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THE
Public Examination Latin Grammar

BEING THE SECOND EDITION OF

LATIN GRAMMAR MADE EASY:

An Epitome of Latin,

PREPARED WITH A SPECIAL VIEW TO THE

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

BY

JOHN GIBSON, M.A.,

*Author of "The Preliminary Law Examination Made Easy," "Gibson's London
Matriculation Guide," "The Public Examination French Grammar,"
"Specimen Essays," &c., &c.*

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THE
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PART I.

PARTS OF SPEECH, DEFINITIONS, NOUNS, ADJECTIVES AND PRONOUNS.

(a) PARTS OF SPEECH.

THESE are eight in number—four admitting of change of form, and four unchangeable:

Noun	}	admitting of change of form.
Adjective		
Pronoun		
Verb		
Adverb	}	unchangeable.
Preposition		
Conjunction		
Interjection		

(b) DEFINITIONS.

A *root* is the most elementary form of a word, beyond which we cannot go any further back. Thus: *ac-* is the root of *ac-er*, *men-* of *men-sa*, &c.

A *stem* is that part of a word on which the changes of form or based. Thus: die- is the stem of die-s, mone- of mone-o, &c.

A *suffix* is a termination added on to a stem. Thus: -s is the suffix of die-s, -o of mone-o, &c.

The *character* of a word is the last letter of its stem. Thus: -e is the character of die-s, -i of audi-o, &c.

(c) NOUNS

Are declined by means of number (singular and plural) and cases. The cases are six in number—

1. The nominative or case of the subject.
2. The vocative or case of the person addressed.
3. The accusative or case of the object.
4. The genitive or case of the possessor.
5. The dative or case of the remoter object.
6. The ablative, giving the idea of by, with or from.

The declensions are five in number, distinguished by their characteristic letters.

The characteristic letter of the first is -a, the second -o, the third -i, or a consonant, the fourth -u and the fifth -e.

The First Declension.

The termination of the nominative case is -a; and the nouns belonging to this declension are mostly of the feminine gender. Those nouns, however, which denote males, *e.g.* nauta, poeta, scriba, are masculine.

To this declension also belong proper names in -as and -es (masculine) and -e (feminine), *e.g.* Aeneas, Pelides, Cybele.

The Second Declension

Contains nouns in -us and -er (masculine) and -um (neuter). Exceptions:—Feminine in -us, Alvus, arctus, carbasus,

colus, humus, pampinus, vannus. Neuter in -us, Pelagus, virus, vulgus.

The Third Declension

Has various terminations, but the following rules will prove useful:—

- (i) **Masculine**:—Nouns in -o, -or, -os, and -er. Impari-syllabic nouns (*i.e.* those that increase in the genitive) in -es.
 Exc. in -o:—Verbal nouns in -io; echo, caro; which are feminine.
 Exc. in -or:—Arbor (fem.), aequor, marmor, cor (neut.).
 Exc. in -os:—Cos, dos (fem.), os (ossis) and os (oris), neut.
 Exc. in -er:—Verber, ver, cadaver, iter, papaver.
 Exc. in -es:—Compes, teges, merces, quies, seges (fem.); aes (neut.).
- (ii) **Feminine**:—Nouns in -as, -aus, -x, -s (if preceded by another consonant) and parisyllabics (*i.e.* nouns that do not increase in the genitive) in -es.
 Exc. in -as:—Elephas, mas, gigas, as, vas (vadis), masculine; vas (vasis), neuter.
 Exc. in -x:—Fornix, phoenix, calix, masculine.
 Exc. in -s (preceded by another consonant):—Fons, mons, pons, dens, cliens, tridens, occidens, oriens, masculine.
 Exc. in -es:—Verres and acinaces, masculine.
- (iii) **Neuter**:—Nouns in -ar, -ur, -us, -ă, -ě, -l, -n, -t.
 Exc. in -ur:—Furfur, turtur, vultur, fur (masculine).
 Exc. in -us:—Servitus, juvenus, virtus, salus, senectus, tellus, incus, palus, pecus (pecudis), feminine.
 Lepus, mus (masculine).

Exc. in -l:—Mugil, consul, sal, sol, pugil (masculine).

Exc. in -n:—Ren, splen, pecten, delphin, attagen (masculine); Gorgon, sindon, halcyon (feminine).

The Fourth Declension

Contains nouns in -us (masculine), and u- (neuter).

Exc. in -us:—All trees; tribus, acus, porticus, domus, nurus, socrus, anus, idus, manus (feminine).

The Fifth Declension

Contains nouns in -es (feminine). The only exception is dies, which is masculine or feminine in the singular, but always masculine in the plural.

Nouns used in the Singular only.

Names of metals, *e. g.* aurum, argentum, ferrum; ver, aevum, letum, sanguis, plebs, justitia, pueritia.

Nouns used in the Plural only.

Manes, loculi, penates; divitiae, cunae, nugae, grates; arma, deliciae, divitiae, nonae, idus, kalendae; and many others.

Nouns that vary their meaning in Singular and Plural.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
Castrum, a fort.	Castra, a camp.
Opem, help.	Opes, wealth.
Copia, plenty.	Copiae, forces.
Littera, a letter of the alphabet.	Litterae, a letter (despatch).
Vis, force.	Vires, strength.
Aedes, a temple.	Aedes, a house.

*Nouns that take forms from two Declensions
(Heteroclite Nouns).*

Laurus, domus (genitive -i and -ûs).

Nouns that vary their gender (Heterogeneous Nouns).

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
Jocus.	Joci and Joca.
Locus.	Loci and Loca.
Frenum.	Freni and Frena.
Rastrum.	Rastri and Rastra.

Defective Nouns.

N. Vis.	——	——	——	——	——
V. —	——	——	——	——	——
A. Vim.	Opem.	Vicem.	Dapem.	Precem.	Frugem.
G. —	Opis.	Vicis.	Dapis.	——	Frugis.
D. —	——	Vici.	Dapi.	Preci.	Frugi.
Abl. Vi.	Ope.	Vice.	Dape.	Prece.	Fruge.

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE DECLENSIONS.

First Declension.

Old gen. sing. in -as, found in pater-familias.

„ „ -ai, found in aquai, aulai.

Gen. plur. in -um, found in—

(a) Patronymics, *e. g.* Aeneadum, from Aeneades.

(b) Compounds of -cola, -gena, *e. g.* caelicola, terrigena.

(c) Drachma, amphora.

