap-i-ām-ür

2

cap-îmîn-î

cap-i-āmîn-î

3

cap-i-unt-ür.

cap-i-ant-ür.

FUTURE.

Singular 1

căp-i-är

2

cap-i-ër-îs

3

cap-i-ët-ür

Plural 1

cap-i-ēm-ür

2

cap-i-ēmîn-î

3

cap-i-ent-ür.

IMPERFECT.

Singular 1

căp-i-ēb-är

căp-ër-ër

2

cap-i-eb-är-îs

cap-er-ër-îs

3

cap-i-eb-ät-ür

cap-er-ët-ür

Plural 1

cap-i-eb-ām-ür

cap-er-ēm-ür

2

cap-i-eb-āmîn-î

cap-er-ēmîn-î

3

cap-i-eb-ant-ür.

cap-er-ent-ür.

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT.

Singular 2

căp-ër-ë

Singular 2

căp-ît-ör

3

Plural 2

cap-îmîn-î.

Plural 3

cap-i-unt-ör.

INFINITIVE PRESENT

căp-î.

GERUNDIVE

căp-i-endŭ-s.

§ 61. INFLEXIONS OF THE VERB *sum, I am.*

These tenses are formed from the roots *es-* and *fu-*.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT, *I am.*

<i>Singular</i>	1	s-um	s-im
	2	ēs	s-īs
	3	es-t	s-īt
<i>Plural</i>	1	s-ūm-ūs	s-īm-ūs
	2	es-t-īs	s-īt-īs
	3	s-unt.	s-int.

FUTURE, *I shall be.*

<i>Singular</i>	1	ēr-o
	2	er-īs
	3	er-īt
<i>Plural</i>	1	er-īm-ūs
	2	er-īt-īs
	3	er-unt.

IMPERFECT, *I was.*

<i>Singular</i>	1	ēr-am	es-s-em	f-ōr-em
	2	er-ās	es-s-ēs	f-or-ēs
	3	er-āt	es-s-ēt	f-or-ēt
<i>Plural</i>	1	er-ām-ūs	es-s-ēm-ūs	f-or-ēm-ūs
	2	er-āt-īs	es-s-ēt-īs	f-or-ēt-īs
	3	er-ant.	es-s-ent.	f-or-ent.

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT, *be.*

Singular 2 ēs

Plural 2 es-t-ě

FUTURE, *thou shalt be.*

Singular 2 es-t-o

3 es-t-o

Plural 2 es-t-ōt-ě

3 s-unt-o.

INFINITIVE PRESENT es-s-ě. FUTURE fō-r-ě or fūt-ūrŭ-s essě.

PARTICIPLE FUTURE fūt-ūrŭ-s.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PERFECT, *I have been, or I was.*

<i>Singular</i>	1	fū-ī
	2	fu-is-ti
	3	fu-īt
<i>Plural</i>	1	fu-īm-ūs
	2	fu-is-tī-s
	3	fu-ēr-unt or fu-ēr-ě.

fū-ēr-im
fu-er-īs
fu-er-īt
fu-er-īm-ūs
fu-er-īt-īs
fu-er-int.

COMPLETED FUTURE, *I shall have been.*

<i>Singular</i>	1	fū-ēr-o
	2	fu-er-īs
	3	fu-er-īt
<i>Plural</i>	1	fu-er-īm-ūs
	2	fu-er-īt-īs
	3	fu-er-int.

PLUPERFECT, *I had been.*

<i>Singular</i>	1	fū-ēr-am	fū-is-sem
	2	fu-er-ās	fu-is-sēs
	3	fu-er-āt	fu-is-sēt
<i>Plural</i>	1	fu-er-ām-ūs	fu-is-sēmūs
	2	fu-er-āt-īs	fu-is-sēt-īs
	3	fu-er-ant.	fu-is-sent.

INFINITIVE PERFECT fū-is-sě.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

§ 62. Possum, *I can*, compounded of pote sum.

Present Stem.

		INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
PRESENT, <i>I can</i> .			
<i>Singular</i>	1	pos-s-um	pos-s-im
	2	põt-ēs	pos-s-īs
	3	pot-es-t	pos-s-īt
<i>Plural</i>	1	pos-s-ūm-ūs	pos-s-īm-ūs
	2	pot-es-t-īs	pos-s-īt-īs
	3	pos-s-unt.	pos-s-int.

FUTURE, *I shall be able to*.

<i>Singular</i>	1	põt-ēr-o
	2	pot-er-īs
	3	pot-er-īt
<i>Plural</i>	1	pot-er-īm-ūs
	2	pot-er-īt-īs
	3	pot-er-unt.

IMPERFECT, *I was able to*.

<i>Singular</i>	1	põt-ēr-am	pos-s-em
	2	pot-er-ās	pos-s-ēs
	3	pot-er-āt	pos-s-ēt
<i>Plural</i>	1	pot-er-ām-ūs	pos-s-ēm-ūs
	2	pot-er-āt-īs	pos-s-ēt-īs
	3	pot-er-ant.	pos-s-ent.

INFINITIVE PRESENT, *to be able to*.

pos-s-ě.

The present stem is like that of *sum*; the perfect stem is *pötu-*.

Perfect Stem.

		INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
PERFECT, <i>I could</i> , or <i>I have been able to</i> .			
<i>Singular</i>	1	pöt-u-ī	pöt-u-ēr-im
	2	pot-u-is-ti	pot-u-er-īs
	3	pot-u-īt	pot-u-er-īt
<i>Plural</i>	1	pot-u-īm-ūs	pot-u-er-īm-ūs
	2	pot-u-is-tī-s	pot-u-er-īt-īs
	3	pot-u-ēr-unt.	pot-u-er-int.

COMPLETED FUTURE, *I shall have been able to*.

<i>Singular</i>	1	pöt-u-ēr-o
	2	pot-u-er-īs
	3	pot-u-er-īt
<i>Plural</i>	1	pot-u-er-īm-ūs
	2	pot-u-er-īt-īs
	3	pot-u-er-int.

PLUPERFECT, *I could have*.

<i>Singular</i>	1	pöt-u-ēr-am	pöt-u-is-sem
	2	pot-u-er-ās	pöt-u-is-sēs
	3	pot-u-er-āt	pot-u-is-sēt
<i>Plural</i>	1	pot-u-er-ām-ūs	pot-u-is-sēm-ūs
	2	pot-u-er-āt-īs	pot-u-is-sēt-īs
	3	pot-u-er-ant.	pöt-u-is-sent.

INFINITIVE PERFECT, *to have been able to*.

pöt-u-is-s-ě.

§ 63. Völo, *I am willing*; nōlo (ne-volo), *I am unwilling*; mālo (mag-volo), *I prefer*, are thus inflected in the present stem:—

INDICATIVE PRESENT, *I am willing*, etc.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
I	2	3	I	2	3
völ-o	vī-s	vul-t	völ-üm-ūs	vul-t-īs	völ-unt.
nöl-o	non vī-s	non vul-t	nöl-um-us	non vul-t-is	nöl-unt.
māl-o	mā-vī-s	mā-vul-t	māl-um-us	mā-vul-t-is	māl-unt.

INDICATIVE FUTURE, *I shall be willing*, etc.

völ-am	völ-ēs	völ-ēt	völ-ēm-ūs	völ-ēt-īs	völ-ent.
	nöl-es	nöl-et	nöl-em-us	nöl-et-is	nöl-ent.
	māl-es	māl-et	māl-em-us	māl-et-is	māl-ent.

INDICATIVE IMPERFECT, *I was (being) willing*, etc.

völ-ēb-am	völ-ēb-ās	völ-ēb-āt	völ-ēb-ām-ūs	völ-ēb-āt-īs	völ-ēb-ant.
nöl-ēb-am	nöl-ēb-as	nöl-ēb-at	nöl-ēb-am-us	nöl-ēb-at-is	nöl-ēb-ant.
māl-ēb-am	māl-ēb-as	māl-ēb-at	māl-ēb-am-us	māl-ēb-at-is	māl-ēb-ant.

SUBJUNCTIVE PRESENT.

vě-l-im	vě-l-īs	vě-l-īt	vě-l-īm-ūs	vě-l-īt-īs	vě-l-int.
nō-l-im	nō-l-īs	nō-l-īt	nō-l-im-us	nō-l-īt-is	nō-l-int.
māl-im	māl-īs	māl-īt	māl-im-us	māl-īt-is	māl-int.

SUBJUNCTIVE IMPERFECT.

vel-l-em	vel-l-ēs	vel-l-ēt	vel-l-ēm-ūs	vel-l-ēt-īs	vel-l-ent.
nol-l-em	nol-l-es	nol-l-et	nol-l-em-us	nol-l-et-is	nol-l-ent.
mal-l-em	mal-l-es	mal-l-et	mal-l-em-us	mal-l-et-is	mal-l-ent.

IMPERATIVE PRESENT, *be unwilling.*

nō-l-ī

nō-l-īt-ě.

IMPERATIVE FUTURE, *thou shalt be unwilling.*

nol-īt-o nol-īt-o

nō-l-īt-ě. nō-l-unt-o.

INFINITIVE PRESENT.

vel-l-ě
nol-l-e
mal-l-e.

PARTICIPLE PRESENT.

vōl-ens.

GERUND.

vōl-endu-m.

Note 42. These verbs have all the tenses of the perfect stem, as indicative perfect vōl-u-i, nōl-u-i, māl-u-i; but have no supine stem (see § 72).

§ 64. *Eo, I go* (stem *i-*), is thus declined:—

Present Stem.

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
PRESENT, <i>I am going</i> , or <i>I go</i> .		
<i>Singular</i> 1	ě-o	ě-am
2	īs	e-ās
3	īt	e-ăt
<i>Plural</i> 1	īm-ūs	e-ām-ūs
2	īt-īs	e-ăt-īs
3	ě-unt.	e-ant.

FUTURE, *I shall go*.

<i>Singular</i> 1	īb-o
2	īb-īs
3	īb-īt
<i>Plural</i> 1	īb-īm-ūs
2	īb-īt-īs
3	īb-unt.

IMPERFECT, *I was going*.

<i>Singular</i> 1	īb-am	īr-em
2	īb-ās	īr-ēs
3	īb-ăt	īr-ět
<i>Plural</i> 1	īb-ām-ūs	īr-ēm-ūs
2	īb-ăt-īs	īr-ēt-īs
3	īb-ant.	īr-ent.

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT, *go*.

<i>Sing.</i> 2	ī
<i>Plur.</i> 2	īt-ě.

FUTURE, *thou shalt go*.

<i>Sing.</i> 2 & 3	īt-o
<i>Plur.</i> 2	īt-ôt-ě
3	ě-unt-o.

INFINITIVE PRESENT īr-ě.

PARTICIPLE PRESENT ī-ens, acc. ě-unte-m.

GERUND ě-undu-m.

Perfect Stem.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PERFECT, *I have gone, or I went.*

<i>Singular</i>	1	i-i	ĩ-ěr-im
	2	is-ti	i-er-ĩs
	3	i-it or ĩt	i-er-ĩt
<i>Plural</i>	1		
	2	is-tĩ-s	
	3	ĩ-ěr-unt.	

