Colloquia Latina
D'Ooge
COLLOQUIA LATINA.

ADAPTED TO THE

BEGINNERS' BOOKS

OF

JONES, LEIGHTON, AND COLLAR AND DANIELL.

BY

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PREFACE.

This little book is the outgrowth of methods pursued by the author in his own classes, and most of the dialogues have been tested by actual use. Its aim is twofold: first, to inspire enthusiasm at a time when it is most needed; second, to insure increased thoroughness. It has been the author's experience that nothing arouses such an interest and lends such an exhilaration to work with beginners as the moderate use of colloquial Latin. The first year's work is arid enough from its very nature, and it is very difficult for young pupils to interest themselves in the abstract principles of language without abundant concrete examples which have the spirit of reality and life in them. The oral use of simple Latin gives the desired inspiration, and the results obtained thereby more than compensate for the time expended; indeed, it has been proved that a class will go farther in the beginner's book, and do better, with this work added than without it. The more complete mastery of grammar and vocabulary makes this increase in the amount accomplished possible.

It will be granted that speaking Latin is sure to promote thoroughness. It is sure to bring exactness in pronunciation and accent, to give a large and ready vocabulary, to perfect the knowledge of forms, and to make the fundamental constructions as familiar as constant use can make them.

It is hoped that the colloquia herein contained will accomplish these ends. Though specially fitted to but three begin-
ners' books, they have been so carefully graded that they can be used to advantage in connection with any book. The obvious limitations of the book have proved an obstacle to the excellence of the Latin, but an earnest effort has been made to admit nothing doubtful or unidiomatic. The author feels that he may not have been altogether successful in this direction, and will gladly welcome any criticism on whatever may have escaped his vigilance.

The notes aim to assist the acquirement of a vocabulary by referring to English cognates and derivatives, and also contain much grammatical information epitomized or generalized to suit the wants of a student at that stage of advancement. Acknowledgment is here made to Abbott's "Latin Prose through English Idiom," to Allen and Greenough's Grammar, and to Collar and Daniell's "Beginner's Latin Book" for a few forms of statement taken from their pages; and to the last for the "Glossarium Grammaticum," the use of which was kindly granted.

It remains to express hearty thanks to many scholars for suggestions and criticisms in the preparation of this book, especially to Prof. H. S. Frieze, LL.D. and Prof. Elisha Jones of Michigan University; Dr. R. F. Leighton of Brooklyn; M. Grant Daniell, Principal of Chauncy-Hall School, Boston; Prof. M. M. Fisher of the University of Missouri: and to L. C. Hull, Classical Master of the Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, N.J.; and J. H. Drake, Principal of the High School, Battle Creek, Mich., who rendered valuable assistance by reading the proofs.

BENJAMIN L. D'OOGIE.

Michigan State Normal School,
June, 1888.
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HINTS AND SUGGESTIONS.

1. Read each sentence through carefully several times until you think you know its meaning; but do not translate it into English, for you must learn to read and understand Latin in the natural order of its words and thoughts without an artificial rearrangement into the English order.

2. Go through an entire colloquium, as indicated above, before you look up a single word. Remember that common sense is the best key to a correct translation. When you have done that, use the vocabulary as a last resort.

3. When you have thoroughly mastered the meaning of a colloquium by a direct appeal to the Latin, translate it into good English, i.e. idiomatic English, and not into that curious combination of English words and Latin constructions so often heard in the class-room.

4. Remember that the significant part of a Latin word is its termination. Train yourself from the outset to grasp at once all the possibilities of construction that a termination may involve.

5. A colloquium should always be learned by heart on the review.

6. The "Notes and Questions" accompanying each exercise should be thoroughly studied. The questions which are not answered directly or by reference should be answered by your own powers of observation. Often you will be led to a general rule by a natural inference from what you have just seen in an individual case.
ABBREVIATIONS.

Act., Active.
cf., confer, compare,
C. & D., Collar & Daniell.
Deriv., Derivative.
Ex., Exercise.
Eng., English.
H., Harkness's Latin Grammar.

Inf., Infinitive.
J., Jones.
lit., literally.
n., note.
Pass., Passive.
Pres., Present.
trans., translate, translation.

It is thought that the other abbreviations need no explanation.

N.B. — At the head of each colloquium are references to Jones's, Collar & Daniell's, and Leighton's beginners' books. The references to the two former indicate after what lesson or article the colloquium may best be taken. Where more than one reference to Leighton is given, the first is to the lesson in etymology which should precede the colloquium; those following in parenthesis are to the lessons teaching the required syntax. Since, however, the notes are designed to clear up all syntactical difficulties, any exercise may be successfully used after the requirements indicated by the first reference have been met.
COLLOQUIUM PRIMUM.

J. Lesson II; L. Lesson II; C. & D. 28.

Puella et Mātrōna.

where is

\( P. \) Ubi\(^1\) est\(^2\) Galba?

far away

\( M. \) Galba, puella,\(^3\) procul est.

\( P. \) Estne\(^4\) in Italiā?

no indeed at Geneva

\( M. \) Minimē vērō, Genāvae est.

\( P. \) Ubi est Genāva? Nōnne\(^5\) in prōvinciā Rōmānā\(^6\) est?

\( M. \) Minimē vērō, in Helvētiā\(^7\) Genāva est.

which leads

\( P. \) Estne via quae\(^8\) ad Genāvam dūcit longa?

\( M. \) Via longa est\(^9\) et per angustiās et silvās dūcit.

what of inhabitants

\( P. \) Quae lingua incolārum est?

my

\( M. \) Lingua incolārum in memoriā meā nōn est.

NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

1. Learn thoroughly, in their connection, the meanings of words translated in the exercise. The same word will be translated but once. The other words will be found in the vocabulary of your beginners' Latin book, unless their significance is obvious from similar English words.
Colloquia Latina.

2. The inflection of the present tense of the verb to be is:—

sum, *I am.*

es, *thou art.*

est, *he is.*

sumus, *we are.*

estis, *you are.*

sunt, *they are.*

Note that the endings m, s, t, mus, tis, nt, indicate the person and number of the verb. They take the place of our personal pronouns.

3. Observe the position of the vocative.

4. What effect does the enclitic ne seem to have on the character of the sentence?

5. What is the difference between ne and nōnne? H. 351, 1, n. 1, 2; A. & G. 210, a, c.

6. Rōmānā is an adjective modifying prōvinciā. What appears to be the position of the adjective in Latin as regards its noun?

7. Use your knowledge of geography.

8. Latin is often more exact than English. When we say The road to Geneva, we mean The road which leads to Geneva. Latin chooses the fuller form of expression, and therefore says Via quae ad Genavam dūcit. Rule: Whenever a relative clause is implied in English it is expressed in Latin.

9. There is no word in Latin meaning simply yes or no. In answering a question the verb is usually repeated, e.g. Estne via longa? Is the way long? Est, *It is.* But sometimes a strong affirmative or negative particle, with or without the verb, is used in answer to a direct question; for *Yes:* etiam, ita, factum, vērō, sānē, ita vērō, ita est, sānē quidem; for *No:* nōn, minimē, minimē vērō, nōn quidem.

Answer the following in Latin orally and with books closed:—


---

1 at home.
Colloquium Secundum.

Colloquium Secundum.

J. Lesson V; L. Lesson VI, (LVI); C. & D. 51.

Dominus$^1$ et Servus.

halloa

D. Heus, serve! Ubi equus meus$^2$ est?

S. In agrō, domine, equus est.

D. Estne$^3$ in agrō cōpia frūmenti?

S. Sānē,$^4$ et cōpia aquae est.

D. Estne aqua quae in agrō est, bona$^5$?

S. Aqua agrī bona est et frīgida.

D. Unde aqua est?

S. Aqua ex fluvio est qui per agrum fluit.$^6$

D. Amatne$^7$ equus fluvium quī per agrum fluit?

S. Equus et fluvium amat et silvās quae in ripīs sunt.$^8$

NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

1. Cf. Eng. domineer. Let this and the connection give you the meaning.

2. For meaning, cf. mea in the first exercise.

3. To what word in a sentence does ne usually attach itself?

4. For meaning see Ex. 1, n. 9.

5. bona is a predicate adjective modifying aqua. Is there anything about the form of bona which would make you think it goes with aqua rather than with agrō?
6. The similarity of *fluit* to *fluvio* should give you the meaning. Observe that the verb ends in *t*. What does that tell as to person and number? *Cf.* Ex. I, n. 2.

7. The inflection of the present tense of the verb *to love* is:—

- *amō*, *I* love.
- *amās*, *thou* loves.
- *amat*, *he* loves.
- *amāmus*, *we* love.
- *amātis*, *you* love.
- *amant*, *they* love.

What difference do you observe between the endings here used and those of *sum*? Remember the above as the model for all regular verbs in the present tense.

8. What seems to be the regular position of the verb?

**Answer** the following in Latin orally and with books closed:—


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**COLLOQUIUM TERTIUM.**

**J. Lesson VIII; L. Lesson VII, (XLIX); C. & D. 71 and rule 158.**

maid-servant

Ancilla et Cassius.

door  hail

C. *(Ante jānuam.)* Salvē! Salvē!

A. Quis ante jānuam est?

C. Cassius sum, amīcus probus dominī bonī. Estne dominus domī?
Colloquium Tertium.

A. Domī dominus nōn est, sed in hortō ambulat.

B. how unfortunate

C. Mē miserum! Estne hortus procul?

A. Ita est, et via longa est et ardua.

C. Ambulatne sōlus in hortō an cum aliis?

Charles

A. Nōn sōlus sed cum puerō Carolō ambulat.

C. Sine dubīō hortus pulcher est.

A. Sānē, et rosārum plēnus est. Nōnne rosās amās?

C. Rubrās rosās valdē amō.

A. Eccam rosam rubram quae est ex domini hortō!

(Rosam Cassiō dat.)

I thank you       good by

C. Agō tibi grātiās. Vale!

NOTES AND QUESTIONS.


2. The Interrogative Pronoun in the three genders, nom. case, is quis, quae, quid, when it is used as a noun; quī, quae, quod when used as an adjective: e.g. quis est, who is it? but quī vir est, what kind of a man is it?

3. Literally, wretched me!

4. What can you say about the answer to questions in Latin?

5. Where does the accent fall? H. 18, 2, 1); A. & G. 19, c.

6. puerō Carolō: these nouns are in the same case; what is their construction? Does this exercise contain a similar one?

7. In English we may say either "full of" or "filled with"; so in Latin we have either plēnus rosārum, full of roses, or plēnus rosīs, filled with roses, though the former mode of expression is the usual Roman way of looking at it. By what cases are of and with respectively expressed?
8. **eccam rosam rubram**: lit. *Behold, a red rose!* The accusative case usually follows exclamations.