Dat. and abl. plur. in -abus, found in *dea, filia, nata*, and some other fem. nouns that correspond to masc. nouns in -us.

Second Declension.

Voc. sing. in -i, from nouns in -ius, *e. g.* fili, from filius; meus makes mi in voc.; Deus remains unchanged.

Gen. plur. in -um (for -orum), found—

- (a) In names of coins, weights, measures, &c., *e. g.* nummum, modium.
- (b) In some names of people, *e. g.* Argivum, Danaum.
- (c) In virum, deum.

Third Declension.

Acc. sing. in -im (from nouns in -is) is found in tussim, sitim, clavim, puppim, securim; also in names of rivers, *e. g.* Tiberim, and towns, *e. g.* Hispalim.

„ „ -ă or -em is found in the case of Greek nouns, *e. g.* crater, lampas, gigas, aër, heros. These make acc. plur. in -as.

Iter makes gen. itineris; jecur makes jecinoris or jecoris.

Fourth Declension.

Dat. sing. in -u (contracted from -ui), *e. g.* Parce metu, Cytherea.

Dat. and abl. plu. in -ubus (instead of -ibus), found in substantives ending in -cus, *e. g.* arcus.

Fifth Declension.

Most nouns of this declension have no plural. *Dies* and *res* alone form increasing cases in the plural.

Gen. sing. in -ei contracted into -e with the poets, *e. g.* Constantis juvenem fide.

Respublica and *jusjurandum* decline both elements of the word, *e. g.* gen. Rei-publicae, juris-jurandi.

Derived Nouns.

Nouns whose character is -o, generally have their feminine forms in -a: *e. g.* Agnus, agna; asinus, asina; filius, filia, &c.

[N.B.—Avus makes avia; gallus makes gallina; caper has two feminine forms, capra and capella; puer changes into puella; magister into magistra; taurus becomes vacca.]

Consonant nouns in -tor have a feminine in -trix: *e. g.* Auctor, victor and ultor have feminine forms—auctrix, victrix and ultrix.

Caupo becomes in fem. copa; cliens, clienta; fidicen, fidicina; tibicen, tibicina; leo, leaena or lea; Cres becomes Cressa; Laco, Lacaena; Libys, Libyssa; Phoenix, Phoenissa; Thrax, Threissa; Tros, Troas, &c. Neptis is the fem. form of nepos; ovis of aries; mulier of vir; nurus of gener; socrus of socer; anus of senex.

Diminutive Nouns.

These end in—

- | | <i>M.</i> | <i>F.</i> | <i>N.</i> |
|-----|-----------|-----------|---|
| (1) | -ulus | -ula | -ulum, <i>e. g.</i> Riv-ulus, cist-ula, scut-ulum. |
| (2) | -olus | -ola | -olum, <i>e. g.</i> Fili-olus, capre-ola, savi-olum. |
| (3) | -ellus | -ella | -ellum, <i>e. g.</i> Ag-ellus, pat-ella, lab-ellum. |
| (4) | -culus | -cula | -culum, <i>e. g.</i> Flos-culus, parti-cula, munus-culum. |

Patronymics.

I. e. personal names derived from a parent or ancestor.

These are—

- (1) Masc. in -ades, -īdes and -īdes, *e. g.* Aene-ades, Tyndar-īdes, Pel-īdes.
- (2) Fem. in -is, -eis and -as, *e. g.* Tyndar-is, Ner-eis, Thesti-as.

(Mostly taken from the Public School Primer.)

(d) ADJECTIVES

Are divided into two classes, (i) those of three terminations (us, a, um ; er, ra, rum ; er, era, erum), which follow the inflections of the first two declensions ; (ii) those of one, two and three terminations (*e. g.* felix, tristis -e, acer, acris, acre), which follow the inflections of the third declension.

Some numeral and pronominal adjectives (*e. g.* unus, alius, alter, ullus, nullus, totus, solus, uter, neuter) form their gen. in -ius, and their dative in -i.

Force of Adjectival Terminations.

- ax denotes inclination, *e. g.* aud-ax.
- ilis denotes capacity, *e. g.* doc-ilis.
- bilis denotes possibility, *e. g.* ama-bilis.
- cundus denotes fertility, *e. g.* fe-cundus.
- bundus has a present participial force, *e. g.* vaga-bundus.
- osus denotes fulness, *e. g.* fructu-osus.

Comparison of Adjectives.

Adjectives form their comparative by changing the -i or -is of the gen. case into -ior, and their superlative by changing it into -issimus, *e. g.* durus, gen. duri, comp. durior, sup. durissimus.

- Exc.: (i) Adj. in -er, *e. g.* pulcher, form their sup. by adding -rimus to the nominative.
- (ii) Six adjectives form the superlative by changing -is into -limus. These are similis, dissimilis, gracilis, humilis, facilis, difficilis.
- (iii) Adjectives in -dicus, -ficus, -volus, change -us into -entior and -entissimus, *e. g.* Benevolus, benevolentior, benevolentissimus.

(iv) Adjectives ending in -us plur. (*i. e.* when the -us is preceded by a vowel), form their comparatives and superlatives by prefixing *magis* and *maxime*, *e. g.* *Dubius, magis dubius, maxime dubius.*

(v) A list of irregular comparisons :—

	<i>Comp.</i>	<i>Sup.</i>
Bonus	melior	optimus.
Malus	pejor	pessimus.
Magnus	major	maximus.
Parvus	minor	minimus.
Multus	plus	plurimus.
Nequam	nequior	nequissimus.
Dives	ditior	ditissimus.
Senex	senior (natu major)	natu maximus.
Juvenis	junior (natu minor)	natu minimus.
Posterus	posterior	postremus.
Exterus	exterior	extremus.
Inferus	inferior	infimus <i>or</i> imus.
Superus	superior	supremus <i>or</i> summus.
Ultra	ulterior	ultimus.
Prope	propior	proximus.
Prae	prior	primus.
Intra	interior	intimus.

Adverbs form their comparatives and superlatives in -ius and -issime, *e. g.* *Dure, durius, durissime.*

(e) PRONOUNS.

- Are
- (i) Personal—Ego, tu, nos, vos.
 - (ii) Reflexive—Se or sese. This always refers to the subject of the sentence.
 - (iii) Possessive—Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester. The vocative case of *meus* is *mi*.