COMPLETED FUTURE, *I shall have gone.*

<i>Singular</i>	1	ĩ-ěr-o
	2	i-er-ĩs
	3	i-er-ĩt.

PLUPERFECT, *I had gone.*

<i>Singular</i>	1		is-sem
	2		is-sēs
	3	ĩ-ěr-ăt	is-sět
<i>Plural</i>	1		is-sēm-ūs
	2		
	3	i-er-ant.	is-sent.

INFINITIVE PERFECT ĩ-is-se or is-sě. FUTURE ĩt-ūrũ-s essě.

PARTICIPLE FUTURE

ĩt-ūrũ-s.

§ 65. *Fio, I become* (stem *fi-*), is thus declined:—

It is used as the passive of *facio, I make*.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT, *I am becoming*.

<i>Singular</i>	1	<i>fī-o</i>	<i>fī-am</i>
	2	<i>fīs</i>	<i>fī-ās</i>
	3	<i>fīt</i>	<i>fī-āt</i>
<i>Plural</i>	1		<i>fī-ām-ūs</i>
	2		<i>fī-āt-īs</i>
	3	<i>fī-unt.</i>	<i>fī-ant.</i>

FUTURE, *I shall become*.

<i>Singular</i>	1	<i>fī-am</i>
	2	<i>fī-ēs</i>
	3	<i>fī-ēt</i>
<i>Plural</i>	1	<i>fī-ēm-ūs</i>
	2	<i>fī-ēt-īs</i>
	3	<i>fī-ent.</i>

IMPERFECT, *I was becoming*.

<i>Singular</i>	1	<i>fī-ēb-ām</i>	<i>fī-ēr-em</i>
	2	<i>fī-eb-ās</i>	<i>fī-er-ēs</i>
	3	<i>fī-eb-āt</i>	<i>fī-er-ēt</i>
<i>Plural</i>	1	<i>fī-eb-ām-ūs</i>	<i>fī-er-ēm-ūs</i>
	2	<i>fī-eb-āt-īs</i>	<i>fī-er-ēt-īs</i>
	3	<i>fī-eb-ant.</i>	<i>fī-er-ent.</i>

IMPERATIVE PRESENT *Sing.* 2 *fī* *Plur.* 2 *fīt-ě.*

INFINITIVE PRESENT *fī-ēr-ī.*

§ 66. Edo, *I eat*, is thus declined in the present stem (see § 72):—

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT, *I am eating*, or *I eat*.

<i>Sing.</i> 1	ěd-o	ěd-am	or	ěd-im
2	ed-īs or ē-s	ed-ās		ed-īs
3	ed-īt es-t	ed-āt		ed-īt
<i>Plur.</i> 1	ed-īm-ūs	ed-ām-ūs		ed-īm-ūs
2	ed-īt-īs es-t-īs	ed-āt-īs		ed-īt-īs
3	ed-unt.	ed-ant.		ed-int.

FUTURE, *I shall eat*.

<i>Sing.</i> 1	ěd-am
2	ed-ēs
3	ed-ēt
<i>Plur.</i> 1	ed-ēm-ūs
2	ed-ēt-īs
3	ed-ent.

IMPERFECT, *I was eating*.

<i>Sing.</i> 1	ěd-ēb-am	ěd-ēr-em	or	es-s-em
2	ed-eb-ās	ed-er-ēs		es-s-ēs
3	ed-eb-āt	ed-er-ēt		es-s-ēt
<i>Plur.</i> 1	ed-eb-ām-ūs	ed-er-ēm-ūs		es-s-ēm-ūs
2	ed-eb-āt-īs	ed-er-ēt-īs		es-s-ēt-īs
3	ed-eb-ant.	ed-er-ent.		es-s-ent.

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT, *eat*.

FUTURE, *thou shalt eat*.

<i>Sing.</i> 2	ěd-ě or ē-s	<i>Sing.</i> 2 & 3	ěd-īt-o or es-t-o
<i>Plur.</i> 2	ěd-īt-ě es-t-ě.	<i>Plur.</i> 2	ed-īt-ōt-ě es-t-ōt-ě.
		3	ed-unt-o.

INFINITIVE PRESENT ěd-ēr-ě or es-s-ě.

PARTICIPLE PRESENT ěd-ens.

GERUNDIVE ěd-endŭ-s.

§ 67. *Fěro, I bear*, is thus inflected in the present stem:—

ACTIVE VOICE.

	INDICATIVE.	SUBJUNCTIVE.
PRESENT, <i>I bear</i> .		
<i>Singular</i> 1	fěr-o	fěr-am
2	fer-s	fer-ās
3	fer-t	fer-ăt
<i>Plural</i> 1	fěr-īm-ūs	fer-ām-ūs
2	fěr-t-īs	fer-ăt-īs
3	fěr-unt.	fer-ant.

FUTURE, *I shall bear*.

<i>Singular</i> 1	fěr-am
2	fer-ēs
3	fer-ět
<i>Plural</i> 1	fer-ēm-ūs
2	fer-et-īs
3	fer-ent.

IMPERFECT, *I was bearing*.

<i>Singular</i> 1	fěr-ēb-am	fer-r-em
2	fer-eb-ās	fer-r-ēs
3	fer-eb-ăt	fer-r-ět
<i>Plural</i> 1	fer-eb-ām-ūs	fer-r-ēm-ūs
2	fer-eb-ăt-īs	fer-r-ět-īs
3	fer-eb-ant.	fer-r-ent.

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT, *bear*.

<i>Sing.</i> 2	fer
<i>Plur.</i> 2	fer-t-ě.

FUTURE, *thou shalt bear*.

<i>Sing.</i> 2 & 3	fer-t-o
<i>Plur.</i> 2	fer-t-ōt-ě
3	fěr-unt-o.

INFINITIVE PRESENT fer-r-ě.

PARTICIPLE PRESENT fěr-ens.

GERUND fěr-endu-m.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT, *I am being borne.*

<i>Singular</i>	1	fēr-ör	fēr-är
	2	fer-r-ïs	fer-är-ïs
	3	fer-t-ür	fer-ät-ür
<i>Plural</i>	1	fēr-īm-ür	fer-ām-ür
	2	fer-īmīn-ī	fer-āmīn-ī
	3	fer-unt-ür.	fer-ant-ür.

FUTURE, *I shall be borne.*

<i>Singular</i>	1	fēr-är
	2	fer-ēr-ïs
	3	fer-ēt-ür
<i>Plural</i>	1	fer-ēm-ür
	2	fer-ēmīn-ī
	3	fer-ent-ür.

IMPERFECT, *I was being borne.*

<i>Singular</i>	1	fēr-ēb-är	fer-r-ēr
	2	fer-eb-är-ïs	fer-r-ēr-ïs
	3	fer-eb-ät-ür	fer-r-ēt-ür
<i>Plural</i>	1	fer-eb-ām-ür	fer-r-ēm-ür
	2	fer-eb-āmīn-ī	fer-r-ēmīn-ī
	3	fer-eb-ant-ür.	fer-r-ent-ür.

IMPERATIVE.

PRESENT, *be borne.*

FUTURE, *thou shalt be borne.*

<i>Sing.</i> 2	fer-r-ě	<i>Sing.</i> 2 & 3	fēr-īt-ör
<i>Plur.</i> 2	fēr-īmīn-ī.	<i>Plur.</i> 3	fer-unt-ör.

INFINITIVE PRESENT fer-r-i.

GERUNDIVE fēr-endŭ-s.

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

§ 68. Aio, *I say*; fatur, *he speaks*; inquam, *quoth I*, are thus inflected:—

INDICATIVE.		SUBJUNCTIVE.	
PRESENT.			
<i>Sing.</i> 1	āj-o		
2	ă-īs		āj-ās
3	ă-īt		aj-ăt.
<i>Plur.</i> 3	āj-unt.		
IMPERFECT.			
<i>Sing.</i> 1	āj-ēb-am		
2	aj-eb-ās		
3	aj-eb-ăt		
<i>Plur.</i> 1	aj-eb-ām-ūs		
2	aj-eb-ăt-īs		
3	aj-eb-ant.		
INDICATIVE PRESENT.		PERFECT.	
<i>Sing.</i> 3	făt-ŭr.	<i>Sing.</i> 3	fă-tŭ-s est.
INDICATIVE FUTURE.			
<i>Sing.</i> 1	făb-ŏr		
3	fab-īt-ŭr.		
		INDICATIVE PLUPERFECT.	
		<i>Sing.</i> 1	fă-tŭ-s eram
		3	fa-tu-s erăt.
IMPERATIVE PRESENT	<i>Sing.</i> 2	făr-ě.	
INFINITIVE PRESENT		făr-ī.	
PARTICIPLE PRESENT	fante-m (acc.)	PERFECT	fa-tŭ-s.
GERUND	fandī, fandō.		
GERUNDIVE	fandŭ-s.		
SUPINE			fa-tŭ.

INDICATIVE PRESENT.

<i>Sing.</i> 1	inqua-m
2	inqu-īs
3	inqu-īt
<i>Plur.</i> 1	inqu-īm-ūs
3	inqu-ī-unt.

PERFECT.

<i>Sing.</i> 1	inquī-i
2	inqui-s-ti
3	inquī-t.

INDICATIVE FUTURE.

<i>Sing.</i> 2	inqu-ī-ēs
3	inqu-ī-ēt.

INDICATIVE IMPERFECT.

<i>Sing.</i> 3	inqu-ī-ēb-āt.
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IMPERATIVE PRESENT.

<i>Sing.</i> 2	inqu-ě
<i>Plur.</i> 2	inqu-īt-ě.

FUTURE.

<i>Sing.</i> 2 & 3	inqu-īt-o.
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§ 69. The verbs *coepi*, *I begin*, or *I have begun*; *mēmīni*, *I remember*; *ōdi*, *I hate*, are only found in the perfect and tenses formed from the perfect stem.

But IMPERATIVE, *Sing.* 2 *memento*

Plur. 2 *mementōt-ě.*

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

§ 70. The following verbs are only used in the third person singular. They belong to the second conjugation.

libet, licet, mīšeret,
it is pleasing, it is permitted, it moves to pity,
 ōportet, pīget, poēnitet,
it behoves, it vexes, it repents,
 also pūdet, and taedet,
it shames, it wearies.

These verbs are called impersonal because they have no personal subject.

§ 71. Other verbs are used both impersonally and personally, as

fīt, accēdit, accīdit,
it comes to pass, it is added, it happens,
 jūvat, līquet, convēnit,
it delights, it is clear, it is suitable,
 plācet, dēcet, dēdēcet,
it is pleasing, it becomes, it misbecomes.

§ 72. LIST OF VERBS WITH PRESENT INFINITIVE,
PERFECT INDICATIVE, AND SUPINE.

In the following verbs, wherever the supine is found, the future participle and those tenses of the passive voice which are formed from the supine stem also occur. Where there is no supine, the future participle, if any occurs in Latin writers, is given below.