9. Trans. *She gives a rose to Cassius*. What case is used for the direct object? For the indirect object?

Answer the following in Latin orally and with books closed: —

Quis ante jānuam est? Quid\(^1\) Cassius vocat?\(^2\) Estne Cassius amicus domini? Ambulatne dominus in viā? Nōnne hortus pulcher est? Nōnne ancilla Cassiō rosal dat?

\(^1\) *quid*, *what*. \(^2\) *vocat*, from * vocō, I call.*

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**C O L L O Q U I O M** **Q U A R T U M.**

*J. Lesson XIII; L. Lesson XI, (LIII, LIV); C. & D. 89.*

**Pater et Filius.**

\(\text{F.}\) Nōnne, mi\(^1\) pater, fābulam mihi nārrābis?

\(\text{P.}\) Sānē quidem, mi fili,\(^2\) tibi fābulam nārrābō. Amāsne\(^3\) de bellō proelīisque\(^4\) fābulās?

\(\text{F.}\) Māximē verō, fābulās de bellō proelīisque amō. who

\(\text{P.}\) Ergō tibi fābulam parvam nārrābō de virō qui\(^5\) in Grecian bellō Graecō contra\(^6\) Persiam erat.

\(\text{F.}\) Quis\(^7\) erat\(^8\) vir?

\(\text{P.}\) Vir Dienečēs et in Graecōrum numerō erat. Qui\(^9\) had said when cum adversārius\(^{10}\) in colloquio had said dixisset, “Numerus tēlōrum
of our shade nostrōrum sōlem obscūrābit," respondit, "In umbrā ergō pūgnābimus."

F. Ō respōnsum bonum clārumque!

NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

1. mī is the irregular vocative sing. masc. of the possessive pronoun of the first person, meus, a, um (declined like bonus).
2. On the form see H. 51, 5; A. & G. 40, c.
3. Do not always translate this word by love. Use your common sense.
4. que denotes more intimate connection than et.
5. Observe that the Relative Pronoun has the same form as the Interrogative used adjectively (see Ex. III, 2). It also has the same declension and agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person.
7. Is quis used as a noun or as an adjective?
8. Inflected,
   
eram, I was.  erāmus, we were.
erās, thou wast.  erātis, you were.
erat, he was.  erant, they were.

9. quī is the subject of respondit, and refers to Dienecēs.

Be prepared either to ask or to answer the following with books closed: —


1 Genitive case.
Colloquia Latina.

Colloquium Quīntum.

J. Lesson XVI; L. Lesson XI, (LXIX); C. & D. 102.

Nūntiūs et Imperātor.¹

N. Salvē! Salvē, imperātor!
I. Et tú salvē, nūntī. Ubi fuīstī?²
N. In castrīs Germānōrum.
I. Ubi castra Germānōrum sunt?
N. Castra Germānōrum trāns Rhēnum sunt et cōpiās māgnās ad ripam convocāvērunt. Bellum māgnum in ³ populum Rōmānum comparābunt.⁴

I. Perīi! Paucae ⁴ cōpiae meae sunt, et māgnum periculum nostrum est. Suntne Germānī sōli?
N. Non quidem;⁵ sed multi populi juvābant⁶ atque⁷ iis arma et carrōs et equōs dabant.
I. Miserum mē! sōli sumus, sed tamen mūrum ⁸ altum circum castra aedificābō ⁸ et cōpiam frūmentī importābō.⁸

N. Et tú valē, imperātor.

Notes and Questions.

1. The verbs nūntiō and imperō should suggest the meaning of these nouns.
2. This is the perfect indicative of sum, inflected —

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<tr>
<td>fuit,</td>
<td>fuērunt, or -ēre.</td>
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What are the two uses of the perfect tense? See H. 471, I, II; A. & G. 279.

3. in is here used, as often, in a hostile sense; Eng. against.


5. See Ex. I, n. 9.


7. What is the force of atque as distinguished from et or que?


Be prepared either to ask or to answer the following with books closed:


1 hostēs = enemies.

2 Remember that just as nonne in a question expects the answer yes, so num expects the answer no; e.g. Nōnne vir bonus est? Est, is not the man good? Yes. Num vir bonus est? Nōn est. The man isn’t good, is he? No.

3 Anglice = in English.

4 Latīnē = in Latin.
Frater et Sororcula. ¹

S. Fuístine in lūdō, mī frāter, hodie?

F. Sānē fui, mea sorōrcula.

I suppose

S. Magister,² crēdō, mōrōsus³ erat.

F. Minimē. Numquam mōrōsus est, benīgnus semper,⁴ atque hodie fābulam grātam discipulīs⁵ nārrāvit.

indeed

S. Itane? Mihi, cāre frāter, fābulam nārrā. Fuitne dē leōne?

F. Minimē vērō; sed dē Jūliō Caesare, populi Rōmānī clārō⁶ imperātōre.

S. Nōnne Caesar bella proeliaque amāvit?

F. Amāvit; neque Helvētiōs neque Germanōs timēbat.⁷

S. Sine dubiō fuit malus vir.

F. Errāvísti, mea sorōrcula; hostibus quidem malus erat, sed bonus amīcis. Multīs et māgnīs proeliīs⁸ Galliam tōtam superāvit, et deinde . . .

S. Haec fābula mē nōn dēlectat. Potius nārrā, amābō tē,⁹ dē leōne.
NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

1. Diminutives are sometimes formed in Latin by adding culus, cula, or culum to noun stems, e.g. sorōr-cula.


3. The Eng. morose, and the failing commonly, though I hope falsely, attributed to teachers, will suggest the correct translation.

4. Observe the order of words.

5. What is the English derivative?

6. Notice that the adjective is here placed before the noun. What effect does that have on the sense? Try to find other cases.

7. Although this verb is of the 2d conj., still your knowledge of the 1st conj. should enable you to tell its tense, person, and number correctly.

8. That by means of which anything is done is put in the ablative case without a preposition, called the Ablative of Means or Instrument.


   You have been taught to expect the verb, unless it is emphatic, last in the sentence; but observe from this colloquium, that the forms of sum are frequently placed elsewhere.

Be prepared either to ask or to answer the following with books closed:—


   1 whom.  
   2 tuus, your.  
   3 quam = which.  
   4 ablātīvus ĭnstrumēnti = ablative of means or instrument.
COLLOQUIUM SEPTIMUM.

J. Lesson XXII; L. Lesson XIII, (LVI); C. & D. 148.

Patrēs Simō et Chremēs.

why
S. Cūr tam mōrōsus es?
because
C. Quod, Simō, filius meus māgnam cūram mihi dat.
S. Doleō. Estne puer tam malus?
troublesome
over him
C. Et malus et molestus est. Auctōritātem in eum nūllam habeō.

S. Meus quoque filius, cum pudōre nārrō, similis erat; he was cured
sed mirō modō sānātus est.
in heaven's name
C. Meherclē, mihi nārrā modum; si tē amīcum rēctē
rightly
appellō.

S. Libenter. Forte filius meus, quā ambulābat cum of asses
puerīs aliis, mulierem et māgnum asellōrum numerum spectāvit. Filius plēnus audāciae exclāmāvit, "Heus, mater
asellōrum!" "Heus, mī filī!" mulier respondit. Sānātus
by these hard
est hīs dūris verbīs puere us.

NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

1. Cf. Ex. II, where the same word means which. What
part of speech is it there? What here? What third use of
the same form? (Ex. III, n. 2.)
2. Notice the position. It never stands first and it emphasizes the preceding word.

3. Observe that this phrase, and mirō modō below, answer the question how. This is called the Ablative of Manner. When not modified by an adjective it requires cum. Here we have an instance of each construction.

4. sī tē amīcum appellō. Notice that we have here two objects; tē is the direct object, and amīcum, which is predicated of tē and refers to the same person, is, of course, in the same case. See H. 373, 1; A. & G. 239, a.


7. See Ex. IV, n. 9.

8. What is the construction?

Be prepared either to ask or to answer the following with books closed:—


1 modī, of manner.

---

COLLOQUIUM OCTĀVUM.

J. Lesson XXV; L. Lesson XIV; C. & D. 179.

Magister et Discipulus.

M. Quid in pēnsō, mī discipule, est?

D. Pēnsum recognitiō dēclinātiōnis tertiae est.
Colloquia Latina.

how many

M. Quot déclinātiōnēs³ Latinae sunt?

D. Déclinātiōnēs quinque,⁴ dūrissima⁵ autem est tertia quod⁶ tam multae rēgulae⁷ et exceptiōnēs sunt.

M. Ita sunt; tamen māgnā diligentīā superābis.

D. Ita sperō, nam défessus et abjectus⁸ sum.

M. Nunc ad opus! Quae dē genere rēgulae sunt?

D. Primum dē genere masculīnō nārrābō. Nómina⁹ in o, or, ōs, er, et es, sī in genētīvō singulārī crescunt,¹⁰ sunt¹¹ generis masculīnī.

M. Optime!¹² Nunc exceptiōnēs mihi nārrā.

D. Nómina in do et go, sī habent terminātiōnem inis in genētīvō, atque abstracta et collectīva nómina in io generis fēminīnī sunt.

M. Nārrās probē! Bene memoriā tenēs.¹³

NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

There are apparently many new words in this exercise. Use your knowledge of the subject discussed, and the similarity of the Latin to the English.

1. Used here in the sense of lesson.
2. Cf. Eng. recognition. How can that mean review?
4. We have had quīntum; see Ex. V.
9. The first meaning is name. A noun is a name.
11. In Latin we often express possession by the verb sum and the genitive case; e.g. Urbs hostium est, The city is of (belongs to) the enemy. This is called the Predicate Genitive of Possession.
13. Lit. you hold well by memory. What is the construction of memoriā? See Ex. VI, n. 8.

Be prepared either to ask or to answer the following with books closed:—

Quid hodie in pēnsō est? Amāsne dēclinātiōnēs? Quae
dēclinātiō durissima est? Cūr? Nārrā Anglicē rēgulās dē
genere. Quae est terminātiō in ablātīvō singulāri? Tenēsne
bene memoriā?

1 which.

———

COLLOQUIUM NŌNUM.

J. Lesson XXVIII; L. Lesson XIV, (XLIV, LIV, LVII);

Princeps et Amīcus.

P. Nōnne est Cassius, mi amīce, dominus hūjus urbis?

A. Certē; Cassium dominum hūjus urbis cīvēs appel-

lant.
Colloquia Latina.