- (iv) Demonstrative—Hic, is, ille (that yonder), iste (that near you). Ille and iste make -ud in the neuter, -ius in the gen., and -i in the dat. sing.
- (v) Definitive—Idem (the same), ipse (self). Ipse is declined like ille, except that it forms its neuter in -um. It has a superlative, ipsissimus, very self.
- (vi) Relative—Qui, quae, quod. Who or which. This refers to a noun preceding, which is called the antecedent.
- (vii) Interrogative—Quis, quid? Who or what?
- (viii) Indefinite—Quis, qua, quid. Anyone or anything.

Besides the above, we have the following compound forms:—Aliquis, anyone; quisquam, anyone at all; quidam, a certain one; quicumque, whosoever; quisquis, whoever; quivis, anyone you will; quilibet, anyone you please; quisque, each; unusquisque, each one.

Note also the following:—Talis, such; tantus, so great; tot, so many; qualis, of what kind; quantus, how great; quot, how many.

Derivatives of Pronouns.

From hic are derived—hinc (hence), huc (hither), hie (this here); from iste—istinc, istic, istuc; from ille—illinc, illic, illuc; from noster, vester and cujus come nostras (of our country), vestras (of your country), cujas (of what country).

PART II.

VERBS AND NUMERALS.

(a) VERBS

Have two voices—*Active* : as, amo, I love ; and *Passive* : as, amor, I am loved.

Verbs have *tenses* and *moods*.

A *tense* shows the *time* at which the action of the verb takes place, whether present, past or future : as, amo, I love ; amavi, I loved ; amabo, I shall love.

There are *six* tenses :—Present, Future Simple, Imperfect, Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future Perfect.

A *mood* shows the *manner* in which the action of the verb is viewed, whether definite or indefinite.

There are *three* moods :—Indicative, Imperative and Conjunctive. Of these the Indicative (*indico*) states a fact : as, amo, I love. The Imperative (*impero*) commands : as, ama, love thou. The Conjunctive (*conjungo*) is used to express various mental and other ideas, which will be treated of later on.

Besides these three moods, there is also an Infinitive form, which is really a substantive, and has for its case-forms the Gerunds and Supines. Thus :—Amare, to love ; amandi, amando, amandum, of loving, by loving, loving ; amatum, amatu, to love, to be loved.

Conjugations

Are *four* in number, distinguished by their characteristic letters. The first is -a ; the second -ē ; the third a consonant or -u ; and the fourth -i : as, ama-re, none-re, reg-ere, audi-re.

N.B. To conjugate a verb *actively* we must know the present, perfect and supine stems ; while for the passive

conjugation it is necessary to know the present, past participle and gerundive.

Participles

Are *four* in number, two belonging to the active voice and two to the passive. Act. :—Pres. in -ans or -ens; future in -rus. Pass. :—Perf. in -us and Gerundive in -dus.

Note that the Latin language is wanting in three participles.—Perf. Act., Pres. and Future Passive. This want is supplied,

- (i) In the case of the Perf. Act. (a) by the ablative absolute, (b) by the use of quum with the conjunctive, (c) by the perf. part. of a deponent verb.
- (ii) In the case of the Pres. Pass. by qui with the pres. indic.
- (iii) In the case of the Future Pass. by qui with the fut. indic.

Construction of the Gerundive.

This Participle ends in -dus and gives the idea of meetness or necessity. It is constructed,

(a) Personally agreeing with the noun. In this case it must be the participle of a transitive verb. *E. g.* Puer amandus: A boy meet to be loved.

(b) Impersonally. In this case the neuter of the part. is used, and the agency is expressed by the dative case or by the abl. with a. *E. g.* Pugnandum est mihi: It must be fought by me (I must fight). Tibi credendum est a me: It must be believed to you by me (I must believe you).

Note that here in the first example we have the gerundive of an intransitive verb, and in the second the gerundive of a verb that takes a dative in the active.

Transitive and Intransitive.

A *transitive* verb is one which carries on its meaning to a noun: as, *Meum patrem amo*: I love my father.

An *intransitive* verb is one which does not carry on its meaning to a noun, but is complete in itself: as, *Sto*: I stand.

Transitive verbs take an accusative case, as above.

Intransitive verbs generally do not take any case, but sometimes they take an accusative of kindred meaning: as, *Curro cursum*: I run a race.

Different ways of forming the Perfect Tense.

- (i) By adding -vi to the stem, as *ama-vi*.
- (ii) By adding -ui to the stem, as *col-ui*.
- (iii) By adding -si to the stem, as *carp-si*.
- (iv) By adding -i to the stem, as *bib-i*.
- (v) By reduplication, as *to-to-ndi*.
- (vi) By changing the radical vowel, as *e-gi* from *a-go*.

The Infinitive Passive.

The old form of the pres. infin. pas. ended in -ier: thus, *jactar-ier* (*jactari*). The fut. infin. pas. is formed by a combination of the sup. in -um with the impersonal infin. -iri (from *eo*). Thus, *Scio eum amatum iri* = I know that he will be loved (Lit. I know that there is a going to love him).

Verbs which are constructed with a Genitive.

- (a) Verbs of remembering, forgetting, pitying, *e. g.* *memîni*, *obliviscor*, *misereor*.
- (b) Verbs of abounding and wanting, *e. g.* *egeo*.
- (c) The impersonal verbs *interest* (it imports) and *refert* (it concerns).

Verbs which are constructed with a Dative.

- (a) A dative put, remember pray,
 After envy, spare, obey,
 Believe, persuade, commaud ; to these
 Add pardon, succour, and displeas :
 With placere, "to give pleasure,"
 And vacare, "to have leisure,"
 And nubere, of the female said
 (The English of it is "to wed"),
 Servire add, and add studere,
 Heal, favour, hurt, resist and indulgere.
- (b) Sum and its compounds, except possum ; also verbs
 compounded with bene, male, satis, re, ad, ante,
 con, in, inter, de, ob, sub, super, post and prae.

Verbs which are constructed with an Ablative.

- (a) Fungor, fruor, utor, vescor, potior, dignor.
 Potior also takes a genitive.
- (b) Words of abounding and wanting, *e. g.* abundo, careo.
- (c) Words compounded with a, ex, de.

Verbs which are constructed with a double Accusative.

- (a) One accusative of the person and the other of the
 thing. Verbs of asking, teaching, entreating, de-
 manding, warning, concealing, *e. g.* rogo, doceo,
 oro, posco, moneo, celo.
- (b) One accusative of the object and another of the com-
 plement. Verbs of making, calling, thinking, &c.,
e. g. facio, voco, puto.