Présent Indicative.	Present Infinitive.	Perfect Indicative.	Supine.
ăcuo, <i>sharpen</i>	ăcuere	ăcui	ăcūtum.
ăgo, <i>do, drive</i>	ăgere	egi	actum.
cōgo, <i>compel</i>	cōgere	cōegi	cōactum.
algeo, <i>be cold</i>	algere	alsi.	
ălo, <i>nourish</i>	alere	ălui	altum.
ăpiscor, <i>fasten to one- self, get</i>	ăpisci		aptum.
ădăpiscor, <i>attain to</i>			ădeptum.
arceo, <i>inclose, keep off</i>	arcere	arcui.	
exerceo, <i>exercise</i>	exercere	exercui	exercitum.
arcesso, <i>fetch, send for</i>	arcessere	arcessivi	arcessitum.
ardeo, <i>be on fire</i>	ardere	arsi.	
Future participle arsūrus.			
arguo, <i>charge with crime</i>	arguere		argūtum.
audeo, <i>dare</i>		argui	ausum.
ausus sum, <i>I have dared.</i>			
augeo, <i>increase, endow</i>	augere	auxi	auctum.
bībo, <i>drink</i>	bībere	bībi	
cădo, <i>fall</i>	cădere	cēcidi	căsum.
occido, <i>fall down</i>	occidere	occidi	occăsum.

Present Indicative.	Present Infinitive.	Perfect Indicative.	Supine.
caedo, <i>fell, cut, slay</i>	caedĕre	cĕcīdi	caesum.
occīdo, <i>kill</i>	occīdĕre	occīdi	occīsum.
-cando, <i>light</i> , only in compounds, as			
accendo, <i>kindle</i>	accendĕre	accendi	accensum.
cāno, <i>sing</i>	cānĕre	cĕcīni	
cāpresso, <i>undertake</i>	cāpressĕre	cāpressīvi	cāpressitum.
carpo, <i>pluck</i>	carpĕre	carpsi	carptum.
cāveo, <i>beware</i>	cāvĕre	cāvi	cautum.
cĕdo, <i>yield up</i>	cĕdĕre	cessi	cessum.
censeo, <i>count</i>	censĕre	censūi	censum.
cerno, <i>sift, see</i>	cernĕre	crĕvi	crĕtum.
cīeo, <i>stir up</i>	cīĕre	cīvi	cītum.
concio, <i>excite</i>	concīre	concīvi	concītum.
cingo, <i>gird</i>	cingĕre	cinxi	cinctum.
claudo, <i>shut</i>	claudĕre	clausi	clausum.
conclūdo, <i>shut up</i>	conclūdĕre	conclūsi	conclūsum.
cōlo, <i>till</i>	cōlĕre	cōlui	cultum.
coepio, <i>begin</i>	coepĕre	coepi	coeptum.
consūlo, <i>consult</i>	consūlĕre	consūlui	consultum.
cōquo, <i>cook</i>	cōquĕre	coxi	coctum.
crĕpo, <i>rattle</i>	crĕpĕre	crĕpui	crĕpītum.
cresco, <i>grow</i>	crescĕre	crĕvi	crĕtum.
cūbo, <i>lie</i>	cūbāre	cūbui	cūbītum.
-cumbo, <i>lie</i> , only in compounds, as			
accumbo, <i>recline</i>	accumbĕre	accūbui	accūbītum.
cūpio, <i>desire</i>	cūpĕre	cūpīvi	cūpītum.
curro, <i>run</i>	currĕre	cūcurri	cursum.
accurro, <i>run up</i>	accurrĕre	accurri	accursum.
dico, <i>say</i>	dīcĕre	dixi	dictum.
disco, <i>learn</i>	discĕre	dīdīci.	
ēdisco, <i>learn by heart</i>	ēdiscĕre	ēdīdīci.	

Present Indicative.	Present Infinitive.	Perfect Indicative.	Supine.
dīvido, <i>divide</i>	dīvīdēre	dīvīsi	dīvīsum.
do, <i>give</i>	dāre	dēdi	dātum.
(1) circumdo, <i>surround</i>	circumdāre	circumdēdi	circumdātum.
(2) crēdo, <i>entrust, believe</i>	credēre	crēdīdi	crēditum.

So reddo, *give back*; vendo, *sell*, and compounds of do and prepositions of one syllable as ēdo, *give forth, utter*.

dōcēo, <i>teach</i>	dōcēre	dōcūi	doctum.
dōmo, <i>tame</i>	dōmāre	dōmūi	dōmītum.
dūco, <i>draw, lead</i>	dūcēre	duxi	ductum.
ēdo, <i>eat</i>	ēdēre	ēdi	ēsum.
ēmo, <i>buy</i>	ēmēre	ēmi	emptum.
(1) ādīmo, <i>take away</i>	ādīmēre	ādēmi	ādemptum.
(2) cōmo, <i>put together, dress</i>	cōmēre	compsi	comptum.

So dēmo, *take away*; prōmo, *bring forth*; sūmo, *take*.

ēo, <i>go</i>	īre	īi	ītum.
ādēo, <i>go to</i>	ādīre	adii	ādītum.
vēnēo, <i>be for sale</i>	vēnīre	vēnii.	
ēxūo, <i>strip off</i>	ēxūere	ēxūi	exūtum.
fācesso, <i>cause</i>	fācessēre	fācessīvi	fācessītum.
fācio, <i>make, do</i>	fācēre	fēcī	factum.
(1) cālēfacio, <i>make warm</i>	cālēfācēre	cālēfēcī	cālēfāctum.
(2) prōficio, <i>make progress</i>	prōfīcēre	prōfēcī	prōfēctum.

So other compounds with prepositions.

fallo, <i>deceive</i>	fallēre	fēfelli	falsum.
fāteor, <i>acknowledge</i>	fātēri		fassum.
confīteor, <i>confess</i>	confītēri		confessum.
fāveo, <i>be favourable</i> (dative)	fāvēre	fāvi	fautum.

Present Indicative.	Present Infinitive.	Perfect Indicative.	Supine.
-fēdo, <i>strike</i> , only in compounds, as dēfēdo, <i>ward off</i> , <i>guard</i>	dēfēdere	dēfendi	dēfensum.
fērio, <i>strike</i>	fērīre	(percussi)	(percussum).
Perfect and supine from percūtio.			
fēro, <i>bring</i>	ferre	(tūli)	(lātum).
Perfect and supine from tollo.			
affēro, <i>bring to</i>	afferre	attūli	allātum.
aufēro, <i>carry off</i>	auferre	abstūli	ablātum.
diffēro, <i>disperse, put</i> <i>off</i>	differre	distūli	dilātum.
offēro, <i>bring before</i>	offerre	obtūli	oblatum.
rēfero, <i>bring back</i>	rēferre	rētūli	rēlatum.
suffēro, <i>bear, endure</i>	sufferre	(sustinūi from sustinēo).	
ferveo, <i>boil, glow</i>	fervēre	{ ferbūi. fervi.	
fervo, fervēre is also used.			
fīdo, <i>trust</i>	fīdēre		fīsum.
fīsus sum, <i>I have trusted</i> .			
fīgo, <i>fix</i>	fīgēre	fixi	fixum.
fio, <i>become</i>	fīeri.		
findo, <i>cleave</i>	findēre	fīdi	fissum.
fingo, <i>form, invent</i>	fingēre	finxi	fictum.
flēo, <i>weep</i>	flēre	flēvi	flētum.
flecto, <i>bend</i>	flectēre	flexi	flexum.
-flīgo, <i>strike</i> , only used in compounds.			
afflīgo, <i>strike against</i>	affligēre	afflixi	afflictum.
flūo, <i>flow</i>	flūēre	fluxi.	
fōdio, <i>dig</i>	fōdēre	fōdi	fossum.
foveo, <i>cherish</i>	fōvēre	fōvi	fōtum.

Present Indicative.	Present Infinitive.	Perfect Indicative.	Supine.
frango, <i>break</i>	frangĕre	frēgi	fractum.
frĕmo, <i>roar, rage</i>	frĕmĕre	frĕmŭi	frĕmĭtum.
frĭgeo, <i>be cold</i>	frigĕre	frixi.	
frŭor, <i>enjoy</i>	frŭi		fructum.
fŭgio, <i>flee, fly from</i>	fŭgĕre	fŭgi.	
Future participle, fŭgĭtŭrus.			
fulcio, <i>prop</i>	fulcĭre	fulsi	fultum.
fulgeo, <i>shine</i>	fulgĕre	fulsi.	
fungor, <i>discharge</i> (an office, abl.)	fungi		functum.
gaudeo, <i>be glad</i>	gaudĕre		gavĭsum.
gavisŭs sum, <i>I rejoiced.</i>			
gĕmo, <i>sigh</i>	gĕmĕre	gĕmui	gĕmĭtum.
gĕro, <i>carry on</i>	gĕrĕre	gessi	gestum.
gigno, <i>beget, produce</i>	gignĕre	gĕnui	gĕnĭtum.
grădior, <i>step</i>	grădi		gressum.
haereo, <i>stick</i> (intr.)	haerĕre	haesi	haesum.
haurio, <i>drain</i>	haurĭre	hausi	haustum.
Future participle, hausurus.			
imbŭo, <i>steep</i>	imbŭĕre	imbui	imbŭtum.
incĕsso, <i>attack</i>	incĕsĕre	incĕssĭvi.	
indulgeo, <i>yield</i> , intr.	indulgĕre	indulsi.	
induo, <i>put on</i>	induĕre	indui	indŭtum.
iraŝcor, <i>grow angry</i>	irasci		irătum.
iratus sum, <i>I am angry</i> ; succensui, <i>I was angry.</i>			
jăcĕo, <i>lie</i>	jăcĕre	jăcui.	
Future participle, jăcĭturus.			
jăcio, <i>cast</i>	jăcĕre	jĕci	jăctum.
ăbĭcio, <i>cast from</i>	ăbĭcĕre	abjĕci	abjectum.
jŭbeo, <i>bid</i>	jŭbĕre	jussi	jussum.
jungo, <i>join</i>	jungĕre	junxi	junctum.

Present Indicative.	Present Infinitive.	Perfect Indicative.	Supine.	
jūvo, <i>help, delight</i>	jūvāre	jūvi	jūtum.	
Future participle, jūvātūrus; adjuvo has adjūtūrus.				
lābor, <i>slip, glide</i>	lābi		lapsum.	
lācesso, <i>provoke</i>	lācessere	lācessivi	lācessitum.	
lācio, <i>entice</i> , only in compounds.				
(1) allīcio, <i>entice to</i>	allīcere	allēxi	allectum.	
(2) ēlīcio, <i>entice out</i>	ēlīcere	ēlīcui	ēlīcītum.	
laedo, <i>hurt</i>	laedere	laesi	laesum.	
collido, <i>dash together</i>	collidere	collīsi	collisum.	
lāvo, <i>wash</i>	lāvāre	lāvi	{ lāvātum. lautum. lōtum.	
also lāvo, 3rd conj.	lāvēre.			
lēgo, <i>pick up, read</i>	lēgere	lēgi	lectum.	
(1) collīgo, <i>collect</i>	collīgere	collēgi	collectum.	
(2) perlēgo, <i>read through</i>	} perligere	perlēgi	perlectum.	
(3) dilēgo (or dilīgo) } choose }				
	} dilēgere (or } diligere) }		dilectum.	
So intellēgo, <i>understand</i> ; neglēgo, <i>neglect</i> .				
libet, <i>it pleases</i>		{ libūit. libītum est.		
liceo, <i>be on sale</i>	licere	licui	licītum.	
liceor, <i>bid for</i>	licere	licītus sum.		
licet, <i>it is permitted</i>	licere	{ licuit. licītum est.		
lino, <i>besmear</i>	linere	lēvi	lītum.	
dēlēo, <i>blot out</i>	delere	dēlēvi	dēlētum.	
linquo, <i>leave</i>	linquere	liqui.		
rēlinquo, <i>leave behind</i>	rēlinquere	rēliqui	rēlictum.	
lōquor, <i>speak</i>	lōqui		lōcūtum.	