P. Cívēs igitur longē errant, praeest enim urbi Orbilius. I pray. him I do not know
A. Itane? Quis tandem Orbilius est? Ego eum nōn nōvi. only I met
P. Ego virō tantum fortuitō occurrī. Fābulamne tibi narrabō?

indeed
A. Sānē quidem amābō tē. yesterday city-walls
P. Heri extrā moenia ambulābam per viam novam.
A. Per viam novam Cassī?

ister lūdī,” inquit, “Ego in puerīs rēgnō, puerī in mātrībus et mātrēs in patribus rēgnant; ergō ego dominus urbīs sum rather than potius quam Cassius.”

NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

This exercise involves some very important grammatical principles, and should be studied with great care.

1. Give the construction of these accusatives. What is the emphatic word in the sentence? (Remember that a word is made emphatic by being put out of its usual place.)
2. All the compounds of sum, except possum and absum, take the dative as object.

3. We have learned that the personal endings of the Latin verb take the place of the personal pronouns, but the latter are expressed when we wish to indicate emphasis or contrast. Try to explain their use in this exercise.

4. A few compound verbs, including oc-currō, follow the rule given in note 2 for compounds of sum.


8. Indirect object of dīxi.

9. esse is the present infinitive of sum. All verbs of saying, perceiving, and the like, require the infinitive, and the subject of the infinitive is put in the accusative. This use arises from a difference between the English and the Latin idiom. In English we say, “I said that the way was broad;” but in Latin we have no conjunction corresponding to that; hence we say, “I said the way to be broad — dīxi viam lātam esse,” where to be is an infinitive. The subject of the infinitive is put in the accusative because it is regarded in the first instance as the object of the verb on which the infinitive depends; hence, above, viam is the object of dīxi as well as the subject of esse.

10. Besides the above use of the infinitive, we have another, which corresponds to an English usage. Verbs of incomplete predication complete their predicate with an infinitive, e.g. Pos-sum rēgnāre, I am able to reign. Here I am able requires another action of the same subject to complete its predicate, and an infinitive supplies this want in each language.
COLLOQUIUM DECIMUM.

J. Lesson XXXI; L. Lesson XXXIV, (LVI); C. & D. 199, p. 34, n. 2.

Duo Senātōrēs, Flaccus et Pīsō.

F. Tē,¹ Pīsō, in conciliō heri nōn spectāvi.

P. Adesse² nōn poteram. Quid mentēs senātōrum occupāvit?

F. Novum bellum Pūnicum in mentibus³ omnibus et animīs fuit.

P. Itane? Estne iterum belli periculum?

F. Scīpiō dicit bellum certē appropīnquare.⁴ Carthāgō, urbs māgna et valida, prīmō bellō nōn dēfessa, post vigintī trēs annōs redintegrāre⁵ certāmen parat. Rōmānī quoque⁶ parātī erunt prō patriā pūgnāre.⁷

P. Erunt. Quis prīmus in conciliō sententiam⁸ rogābatur?

F. Catō a cōnsule⁹ prīmus suam sententiam rogābatur.

P. Potesne sententiam ējus mihi nārrāre?

F. Per deōs! nōnne Catōnis nōstī sententiam?

I do not know.

P. Ipse quidem nesciō. Cūr tandem tū tam attonitus es?

F. Attonitus sum quod tū senātōr hanc clāram sententiam ignōras. Quotīēs Catō sententiam aliquam dat, totīēs, must be destroyed in extrēmā ōrātiōne, dicit, "Ergō dēlenda est Carthāgō."
NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

1. We have now had tū, tibi, and tē, the nominative, dative, and accusative, respectively, of the pronoun of the second person. Do you think tē is emphatic here?


3. What is the difference between mēns and animus?


7. Construction?

8. Remember that verbs which take two accusatives, one the person, and the other the thing, retain the accusative of the thing in the passive, the accusative of the person becoming the subject; e.g. Act.: Catōnem sententiam rogat, He asks Cato his opinion. Pass.: Catō sententiam rogātur, Cato is asked his opinion.

9. Whenever the preposition by is followed by a proper noun or a word meaning a person or persons, it is expressed by ā or ab and the ablative; this is called the Ablative of Agent. This construction must be carefully distinguished from the Ablative of Means, which does NOT refer to persons, and which omits the preposition.

Be prepared either to ask or to answer the following with books closed:—

Colloquia Latina.

Colloquium Undecimum.

J. Lesson XXXV; L. Lesson XXXV to XXXVIII; C. & D. 204, 298.

Pater et Filius.

F. Mē miserum! 1 Quam 2 desessus sum!

P. Ĉur, mī filī, tam trīstīs es?

F. Quod, ĉāre pater, pēnsum meum discere 3 non pos-

sum. Ď lingua Latina, quam mē turbās! 4

P. Ad mē 5 librum tuum portā. Ubi pēnsum est?

F. Magister quidem 6 verba dēpōnentia conjugātionīs prī-

mae imperāvit, sed haec sunt mihi ēnigma?

P. Quid 8 ēnigma dīcis? 9 Nōnne est ūlla rēgula?

F. Mirābile dīctū, nūlla rēgula est.

P. Per deōs! stulte puer, ubi ocūli tuī 10 sunt? Eccam

the very rule which rēgulam ipsam 11: "Verbum quod 12 formam passīvam sed

significātiōnem actīvam habet dēpōnēns verbum appellātur."

F. Certē, sed hanc rēgulam non intellegō.

P. Paucis verbīs explicābō. 13 Exemplī grātiā 14 hortor

terminātiōnem passīvam r habet, sed Anglice significat I ex-

hort, nōn I am exhorted; ergō hortor est dēpōnēns verbum.

F. Agō tibi, pater, grātiās. Nunc intellegō, dolōrem autem

capitis habeō. Vērō ĸer quod ad sapientiam dūcit dūrum est.
NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

1. See Ex. III, n. 3.
2. What other meaning may quam have as an adverb?
5. Would the dative be admissible?
6. What have you noticed about the position of this word?
7. Cf. same word in English.
8. Remember cūr and quīd as the two common words meaning why. quīd has then the force of an adverb. What does it mean as a pronoun?
9. If dīcit means he says, what ought dīcis to mean?
10. The possessive of the second person is tuus, a, um (like bonus).
12. quod is the subject of habet. habet is a regular verb of the second conjugation. What person and number does the ending show it to be here?
14. For what does the common abbreviation e.g. stand?

Be prepared either to ask or to answer the following with books closed: —


¹ your.
Colloquia Latina.

COLLOQUIUM DUODECIMUM.

J. Lesson XXXVIII; L. Lesson XV, (LVIII); C. & D. 204.

Magister et Discipulus.

*M.* Quae, mi discipule, in pēnsō hodiē tractantur? especially

*D.* Multa et difficilia tractantur, praesertim adjectīvōrum déclīnātiō.

*M.* Estne pēnsum dē déclīnātiōne adjectīvōrum aliōs, nūl-lus, sōlus, tōtus, et cētera?

*D.* Nōn est, sed dē déclīnātiōnis tertiae adjectīvīs.

*M.* Sānē. Quam multa genera sunt?

*D.* Genera tria sunt.

*M.* Quid mihi nārrāre dē genere primō potes?

*D.* Genus prīnum trēs terminātiōnēs in nōminātiōvō habet.

*M.* Quid dē genere secūndō?

*D.* Hōc duās terminātiōnēs, et tertium genus ūnam terminātiōnem habet.

*M.* Optimē mi puer! quid tibi praemium dabō prō excellenti pēnsō?

*D.* Plūs lūdi sí placet et minus labōris, magister.

*M.* Nihil, male, nisi plāgās dabō.

*D.* Agō tibi grātiās, magister; gaudīō lacrimō.
NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

This *colloquium* but repeats what you have just been learning in your grammar.

1. See Ex. I. There the word is feminine nominative singular, here it is neuter and the nominative plural. Translate *what things*.

2. The first meaning of *tractāre* is *to drag, to manage, to handle*, then *to handle a subject*, which means *to discuss, to treat*. *Cf.* Eng. *tract* which means a treatise.

3. Adjectives are often used as nouns, especially in the plural.

4. What does the abbreviation *etc.* mean?

5. When different clauses have the same verb, it is usual to use the verb but once, and that with the last clause. How in English?

6. Observe the case used after *plūs* and *minus*. Translate literally.


Be prepared either to ask or to answer the following with books closed:

COLLOQUIUM TERTIUM DECIMUM.

J. Lesson XLI; L. Lesson XVII, (LV); C. & D. 215.

Duo Viātōrēs,¹ Smith et Jones.

S. Œ salvē, viātor.
J. Et tū salvē, aliēne.² Quod³ nōmen est tibi⁴?
S. Mihi nōmen est Smith. Et tibi?
J. Mihi nōmen est Jones, clārum nōmen et commūne⁵ multīs hominibus. Esne Americānus?
S. Minimē. Ego quidem deōrum benevolentiā⁶ Anglicus sum.
J. Esne ex urbe an ex agrīs? in the world
S. Ego ex Londiniō maximā orbis terrae⁷ urbe sum.
J. Di boni! mājōrēs⁸ in Americā urbēs quam Londinium habēmus.
S. Mihi, male, falsa verba nārrās.
J. Minimē vērō. America habet montēs altiōrēs, flūmina longiōra, agrōs meliōrēs, populum fortīorem quam Angliā.
S. Tū es audāx atque⁹ nōn sine contumēliā. Nam hercŭlē America ferīs tantum idōnea⁵ est nōn hominibus. Itaque laetor quod Anglicus sum.
J. Sine dubiō, stultus semper suā stultitiā laetātur.
the truth not at all don't

S. Et vera dicere Americanus nēquāquam potest. Nōli

England

rogaē Americānum sententiam dē Angliā.

Nor an Englishman

J. Nēve Anglum dē Americā.

NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

1. viātor. The suffix tor, added to the stem of a verb or a root, denotes the agent or doer, e.g. viāre, to travel, viātor, a traveller.

2. Cf. Ex. IX, n. 7; Ex. XII, n. 3.

3. Is this the substantive or adjective form of the interrogative?

4. Lit. What name is to you? This is the regular construction in expressions of naming, and it is sometimes used in other cases expressing possession, e.g. equus est mihi = equum habeō.

5. In English we say common to, and suitable for; to and for are signs of what case in Latin? hominibus and feris are in what case? From these examples make a general rule for the case used after adjectives.

6. For construction see Ex. XII, n. 7. Cf. Eng. benevolence.

7. What is the literal translation?

8. Observe that many of the adjectives precede their nouns. What does that signify?

9. et would not do so well here. Do you see any reason why?

Be prepared either to ask or to answer the following with books closed:


1 soil.
COLLOQUIUM QUARTUM DECIMUM.