Verbs which are constructed with an Accusative (of the
 nearer object) and a Dative (of the remoter object).

Verbs of giving, promising, owing, paying, telling, threat-
 ening, *e. g.* do, promitto, debeo, solvo, narro, minor.

Verbs which are constructed with an Accusative and Genitive.

- (a) Verbs of accusing, acquitting, condemning, warning, *e. g.* *accuso, absolvo, damno, admoneo.*
- (b) The impersonal verbs *piget, pudet, poenitet, taedet, miseret.*

Inceptive, Frequentative, and Desiderative Verbs.

An *Inceptive* verb expresses beginning of action, and is formed by adding *-sco* to the supine stem of the simple verb, *e. g.* *Labor*: I totter. Supine, *laba-tum*. Inceptive, *Laba-sco*: I begin to totter. So *Palle-sco* (from *palleo*): I begin to turn pale.

Some inceptives are formed from substantives, *e. g.*

Puerasco (from *puer*): I become a boy.

All these belong to the 3rd conjugation.

A *Frequentative* verb expresses frequency or intensity of action, and is formed by adding *-ito, -to* or *-so* to the supine stem of the simple verb, *e. g.* *Rog-ito* (from *rogo*), *can-to* (from *cano*), *cur-so* (from *curro*).

These belong to the 1st conjugation.

A *Desiderative* verb expresses desire of action, and is formed by adding *-urio* to the supine stem of the simple verb, *e. g.* *Es-urio* (from *edo*): I desire to eat, I am hungry.

These belong to the 4th conjugation.

Deponent Verbs

Are those which are passive in form and active in meaning: *as, Hortor*: I exhort.

N.B.—Some deponent participles are used in a passive sense, *e. g.* *tutus, adeptus, partitus, mercatus, comitatus.*

Semi-deponent verbs are those which take an active form in the present tense, and a passive form in the perfect, *e. g.* *audeo*, I dare, *ausus sum*; *gaudeo*, I rejoice, *gavisus sum*; *fido*, I trust, *fisus sum*; *soleo*, I am wont, *solitus sum*.

Quasi-passive verbs are those which are active in form and passive in meaning, *e. g.* *exulo*, I am banished; *fio*, I am made; *liceo*, I am put up to auction; *vapulo*, I am beaten; *veneo*, I am on sale.

Defective Verbs

Are such as are wanting in some of the usual parts of a verb. These are:—

- (a) Those which have no present-stem tenses, *e. g.* *coepi* (I begin), *odi* (I hate), *memini* (I remember).

<i>Indic.</i>	<i>Conj.</i>	<i>Infinit.</i>
Coepi	coeperim	coepisse.
Coeperam	coepissem	
Coepero.		

Similarly, *memini* and *odi*.

Memini makes in the imperative *memento*, *mementote*. *Coepi* and *odi* have perf. part., *coeptus* and *osus*, also future part., *coepturus* and *osurus*,

- (b) Those which are wanting in some of the persons, *e. g.* :

- (i) *Aio*, “I say.”

Indic. pres., *aio*, *ais*, *ait*, *aiunt*.

Imperf. *aiebam*, *-bas*, *-bat*, &c., in full.

Conj. pres., *aias*, *aiat*, *aiant*.

- (ii) *Inquam*, “I say.”

Indic. pres., *inquam*, *inquis*, *inquit*, *inquimus*, *inquiunt*.

Imperf., ———— *inquirebat*, ———— *inquirebant*

Perf., ———— *inquisti*, *inquit*. ———— ————

Fut. simple, ———— *inquires*, *inquiet*. ———— ————

Imper. pres., ———— *inque*, ———— ———— *inquite*.

- (iii) Quaeso, "I entreat;" 1st pers. plur. quaesumus.
- (iv) Fari, "to speak;" fatur, "he speaks;" fabor, "I shall speak;" fare, "speak thou;" fatus, fandus; fandi, fando.
- (v) The imperative forms apage, ave, salve, age, vale.

Diminutive Verbs

Express lightness or gentleness of action, and mostly end in -illo, *e. g.* cantillo, sorbillo.

Impersonal Verbs

Are such as are conjugated only in the third person singular and in the infinitive.

- (a) Those which take an accusative case:—Oportet, decet, dedecet, piget, pudet, poenitet, taedet, miseret, *e. g.* Oportet me ire: It behoves me to go.

Some of these admit of a genitive as well as an accusative, *e. g.* Poenitet me facti: It repents me (*i. e.* I repent) of my conduct. So also with piget, pudet, taedet and miseret.

- (b) Those which take a dative case:—Libet, licet, liquet, *e. g.* Licet mihi ire: It is allowed me to go (*i. e.* I may go).
- (c) Those which take ad with an accusative case:—Attinet and pertinet, *e. g.* Attinet ad me ire; It relates to me to go.
- (d) Those which express changes in season or weather, *e. g.* Fulgurat, it lightens; tonat, it thunders; ningit, it snows; pluit, it rains; lucescit, it dawns; vesperascit, it grows late.

There are also other impersonals of various meaning, *e. g.* Accidit, evenit, contingit (it happens); delectat, juvat (it delights); interest, refert (it concerns), &c.

Intransitive verbs are used impersonally in the passive,

e. g. Pugno, I fight. Pass.—Pugnatur a me *or* mihi, It is fought by me, I fight; Pugnandum est a me *or* mihi, It must be fought by me, I must fight.

Anomalous Verbs

Are such as do not form all their parts according to rule. Of these there are eight principal ones, viz. possum, fero, volo, nolo, malo, eo, fio, queo.

Edo, "I eat," makes in the pres. indic.—edis or es, edit or est.

” ” in the infinitive—edere or esse.
 ” ” in the conj. imp.—ederem or essem.
 ” ” in the conj. pres.—edim, edis, edit.

Fio, "I become," is defective in the pres. indic. :—fio, fis, fit, fiunt.

We now proceed to give a list of the irregular verbs. Note carefully that, in order to conjugate a verb, we must know the present, perfect and supine stems.

LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

(a) *First Conjugation.*

	<i>Infn.</i>	<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Supine.</i>	<i>English.</i>
Crepo	crepare	crepui	crepitum	creak.
Cubo	cubare	cubui	cubitum	lie down.
Domo	domare	domui	domitum	tame.
Mico	micare	micui	—	shine.
Plico	plicare	-plicui	-plicitum	fold.
Sono	sonare	sonui	sonitum	sound.
Tono	tonare	tonui	tonitum	thunder.
Veto	vetare	vetui	vetitum	forbid.
Seco	secare	secui	sectum	cut.
Do	dare	dedi	datum	give.
Sto	stare	steti	statum	stand.
Juvo	juvare	juvi	jutum	aid.
Lavo	lavare	lavi	lotum	wash.