Present Indicative.	Present Infinitive.	Perfect Indicative.	Supine.
lūceo, <i>be light, beam</i>	lūcēre	luxi.	
lūdo, <i>sport</i>	lūdēre	lūsi	lūsum.
lūo, <i>pay, expiate</i>	lūere	lūi.	
dīluo, <i>wash away</i>	dīluēre	dīlūi	dīlūtum.
lūgeo, <i>mourn, trans.</i>	lūgēre.	luxi.	
-mēniscor, <i>only in compounds.</i>			
mēmīni, <i>I remember,</i>	} mēmīnisce.		
perfect with present meaning			
commīniscor, <i>devise</i>	commīnisci		commentum.
manēo, <i>remain, await</i>	mānēre	mansi	mansum.
(1) ēmīneo, <i>project,</i>	} ēmīnēre	ēmīnui.	
<i>stand out</i>			
immīneo, <i>impend</i>	immīnēre.		
(2) permāneo, <i>stay</i>	} permānēre	permansi	permansum.
<i>to the end</i>			
mergo, <i>sink, trans.</i>	mergēre	mersi	mersum.
mētior, <i>measure</i>	metīri		mensum.
mēto, <i>mow</i>	mētēre		mensum.
mētuo, <i>fear</i>	mētūēre	mētui.	
mīco, <i>quiver, flash</i>	mīcāre	mīcui.	
(1) ēmīco, <i>spring forth</i>	ēmicāre	ēmīcūi.	
(2) dīmīco, <i>fight</i>	dīmīcāre	dīmīcāvī	dīmīcātum.
mīnuo, <i>lessen</i>	mīnuēre	mīnui	mīnūtum.
misceo, <i>mix</i>	miscēre	miscui	mixtum.
mīšēreor, <i>feel pity</i>	mīšērēri		mīšērītum.
mīšēret, <i>it moves to pity,</i>	is impersonal.		
mitto, <i>let go, send</i>	mittēre	mīsi	missum.
mordeo, <i>bite</i>	mordēre	mōmordi	morsum.
mōrior, <i>die</i>	mōri	mortuus sum.	
Future participle, mōrītūrus.			

Present Indicative.	Present Infinitive.	Perfect Indicative.	Supine.
ōleo, <i>smell</i> , intrans.	ōlēre	ōlui.	
ōportet, <i>it behoves</i>	ōportēre	ōportuit.	
ordior, <i>begin</i>	ordīri		orsum.
ōrior, <i>rise</i>	ōrīri		ortum.
Future participle, ōrītūrus.			
poenitet, <i>it repents</i>	poenītēre	poenītuit.	
pando, <i>spread out</i>	pandēre	pandi	passum.
expando, <i>spread out</i>	expandēre	expandi	expansum.
pango, <i>fasten</i>	pangēre	pēgi	{ pactum.
pāciscor, <i>bargain</i>	pācisci	pēpīgi	{ panctum.
parco, <i>spare</i>	parcēre	pēperci.	pactum
Future participle, parsūrus.			
pāreo, <i>obey</i>	pārēre	pāruī.	
Future participle, pārītūrus.			
pario, <i>get, bring forth</i>	pārēre	pēpēri	partum.
compērio, <i>ascertain</i>	comperīre	compēri	compertum.
repērio, <i>find</i>	rēpērire	reppēri	rēpertum.
pasco, <i>pasture, feed</i>	pascēre	pāvi	pastum.
pātior, <i>suffer</i>	pāti		passum.
pāveo, <i>quake with</i> <i>fear</i>	{ pāvēre	pāvi.	
pecto, <i>comb</i>	pectēre	pexi	pexum.
pello, <i>drive back</i>	pellēre	pēpūli	pulsum.
appello, <i>put in (a</i> <i>ship)</i>	{ appellēre	appūli	appulsum.
pendeo, <i>hang</i> , intrans.	pendēre	pependi	pensum.
pendo, <i>weigh, pay</i>	pendēre	pependi	pensum.
-perio, only in compounds.			
āpērio, <i>uncover</i>	āpērīre	āpēruī	āpertum.
expērior, <i>try</i>	expērīri		expertum.

Present Indicative.	Present Infinitive.	Perfect Indicative.	Supine.
opĕrio, <i>cover</i>	ōpĕrīre	ōpĕrui	ōpĕrtum.
oppĕrior, <i>wait for</i>	oppĕrīri		{ oppĕrtum. operītum.
pĕto, <i>seek, aim at</i>	pĕtĕre	{ pĕtīvi pĕtīi	{ pĕtītum.
pīget, <i>it vexes</i>	pīgĕre	{ pīguit pīgītum est.	
pingo, <i>paint</i>	pingĕre	pinxi	pictum.
plango, <i>beat</i> (esp. the breast, in grief) }	plangĕre	planxi	planctum.
plaudo, <i>clap</i> (the hands) }	plaudĕre	plausi	plausum.
(1) applaudo, <i>applaud</i>	applaudĕre	applausi	applausum.
(2) explōdo, <i>hiss off</i>	explōdĕre	explōsi	explōsum.
-plecto, <i>twine</i> , only in compounds (except plexus), as amplector, <i>embrace</i>	amplecti		amplexum.
-pleo, <i>fill</i> , only in compounds, as compleo, <i>fill full</i>	complĕre	complēvi	complētum.
plico, <i>fold</i> usually in compounds, as	plicāre		plicātum.
applicō, <i>apply</i>	applicāre.	{ applicāvi applicui	{ applicātum. applicitum.
pluo, <i>rain</i>	pluĕre	{ pluit. plūvit.	
pōno, <i>place</i>	pōnĕre	pōsui	pōsītum.
posco, <i>demand</i>	poscĕre	pōposci.	
exposco, <i>implore</i>	exposcĕre	expōposci.	
So other compounds.			
possum, <i>be able</i>	posse	pōtui.	
pōtior, <i>be master</i> (gen. and abl.) }	pōtīri		pōtītum.

Present Indicative.	Present Infinitive.	Perfect Indicative.	Supine.
pōto, <i>drink</i> pōtus, <i>having drunk</i> .	pōtāre	pōtāvi	pōtum.
prandeo, <i>dine</i> pransus, <i>having dined</i> .	prandēre	prandi	pransum.
prēhendo, <i>lay hold of</i> prēmo, <i>press</i>	prēhendēre prēmēre	prēhendi pressi	prēhensum. pressum.
pūdet, <i>it shames</i>	pūdēre	{ pūduit. pūditum est.	
pungo, <i>prick</i> -punxi only in compounds.	pungēre		pūpūgi punctum.
quaero, <i>seek</i> conquīro, <i>search for</i>	quaerēre conquīrēre	quaesīvi conquīsīvi	quaesītum. conquīsītum.
quātio, <i>shake, trans.</i> concūtio, <i>shake vio- lently</i>	quātēre concūtēre	quassi concussi	quassum. concussum.
queo, <i>be able</i> quēror, <i>complain</i>	quīre quēri	quīvi	quītum. questum.
quiesco, <i>rest</i> rādo, <i>scrape</i>	quiescēre rādēre	quīēvi rāsi	quīētum. rāsum.
rāpio, <i>snatch</i> arrīpio, <i>seize</i>	rāpēre arrīpēre	rāpui arrīpui	raptum. arreptum.
rēgo, <i>keep straight, rule</i> (1) arrīgo, <i>raise</i> (2) pergo, <i>continue</i>	regēre arrīgēre pergēre	rexī arrexī perrexī	rectum. arrectum. perrectum.
expergiscor, <i>awake oneself</i>	{ expergisci		experrectum.
surgo, <i>rise</i>		surrexī	surrectum.
reor, <i>think</i> rēpo, <i>creep</i>	rēri rēpēre		rātum. reptum.
rīdeo, <i>smile, laugh</i> rōdo, <i>gnaw</i>	rīdēre rōdēre	rīsi rōsi	rīsum. rōsum.

Present Indicative.	Present Infinitive.	Perfect Indicative.	Supine.
rumpo, <i>break</i>	rumpĕre	rūpi	ruptum.
ruo, <i>tumble, dash</i>	rŭĕre	ruī.	
diruo, <i>demolish</i>	dīruĕre	dīruī	dīrūtum.
saepio, <i>hedge in</i>	saepīre	saepsi	saeptum.
sālio, <i>leap</i>	salire	sālui.	
dēsilio, <i>leap down.</i>	dēsīlire	dēsīlui.	
sālvē (imperat.), <i>hail</i>	salvēre.		
Also salvēte, salvēbis (future).			
sancio, <i>hallow, or-dain</i>	sancīre	sanxi	sanctum.
sāpio, <i>have a savour of, be wise</i>			
dēsīpio, <i>be foolish</i>	dēsīpĕre.	sāpīvi.	
sarcio, <i>parch</i>	sarcīre	sarsi	sartum.
scalpo, <i>scrape</i>	scalpĕre	scalpsi	scalptum.
scando, <i>climb</i>	scandĕre	scandi	scansum.
ascendo, <i>mount up</i>	ascendĕre	ascendi	ascensum.
scindo, <i>tear, cut</i>	scindĕre	scīdi	scissum.
scisco, <i>enact</i>	sciscĕre	scīvi	scītum.
scribo, <i>write</i>	scribĕre	scripsi	scriptum.
sĕco, <i>cut</i>	sĕcāre	sĕcui	sectum.
sĕdeo, <i>sit</i>	sĕdĕre	sĕdi	sessum.
possīdeo, <i>occupy</i>	possīdĕre	possēdi	possessum.
sentio, <i>feel, think</i>	sentīre	sensi	sensum.
sĕpĕlio, <i>bury</i>	sĕpĕlire	sĕpĕlivi	sĕpultum.
sĕquor, <i>follow</i>	sĕqui		sĕcūtum.
sĕro, <i>sow, plant</i>	sĕrĕre	sĕvi	sātum.
sĕro, <i>join</i>	sĕrĕre.		
consĕro, <i>join together</i>	consĕrĕre	consĕrui	consertum.
serpo, <i>crawl</i>	serpĕre	serpsi	serptum.
sīdo, <i>settle, intr.</i>	sīdĕre	sīdi.	