J. Lesson XLIV; L. Lesson XVIII, (LIX); C. & D. 222, 313.

Charōn et Hērculēs.¹

_Ch._ Nunc plūrimōs annōs² ìnfernī³ flūminis portitor⁴ fuī, et multās illustrēsque⁵ umbrās⁶ virōrum rate⁷ portāvī; sed numquam ante hōc⁸ tempus tālem vīdi virum quālem oculi meī hodiē vident. Heus, heus! Quis tū es et quid⁹ tū living of the Styx vivus in Stygis ripīs ambulās?

_H._ Ego sum Hērculēs, filius Alcēnēae; Jüppiter pater meus est. Māximum opus mē trāns aquās ìnfernās nunc vocat et volō tē portāre¹⁰ mē.

_Ch._ Ego quidem tē nōn portābō, Hērculēs, nam fāma nūntiat tē esse virum māximē terribilem;¹¹ tē igitur hor-reō et timeō. Praetereā Plūtō rēx jūssit mē numquam vivōs¹² trāns Stygēm portāre.

_H._ At ego amīcīs¹³ nōn terribilis sum et, sī ad rīpam ratem movēbis, tē prō amīcō habēbō; sī autem mē nōn juvābis, māgnīs lapidibus⁷ ratem tuam dēlēbō et plāgae meae, crēdō, tibi meliōrem mentem dabunt.

_Ch._ Per deōs! certē ego miserrimus sum, nam sī tē nōn
portābō, mihi plāgās dabis, sed si tē portābō, Plūtōnem
timeo, mē miserum!

_H._ Moneō tē vītāre praesēns periculum et mē portāre.

_Ch._ Portābō.

**NOTES AND QUESTIONS.**

1. Charon was the boatman who ferried souls across the Styx. Hercules having been commanded to bring up from Hades the three-headed dog Cerberus, must cross the river in Charon's skiff.

2. What case answers the question *How long*?


4. See Ex. XIII, n. 1.


6. The soul is immaterial, so the Romans called it *a shadow*.

7. See Ex. VI, n. 8.

8. See Ex. XII. In what case is *hoc* there? In what here?

9. What other word means *why*?

10. Construction?

11. What are the two ways of comparing an adjective?

12. An adjective used as a noun. *Eng.* *the living*.

13. See Ex. XIII, n. 5.

Be prepared either to ask or to answer the following with books closed:—


1 *recūsāre* = *to refuse.*
COLLOQUIUM QUÍNTUM DECIMUM.

J. Lesson XLVII; L. Lesson XIX; C. & D. 251.

Miles et Civis Rōmānus.

C. Quid, miles, de proelio nūntiās?

M. Mē miserum! 1 vix 2 audeō vēra nārrāre. Perī! are you silent

C. Nārrā celeriter. 2 Quid tacēs? Quid est? Quid tremble. tēpīdās?

M. Ō Rōmam infortūnātam! Imperium Rōmānum dē-lētum est atque 3 victor est Hannibal.

C. Certē māximam calamitātem nārrās. Nōnne pūgnāvit noster exercitus fortiter 4?

M. Fortissimē. Multās hōrās 5 ācriter pūgnābātur, 6 sed dēnique nostri 7 impetūs hostium diūtius sustinēre nōn po-tuērunt et omnēs terga dedērunt. 8

C. Hannibaline, 9 obsecrō, plūrēs cōpiae fuērunt?

M. Minimē, Rōmānīs fuērunt plūrēs, sed animī omnium mīlitum ācerrimō timōre 10 equitātūs commōtī sunt.

C. Quis equitātuī praefuit?

M. Maharbal, vir fortissimus, fuit dux.

C. Ubi nunc est exercitus Rōmānus?

senātōres, equītes, multa hominum mīlia, omnēs in campō near Cannae extends dead qui ad Cannās patet mortui jacent.

what will become of us

C. Ō Jūppiter, quid dē nōbis fiet!

NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

The battle of Cannae was fought 216 B.C., in which the Romans sustained the greatest defeat in their history.

1. What case do exclamations seem to require?
2. Adverbs regularly precede the verb. When they follow the verb, they are made emphatic.
3. Which of the two statements connected by atque seems the more dreadful to the soldier?
4. How many of the words in this sentence are emphatic?
5. Construction?
6. Intransitive verbs, when in the passive voice, are impersonal. Lit. It was fought, translate freely they fought.
7. See Ex. XII, n. 3.
8. terga dare = to flee.
9. See Ex. XIII, n. 4.
10. See Ex. XII, n. 7.
11. Note the idiom. Many thousands of men.

Be prepared either to ask or to answer the following with books closed:—

Colloquium Sextum Decimum.

J. Lesson L; L. Lesson XX, XLIV, (LXIX); C. & D. 256, 292, (384).

Clymenē et Phaethon.

P. Máximae curae, mea māter, pectus meum tenent.

C. Quid est tibi, mī filī? Dīc mātri dolōrem tuum et auxilium dare fortasse tibi poterit.

P. Dīcam, quod diūtius tacēre nōn possum. Nōstine of Jupiter Epaphum, filium Jovis?

C. Vērō nōvī. Cūr quaeris?


C. Mehercē! cūr nōn negāvīstī? Jūrō per omnēs deōs et deās Phoebum patrem tuum esse.


C. Cōnsilium melius mihi in animō est. Nōn longus
Colloquium Sextum Decimum.

for you
labor tibi, Ó Phaethon, est ad caelum iter facere. 13 Si igitur
climb up
animum habēs, gradere, atque deus dīcī, tuus pater, fidem
these
tibi dē his rēbus dabit.

P. Faciam et mihi 14 dei adsint. 15

NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

1. quid est tibi, lit. what is to you = what is the matter
with you.

2. What other verbs have this peculiar imperative? H. 238;
A. & G. 128, c.


4. See Ex. VII.

5. For declension, see H. 66, 3; A. & G. 25.

6. How is cause expressed?

7. What is the case of this word? What case does cēdit take
as object?

8. How is this adjective used?

9. What case does plēnus sometimes take?

10. tulit is the perfect of the verb ferō.

11. What effect does the peculiar position of the negative
have on its force?

12. How do we express means?

13. The infinitive clause ad caelum iter facere is the sub-
ject of est.

14. For construction see Ex. IX, n. 2.

15. The subjunctive mode is the mode of doubt and possi-
bility, while the indicative treats of facts. Most things that are
doubtful or possible lie in the future, and so it comes about that
the subjunctive often refers to future time. We wish and pray
for that which we hope for and which lies in the doubtful future;
hence it follows that DESIRES ARE EXPRESSED BY THE SUBJUNC-
TIVE. dei adsint, may the gods assist.
COLLOQUIUM SEPTIMUM DECIMUM.

J. Lesson LIII; L. Lesson, XXI, (XLII, XLIII); C. & D. 298 to 310.

Duæ Puellæ, Júlia et Túllia.

whither are you hastening
J. Quó, Ó Tullia, tam celeriter properás?
T: Domum, mea amica, mē contendere necesse est.¹
Mea matēr sic mihi mandāvit.¹¹ Quem librum manū tua portās?²

of Ovid
J. Opera Ovidī. Pēnsum hodiē fuit dē Orpheō et Eury-
dicē. Tū, crēdō, hanc fābulam saepissimē audīvīstī!

funny
T: Numquam audīvī. Rǐdiculane³ est fābula?

whether nay indeed
J. Num rǐdicula sit mē rogās? Immō vērō trīstissima est,

et fābulam poēta ēleganter nārrat.

T. Nārrā mihi, obsēcrō, sī poteris.

I will try
J. Experiar.⁴ Eurydicē, puella pulcherrima, conjunx
Orpheī, ex gravī serpentinis¹¹ vulnere mortua erat. Orpheus,
acerbissimō affectus dolore,⁵ etenim magis cam quam oculōs
amābat suōs, vivus eam usque trāns Stygem cōnsecūtus est.

T. Quid⁶ eam cōnsecūtus est?

for this reason because he
J. Propterea quod⁷ sē eam ā morte reductūrum esse
spērāvit. Itaque suam conjugem⁸ cāram flagītāvit rēgen-
Plūtōnem. "Éduc eam," inquit Plūtō, "sed si flexeris back retrō oculōs tuōs, āmittēs iterum eam."

anything

T. An quid est etiam amplius?

J. Orpheus, vir miserrimus atque infīlicissimus, mōtus love motus (her) māgnō amōre, avidus videndi, oculōs retrō flexit et Eury-
forever
dicēn suam in perpetuum āmīsit.

NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

1. What is the subject of this verb?
2. quern ... portās. cf. with a similar sentence in Ex. XI.
3. -ne is usually added to the verb, but may be added to other words to make them emphatic.
4. Principal parts experior, -īrī, -pertus sum. What kind of a verb is it? Does it have any forms of the active voice? See H. 231, 1; A. & G. 135, a, c. How would you translate amātus? How expertus?
5. For construction, see Ex. XII, n. 7.
7. See Ex. VII, n. 1.
8. What is the construction? See Ex. X, n. 8. Give the sentence conjugem ... Plūtōnem, putting the verb in the perfect indicative passive.
9. amōre: construction?
10. Accusative case.

N.B. — It is supposed that you have now enough command of Latin to ask and answer questions of your own invention. The Latin questions are therefore omitted from this point.
COLLOQUIUM DUODEVICTESIMUM.

J. Lesson LVI; L. Lesson XXII, (LVI, LIX); C. & D. 315, 334 to 336.

Māter et Fīlia.

F. Quis, māter cāra, Sōcratēs fuit? Nōmen quidem ejus in libris meis saepissimē vidī, sed tamen nihil dé virō ipso nōvi.

-M. Sōcratēs, filia mea, philosophus sapientissimus fuit.

F. Habuitne Rōmae domicilium? renowned

M. Rōmam numquam vēnit, sed Athēnis, urbe praecλārā quae in Graeciā est, multōs annōs incolēbat atque ibi docuit cīvēs praecepta philosophiae.

F. Si fuit philosophus, discipulōs sine dubio habēbat.

-M. Ita vērō, multi clāriquē, ex quibus Xenophōn atque Platō fuērunt, discipuli ei erant. At tūne aliquandō aŭdi-

F. Numquam, sed ita cupiō.

-M. Percipe, quaeē, diligenter. Forte, ut fāma est, Xenophōn, puer nōbilissimus et modestissimus, philosophō sēsē obvium tulit. Sōcratēs, māgnā admirātiōne mōtus, baculum extendēns "Cōnsiste, mi puer," inquit "et clārē
mihi dic unde emere cibum necessariaque\textsuperscript{12} omnia hominibus\textsuperscript{11} liceat?” Sōcratēs puerum statim respondentem iterum rogāvit “Unde homines virtūtem acquirere possunt?” no answer having been given ņullō respōnsō datō, “Sequere mē,” inquit philosophus, you will learn “atque tū discēs.”