(b) *Second Conjugation.*

	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Supine.</i>	<i>English.</i>
Deleo	delere	delevi	deletum	destroy.
Fleo	fere	flevi	fletum	weep.
-pleo	-plere	-plevi	-pletum	fill.
Doceo	docere	docui	doctum	teach.
Misceo	miscere	miscui	mistum	mix.
Teneo	tenere	tenui	-tentum	hold.
Augeo	augere	auxi	auctum	increase.
Torqueo	torquere	torsi	tortum	twist.
Lugeo	lugere	luxi	—	mourn.
Mulceo	mulcere	mulsi	mulsum	soothe.
Ardeo	ardere	arsi	arsum	burn.
Rideo	ridere	risi	risum	laugh.
Suadeo	suadere	suasi	suasum	advise.
Maneo	manere	mansi	mansum	remain.
Jubeo	jubere	jussi	jussum	order.
Haereo	haerere	haesi	haesum	stick.
Fulgeo	fulgere	fulsi	—	glitter.
Luceo	lucere	luxi	—	shine.
Mordeo	mordere	momordi	morsum	bite.
Pendeo	pendere	pependi	pensum	hang.
Spondeo	spondere	spopondi	sponsum	pledge.
Tondeo	tondere	totondi	tonsum	shear.
Prandeo	prandere	prandi	pransum	dine.
Sedeo	sedere	sedi	sessum	sit.
Video	videre	vidi	visum	see.
Caveo	cavere	cavi	cautum	beware.
Faveo	favere	favi	fautum	favour.
Foveo	fovere	fovi	fotum	cherish.
Moveo	movere	movi	motum	move.
Voveo	vovere	vovi	votum	vow.

(c) *Third Conjugation.*

	<i>Infn.</i>	<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Supine.</i>	<i>English.</i>
Dico	dicere	dixi	dictum	say.
Duco	ducere	duxi	ductum	lead.
Cingo	cingere	cinxi	cinctum	gird.
Coquo	coquere	coxi	coctum	cook.
Figo	figere	fixi	fixum	fix.
Fingo	ingere	finxi	fictum	fashion.
Jungo	jungere	junxi	junctum	join.
Pingo	pingere	pinxi	pictum	paint.
Rego	regere	rexī	rectum	rule.
Tego	tegere	texi	tectum	cover.
-stinguo	-stinguere	-stinxi	-stinctum	quench.
Tinguo	tinguere	tinxi	tinctum	dye.
Unguo	unguere	unxi	unctum	anoint.
Traho	trahere	traxi	tractum	draw.
Veho	vehere	vexi	vectum	carry.
Vivo	vivere	vixi	victum	live.
Fluo	fluere	fluxi	fluxum	flow.
Struo	struere	struxi	structum	pile.
Mergo	mergere	mersi	mersum	drown.
Spargo	spargere	sparsi	sparsum	sprinkle.
Tergo	tergere	tersi	tersum	wipe.
Claudo	claudere	clausi	clausum	shut.
Laedo	laedere	laesi	laesum	hurt.
Ludo	ludere	lusi	lusum	play.
Plaudo	plaudere	plausi	plausum	clap.
Rado	radere	rasi	rasum	scrape.
Rodo	rodere	rosi	rosum	gnaw.
Trudo	trudere	trusi	trusum	thrust.
Vado	vadere	vasi	vasum	go.
Cedo	cedere	cessi	cessum	yield.
Mitto	mittere	misi	missum	send.

	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Supine.</i>	<i>English.</i>
Quatio	quaterere	(quassi)	quassum	shake.
Flecto	flectere	flexi	flexum	bend.
Carpo	carpere	carpsi	carptum	pluck.
Repo	reperere	repsi	reptum	creep.
Scalpo	scalpere	scalpsi	scalptum	scratch.
Serpo	serpere	(serpsi)	(serptum)	crawl.
Nubo	nubere	nupsi	nuptum	wed.
Scribo	scribere	scripsi	scriptum	write.
Como	comere	compsi	comptum	adorn.
Demo	demere	dempsi	demptum	take away.

(So also promo, sumo, temno.)

Premo	premere	pressi	pressum	press.
Gero	gerere	gessi	gestum	carry on.
Uro	urere	ussi	ustum	burn.
Elicio	elicere	elicui	elicium	draw out.

(So also strepo, fremo, gemo, tremo (no sup.), vomo.)

Cumbo	cumbere	cubui	cubitum	lie down.
Rapio	rapere	rapui	raptum	seize.
Meto	metere	messui	messum	mow.
Alo	alere	alui	altum	nourish.
Colo	colere	colui	cultum	till.
Consulo	consulere	consului	consultum	consult.
Occulo	occulere	occului	occultum	hide.
Volo	velle	volui	—	wish.
Pono	ponere	posui	positum	place.
Gigno	gignere	genui	genitum	beget.
Sero	serere	serui	sertum	join.
Texo	texere	texui	textum	weave.
Lino	linere	levi	litum	smear.
Sino	sinere	sivi	situm	allow.
Cerno	cernere	crevi	cretum	discern.

(So also sperno (despise), cresco (increase).)

Nosco	noscere	novi	notum	know.
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	<i>Infin.</i>	<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Supine.</i>	<i>English.</i>
Pasco	pascere	pavi	pastum	feed.
Quiesco	quiescere	quievi	—	rest.
	(So also suesco (to be wont), no supine.)			
Cupio	cupere	cupivi	cupitum	desire.
	(So also peto (seek), quæro (ask).)			
Tero	terere	trivi	tritum	rub.
Arcesso	arcessere	arcessivi	arcessitum	summon.
	(So also lacesso (to provoke).)			
Pendo	pendere	pependi	pensum	weigh.
	(So also tendo (stretch).)			
Disco	discere	didici	—	learn.
Posco	poscere	poposci	—	demand.
Curro	currere	cucurri	cursum	run.
Pungo	pungere	pupugi	punctum	prick.
Tundo	tundere	tutudi	tunsum	thump.
Fallo	fallere	fefelli	falsum	deceive.
Parco	parcere	peperci	parsum	spare.
Pario	parere	peperi	partum	bring forth.
Cado	cadere	cecidi	casum	fall.
Caedo	caedere	cecidi	caesum	kill.
Cano	canere	cecini	cantum	sing.
Pango	pangere	pepigi	pactum	fasten.
	(So tango (touch).)			
Pello	pellere	pepuli	pulsum	drive.
Tollo	tollere	sustuli	sublatum	raise.
Facio	facere	feci	factum	make.
	(So jacio (throw).)			
Liquo	linquere	liqui	-lictum	leave.
Vinco	vincere	vici	victum	conquer.
Ago	agere	egi	actum	do.
Frango	frangere	fregi	fractum	break.
Lego	legere	legi	lectum	choose.
Fugio	fugere	fugi	fugitum	flee.