Present Indicative.	Present Infinitive.	Perfect Indicative.	Supine.
sīno, <i>put, allow</i>	sīnēre	sīvi	sītum.
dēsīno, <i>cease</i>	dēsīnēre	dēsīi	dēsītum.
sisto, <i>stay, trans.</i>	sistēre	stīti	stātum.
desisto, <i>cease</i>	desistere	destīti	destītum.
sōleo, <i>be wont</i>	sōlēre		sōlītum.
Perfect, sōlītus sum.			
solvo, <i>loose, pay</i>	solvēre	solvi	sōlūtum.
sōno, <i>sound</i>	sōnāre	sōnui	sōnītum.
spargo, <i>scatter, be-sprinkle</i>	spargēre	sparsi	sparsum.
-spēcio, <i>look, only in compounds, as</i>			
aspicio, <i>look at</i>	aspicēre	aspexi	aspectum.
sperno, <i>despise, reject</i>	spernēre	sprēvi	sprētum.
spondeo, <i>pledge oneself</i>	spondēre	spōpondi	sponsum.
stātuo, <i>set up, settle</i>	stātūēre	stātui	stātūtum.
sterno, <i>spread, cover</i>	sternēre	strāvi	strātum.
stinguo, <i>extinguish</i>	stinguēre.		
extinguo, <i>extinguish</i>	extinguēre	extinxi	extinctum.
sto, <i>stand</i>	stāre	stēti	stātum.
(1) circumsto, <i>stand round</i>	circumstāre	circumstēti	circumstātum.
(2) disto, <i>stand apart</i>	distāre.		
(3) praesto, <i>stand out and others</i>	praestāre	praestīti	{ praestatum. praestītum.
strēpo, <i>make a din</i>	strēpēre	strēpui	strēpītum.
stringo, <i>graze</i>	stringēre	strinxi	strictum.
struo, <i>heap up, build</i>	struēre	struxi	structum.
suādeo, <i>recommend</i>	suādēre	suāsi	suāsum.
suesco, <i>accustom oneself</i>	suescēre	suēvi	suētum.

Present Indicative.	Present Infinitive.	Perfect Indicative.	Supine.
sum, <i>be</i>	esse	fui.	
taedet, <i>it wearieth</i>		taesum est.	
tango, <i>touch</i>	tangĕre	tĕtĭgi	tactum.
attingo, <i>touch on</i>	attingĕre	attĭgi	attactum.
tĕgo, <i>cover</i>	tĕgĕre	texi	tectum.
temno, <i>despise</i>	temnĕre	tempsi	temptum.
tendo, <i>stretch</i>	tendĕre	tĕtendi	tentum.
tĕneo, <i>hold</i>	tĕnĕre	tĕnui	tentum (rare).
dĕtĭneo, <i>hold back</i>	dĕtĭnĕre	dĕtĭnui	dĕtentum.
terreo, <i>frighten</i>	terrĕre	terrui	terrĭtum.
tergeo, <i>wipe</i>	tergĕre	tersi	tersum.
tĕro, <i>rub</i>	tĕrĕre	trĭvi	trĭtum.
texo, <i>weave</i>	texĕre	texui	textum.
tingo, } <i>dip</i>	tingĕre	tinxi	tinctum.
tinguo, }			
tollo, <i>lift up</i>	tollĕre	(sustŭli)	(sublĀtum).

Perfect and supine from sustollo; tŭli and lĀtum, the proper forms are taken by fero.

Compounds have no perfect or supine.

tondeo, <i>shear</i>	tondĕre	tŏtŏndi	tonsum.
tŏno, <i>thunder</i>	tonāre	tŏnui	tŏnĭtum.
torqueo, <i>twist, hurl</i>	torquĕre	torsi	tortum.
torreo, <i>roast</i>	torrĕre	torrui	tostum.
trāho, <i>drag</i>	trāhĕre	traxi	tractum.
trĕmo, <i>tremble</i>	trĕmĕre	trĕmui.	
trĭbuo, <i>assign</i>	tribuĕre	trĭbui	trĭbŭtum.
trŭdo, <i>thrust</i>	trŭdĕre	trŭsi	trŭsum.
tŭĕor, <i>look at, protect</i>	tŭĕri		{ tŭtum. tŭĭtum.

Perfect tŭtĀtus sum (from tŭtor, *protect*).

contŭĕor, *survey* contŭĕri contŭĭtus sum.

Present Indicative.	Present Infinitive.	Perfect Indicative.	Supine.
tundo, <i>thump</i>	tundĕre	tŭtŭdi	{ tŭsum. tunsum.
(1) contundo, <i>crush</i>	contundĕre	contŭdi	contŭsum.
(2) rĕtundo, <i>blunt</i>	rĕtundĕre	rĕtundi	{ rĕtŭsum. rĕtunsum.
ulciscor, <i>avenge, punish</i>	ulcisci		ultum.
ungo, } <i>anoint</i>	{ ungĕre unguĕre }	unxi	unctum.
unguo, }			
ŭro, <i>burn</i>	ŭrĕre	ussi	ustum.
combŭro, <i>burn up</i>	combŭrĕre	combussi	combustum.
ŭtor, <i>make use (abl.)</i>	ŭti		ŭsum.
vādo, <i>go</i>	vādĕre.		
invādo, <i>rush upon</i>	invādĕre	invādi	invāsum.
vāleo, <i>be strong</i>	vālĕre	vālui.	
Future participle vālītŭrus.			
vĕho, <i>carry</i>	vĕhĕre	vexi	vectum.
vĕllo, <i>pull, pluck</i>	vĕllĕre	{ vĕlli vŭlsi }	vulsum.
vĕnio, <i>come</i>	vĕnĭre	vĕni	ventum.
vĕreor, <i>be afraid of</i>	vĕrĕri		vĕrĭtum.
vergō, <i>incline,</i>	vergĕre.		
verro, <i>brush,</i>	verrĕre	verri (rare)	versum (rare).
verto, <i>turn,</i>	vertĕre	verti	versum.
dĭvertor, <i>put up (at an inn)</i>	{ dĭverti	dĭverti	diversum.
rĕvertor, <i>return</i>	rĕverti	rĕverti	rĕversum.
vescor, <i>feed oneself (abl.)</i>	{ vĕsci.		
vĕto, <i>forbid</i>	vĕtāre	vĕtui	vĕtĭtum.
vĭdeo, <i>see</i>	vĭdĕre	vĭdi	vĭsum.
vĭncio, <i>bind</i>	vĭncĭre	vĭnxi	vinctum.

Present Indicative.	Present Infinitive.	Perfect Indicative.	Supine.
vinco, <i>conquer</i>	vincēre	vīci	victum.
vīso, <i>visit</i>	vīsēre	vīsi	vīsum.
vīvo, <i>live</i>	vīvēre	vixi	victum.
vōlo, <i>will</i>	velle	vōlui.	
volvo, <i>roll</i>	volvēre	volvi	vōlūtum.
vōmo, <i>vomit</i>	vōmēre	vōmui	vōmītum.
vōveo, <i>vow</i>	vōvēre	vōvi	vōtum.

§ 73. The following verbs have no perfect or supine:—

polleo, <i>be strong,</i>	frondeo, <i>be in leaf,</i>	albeo, <i>be white,</i>	cāneo, <i>be hoary,</i>	flāveo, <i>be yellow,</i>
rēnīdeo, <i>shine,</i>	splendeo, <i>be bright,</i>	maereo, <i>grieve,</i>	tābeo, <i>waste away,</i>	āveo, <i>be greedy.</i>

ADVERBS.

§ 74. Adverbs are indeclinable words, formed from nouns and pronouns (of which they were originally cases).

§ 75. I. ADVERBS FORMED FROM NOUNS.

Those ending in—

e and **o** are formed from adjectives with **-o** stems, as
dignē, worthily ; beně, well.
certō, certainly ; cĭtō, quickly.

těr, chiefly from adjectives and participles with **-i** stems, as
fēlicĭtěr, happily ; āmantěr, lovingly.

im, chiefly from past participles, as
sensim, gradually ; minutim, in small pieces.

tūs, chiefly from substantives, as
fundī-tūs, from the bottom ; dīvinī-tus, from the gods.

§ 76. The neuter of adjectives is sometimes used adverbially, as

multum, much ; fācĭlē, easily.

§ 77. Degrees of adverbs.

The comparative is formed like the neuter of the comparative adjective.

The superlative is formed like the neuter of the superlative adjective.

Note also,

saepĕ, often ; saepŭs ; saepissimē.
dīū, for long ; dīūtŭs ; dīūtissimē.
nŭpĕr, lately ; nŭperrimē.

§ 78. II. ADVERBS FORMED FROM PRONOUNS.

Adverbs of place. The following are pronominal adverbs of place, ending in—

ō,	quō,	ēō,	ālīō,	hūc,	istūc,	illūc,
	<i>whither,</i>	<i>thither,</i>	<i>to another</i> <i>place,</i>	<i>hither,</i>	<i>to your place,</i>	<i>to that</i> <i>place.</i>
dē,	undē,	indē,	ālīundē,	hinc,	istinc,	illinc,
	<i>whence,</i>	<i>thence,</i>	<i>from another</i> <i>place,</i>	<i>hence,</i>	<i>from your</i> <i>place,</i>	<i>from that</i> <i>place.</i>
bīi or ūbī,	ībī,	ālībī,	hīc,	istīc,	ilīc,	
	<i>where,</i>	<i>there,</i>	<i>elsewhere,</i>	<i>here,</i>	<i>there (where</i> <i>you are),</i>	<i>there (where</i> <i>he is).</i>
ā,	quā,	ēā,	ālīā,	hāc,	istāc,	illāc,
	<i>by which way,</i>	<i>by that way,</i>	<i>by another</i> <i>way,</i>	<i>by this way,</i>	<i>by your</i> <i>way,</i>	<i>by that way</i> <i>(near him).</i>

Adverbs of **cause, manner**, etc.

ūt, <i>as</i>	sīc, } <i>so, thus</i>
quī, <i>how</i>	ītā, }
quam, <i>as</i>	tam, <i>so</i>
quōd, } <i>because</i>	ēō, <i>therefore.</i>
quā, }	
cūr, <i>why</i>	
si, <i>if.</i>	

Adverbs of **time**,

quum, <i>when</i>	tunc, <i>then</i>	nunc, <i>now.</i>
quōtīens, <i>how often</i>	tōtīens, <i>so often.</i>	

§ 79. Of the adverbs given above those in the first line are called **connective** adverbs, because they connect the sentence to which they belong with another, as well as qualify a word in their own sentence. They are all formed from the relative pronouns (unde=quonde; ubi=cubi or cui; ut=quod; cur=quā re). They are often called subordinating conjunctions.

The other adverbs, which are formed from demonstrative pronouns, do not connect sentences.

CONJUNCTIONS.

§ 80. Conjunctions are indeclinable words, connecting names, sentences, or parts of sentences.

They are often called co-ordinating conjunctions.

Of these, *et*, *-que*, *atque*, *ac*, meaning *and*, are called copulative, because they *connect* the meaning of words or sentences; *sed*, *vērū*, *autem*, *āt*, meaning *but*, are called adversative, because they *contrast* the meaning; *aut*, *vel*, *vē*, meaning *or*, are called disjunctive, because they *disconnect* the meaning.

PREPOSITIONS.