\textbf{NOTES AND QUESTIONS.}

1. \textit{quidem}. What do you notice about its position?

2. The place \textit{in} which. N.B. — Every relation of place, \textit{viz.}, \textit{in}, \textit{to}, or \textit{from} which, requires a preposition with its proper case, excepting when we use names of towns and the words \textit{domus} and \textit{rus}, which omit the preposition.

3. How are adverbs formed from adjectives?

4. Decline \textit{fīlia}.

5. Latin once had a special case to express the case \textit{in} which, called the \textit{locative}, which has now disappeared except in the singular number of the first and second declensions, where it still remains, assuming the form of the genitive singular. Its use even here, however, is limited to names of towns and the locatives \textit{domī}, \textit{rūrī}, \textit{humī}, \textit{mīlitiae}, and \textit{bellī}. \textit{Rōma}, being of the first declension and in the singular number, has therefore a locative, \textit{Rōmae} = \textit{at Rome}, in form like the genitive singular.

6. Why do we omit the preposition before \textit{Rōmam} and use it before \textit{Græciā}?

7. \textit{Athēnēs} is the name of a town, and of the first declension, but it has no locative \textit{because it is plural} (\textit{Athēnēae}, -\textit{ārum}). \textit{Cf.} n. 5. It therefore follows n. 2.

8. What case answers the question \textit{How long}?

9. What verbs take two accusatives?
10. sēsē obvium tulit: lit. bore himself over against, a common idiom meaning simply to meet, and followed by the dative; hence philosophō.

11. The verb liceat governs the dative.


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COLLOQUIUM UNDĒVĪCĒSIMUM.

J. Lesson LIX; L. Lesson XXV; C. & D. 315.

Errō,¹ Vir Terribilis.

(Errō, vir terribilis,¹⁰ qui ante aedificium splendidum stat, knocks jānuam pulsat.¹⁰ Mātrōna pulsātiōnem intus audiēns ancil-lam vocat.)

M. Quis, ancilla, jānuam² pulsat? Tūne³ eum⁴ ex window fenestrā vidēre potes?

to see clearly

A. Cernere eum, mātrōna, ego nōn possum.

come stupid linger

M. Age, quid est, inepta?¹⁰ Quid cessās? Jānuam quam⁸ celerrimē aperi; nam dominus quidem, conjunx¹⁰ meus, as I think jam domum,⁵ ut opinor, Athēnīs revertit.

(Ancilla exit et brevī tempore clamāns ad⁶ jānuam magnā voce audītur.) A. Procul, male, procul concēde,⁷ aut plagās accipiēs. Abī, inquam, abī hinc! Ei mihi, quid faciam? Quid agam?
M. (clamāns). Quid est? Quid faciēs? (Errōnem ex fenestrā vidēns.) Nōbis dei adsint, obsecrō, est errō! In atrīō jam eum audiō. Quid dē nōbis fiet! Mē miseram!

E. (ingrediēns māgnā audaciā). Salvē, mātrōna, quod tē fēlicem videō, gaudeō. Estne dominus domī an rūrī?

M. Ille Athēnās profectus est. Doleō eum nōn adesse.

E. Doleśne? Ego quidem absentiam ējus æquō animō patior. At canis! Ubi canis est? Facitne iste quoque iter Athēnās?

M. Hic, hercūlē, domī est. Age! quam celerrimē canem let in immittē, ancilla.


M. (sōla). Ha, ha, optimē! Canis, animal infelicitissimum, abhinc duōs annōs mortuus est.

NOTES AND QUESTIONS.


2. We may now begin to parse the simpler words in Latin. The form for nouns, taking jānuam as a model, is as follows: jānuam est nōmen declinātiōnis prīmae, basis est jānua, declinātiō — jānua, jānuae, jānuae, jānuam, jānua, jānuā; jānuae, jānuārum, jānuīs, jānuās, jānuae, jānuīs, in genere feminīnō, in numerō singularī, in persōnā tertīā, in cāsū accusātīvō, ob-
jectum verbī pulsat, secundum 1 rēgulam: Objectum verbī trānsītīvī in cāsū accūsātīvō est. By the help of the "Glossarium Grammaticum" you will soon acquire facility in this work.

3. When are personal pronouns used in the nominative? See Ex. IX, n. 3.

4. is, ea, id, is the weakest of the demonstratives, and is often used to take the place of the pronoun of the third person sui, which is always reflexive.

5. Why not ad domum?

6. ad is often used to express nearness or proximity.

7. Cf. cēdō and discēdō.

8. quam celerimente: quam adds strength to a superlative; trans. as quickly as possible.

9. The time since an event is usually expressed by ante or abhinc with the accusative or ablative.


1 secundum = according to.

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COLLOQUIUM VĪCĒSIMUM.

J. Lesson LXII; L. Lesson XXVII; C. & D. 315.

Avus et Nepos in Itinere.

driver

A. Age, age, obsecrō, raedārī, mātūrandum est. Celerius incitā² equōs tuōs.

N. Putāsne, ave, nōs tardiorēs¹ futūrōs esse?

A. Ita timeō. Hōra quota est ex hōrologiō² tuō?

N. Nunc hōra² ferē tertia est. Estne statiō procul?
Colloquium Vicesimum.

A. Felicitas, Gulielme, illa est proxima. Sed eccam of the carriage ipsum! Nonne illum ex fenestrâ raedae vides?

N. Certè. Jam vehicula in via ferreâ stant et e mittit dense crebrâs vaporis nubes locomotus. here we are

A. Ecce nôs! Impedimenta, raedâri, ubi sunt?

R. Altera cista, domine, in carrō, altera jam in statione est.

A. Bene nárras. Tû curre, Gulielme, quam celerrimé et tickets duâs tesserâs eme usque ad Bostoniam, ego impedimenta meanwhile interim curabô.

N. (mox reverténs). Ecce tesserâs! Impedimentane tûta?

A. Tûta omnia; quidam ea in vehiculô dépôsunt. Age, properâ, tintinnábulum audiô. Conscentâmus.

N. Mehercle, quanta multitud! Eccam sêdem vacuam, ave. Num omnês hi Bostoniam profisciscuntur?

A. Minimè vèrô, mi puer, alií aliam in urbem iter faciunt.

N. Abestne Bostonia longè?

A. Circiter milia passuum ducenta abest. Sed ubinam the world gentium est meum umbrâculum?

N. Mê miserum, in statione id reliqui!

A. Quid audiô? In statione? would that

Utinam tû quoque, pest-sime, illîc essês!
NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

1. Tardiōrēs, too late; the comparative has this force frequently. Parse adjectives as follows: tardiōrēs est adjectīvum in gradū comparātīvō, comparātiō tardus, tardior, tardissimus, basis tardius, dēclīnātiō, tardior, tardius, tardiōris, tardiōrī, etc., in genere masculīnō, in numerō plurāli, in cāsū accusātīvō, cum prōnōmine nōs concordāns, secundum rēgulam: Adjectīvum cum nōmine in genere et numerō et cāsū concordat.


3. If mittō means I send, what does Ėmittō signify?

4. How does alter differ from alius in meaning?

5. Names of towns take ad to express emphasis or in the sense of towards, in the direction of, in the vicinity of.

6. What case do exclamations require?

7. est and sunt are often omitted in lively discourse.

8. cōnsceundāmus: see Ex. XVI, n. 15; so, too, essēs below.

9. Ecce is often contracted with a following demonstrative, giving such forms as eccam = ecce eam, eccum = ecce eum, etc. When the verb in the clause following is the copula, Latin omits it and puts the whole expression in the accusative; e.g. Eng. Here is an empty seat = Lat. Eccam sēdem vacuam = lit. Behold it! an empty seat. Cf. Ex. III, n. 8; Ex. XI, Eccam rēgulam ipsam.

10. alī... urbem: a common idiom; trans. some to one city, and others to another. The idiom abridges the English expression just one-half.
Magister et Discipulus.

*M.* Quae, discipule, in pênsô hodiê tractantur?

*D.* Āh! magister, dolori est mihi quod pênsum nôn

I have learned didici.¹

*M.* Quid nôn, male? Num habês üllam² excúsātiōnem?¹³

*D.* Certē habeō. Gulielmus, puer mihi amīcissimus, the weather being fine caelō serēnō,³ domō profectus hodiē pervēnit,⁴ et diēs at my house paucōs apud me⁵ manēbit.¹³ Illō autem praesente,⁶ sānē ego studēre nôn poteram.

I shall have to excuse you

*M.* Tibi ignōscendum. At hāc hōrā⁷ aliō modō⁸ ūtāmur âc dē Cicerōne, si tibi placet, inter nōs⁹ colloquāmur.

*D.* Libenter, nam iste mē semper māximā admīrātiōne¹³ movet. Quanta potestās in eō, quanta facultās, quanta eloquentia!¹³ on which account

*M.* Bene dīcis, quamobrem hunc minimē satis possum admirāri.¹² Paucis ante diēbus¹⁰ illud opusculum¹¹ “Dē I read than which surely Amīcitā’” iterum legi quō nihil protectō melius esse potest. hitherto

*D.* Adhūc ego quidem tantum ōrātiōnēs ējus vidi. Quid scripsit amplius?
of writing

_M._ Ille omnia scribendi genera cōnātus est, et senex, défessus rēbus adversīs, cōnsōlātiōnum philosophiae petīvit et scripsit multōs dē hac rē librōs.

_D._ Tum, crēdō, "Dē Amīcitiā" scriptum est.

_M._ Ita fuit. Id est opusculum plēnum sapientiae praesertim juvenibus optimōrum.

_D._ Quantī Cicerō ipse amīcitiam aestimat?

_M._ Audi, mi puer, et tenē memoriā haec ōrātōris verba: "Nihil ā dis immortālibus melius habēmus, nihil jūcundius quam amīcitiam."

NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

1. _didicī_ is in the perfect indicative active of _disco_. _Cf._ _discipulus_.

2. Rule: The indefinite pronouns _quisquam_ and _ullus_ are used in negative and comparative sentences, and in interrogative sentences expecting a negative answer.

3. _caelō serēnō_, lit. _the sky being clear_, a noun and adjective in the ablative absolute. What other combinations of words may stand in that construction? What other instance in this exercise?

4. Parse verbs as follows: _pervēnit_ est verbum in conjuga-tiōne quartā; partēs principālēs _perveniō, -ēre, -vēni, -ventum_; bases sunt _perveni, pervēn, pervent_; inflexīō _pervēnī, pervēnīstī, pervēnīstis, pervēnīstum_, -ērunt; in vōce āctīvā, in modō indicātīvō, in tempore perfectō, in persōnā tertiā, in numerō singulāri, cum subjectō _Gulielmus_ concordāns, secundum rēgulam: Verbum cum subjectō in persōnā et in numerō concordat.
5. So also apud tē, sē, nōs, etc., meaning at the house of a person.
6. praesente, the ablative singular of the present participle of praesum.
7. What case is used with ūtāmur?
10. See Ex. XIX, n. 9.
11. See Ex. VI, n. 1.
12. senex, an appositive often equals a temporal clause.