	<i>Infn.</i>	<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Supine.</i>	<i>English.</i>
Edo	edere	edi	esum	eat.
Fodio	fodere	fodi	fossum	dig.
Fundo	fundere	fudi	fusum	pour.
Capio	capere	cepi	captum	take.
Rumpo	rumpere	rupi	ruptum	break.
Emo	emere	emi	emptum	buy.
Findo	findere	fidi	fissum	cleave.

(So scindo (tear).)

Pando	pandere	pandi	pansum	spread.
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(So scando (climb).)

Verto	vertere	verti	versum	turn.
Bibo	bibere	bibi	bibitum	drink.
Vello	vellere	vulsi	vulsum	rend.
Acuo	acuere	acui	acutum	sharpen.

(So also arguo, exuo, imbuo, induo, metuo, minuo, nuo, statuo, tribuo.)

Luo	luere	lui	luitum	atone.
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(So also ruo (rush).)

Solvo	solvere	solvi	solutum	loosen.
Volvo	volvere	volvi	volutum	roll.

(d) *Fourth Conjugation.*

Aperio	aperire	aperui	apertum	open.
(So also operio (cover).)				
Salio	salire	salui	-sultum	leap.
Sepelio	sepelire	sepelivi	sepultum	bury.
Fulcio	fulcire	fulsi	fulsum	prop.
Sancio	sancire	sanxi	sanctum	hallow.
Haurio	haurire	hausi	haustum	drain.
Sentio	sentire	sensi	sensum	feel.
Comperio	comperire	comperi	compertum	find.
Reperio	reperire	repperi	repertum	discover.
Venio	venire	veni	ventum	come.

IRREGULAR DEPONENT VERBS.

	<i>Infn.</i>	<i>Past Part.</i>	<i>English.</i>
Fateor	fateri	fassus	confess.
Misereor	misereri	misertus or miseritus	pity.
Reor	rerī	ratus	think.
Fungor	fungi	functus	perform.
Amplector	amplecti	amplexus	embrace.
Nitor	niti	nisus or nixus	strive.
Patior	pati	passus	suffer.
Utor	uti	usus	use.
Grador	gradi	gressus	step.
Labor	labi	lapsus	glide.
Morior	mori	mortuus	die.
Queror	queri	questus	complain.
Fruor	frui	fruitus	enjoy.
Loquor	loqui	locutus	speak.
Sequor	sequi	secutus	follow.
Apiscor	apisci	aptus	obtain.
Comminiscor	comminisci	commentus	devise.
Expergiscor	expergisci	experrectus	wake up.
Fatiscor	fatisci	fessus	grow weary.
Irascor	irasci	iratus	rage.
Nanciscor	nancisci	nactus	obtain.
Nascor	nasci	natus	be born.
Obliviscor	oblivisci	oblitus	forget.
Paciscor	pacisci	pactus	bargain.
Proficiscor	proficisci	profectus	set out.
Ulciscor	ulcisci	ultus	avenge.
Assentior	assentiri	assensus	agree to.
Experior	experiri	expertus	try.
Metior	metiri	mensus	measure.

	<i>Infn.</i>	<i>Past Part.</i>	<i>English.</i>
Opperior	opperiri	oppertus	wait for.
Ordior	ordiri	orsus	begin.
Orior	oriri	ortus	rise.

(This list of verbs is taken from the Latin Primer.)

Changes of Prepositions when compounded with Verbs.

(1) **A, ab,** become

a before m, v : as, amitto, avoco.

abs before c, t : as, abscedo, absterreo.

as before p : as, asporto.

au before f : as, aufero.

(2) **Ad** becomes

a before gn, sc, sp : as, agnosco, ascendo, aspicio.

It is assimilated before other letters : as, affero, appono.

(3) **Cum** becomes

com before p, b, m : as, comparo, combibo, committo.

co before vowels, h and gn : as, coeo, cohaereo, cognosco.

con before other consonants : as, confero, conduco.

Before l and r it is assimilated, as colludo, corruo.

(4) **In** becomes

im before p, b, m : as, importo, imbibo, immitto.

i before gn : as, ignosco.

It is assimilated before l and r : as, illudo, irruo.

(5) **Ob** and **sub**

are assimilated before c, g, p, f : as, occurro, suggero, oppono, suffero.

Before other letters they remain the same, except ostendo, sustineo, surripio.

(6) E, ex, become

ex before vowels, h, c, p, q, s, t : as exeo, exhibeo, excedo, expono, exquiro, existo, extraho.

e before other letters : as, educo, evoco.

They are assimilated before f : as, effero.

(7) Dis becomes

di before s with a consonant, and before other consonants : as, distingo, diruo.

It is assimilated before f : as, differo.

(8) Trans becomes

tra before d, j, n : as, trado, trajicio, trano.

tran before s : as, transcribo.

(9) Re adds d in reddo, redeo, redhibeo, redimo, redoleo.

Vowel Change in Composition.

A becomes

(1) e in compounds of damno, jacto, lacto, pateo, sacro, tracto, arceo, cando, carpo, scando, spargo, gradior, patior, farcio, partior. Ex. : Condemno, consecro, incendio, egredior, perpetior, &c.

(2) u in compounds of calco, salto, quatio : *e. g.* Proculco, insulto, discutio.

(3) i in compounds of habeo, latio, placeo, taceo : *e. g.* Inhibeo, displiceo, &c.

Ae becomes ī in compounds of caedo, laedo, quaero : *e. g.* Concīdo, collido, inquirō.

Au becomes

(1) ū in compounds of claudo : *e. g.* Conclūdo.

(2) ō in compounds of plaudo : *e. g.* Explodo.

Exception : Applaudo.