§ 81. The following words are used as prepositions with the accusative case :

<i>antē</i> <i>before</i>	<i>apud</i> <i>at</i>	<i>ad</i> <i>to</i>	<i>adversus</i> <i>towards</i>
<i>circā</i> <i>about</i>	<i>circum</i> <i>around</i>	<i>citrā, cīs</i> <i>this side of</i>	
<i>contrā</i> <i>against</i>	<i>ergā</i> <i>towards</i>	<i>extrā</i> <i>outside of</i>	<i>infra</i> <i>below</i>
<i>intēr</i> <i>between</i>	<i>intrā</i> <i>within</i>	<i>juxtā</i> <i>close to</i>	<i>ōb</i> <i>opposite to</i>
<i>pēnēs</i> <i>in possession of</i>	<i>pōnē</i> <i>behind</i>	<i>post</i> <i>behind</i>	<i>and praetēr</i> <i>beside</i>
<i>prōpē</i> <i>near</i>	<i>proptēr</i> <i>near ; on account of</i>	<i>pēr</i> <i>through</i>	<i>sēcundum</i> <i>following</i>
<i>sūprā</i> <i>above</i>	<i>ultrā</i> <i>beyond</i>	<i>versus</i> <i>towards</i>	<i>trans</i> <i>across.</i>

§ 82. The following are used both with the accusative (which generally implies *motion*), and with the ablative (which generally implies *rest*):

sŭpěr	subtěr, sŭb	and	în
above	under		into; in.

§ 83. The following are used as prepositions with the *ablative*:

ā, āb	cōram	cum and dē
from	in presence of	with down from
pălam	prōcŭl	prō and prae
in presence of	far from	before in front of
sîmŭl	sîně	těņŭs ē
together with	without	reaching to out of.

§ 84. the following (which are really cases of substantives) are used as prepositions with the genitive:

causā, grātiā	ergo	instār	těņŭs
for the sake of	on account of	like to	reaching to.

Note 44. Of these words *ergo*, *těņŭs*, *versŭs* are always placed after their substantives; *cum* after personal, and often after relative pronouns, as *mēcum*, *quēcum*.

Note 45. Many of these words are also used as adverbs; the following only as prepositions, that is to say with a substantive dependent on them: —the monosyllables, also *ăpŭd*, *ergo*, *intěr*, *pěņēs*, *sîně*, *těņŭs*.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

LATIN DECLENSION OF GREEK NOUNS.

Of the words adopted from the Greek, some (like *poetā*) were declined throughout like Latin nouns, others retained many Greek forms. They are found belonging to the first, second, and third declensions of Latin nouns.

FIRST DECLENSION.

Stems in *-a*.

Examples: *poeta*, m. poet, (*ποιητη-*); *Electra*, f. (*Ἠλεκτρα-*); *Hecate*, f. (*Ἑκατη-*); *Aenea-*, m. *Aeneas*, (*Αἰνεία-*); *Anchise-*, m. *Anchises*, (*Ἀγχισιη-*).

Singular.

Nom. }	<i>pōētā</i>	<i>Electrā</i>	<i>Hēcātē</i> and <i>Hēcātā</i>	
Voc. }				
Acc.	<i>poetā-m</i>	<i>Electra-n</i>	<i>Hecatē-n</i>	<i>Hecata-m</i>
Gen.	<i>poetāe</i>		<i>Hecatē-s</i>	
Dat.	<i>poetāe</i>		<i>Hecatē</i>	
Abl.	<i>poetā.</i>		<i>Hecatē</i>	<i>Hecatā.</i>

Plural, like the first declension of Latin nouns.

Obs. 1. In words like *Hecate* we also find all the inflexions of the First (Latin) declension. Vergil and Horace prefer the Latin forms; the Greek were used by and after Ovid. (fl. A.D. 9).

Singular.

Nom.	Aenēā-s	Anchīsēs and Anchīsā
Voc.	Aeneā	Anchisē Anchisā
Acc.	Aeneā-n and Aenea-m	Anchisē-n
Gen.	Aeneae	Anchisae
Dat.	Aeneae	Anchisae
Abl.	Aeneā.	Anchisē Anchisā.

SECOND DECLENSION.

I. Stems in -ō (Greek second declension in -ο).

Examples: Delo-, f. *Delos* (Δηλο-); Pelio-, n. *Pelion*, (Πηλιο-).

Singular.

Nom.	Dēlōs	N.V.A. } Pēlīō-n
Voc.	Delē	
Acc.	Delō-n and Delu-m	
Gen.	Delī	Gen. Pelī
Dat. Abl.	Delō.	Dat. Abl. Peliō.

II. Stems in -ō (Greek second declension in -ω).

Examples: Atho-, m. *Athos* (Ἀθω-); Androgeo-, m, *Androgeos* (Ἀνδρογεω-).

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	Athō-s
Acc.	Athō-n and Atho
Dat. Abl.	Athō.

Singular.

Nom.	Andrōgeo-s
Gen.	Androgeō and Androgeī.

Obs. 2. Patronymics in -des always follow the first declension, other names in -īdes and -ādes belong to the third (e. g. Tydīdēs, son of Tydeus, acc. Tydiden; but Alcibiādes, acc. Alcibiadem).

THIRD DECLENSION.

I. Stems in -o, -eu, -y.

Stems in -o. Examples : hero-, m. *hero* (ἥρω-); Dido-, f. (Διδω-).

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	hērō-s
Acc.	hero-ǎ
Gen.	hero-ŷs
Dat.	hero-ī
Abl.	hero-ě.

Plural.

Nom. Voc.	hero-ěs	
Acc.	hero-ǎs	
Gen.	hero-um	
Dat. Abl.	hero-ŷsīn	hero-ībūs.

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	} Didō
Acc.	
Gen.	Didūs.

Obs. 3. Forms from stems in -ōn (as Dido, Didonis) are found in early poets and later writers. Vergil only uses the nom., voc., and acc. of Dido, employing the synonym Elissa for the other cases.

Stems in **-y**. Ex.: Tethy-, f. *Tethys* (Τηθυ-).

Singular.

Nom.	Tēth $\bar{y}$ -s
Voc.	Tethy
Acc.	Tethy-n
Gen.	Teth $\bar{y}$ -ōs.
Dat.	Teth $\bar{y}$ -ī
Abl.	Teth $\bar{y}$ -ē.

Stems in **-eu** partly retain the forms of the Greek third declension, partly adopt those of the Latin second declension. Ex.: Orpheu-, m. *Orpheus* (Ὀρφευ-); Perseu-, m. *Perseus* (Περσευ-).

Singular.

Nom.	Orphēū-s	
Voc.	Orphēū	
Acc.	Orphēā	Orpheum
Gen.	Orphēō-s	Orphēī
Dat.	Orphēī, Orphēi.	Orphēō
Abl.		Orphēō.

Singular.

Nom.	Persēū-s	
Voc.	Persēū	
Acc.	Persēā	Persēum
Gen.	Persēō-s	Persēī
Dat.	Persī.	Persēō
Abl.		Persēō.

Obs. 4. For the name of the Macedonian king *Perseus*, Livy uses the forms given above, Cicero those of an **-a** or **-e**.

Stem.	Nom.	Persē-s
	Acc.	Perse-n
	Gen. Dat.	Persae
	Abl.	Persē and Persā (cf. Anchises, p. 100).

II. Stems in -e and -i.

Stems in -e (Gk. elided Σ stems). Ex.: Demosthene-, m.
Demosthenes ($\Delta\eta\mu\sigma\sigma\theta\epsilon\nu\epsilon\sigma$ -).

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	Dēmsthĕnē-s	
Acc.	Demosthenē-n	Demosthene-m
Gen.	Demosthen-ē	Demosthenī-s
Dat.	Demosthenī	
Abl.	Demosthenĕ.	

Stems in -i, chiefly feminine. Ex.: Charybdi-, f. *Charybdis*
 (Χαρυβδι-).

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	Chărybdī-s	
Acc.	Charybdi-m	Chărybdi-n
Gen.	Charybdī-s	
Dat. Abl.	Charybdī.	

III. Consonant Stems.

Labial. Ex.: Cyclop-, m. *Cyclops* (Κυκλωπ-). Guttural.
 Ex.: Styg-, f. *Styx* ($\Sigma\tau\upsilon\gamma$ -).

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	Cŷclōp-s
Acc.	Cyclop-ă
Gen.	Cyclop-īs.

Plural.

Nom. Voc.	Cyclop-ēs
Acc.	Cyclop-ās
Gen.	Cyclop-um.

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	Styχ	
Acc.	Stŷg-ă	
Gen.	Styg-ōs	Styg-īs.

Dental stems in **-t**. Ex.: poemat-, n. *poem* (ποιηματ-);
Thalet-, m. *Thales* (Θαλητ-); elephant-, m. *elephant* (ελεφαντ-).

Singular.

Nom. Acc.	pōēmă
Gen.	poemat- īs .

Plural.

Nom. Acc.	poemat-ă
Gen.	poemat- um
Dat. Abl.	poemat- īs .

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	Thălēs	
Acc.	Thalet-ă	Thalet- em
Gen.	Thalet- īs	
Dat.	Thalet- ī	
Abl.	Thalet-ě.	

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	ělēphās	elephas
Acc.	elephant-ă	elephant- em
Gen.	elephant- ōs	elephant- is
Dat.	elephant- ī	
Abl.	elephant-ě.	

Plural.

Nom. Voc.	elephant- ēs
Acc.	elephant- ās
Gen.	elephant- um
Dat. Abl.	elephant- ībūs .

Obs. 5. Thales and Chremes are also declined as **-e** stems (cf. p. 103).

Obs. 6. Besides elephas we find nom. elephantus, gen. elephanti, acc. plur. elephantos, from an **-ō** stem (Latin second declension).

Stems in **-ǎd**. All feminine. Ex.: lampad-, f. *torch* (λαμπαδ-).

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	lampă-s	
Acc.	lampăd-ǎ	
Gen.	lampad-os	lampad- is
Dat.	lampad- ī	
Abl.	lampad- ě .	

Plural.

Nom. Voc.	lampad- ēs
Acc.	lampad- ās .

Stems in **-īd**. Of these stems some have acc. sing. in **-īdǎ** or **-īdem**, others reject the stem consonant, and have acc. in **-in** or **-im**, abl. in **-i**. Ex.: Laid-, f. *Lais* (Λαιδ-); Parid-, m. *Paris* (Παριδ-).

Singular.

Nom.	Lāi-s	
Voc.	Lai	
Acc.	Laid-ǎ	Laid- em
Gen.	Laid- ōs	
Dat.	Laid- ī	
Abl.	Laid- ě .	

Singular.

Nom.	Pări-s	
Voc.	Pari	
Acc.	Parī-n	Pari-m, also Parīd- em
Gen.	Par- ī	„ Parīd- is
Dat.	Par- ī	„ Parīd- ī
Abl.	Par- ī	„ Parīd- ě .

Obs. 7. Besides lămpas we find an acc. sing. lampada-m, gen. plur. lampada-rum, dat. plur. lampadi-s, from an **-a** stem (first Latin declension).

Stems in **-n**. Ex.: Gorgon-, m. *Gorgon* (Γοργον-);
Platon-, m. *Plato* (Πλατων-).