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COLLOQUIUM VĪCESIMUM SECUNDUM.

J. Lesson LXVIII; L. Lesson XLVI, (LVIII); C. & D. 332.

Duo Sodālēs,¹ Nāsica Enniusque.

(Nāsica forte domum poētae Ennī profectus² ānuam pulsat.)

N. Aperi! Aperi!

Ancilla (intus). Quis pulsat? Quid vis?

N. Ennium vidēre, tuum dominum, volō. Estne iste domi?³

Ancilla. Domī nōn est. Venī alīō dīē.⁴

perceived

(Nāsica, quī sēnsit illam domini jūssū id dīxisse, tamen cum silentiō¹² concēdit. Proximō dīē Ennius domum Nāsi-
cae sē contulit.)
Colloquia Latina.

E. Aperi, bone! Nônne mé audis? Quid cessâs?

N. (caput ex fenestrâ superiore exserit.) Ō salvē, Enni! Quid istic faciēs?  Nōli, obsecrō, jānuam frangere.


N. Nōli irascī optime! Quid tandem intus vis?

E. Tecum colloquī volō.

N. Mecum? Nônne vidēs, inepte, mē nōn domī esse?

E. (attonitus). Per deōs! Tū nōn domī? Certē nōn es apud tē. Àmisistīne mentem?

N. Minimē vērō, sed tū, Ō Enni, homo impudēns es, nam ancillae tuae dicentī tē domī nōn esse crēdidī; tū autem mihi nōn crēdis ipsī. Abī! Venī aliō diē.

NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

1. Boon companions, bosom friends.
2. Is profectus active or passive? Why?
3. In what case? What words are like it?
4. What case answers the question when?
5. Illam refers to ancilla.
6. nōli frangere (cf. Ex. XIII, nōli rogāre), lit. be unwilling to break in = don't break in. Rule: Prohibition is best expressed by the imperative of nōlō with the present infinitive.
7. *claudus altera manu = lame in one hand*. In what respect is he lame? In what case is *manu*? Now make your rule for *specification*.

8. *duas* agrees with what? Why in that position?

9. Parse adverbs as follows: *Celerrime est adverbium modi, ex adjectivo celer; comparatio celeriter, celerius, celerrime; in gradu superlativo, et verbum aperi limitat, secundum regulam: Adverbia verba, et adjectiva, et adverbia alia limitant.*


11. *abī*, from *ab-eō*.


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**COLLOQUIUM VICESIMUM TERTIUM.**

**J. Lesson LXXI; L. Lesson XLVIII, (LIV); C. & D. 345, (415, 423-436).**

**Cyclōps et Galatēa.**


**G. (quae sēsē nunc ostendit).** Cūr, Cyclōps, mē aternum petere nōn cessās? Numquam, numquam tē
Colloquia Latīna.

quidem amātūra sum,6 neque mihi7 persuadēre potes neque looks tua faciēs, herclē, mihi ferenda est.8

C. Ō certē ego mē nōvī; nūper enim, ubi mē in aquā pūrā vīdī, mea forma mihi7 māximē placuit. Spectā quantus lately heaven sim! Jūppiter ipse, quī in caelō9 rēgnat, nōn mājor quam domī tibi habeō.

G. At tamen tibi oculus tantum alter10 est, quamobrem alter oculus tibi,11 antequam mē obtineās, obtinendus est. mock

C. Nōli illūdēre,12 Galatēa, nam mihi nunc cūra māxima of my looks hair stiff with a rake I comb faciēi est. Quotidiē capillōs12 rigidōs rastrō pectō, et herī beard for you I cut off with a scythe barbam longam tibi recidī falce, atque mūnera12 quoque domī tibi habeō.

G. Mūnera dicis? Parva et facilia sine dubiō sunt illa, goat pair of pigeons fortassē capra vel pār columbārum.

C. Errāvistī. Ego tibi habeō. . . . Mē miserum, mea puella iterum fūgit! Ita mē quotidiē fallit. Ei mihi!

NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

1. This colloquium represents a dialogue between the Cyclops, a great one-eyed giant, and the sea-nymph Galatea, with whom he is madly in love.

2. Trans. Why is it not permitted to me to see you? The verb licet is impersonal, its subject is tē vidēre, and its indirect object is mihi.

3. See Ex. XXI, n. 3.
4. See Ex. VI, n. 9.
5. *veni*, and also *tolle* below, are imperatives.
6. *amātūra sum*. Where is it made, and how is it translated?
7. In what case is *mihi*? Why?
8. *ferenda est*. Where is it made? What is the construction of *mihi*? How do we usually translate *by me*? See Ex. X, n. 9.
9. Cf. same word, Ex. XXI.
11. See note 8, above.

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**COLLOQUIUM VĪCĒSIMUM QUARTUM.**

**J. Lesson LXXIV; L. Lesson LV, (LX, LXV); C. & D. 363, (384).**

**Duo Cīvēs Americānī.**

*Prīmus.* Salvē, amīce! Quō īs?

*Secundus.* Et tū salvē! Ego ad tabernam librāriam itūrus sum. At venī, obsecrō, mēcum.

*P.* Verō āc libenter. Vidistīne hodiē ācta diurna?

*S.* Minimē vīdi; nam quīdam, di supplicium dē eō sū-mant, haec ex sacculō meō clam ēripuit. Quid, obsecrō, rogās! Estne aliquid novī?

*P.* Eurōpa verō, mē jūdice, magis magisque avida belli
vidētur; vereor igitur nē bellum maximum paucis in mēnsibus audiāmus.

S. Itane? Cūr ita jūdicās?

P. Multīs dē causīs. Primum omnēs gentēs, alia aliā ex causā, bellum exspectant, et omnibus cōpiae paene innumerābilēs sunt, quae sōlae, ut opinor, māgnō incitāmentō sunt bellō.7

S. Exīstīmāsne autem omnēs inter sē sē gentēs pūgnātū-rās esse?

P. Sarmatia, mēā quidem sententiā, ut Nōricum vincat,4 operam dabit;10 etenim Alexander, Nōricō vīctō, sē urbe Constantīnopole potītūrum11 spērat. Nē hoc fīat,12 Germānia auxilium ex foedere Nōricō dabit et deinde aggrediētur Germāniam Gallia.

S. Vēra dicis; at Gulielmus imperātor, ut fāma est, causās bellī tollet.

P. Cupit sed nōn poterit, ergō ipse imperāvit ut cīvēs oppida omnia mūnirent atque lēgātī, qui abessent, ad legiō-nēs suās statim revertentur.13

S. Nōnne est Germānia validior Galliā?

P. Difficile est sententiam dē hāc rē dicere.

S. Dis immortālibus grātiās agāmus1 proptereā quod Americānī sumus. Numquam nostram ad patriam bellum perveniet.
NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

1. For construction, see Ex. XVI, n. 15.
2. For construction, see H. 397, 3; A. & G. 216, a, 3.
3. mē jūdice: ablative absolute; lit. I being judge = in my judgment.
4. vereor nē... audīāmus. Rule: All verbs whose action refers to the future may be followed by an object clause with ut (negative nē), denoting purpose. Such verbs are those signifying to ask, command, exhort, persuade, please, strive, urge, or fear.
5. paucīs in mēnsibus. Time when is expressed by the simple ablative, time within which by the ablative with in.
7. incitāmentō, bellō. Two datives.
8. Cf. inter nōs, Ex. XXI.
9. What case expresses in accordance with?
10. operam dabit: lit. will bestow exertion = will strive.
11. esse is often omitted from the future infinitive active.
12. A negative purpose clause.
13. imperāvit... mūnīrent atque... reverterentur. See above, n. 4. Observe that the imperfect subjunctive is here used because the leading verb imperāvit is in a historical (secondary) tense. Sequence of tense is observed in English as well as in Latin; e.g. "He fights that he may conquer the king — Pūgnat ut rēgem vincat" — principal tenses; "He fought that he might conquer the king — Pūgnāvit ut rēgem vinceret" — historical (secondary) tenses.
COLLOQUIUM VICO SIMUM QU I N TUM.

J. Lesson LXXVII; L. Lesson LXI, (LXVI); C. & D. 371, (384 and 385).

Pater Filiusque et Amici.

P. Heu! Heu! Siste! Siste! Quid facies! Quid est tibi! Heu me miserum! Heu caput meum! Obseiro, amici, repellite hunc scelestum.

F. Quare ita clamatas, pater carissime? Tantum tres plagas tibi dedi. Tacet inquam, tacet! Si non tacabis, multo plus accipiis.

A. Heus tu, puer! Dasne plagas, pessime, tuo patri? Nonne deos vereris?

F. Certe vereor; huncce tamen meritò verberabam, nam hic quidem me puerum parvum saepissime verberabat. Numquam, mi pater, istarum verberationum veterum oblivisci potero.

P. At patris est, mi fili, liberos suos verberare, et tæ, ut melior fieres, minimæ autem quia id mihi erat dulce, verberavi. Nisi tæ amavissem, id non fecissem.

F. Ego, crede mihi, tu bene benefici minimæ immemor sum; nunc vero ego tæ amæ pariter, et pariter volo tæ fieri méli—
rem; itaque "Similia," ut āiunt9 "similibus cūrantur." Tu profectō verberandus es. Quid aliud vis?

P. Neque verba tua, male, neque plāgae mihi placent. Per deōs, amīci, quid mihi faciendum est?

A. Utinam tē monère possēmus! Quid hercē dē nōbis fiet, si licet11 ut puerī ita loquantur!10

NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

1. Trans. If you are not quiet. Often, as here, a present indicative in English has a future force. Latin, with greater exactness, uses the future in such cases; e.g. tacēbis, not tacēs.

2. huncce. When ce is added to a demonstrative, it adds emphasis. hicce vir = the vulgar this here man.

3. See Ex. XXI, n. 12.

4. istārum, the demonstrative of the second person. Trans. those beatings of YOURS.

5. What case follows verbs of remembering and forgetting?

6. patris. The predicate genitive is the most common with sum.

7. In desires and conditions the present subjunctive refers to future time and expresses possibility of fulfilment; the imperfect subjunctive, that which is not true now; the pluperfect, that which was not true in time past. Apply the rule to this sentence.


9. This is the regular way of introducing a proverb or well-known saying.

10. What is the subject of the impersonal verb licet?

Colloquia Latina.

Colloquium Vīcēsimum Sextum.