(b) NUMERALS

Are of *four* kinds:—

- (i) *Cardinal, i. e.* those on which the others hinge (*cardo*):
e. g. unus, duo, tres, &c.
- (ii) *Ordinal, i. e.* those which denote order (*ordo*) by rank or merit: *e. g.* primus, secundus, tertius, &c.
- (iii) *Distributive, i. e.* denoting so many each: *e. g.* singuli, bini, terni, &c.
- (iv) *Adverbial, i. e.* denoting so many times: *e. g.* semel, bis, ter, &c.

Note carefully—

- (a) That in numbers above twenty the smaller number is put first and coupled to the larger by *et*, or if the larger be put first the *et* is omitted. Thus we can say, unus et viginti (twenty-one) or viginti unus. We cannot say viginti et unus.
 - (b) That with neuter nouns, which are used in the plural only, the *distributive* numeral is used instead of the *cardinal*. Thus we can say bina castra (two camps), not duo castra.
 - (c) That *mille* (a thousand) is an indeclinable adjective, *millia* a substantive. Thus, for numbers above a thousand we use either bis, ter, &c., with mille; or duo, tria, &c., with millia: *e. g.* bis mille homines (two thousand men), or duo millia hominum.
 - (d) That to express numbers above 100,000, we use centum millia, or centena millia, preceded by the adverbial numerals: *e. g.* 200,000, bis centena millia.
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PART III.

ADVERBS, PREPOSITIONS AND CONJUNCTIONS.

(a) ADVERBS

Are of *five* kinds:—

- (i) Of *place*: as *ubi, quo*? Where, whither?
- (ii) Of *time*: as *quando*? When?
- (iii) Of *number*: as *bis, ter, &c.*; twice, thrice, &c.
- (iv) Of *manner*: as *misere, wretchedly*; *fortiter, bravely*.
- (v) Of *cause*: as *cur, why*? *Quare, wherefore*?

(b) PREPOSITIONS.

- (i) Those that take the accusative case. *Ad, adversus, ante, apud, circum, cis, contra, erga, extra, infra, inter, intra, juxta, ob, penes, per, pone, post, praeter, prope, propter, secundum, supra, trans, ultra, versus.*
- (ii) Those that take the ablative case. *A, absque, clam, coram, cum, de, ex, palam, prae, pro, sine, tenus.*
N.B.—*Tenus* follows its case.
- (iii) Those that take the acc. or abl. *In* (acc. into, abl. in); *sub, subter* (acc. motion under, abl. rest under); *super, over.*

(c) CONJUNCTIONS

Are of two kinds—(1) those that join words and sentences without affecting the mood, *e.g. et, sed, &c.*; (2) those joining sentences and affecting the mood, *e.g. ut, ne, &c.*

Of conjunctive particles, some are constructed with the subjunctive, others with the indicative.

Those constructed with the Subjunctive Mood are:—

Ut, in order that, so that.

Quin, quominus, but that.

Ne, lest.

Quum, when (indef.), since.

Dum, until, provided that.

Licet, *quamvis*, although.

Tanquam, as if.

Those constructed with the Indicative Mood are:—

Ut, as, when.

Quanquam, although.

Dum, *donec*, whilst.

Etsi, although.

PART IV.

VARIOUS NOTES AND ADDITIONS.

QUESTIONS.

(i) *Direct*.

- (a) With *nĕ*. This is indifferent, *i. e.* does not show whether the answer “yes” or “no” is expected: *e. g.* *Ibisne Romam?*
- (b) With *num*. In this case the answer “no” is expected: *e. g.* *Num patres negligendi sunt?*
- (c) With *nonne*. This will be a negative question, and expect the answer “yes:” *e. g.* *Nonne Deo parendum est?*

(ii) *Indirect*.

These questions, being dependent on some main introductory verb, are constructed with the subjunctive mood,

preceded by *utrum* *an* (double questions), and *num, nē, an* (single questions) : *e. g.*

Rogavit utrum patrem vidisset an matrem.

Interrogo te an sanus sis.

Sometimes *an* is used in direct questions when an idea of indignation or surprise is to be expressed: *e. g.* *An tu es talis homo? An etiam minaris?*

TIME AND PLACE.

(a) *Time*

Is expressed (i) by the acc. ; (ii) by the abl. case. (i) Is used to express *duration* of time: *e. g.* *Decem annos regnavit* : He reigned for (the whole of) ten years. (ii) Is used to express *space* and *point* of time: *e. g.* *Aestate ludimus* : We play in the summer. *Prima luce abii* : I departed at dawn.

(b) *Place.*

- (i) *At which* a thing is done. Here we must use the locative case, *i. e.* in the first two declensions the cases in *-ae* and *-i*, and in the others the ablative case.

N.B.—With *all plural* nouns, of whatever declension, the ablative case is used: *e. g.* *Romae, Corinthi, Athenis vixit* : He lived at Rome, Corinth, Athens.

- (ii) *Whither* one goes is expressed by the accusative case: *e. g.* *Romam, Athenas ivit* : He went to Rome, to Athens.
- (iii) *Whence* one goes is expressed by the ablative: *e. g.* *Athenis abii* : I departed from Athens.

Price and Value.

This idea is expressed either by the genitive (if the price is indefinite) or by the ablative (if the price is definite): *e. g.* Magni (pretii) domum vendidit. Equum emi quinquies mille sestertiis.

The Ablative absolute.

This is a combination of (1) a noun and participle, or (2) a noun and pronoun, or (3) two nouns in the ablative case standing apart from the construction of the rest of the sentence: *e. g.*—

Troja capta, in ceteros Trojanos saevitum est.

Te duce nil desperandum est.

Antonio consule haec evenerunt.

Construction required with Quum and Si.

These particles require an indicative when the time and condition are definite, and a subjunctive when they are indefinite.

N.B.—Quum, meaning “since,” always takes a subjunctive.

Conditional Sentences.

These are of three kinds:—

- (1) Condition purely imaginary—where no idea of either certainty or uncertainty is expressed, but a mere mental supposition is entertained.

Construction: Si with pres. subj. followed by pres. subj.: as, Si pecces, erres: If you were to sin, you would be wrong.

- (2) Condition denied. Something in past time which might have taken place but did not.

Construction : Si with past subj. followed by past subj.:
as, Si peccavisses, erravisses: If you had sinned, you
would have been wrong.

(3) Condition taken for granted.

Construction : Si with pres. or fut. indic. followed by
pres. or fut. indic. : as, Si peccas *or* peccabis, erras *or*
errabis: If you sin *or* are going to sin, you are
or are going to be wrong.

Construction of Dum and Donec.