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	Gorgōn
Acc.	Gorgon- ă
Gen.	Gorgon- īs
Dat.	Gorgon- ī
Abl.	Gorgon- ě .

Plural.

Nom.	Gorgon- ēs
Acc.	Gorgon- ās .

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	Plātō	
Acc.	Platōn- ă	Platon- em
Gen.	Platon- īs	
Dat.	Platon- ī	
Abl.	Platon- ě .	

Obs. 8. These are to be distinguished from dental stems in **-ont** (Gk. **-οντ**), which are declined like *elephas* (p. 104). Some however, especially those in **-φοντ**, lose the **-t** in Latin, e.g. *Antipho*, *Antiphōnis* (*Ἀντιφῶν*, *Ἀντιφῶντος*).

Obs. 9. Names of places usually keep the Greek form of nom. sing., e.g. *Bābŷlon*, *Cōlōphon*, *Mărăthon*.

Stems in *-r*. Ex.: aether-, m. *pure air* (αἰθήρ-); crater-, m. *mixing bowl* (κρατήρ-).

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	aethēr
Acc.	aethēr-ă
Gen.	aether-īs
Dat.	aether-i
Abl.	aether-ě.

Singular.

Nom. Voc.	crātēr
Acc.	cratēr-ă
Abl.	cratēr-ě.

Plural.

Nom.	cratēr-ēs
Acc.	cratēr-ās.

Obs. 10. Besides crater, a stem *cratera-* (first Latin declension) is found declined throughout.

APPENDIX II.

LIST OF NUMERALS. I. WHOLE NUMBERS.

ARABIC SIGNS.	ROMAN SIGNS.	CARDINAL ADJECTIVES, answering to the question quōt? how many?	ORDINAL ADJECTIVES, answering to the question quōtus? which in order of number.	DISTRIBUTIVE ADJECTIVES, answering to the question quōtēni? how many each?	NUMERAL ADVERBS, answering to the question quōtiens? how many times?
I	I	ūnu-s, ūnā, ūnu-m	primus; prior, us (first of two)	singŭli, ae, a	sēmēl.
2	II	dŭō, ae, ō	sēcundus; alter	bīni	bīs.
3	III	trēs-s, trī-ā	tertiŭs	terni or trīni	tēr.
4	IIII or IV	quattuŕ	quartus	quaterni	quāter.
5	V	quinquē	quintus	quini	quinquēns; quin- quēs.
6	VI	sex	sextus	sēni	sexiēns.
7	VII	septem	septimŭs	septēni	septiēns.
8	VIII or IIX	octō	octāvus	octōni	octiēns.
9	VIII or IX	nōvem	nōnus	nōni	nōviēns.
10	X	dēcem	dēcimŭs	dēni	dēciēns.
11	XI	undēcim	undēcimŭs	undēni	undēciēns.
12	XII	duōdēcim	duōdēcimŭs	duōdēni	duōdēciēns.
13	XIII	trēdēcim; decem et trēs	tertiŭs decimŭs; decimŭs et ter-tius	terni dēni	terdēciēns.

14	xiiii or xiv	quattuordēcim; decem et quattuor	quartus decimus; decimus et quartus	quaterni deni	quāterdēcens.
15	xv	quindēcim	quintus decimus	quini deni	quindēcens.
16	xvi	sēdēcim; decem et sex	sextus decimus	seni deni	sēdēcens; sexiens deciens.
17	xvii	septemdēcim; decem et septem	septimus decimus	septeni deni	septiensdeciens.
18	xviii or xix	duōdēviginti; decem et octo	duodēvicēsimus	duodēvicēni	octiensdeciens.
19	xviii or xix	undēviginti; decem et novem	undēvicēsimus	undēvicēni	noviensdeciens.
20	xx	vīginti	vicēsimus	vīcēni	vīcens.
21	xxi	ūnus ēt viginti; viginti unus	unus (or primus) et vicensimus	viceni singuli	semel et viciens.
22	xxii	duo ēt viginti; viginti duo	duo et vicensimus	viceni bini	bis et viciens.
28	xxviii or xxix	duodētrīgintā	duodētricēsimus	duodētricēni	octens et viciens; duodētricēns.
29	xxviii or xxix	undētrīgintā	undētricēsimus	undētricēni	noviens et viciens.
30	xxx	trīgintā	tricēsimus	tricēni	tricēns.
40	xxxx or xl	quādrāgintā	quādrāgēsimus	quādrāgēni	quādrāgēns.
50	l	quinquāgintā	quinquāgēsimus	quinquāgēni	quinquāgēns.
60	lx	sexāgintā	sexāgēsimus	sexāgēni	sexāgēns.
70	lxx	septuāgintā	septuāgēsimus	septuāgēni	septuāgēns.

LIST OF NUMERALS, *continued.*

ARABIC SIGNS.	ROMAN SIGNS.	CARDINAL ADJECTIVES, answering to the question quōt? <i>how many?</i>	ORDINAL ADJECTIVES, answering to the question quōtus? which in order of number.	DISTRIBUTIVE ADJEC- TIVES, answering to the question quōtēni? <i>how many each?</i>	NUMERAL ADVERBS, answering to the ques- tion quōtiens? <i>how many times?</i>
80	LXXX or XXC	octōgintā	octōgēnsimū	octōgēni	octōgēns.
90	LXXXX or XC	nonāgintā	nonāgēnsimū	nonāgēni	nonāgēns.
98	XCIX or IIC	nonāgintā octo; et nonaginta	nonagensimū oc- tavus	nonageni oc- toni	nonagens octi- ens.
99	XCIX or IC	undēcentum; non- aginta novem	undēcentēsimū	undēcentēni	nonagens novi- ens.
100	C	centum	centēsimū	centēni	centēns.
101	CI	centum et unus	centēsimū primus	centēni singuli	centēns semel.
199	CXCIX or CIC?	centum (et) nona- ginta novem	centēsimū nona- gēsimū nonus	centēni nona- gēni noni	centēns nonagi- ens noviens.
200	CC	dūcentī	dūcentēsimū	dūcēni	dūcentēns.
300	CCC	trēcentī	trēcentēsimū	trēcēni	trēcentēns.
400	CCCC	quādringentī	quādringentēsimū	quādringēni	quādringentēns.
500	D	quingentī	quingentēsimū	quingēni	quingentēns.
600	DCC	sexcentī	sexcentēsimū	sexcēni	sexcentēns.
700	DCCC	septingentī	septingentēsimū	septingēni	septingentēns.
800	DCCC	octingentī	octingentēsimū	octingēni	octingentēns.
900	DCCCC	nongentī	nongentēsimū	nongēni	nongentēns.

999	1000000000	nongenti nonaginta novem millē	nongentissimus no- nagissimus nonus millēsimus	nongeni nona- geni noni singulā millia	nongentiens no- nagientiens noviens. milliens.
1,000	C				
2,500	CDC	duo millia quin- genti	bis millensimus quingentissimus	binā millia quingena	bis milliens quin- gentiens.
5,000	DC	quinque millia	quinquies millen- simus	quinā millia	quinquies milli- ens.
10,000	CC	decem millia	decies millensi- mus	denā millia	decies milliens.
25,000	CCDC	viginti quinque mil- lia	quinquies et vici- ens millensimus	vicenā quinā millia	quinquies et vi- ciens milliens.
50,000	CC	quingenta millia	quingagens mil- lensimus	quingagenā millia	quingagens milliens.
100,000	CCC	centum millia	centies millensi- mus	centenā millia	centies milli- ens.
500,000	DC	quingentā millia	quingentiens mil- lensimus	quingentā mil- lia	quingentiens milliens.
1,000,000	CCCC	decies centum millia	decies centies millensimus	decies cent- enā millia	decies centiens milliens.

2. FRACTIONS.

(1) Fractions with numerator 1:—

$\frac{1}{2}$, dīmīdiā pars; dimidium
 $\frac{1}{3}$, tertiā; tertia pars
 $\frac{1}{4}$, quartā; quarta pars.

(2) Fractions with numerator less by *one* than denominator:—

$\frac{2}{3}$, duae partes
 $\frac{3}{4}$, tres partes
 $\frac{4}{5}$, quattuor partes.

(3) Fractions with denominator 12 or its multiples:—

$\frac{1}{12}$, uncī-a, gen. -ao (fem.)	$\frac{7}{12}$, septunx
$\frac{2}{12} = \frac{1}{6}$, sextan-s, gen. -tis (masc.)	$\frac{8}{12} = \frac{2}{3}$, bēs, gen. bēssis (masc.)
$\frac{3}{12} = \frac{1}{4}$, quādran-s	$\frac{9}{12} = 1 - \frac{1}{4}$, dōdran-s (do- quādrans)
$\frac{4}{12} = \frac{1}{3}$, trien-s	$\frac{10}{12} = 1 - \frac{1}{6}$, dextan-s (de- sextans)
$\frac{5}{12}$, quincun-x, gen. -cis (masc.)	$\frac{11}{12} = 1 - \frac{1}{12}$, dēunx
$\frac{6}{12} = \frac{1}{2}$ sēmis gen. semissis (masc.)	1 = as, gen. assis (masc.).

(4) Other fractions:—

$\frac{4}{7}$, quattuor septimae	$\frac{4}{9}$, pars tertia et nona
$\frac{7}{9}$, septem nonae	$\frac{10}{11}$, pars tertia et septima.

(5) Mixed numbers:—

$2\frac{1}{2}$, semis tertius (sestertius) $3\frac{1}{4}$, quadrans quartus.

Obs. 11. The unit was taken from *as libralis*, the name of the earliest Roman coin, which was supposed to weigh a pound of 12 ounces (*unciae*). The names of its parts were taken to denote fractions.

APPENDIX III.

THE ROMAN METHOD OF RECKONING TIME.

The Year.

The Romans in referring to a past year frequently distinguished it by the name of the consuls who held office at the time, and as being so many years before the beginning of some great war.

As we date a year from that commonly assigned to the birth of Christ, the Romans reckoned from the founding of Rome, which was supposed to have taken place in the year called by us B.C. 753. Therefore the year B.C. 751 would be known by them as *annus urbis conditæ tertius* or A.U.C. III. It must be remembered that the Romans included the year, month, day, etc., from which they counted, so that what we should call 2 years after 753, they counted as 3.

In order therefore to find the year B.C. of any Roman date A.U.C., subtract the number given from 754, adding 1 for the inclusive reckoning. The same method will give the year A.U.C. of any date B.C.; e. g.

$$\text{A.U.C. } 710 = \text{B.C. } (754 - 710) = \text{B.C. } 44.$$

$$\text{B.C. } 44 = \text{A.U.C. } (754 - 44) = \text{A.U.C. } 710.$$

The *lustrum* was a period either of four or five years.

The Months.