J. Lesson LXXX; L. Lesson LXII; C. & D. 378.

Duo Frātrēs, Jōhannes et Henricus.

J. Age, age, Henrice! Foris mēcum hodiē venī. Intus day after day domīque diem ex diē, quamquam non es rōbstō corpore, manēs.

H. Vērō āc libenter. Quotidiē exīre multō māllem, si pōssemin; sed aliud ex aliō mē prohibet. At quō tandem itūrus es?

J. Eāmus, si vis, ad flūmen. Quam dulce est in umbrā pleasant grātā sedēre et murmur aquaticos audīre!

H. Bene nārrās. Quam serēnum caelum! Quam bright fulgēns sōl!

"Et nunc omnis ager, nunc omnis parturit arbos are green most beautiful Nunc frondent silvae, nunc formōsissimus annus."

J. Mehercle, mī frāter, tū vim scis Latīnī! Tūne ipse scripsisti istōs versiculōs?

H. Utinam pōsse! Vergilius, poēta ille ingenīō maximō eōs scripsit. Ecce flūmen videō. Amāsne nāvigāre?

Colloquium Vicēsimum Sextum.

how much does it cost a boat to hire

H. Quanti\textsuperscript{10} cōnstat cymbam condūcere?

J. Quīnque sestertii\textsuperscript{10} cōnstat. At quārē rogās?

H. Proptereā quod litterās cum pecūniā domō hodiē accēpi. Est igitur mihi in animō cymbam condūcere, sed will be angry
timeō nē pater mihi ĭrāscātur.

J. Ego minimē timeō, nam pater semper hortātur ut nōs quotidiē exercitātiōne\textsuperscript{12} ĭtāmur. Quid melius esse potest quam nāvigāre?

H. Ita est ut dīcis; ergō nāvigēmus. Eccam cymbam.\textsuperscript{11}
to row
tillèr
Utrum māvis rēmīgāre an clāvum tenēre?

J. Tū prīnum, deinde ego rēmīgābō.

NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

1. By what mode is quamquam followed? cum? etsi?

2. rōbustō corpore. A noun with an adjective or a genitive, describing a person, place, or thing, is put in the ablative case.

3. What tense is this, and what is its force in a conditional sentence?

4. Trans. One thing after another. Cf. diem ex diē above, and see Ex. XX, n. 10.


6. See Ex. XVI, n. 15; also Ex. XXV, n. 7.

7. est. What is its subject?

8. ille often has the force of well-known or illustrious, and it then generally follows its noun.

9. See Ex. IX, n. 2.

10. Definite price is regularly expressed by the ablative; but the genitives tantī, quantī, plūris, minōris, are used after
verbs of **selling** and **buying**; and **māgnī**, **plūris**, **plūrimī**, **parvī**, **minōris**, **minimī**, **tantī**, **quantī**, **nihilī**, are used after **verbs of estimation**, and after **est**, signifying **it is worth**.

11. See Ex. III, n. 8; Ex. XX, n. 9.

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**COLLOQUIUM VĪCĒSIMUM SEPTIMUM.**

**J. Lesson LXXXIII; L. Lesson LXIV; C. & D. 398.**

**Cyclōps et Ulixes.**

**C.** (*māgnā vōce*). Heus, aliēne! Quis tandem tū es?

Unde vēnisti? Ut rum mercātor es an pīrāta?

**U.** (*cum formīdine*). Minimē pīrāta, domine, sed hērōs Graecus Trŏjā cum sociīs meīs domum² nāvigō.

**C.** Ubi igitur nāvem tuam reliquīsti?

**U.** (*cum dolō*). Heu, heu! nūllam nāvem habēmus; nam tanta tempestās dum ad hanc însulam nāvigāmus³ coorta est ut nōs, nāve fractā, sōli superessēmus.

**C.** At mihi ostende quid tua manū teneās⁴?

**U.** Eccum⁵, ē Cycλōps, vinum antīquissimum dulcissīmumque. Pōtā, domine, ut sentiās quae in nāve nostrā pretiōsa fuerint."
Colloquium Vicesimum Septimum.

C. (qui pōtat). Ha, ha, ha, mehercle, hoc vinum dis im-
vines mortālibus idōneum est. Cum vītēs plurimae in his terrīs
sint, tamen nēquaquam tāle ferunt nectar. At dīc mihi
quod nōmen tibi sit?4

No-man

U. Hominēs mē Nēminem nōminant, Cyclōps, cum hōc
ā mē petās.

C. Nēminem igitur plūs vīnī fundere jubeō. Audīsne?

U. Audiō, Cyclōps, et hōc vīnum, obscrcō, sit meum
tībi dōnum. Nōnne tū vis mihi prō dōnō meō quidquam
to return referre?

C. Procul dubiō; ego enim tē, quia mē tam fēstivum
fēcistī, prō amīcō habeō. Quā dē causā omnēs prius sociōs
I will eat tuōs edam quam tē interficiam. Hōc estō meum dōnum.
drunk goes to sleep

(Cyclōps ebrius it dormitum.)

NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

1. Ulysses, the Grecian hero, on his way home from the siege
of Troy, visits the island of the Cyclops. Ulysses, succeeding in
getting the monster drunk, puts out his solitary eye, and thus
escapes with his companions.

2. See Ex. XVIII, n. 2.

3. What mode follows dum in the sense of while, and what
force does it give to the present? H. 467, 4; A. & G. 276, e.

4. quid . . . teneās. An indirect question. Indirect ques-
tions are usually the subject or the object of a verb, and are com-
monly introduced by the interrogative pronoun or by cūr, why? num, whether? ubi, where? quō, whither? unde, whence? quot, how many?
5. See Ex. XX, n. 9.
6. What case follows idōneus?
7. cum ... sint. A concessive clause. The conjunction cum is used to introduce causal, concessive, and temporal clauses, and usually takes the subjunctive, excepting in a temporal clause referring to present or future time.
8. A causal clause. See above.
9. sit. A desire.
10. When is quia followed by the subjunctive?
11. antequam and priusquam are followed by the subjunctive except when the action has actually commenced or is commencing.

COLLOQUIUM VĪCĒSIMUM OCTĀVUM.

J. Lesson LXXXVI; L. Lesson LXVIII; C. & D. 429.

Laelius et Scīpiō dē Lacedaemoniīs.¹

L. Satis admirārī¹³ Lacedaemoniōs antīquōs,¹³ Scīpiō, ut cīvēs² et mīlitēs,² nōn possum. Paene vērō antīquīs¹³ Rō-
surpass mānīs³ antecellunt.

S. Illī vērō, ut dīcis, Laeli, màximā dignī sunt admirā-
tiōne.⁴ Praesertim ut mīlitēs⁵ eōs laudō.¹³ Plēnī omnēs historians sunt librī, plēnae rērum scriptōrum vocēs clārae eōrum vir-
tūtis.⁶
L. Bene nārrās, verba autem tua fābulam de moenibus Lacedaemoniis in memoriam redūcunt. Hostis forte gloriātus est facillimum urbem Lacedaemonem expūgnāre futūrum, propterea quod nullō modō illa mūnīrētur. Quīdam Lacedaemonius, hōc audītō, respondit urbem suam moenia quæ habēre inexpūgnābilia, vidēlicet, decem milia militum quorum a brīck quisque esset later.

S. Ha, ha, bene dictum! Audivī autem in istō exercitū esse quendam militem quī claudus esset alterō pede. Ille, cum aliquis dīxisset nōn bellō sē idōneum esse, respondit sē proelium commissūrum esse ut pūgnāret, minīmē ut curreret.

L. Ō respōnsum excellēns! Illī quidem fuērunt ver-bīs paucīs multīsque factīs et jactātiōne parvā magnāque virtūte. Āgīs etiam, rēx Spartānus, ut fāma fert, glōriābātur cīvēs suōs numquam quaesīvīsse quot essent hostēs sed ubi essent.

NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

1. The ancient Lacedaemonians or Spartans were the most famous soldiers of Greece.
2. cīvēs, mīlitēs: in apposition with Lacedaemoniōs.
3. For construction, see Ex. IX, n. 4.
4. See Ex. XXVII, n. 6.
5. mīlitēs, in apposition with eōs.
6. **virtūtis**: see Ex. III, n. 7.

7. **Lacedaemon**, the city of the Spartans.

8. **futūrum (esse)**. This colloquium is designed to illustrate the main principles of indirect discourse. See if you can turn all the indirect into direct discourse.

9. Why the subjunctive? Would it be retained in direct discourse?


12. **glōriābātur**. What is the force of the imperfect tense?


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**COLLOQUIUM VĪCĒSIMUM NŌNUM.**

**J. Lesson LXXXIX; L. Lesson LXXV; C. & D. 436.**

**Menippus et Charōn.**

(Menippus, ē Charontis cymbā ēgressus, sine morā discē-
dēbat quem Charōn cum īrā revocat). **Ch.** Revertere, fare pay

pessime, revertere, inquam, āc vectūram solve tuam.

**M.** Iterum atque iterum clāmā, Charōn, sī hoc tibi

placeat.

**Ch.** Redī, solve, audīsne? Trāns Stygem trānstuī tē.

**M.** Numquam ā mē quidem obolum transports mei trāns-

ferendi causā.

**Ch.** Quid herclē nōn?
M. Propterea quod non ullam habeō.

Ch. Quid? Num fieri potest ut quisquam sit qui unum obolum non habeat!

M. Nescio utrum alius tam pauper sit necne. Egomet' n kullum habeō.

Ch. Sed in flumen tamen tē jaciam, nisi statim solvēs.

M. Et ego tibī caput baculō meō frangam, nisi statim tacēbis.

Ch. Tē liberābō minimē ego.

M. At quōmodō id quod non habeō accipiēs?

Ch. Nōnne scīs Stygem obolō dandō trānseundam esse.

M. Ego scīns habeo nihil. Estne necēsse hōc plūs a thousand times quam millīēs audiās.

Ch. Tū autem prīmus sine obolō trānsieris.

M. Jam vectūram auxilium tibi dandō solvi; etenim bilge-water I was bailing out ego et sentīnam exhauriēbam et unus, mīrābile dictū, I was laughing viātōrum ridēbam. Omnēs alīī flēbant.

Ch. Tamen haec obolō nōn mutābō.' Dā vectūram.

M. Nōn dare possum. Nōnne audis?

Ch. Fallendōne tē ēlapsūrum spērābās? Quid teneās manū tuā ostende.

M. Hōc tuā minimē rēfert.
Colloquia Latina.

Ch. Ubinam gentium, Mercuri, hunc scelestum invénísti?


Ch. Si iterum tē, pessime, capiam . . .

M. Sānē, si capiās, optime; sed mé quidem numquam twice bis capiēs. Valē.

NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

1. This colloquium represents a scene in the lower world, between Charon and Menippus, the Cynic philosopher, who refuses to pay the former for ferrying him across the Styx.