Dum, meaning "whilst," is constructed with the indica-
tive; but when it means "until" or "provided that" the
subjunctive is required. Thus:—

Dum vivimus, spes est.

Rusticus expectat, dum defluat amnis.

Oderint, dum metuant.

Donec, "until," takes an indicative when there is merely
an idea of *time* to be expressed; but when there is any
connection of cause and effect, or any mental idea implied,
the subjunctive must be used. Thus:—

Non advenit donec sol occiderat.

Ne veni donec ego te jusserim.

Ut non and Ne.

Ut non expresses a negative *consequence*; *ne* expresses a
negative *purpose*. Thus:—

Tanta erat tempestas, ut eam ferre non possem.

Imperavi ei ne hoc faceret.

Verbs of Doubting, Hindering and Fearing.

Verbs of doubting and hindering are constructed with
quin or *quominus* followed by the subjunctive. Thus:—

Non dubito quin ei persuadere possim.

Nil impedivit quominus Romam irem.

Verbs of fearing are constructed with *ne* (affirmative) and *ut* (negative). Thus:—

Timeo ne veniat : I fear he *will* come.

Timeo ut veniat : I fear he will *not* come.

COMPUTATION OF TIME AND MONEY.

(a) *Time.*

The Roman month had three principal days, with respect to which the other days were calculated.

These days were the Kalends (Kalendae), the Nones (Nonae) and the Ides (Idus).

The Kalends fell on the 1st, the Nones on the 5th, and the Ides on the 13th of the month, excepting in March, May, July and October, when the Nones fell on the 7th and the Ides on the 15th.

N.B.—The Roman dates were always calculated *in advance*. Thus any day between the Kalends and Nones was dated with respect to the Nones (so many days before the Nones); any day between the Nones and Ides was dated with respect to the Ides; and between the Ides and Kalends (of the next month) with respect to the Kalends.

The Romans included the day from which they started and the day with respect to which they dated. Thus, *e. g.* January 8th is reckoned as six days before the Ides of January, and would be thus expressed, *Ante diem sextum Idus Januarius*; or, in abbreviated form, *A.D. VI. Id. Jan.* Any date can be arrived at by a similar calculation. Thus, *e. g.* January 16th = 17 days before the Kalends of February = *A.D. XVII. Kal. Feb.*

February 3rd = 3 days before the Nones of February = *A.D. III. Non. Feb.*

The day before the Kalends, Nones or Ides is expressed by *Pridie* (*Prid.*). Thus:—March 6th = *Prid. Non. Mart.*

In Leap Year, February 24th (A.D. VI. Kal. Mart.) was reckoned twice. Hence the term *Bissextilis*.

(b) *Money.*

The Romans had two principal coins. The *As* and the *Sestertius* = $2\frac{1}{2}$ *Asses* (*semi, tertius*).

The *As* (12 ounces) was thus divided:—

<i>Uncia</i>	=	1 oz.	=	$\frac{1}{12}$ <i>As</i> .
<i>Sextans</i>	=	2 „	=	$\frac{1}{6}$ „
<i>Quadrans</i>	=	3 „	=	$\frac{1}{4}$ „
<i>Triens</i>	=	4 „	=	$\frac{1}{3}$ „
<i>Quincunx</i>	=	5 „	=	$\frac{5}{12}$ „
<i>Semis</i>	=	6 „	=	$\frac{1}{2}$ „
<i>Septunx</i>	=	7 „	=	$\frac{7}{12}$ „
<i>Bes</i>	=	8 „	=	$\frac{2}{3}$ „
<i>Dodrans</i>	=	9 „	=	$\frac{3}{4}$ „
<i>Dextans</i>	=	10 „	=	$\frac{5}{6}$ „
<i>Deunx</i>	=	11 „	=	$\frac{11}{12}$ „

Heres ex asse = Heir to the whole estate.

Heres ex deunce = Heir to the $\frac{1}{12}$, &c.

The *Sestertius* ($2\frac{1}{2}$ *Asses*) was represented by the symbol *HS*.

The *Sestertium* (1,000 *Sesterces*) was not a coin, but a sum of money, also represented by *HS*.

HS. X. = 10 *Sesterces*.

HS. X̄. = 10,000 „

HS. X̄. = 1,000,000 „

A FEW TYPICAL SENTENCES.

I saw my friend at Corinth, at Rome, at Athens and at Carthage.

Amicum meum Corinthi, Romae, Athenis, et Carthagine vidi.

Take care that I do not send you into the country.
Cave ne te rus mittam.

He departed from Rome on the third day.
Româ tertio die discessit.

The enemy had marched ten miles.
Hostes decem millia passuum progressi erant.

The river was ten feet deep.
Flumen erat decem pedes altum.

He lived at home for twenty years.
Domi viginti annos vixit.

He died at the age of fifty-seven.
Septem et quinquaginta annos natus mortem obiit.

This happened fifteen years ago.
Hoc quindecim abhinc annos evenit.

I saw my father five days after he was ill.
Patrem meum vidi quinto die postquam aegrotavit.

I bought this horse for thirty-two pounds.
Hunc equum quatuor sestertiis (HS. $\overline{IV.}$) emi.

He sold his house for a large sum of money.
Domum suam magni (pretii) vendidit.

There was no one who did not weep.
Nemo erat quin fleret.

I do not doubt that you are a man of good faith.
Non dubito quin tu homo bonâ fide sis.

Their food consists of bread, flesh, honey, corn and wine.

Cibus eorum pane, carne, melle, frumento, vino constat.

Do you know whether it is to your interest to do this or not?

Scisne utrum tuâ intersit hæc facere an non?

These things will be a care to me.

Hæc erunt mihi curae.

I would that he had never been here.

Utinam ille nunquam adfuisset.

His name is Cicero.

Ei nomen est Ciceroni.

He said that he would come, if he could.

Dixit se venturum esse, si posset.

They sent ambassadors to ask for peace.

Legatos miserunt ut pacem peterent,

or „ „ qui „ „

or „ „ ad pacem petendam,

or „ „ pacis petendae causâ,

or „ „ pacem petitum,

or „ „ pacem petituros.

He is too cunning to do that.

Callidior est quam ut id faciat.

Nothing will prevent me from performing my duty.

Nihil me prohibebit quin officio meo perfungar.

I asked him whether he were a Greek or a Roman.

Rogavi eum utrum Graecus an Romanus esset.

He is worthy of receiving the highest honour.

Dignus est qui summum honorem accipiat.

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