The Roman year originally contained ten, afterwards twelve months, beginning with March. These were called *mensis Martius* (*the month of Mars*, the god of war), *Aprilis* (*of sprouting*, rt. *aperi-*, *to open*), *Maius* (*of growing*, rt. *mag.*), *Junius* (*of thriving*, rt. *juv.*), *Quintilis*, *Sextilis*, *September*, *Octōber*, *Nōvem̄ber*, *Dēcem̄ber* (*the fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth months of the year*), *Jānuārius* (*of opening farm labours*, rt. *jan.*), *Februārius* (*of cleansing*, rt. *ferv.*). After B.C. 153 the year was considered to begin with January. The name *Quintilis* was changed to *Julius* in

B.C. 44 in honour of Caius Julius Caesar, whose birthday fell in that month; Sextilis became **Augustus** in B.C. 8, to celebrate the triumphs, etc., of the first emperor.

Before the reformation of the calendar by Julius Caesar (B.C. 46) the months March, May, July (then called Quintilis), and October contained 31 days, February 28, and the rest 29. To this year of 355 days an intercalary month (*mensis intercalāris*, but called by Greek writers Mercedonius, *the labour month*) of 22 or 23 days was added every other year, probably after the 23rd of February.

The calendar as reformed by Julius Caesar contained months of the same length as ours. Every fourth year the 24th of February was reckoned twice, which was equivalent to our 29th of February in leap-year.

The month both before and after B.C. 46 was divided into weeks, the first beginning on the first day or *Cālendae* (*proclamation day*), on which the length of the first week was in early days proclaimed to the people. The second week, of 8, or, according to Roman reckoning, 9 days, began on the *Nōnae*, which fell on the 5th of eight months in the year, on the 7th of March, May, July, October, because they originally contained 31 days. The third week began on the *Idūs* (so called perhaps from (*div-*)*ido*, the division of the month, or from *rt. id*, *to shine*, the day of the full-moon) which fell on the 13th or 15th according as the Nones fell on the 5th or 7th.

The intervening days were reckoned backwards from these, the days between the Calends and the Nones as so many before the Nones, those between the Nones and the Ides as so many before the Ides, those following the Ides as so many before the Calends of the next month.

The day immediately preceding each of these three was called *pridie* (*Nonas, Idus, Calendas*), that next before *ante diem tertium* (*Nonas, Idus, Calendas*), or *a. d. III Non. Id. Kal.*, and so on. This expression was considered as one word and might have a preposition before it, e.g. *differre aliquid in ante diem XV Calendas Novembres*, *to put off*

Obs. 12. The first day of the fourth week was perhaps called *nundinae*, nine days, and began 9 days before the end of the month.

something to the 18th of October. As for the construction, *ante* seems to govern *Calendas Novembres*, the ordinal numbers being attracted from the ablative (e.g. *quindecimo die*) and inserted between the preposition and its noun.

The days of intercalary months were denoted in the same way, the first day being called *calendae intercalares*, from which the days between the Ides and the 23rd of February were reckoned backwards.

After Caesar's reform, every fourth year the 24th of February, or *a. d. VI Kal. Mart. priorem*, was followed by *a. d. VI Kal. Mart. posteriorem*. Hence arose the name *annus bissextus* (or in later Latin *bissextilis*).

The Day.

The civil day began at midnight and was marked out into 24 hours. The natural day began at sunrise and ended at sunset. It was marked out into twelve hours (*hōrae*) of equal length, counted from sunrise. As in midwinter at Rome the day is only 9 hours long, while at midsummer it is rather more than 15, the length of *horae* depended upon the time of year, and varied from three-quarters of an hour to an hour and a quarter. The seventh hour (*hora septima*) always began at midday.

The night was divided for military purposes into four watches (*vigilia prima*, etc.) of equal length, beginning at sunset.

The following table gives the days of the months as they were named after B.C. 45. Before that date, March, May, July, October were the same as in the table; in all the others our 14th would be *a. d. XVII Kal.*, and so on, and *Prid. Kal.* would fall on our 29th.

Kalendae, Nonae, Idus, are feminine; the names of the months *adjectives* agreeing with these; the date (e.g. *on the Calends*, etc.) is in the ablative case (*Kalendis, Nonis, Idibus*): *a. d. IV Non. Jan.* is for *ante diem quartum Nonas Januarias*.

JANUARY. (So August, December.)		FEBRUARY.		MARCH. (So May, July, October.)		APRIL. (So June, September, November.)	
1.	Kal. Jan.	Kal. Feb.	Kal. Mar.	Kal. Apr.			
2.	a. d. IV. Non. Jan.	a. d. IV. Non. Feb.	a. d. VI. Non. Mart.	a. d. IV. Non. Apr.			
3.	a. d. III. Non. Jan.	a. d. III. Non. Feb.	a. d. V. Non. Mart.	a. d. III. Non. Apr.			
4.	Prid. Non. Jan.	Prid. Non. Feb.	a. d. IV. Non. Mart.	Prid. Non. Apr.			
5.	Non. Jan.	Non. Feb.	a. d. III. Non. Mart.	Non. Apr.			
6.	a. d. VIII. Id. Jan.	a. d. VIII. Id. Feb.	Prid. Non. Mart.	a. d. VIII. Id. Apr.			
7.	a. d. VII. Id. Jan.	a. d. VII. Id. Feb.	Non. Mart.	a. d. VII. Id. Apr.			
8.	a. d. VI. Id. Jan.	a. d. VI. Id. Feb.	a. d. VIII. Id. Mart.	a. d. VI. Id. Apr.			
9.	a. d. V. Id. Jan.	a. d. V. Id. Feb.	a. d. VII. Id. Mart.	a. d. V. Id. Apr.			
10.	a. d. IV. Id. Jan.	a. d. IV. Id. Feb.	a. d. VI. Id. Mart.	a. d. IV. Id. Apr.			
11.	a. d. III. Id. Jan.	a. d. III. Id. Feb.	a. d. V. Id. Mart.	a. d. III. Id. Apr.			
12.	Prid. Id. Jan.	Prid. Id. Feb.	a. d. IV. Id. Mart.	Prid. Id. Apr.			
13.	Id. Jan.	Id. Feb.	a. d. III. Id. Mart.	Id. Apr.			
14.	a. d. XIX. Kal. Feb.	a. d. XVI. Kal. Mart.	Prid. Id. Mart.	a. d. XVIII. Kal. Mai.			
15.	a. d. XVIII. Kal. Feb.	a. d. XV. Kal. Mart.	Id. Mart.	a. d. XVII. Kal. Mai.			
16.	a. d. XVII. Kal. Feb.	a. d. XIV. Kal. Mart.	a. d. XVII. Kal. Apr.	a. d. XVI. Kal. Mai.			
17.	a. d. XVI. Kal. Feb.	a. d. XIII. Kal. Mart.	a. d. XVI. Kal. Apr.	a. d. XV. Kal. Mai.			
18.	a. d. XV. Kal. Feb.	a. d. XII. Kal. Mart.	a. d. XV. Kal. Apr.	a. d. XIV. Kal. Mai.			
19.	a. d. XIV. Kal. Feb.	a. d. XI. Kal. Mart.	a. d. XIV. Kal. Apr.	a. d. XIII. Kal. Mai.			

20. a. d. XIII. Kal. Feb.	a. d. X. Kal. Mart.	a. d. XIII. Kal. Apr.	a. d. XII. Kal. Mai.
21. a. d. XII. Kal. Feb.	a. d. IX. Kal. Mart.	a. d. XII. Kal. Apr.	a. d. XI. Kal. Mai.
22. a. d. XI. Kal. Feb.	a. d. VIII. Kal. Mart.	a. d. XI. Kal. Apr.	a. d. X. Kal. Mai.
23. a. d. X. Kal. Feb.	a. d. VII. Kal. Mart.	a. d. X. Kal. Apr.	a. d. IX. Kal. Mai.
24. a. d. IX. Kal. Feb.	a. d. VI. Kal. Mart.	a. d. IX. Kal. Apr.	a. d. VIII. Kal. Mai.
25. a. d. VIII. Kal. Feb.	a. d. V. Kal. Mart.	a. d. VIII. Kal. Apr.	a. d. VII. Kal. Mai.
26. a. d. VII. Kal. Feb.	a. d. IV. Kal. Mart.	a. d. VII. Kal. Apr.	a. d. VI. Kal. Mai.
27. a. d. VI. Kal. Feb.	a. d. III. Kal. Mart.	a. d. VI. Kal. Apr.	a. d. V. Kal. Mai.
28. a. d. V. Kal. Feb.	Prid. Kal. Mart.	a. d. V. Kal. Apr.	a. d. IV. Kal. Mai.
29. a. d. IV. Kal. Feb.		a. d. IV. Kal. Apr.	a. d. III. Kal. Mai.
30. a. d. III. Kal. Feb.		a. d. III. Kal. Apr.	Prid. Kal. Mai.
31. Prid. Kal. Feb.		Prid. Kal. Apr.	

Every fourth year.

- 24. a. d. VI. Kal. Mart. priorem.
- 25. a. d. VI. Kal. Mart. posteriore.
- 26. a. d. V. Kal. Mart.
- 27. a. d. IV. Kal. Mart.
- 28. a. d. III. Kal. Mart.
- Prid. Kal. Mart.

I. ROMAN MONEY.

The unit of reckoning was the nummus *sestertius*, *coin of two and a half* (see p. 112(5)) *asses*, which number it originally contained. It was also called nummus and *sestertius* alone.

	Sums		Sums	
	of 1,000,000 and upwards expressed by Numerical Adverbs with	centum centena sestertium.	below 1,000,000 expressed by Cardinal Adjectives with	below 2,000 expressed by Cardinal Adjectives with
Sesterces	{ centum centena sestertium.	{ millia sestertium sestertiā milliā in compounds with smaller numbers.	{ sestertii nummi duo millē nongenti nona- ginta novem.	{ sestertii nummi duo millē nongenti nona- ginta novem.
2 1,999			duo nongenta nonaginta novem.	nongenti nonaginta novem.
2,000 999,999				
1,000,000 1,800,000 2,235,417	decies decies viciens (alone)	(et) octingenta ducenta triginta quin- que		quadringenti centum decem et septem.

The following is approximate value in English money of amounts between 217 to 20 B.C.:—
Sestertius = 2*d.*; mille sestertium = £8 10*s.*; deciens sestertium = £8,500.

Obs. 13. The sign IIS was used to denote sestertius, sestertium, and sesterlia. A line drawn over the accompanying numeral denotes thousands.

Obs. 14. The distributive adjectives are used without any special meaning.

2. INTEREST ON MONEY.

After 451 B. C. the legal rate of interest was—

Unciarius fenus, *interest of one-twelfth* (see p. 112(3)) = $8\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. As the year contained 10 months, this was probably equivalent to 10 per cent. per annum.

After 81 B. C. the legal rate of interest was—

Centesima pars sortis, *one-hundredth part of the whole* = 12 per cent. Interest being at this time reckoned monthly, this was equivalent to 12 per cent. per annum.

This rate was taken as the unit, and lower rates represented by fractions, e. g. :—

Usurae unciae = $\frac{1}{12}$ of **centensimae usurae** = 1 per cent. per annum.

Higher rates by distributives, e. g. :—

Binae centensimae = *twice one-hundredth* = 24 per cent. per annum.

Or by combinations of distributives and fractions, e. g. :—

Usurae centensimae et unciae = 13 per cent. per annum.

Obs. 13. For the other fractions of **centensima** see p. 110. They are in the plural number, having **usurae** in apposition.