2. The obol was a Greek coin worth about three and a half cents. The custom was to put one in the mouth of the dead to pay Charon.

3. Keep in mind —
   a. That the gerund is a verbal noun, and may therefore stand either alone or with an object.
   b. That the gerundive is a participle used adjectively, agreeing with a substantive in gender, number, and case.
   c. That the gerundive with its substantive may be used for any gerund with a substantive.
   d. That the gerund with a direct object is commonly used only in the genitive case and in the ablative without a preposition. In other cases the gerundive is preferred.

4. met added to personal pronouns makes them emphatic.

5. sciēns, participle with concessive force.

6. Subject clause of result with ut omitted, as is usual after necēssé est.

7. Trans. I will not take this in exchange for the obol.

8. Trans. That is none of your business. What is the literal translation?

Sy. Ehem Dēmea, tē haud aspēxeram; quid agitur?

De. Quid agitur? Vestram nōn possum satis mīrāri conduct rationem.

Sy. Est herclē inepta, nē dolō dicam,2 absurda. Piscēs clean eel meanwhile cēterōs purgā, Dromō3: congrum istum máximum tantisper to play permit when it will be boned in aquā lūdere sinitō: ubi ego redierō exossābitur: prius nōlō.

De. Ὅ haec scelera!

Sy. Mihi quidem haud placent, et saepe clāmō. Haec salted fish are freshened salsāmenta, Stephaniō,3 fac4 pulchrē mácerentur.

De. Frātris mē quidem pudet pigetique.5
too much

Sy. Nimium inter vōs, Dēmea, (nōn, quia praesēns ades, there is a difference howsoever great hōc dīcō) pernimium⁶ interest. Tū, quantuscumque es,⁷ nonsense nihil nisi sapientia es, ille est somniurn. Num sinerēs⁸ vērō illum tuum haec facere?

De. Sinerem illum? Nōnne sex tōtīs mēnsibus prius detected olfēcīsse, quam ille quidquam coepisset? At eum vidīstī hodiē?

Sy. Tuumne filium? Arbitror istum aliquid rūrī jam-
dūdum agere.

De. Scisne satis hunc ibi esse?

Sy. Oh, egomet eum proficiscī vidi.

De. Optimē est: verēbar nē hīc esset.

NOTES AND QUESTIONS.

1. This colloquium is taken, with some changes, from a scene in the third act of the Adelphoe of Terence. Demea, the sternest of fathers, believes his son Ctesipho, who is a scapegrace, to be a model of virtue; but Aeschinus, his brother’s son, a worthless profligate. Syrus, a slave, the young men’s chief assistant in all their pranks, is engaged in preparing a feast for his young masters, who are within. Demea appears in search of Ctesipho, and laments to Syrus the wickedness of Aeschinus. The cunning slave falls in with what Demea says, and finally sends him off to the country out of Ctesipho’s way.

2. nē dolō dīcam: a parenthetical clause: Lit. that I may not speak with deceit.

3: Names of other servants.
Colloquium Trícēsimum.

4. See H. 499, 2; A. & G. 331, f, rem.
5. See H. 409, III; A. & G. 221, b.
6. pernimium, an emphatic form of nimium.
7. Trans. freely, every inch of you.
**VOCABULARY.**

The number refers to the exercise in which the word is used and translated.

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<td>barba, -ae, F.</td>
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<td>bellicāsus, -a, -um.</td>
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<td>bene, adv. bene memoriā tenēs 8.</td>
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<td>capillus, -ī, M.</td>
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<td>Carolus, -ī, M.</td>
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<td>cēdō, 3, cēssi, cēssum.</td>
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<td>cernō, 3, crēvī, crētum.</td>
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<td>cista, -ae, F.</td>
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congrus, -i, M. 30.
cōncendō, 3, -scendi, -scensum.
20.
cōnsistō, 3, -stiti, -stitum. 18.
cōnsolātiō, -onis, F. 21.
cōnstitō, 1, -stiti, -stitum. 26.
coorior, 4, -ortus sum. 27.
creber, -bra, -brum. 20.
credo, 3, crevi, cretum.
22, credo (parenthetical) 6.
crescī, 3, crevi, cretum.
8.
cur, adv. 7.
cymba, -ae, f. 26.
defessus, -a, -um. 8.
dictus, -i, -dixi, -dictum.
4, 9, 30.
dīg, 3, didici, dictum. 1.
dīligenter, adv. 18.
discō, 3, didicī, —, 11, 18, 21.
dūrns, -a, -um. 24.
dō, 1, dedi, datum. nullō respondō datō. 18.
dolus, -ī, M. 27, nē dolō dicam 30.
domicilium, -ī, N. 18.
domus, -ūs (domi), F. 1.
dōnum, -ī, N. 27.
dormiō, 4. it dormītum 27.
dūcō, 3, ductum. 1.
dūrus, -a, -um. 7.

ego, pers. pron. miserum mē 3, mihi 4, me judice 24, egomet 29.
ēgredior, 3, ēgressus sum. 29.
ei, interj. ei mihi 19.
élabōr, 3, ēlapsus sum. 29.
éleganter, adv. 17.
éloquentia, -ae, F. 21.
ēmittō, 3, misī, -missum. 20.
eō, 4. it dormītum 23.

défessus, -a, -um. 8.
deinde, adv. 6.
dēlectō, 1. 6.
dēleō, 2, -evī, -ētum. delenda est
Carthāgō 10.
dēliciae, -ārum, F. 23.
dīcō, 3, dīxi, dictum. 4, 9, 30.

dīligenter, adv. 18.
discō, 3, didicī, —, 11, 18, 21.
dūrns, -a, -um. 24.
dō, 1, dedi, datum. nūllō respondō datō. 18.
dolus, -ī, M. 27, nē dolō dicam 30.
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dūcō, 3, ductum. 1.
dūrus, -a, -um. 7.

facēs, -ēt, F. 23.
facinorōsus, -a, -um. 29.
fāma, -ae, F. 14, ut fāma est 18.
fenestra, -ae, F. 19.
ferreus, -a, -um. 20.
festivus, -a, -um. 27.
fiō, fieri, factus sum. quid dē
nobis fiet 15, fieret 18, num
fieri potest 29.
flágitō, 1. 17.
flectō, 3, flexi, flexum. 17.
fluvius, -ī, m. 2.
foedus, -eris, n. 24.
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formösus, -a, -um. 26.
fortasse, adv. 5.
forte, adv. 7.
fortuitō, adv. 9.
frangō, 3, frēgi, fractum. 22, 26, 27.
frigidus, -a, -um. 2.
frondeo, 2. 26.
fulgens, -entis. 26.
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hortus, -ī, m. 3.
hostis, -is, m. and f. 5, 6.
igitur, adv. 9.
īgnōrō, 1. 10.
ignoscō, 3, -nōvī, -nōtum. 21.
ilic, adv. 20.
ilūdō, 3, -lūsi, -lūsum. 23.
immemor, -ōris. 25.
immittō, 3, misī, missum. 19.
immo, adv. immō verō 17.
imputēns, -entis. 22.
impūrus, -a, -um. 30.
in, prep. w. acc. and abl. in eum 7, in populum 5.
incitāmentum, -ī, n. 24.
icitō, 1. 20.
incula, -ae, f. 1.
inceptus, -a, -um. 19.
inxpugnābilis, -e. 28.
inālix, -īcis. 17.
infernus, -a, -um. 14.
ingredior, 3, ingressus sum. 19, 28.
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inquam, defective verb. inquit 9, 22.
incola, -ae, f. insulam 2.
ininterlegō, 3, -lexi, -lectum. 11.
inter, prep. w. acc. inter nos 21.
ininterficiō, 3, -feci, -fectum. 27.
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inintersum, -esse, -fuī. 30.
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ipse, -a, -um, intensive pron. 10.
ira, -ae, f. 22.
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is, ea, id, dem. pron. iīs 5, eum 7, 9, ejus 10, eam 17, ei 18.

Gaudeō, 2, gāvīsus sum. 19.
gaudium, -ī, n. 12.
Genāva, -ae, f. Genāvac (local
tive) 1.
gēns, -entis, f. 20.
genus, -eris, n. 8.
gradiōr, 3, gressus sum. 16.
Graecus, -a, -um. 4.
grātia, -ae, f. agō tibi grātiās 3.
grātus, -a, -um. 6, 26.
grex, -gis, m. 30.
Gulielmus, -ī, m. 20.

hecrē, interj. 13.
heri, adv. 9.
heu, interj. 15.
heus, interj. 2.
hic, haec, hoc, dem. pron. haec 6, his 7, hūjus 9, hanc 10, haec 11, hoc 12, hoc 14, his 16.
hodiē, adv. 6.
honestus, -a, -um, 28.
hōra, -ae, f. hōra quota est 20.
hōrologium, -ī, n. 20.
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iste, -a, -ud, dem. pron. 9.
istic, adv. 22.
ita, adv. ita-ne 6.
iterum, adv. 10.

jaetātiō, -onis, f. 28.
jam-dūdum, adv. 30.
jānua, -ae, f. 3.
joculāris, -e. 17.
jūcundus, -a, -um. jūcundius 21.
jūdex, -icis, m. mē jūdice 24.
Jūppiter, Jovis, m. 16.
jūrō, l. 16.
juvenis, -e. 21.
juvō, l. 5.

Lacedaemon, -onis, f. 28.
Lacedaemonius, -a, -um. 28.
lacrimō, 1. 12.
later, -eris, m. 28.
latīnē, adv. 5.
laudō, l. 28.
legō, 3, lēgī, lectum. 21.
liber, -brī, M. 11.
liberō, l. 29.
libenter, adv. 7.
librārius, -a, -um. 24.
lūdō, 3, lūsī, lūsum. 30.
lūdus, -i, M. 6, 12.
mācerō, l. 30.
magister, -trī, M. 9.
malum, -i, N. 30.
mandō, l. 17.
maneo, 2, mansī, mansum. 21.
māturō, l. 19.
māximē, adv. 4.
mē, see ego.
mehercle. 7.
memoria, -ae, f. bene memorīa tenēs 8.

mercātor, -ōris, M. 27.
meritō, adv. 25.
meus, -a, -um, poss. adj. pron.
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mīhi, see ego.
milliēs, adv. 29.
minimē, adv. 1.
mirābilis, -e. mirābile dictū 11.
miser, -a, -um. mē miserum 3.
modestus, -a, -um. 18.
moenia, -um, N. 9.
molestus, -a, -um. 7.
morā, -ae, f. 29.
mortuus, -a, -um. 15.
mox, adv. 20.
mūnus, -eris, N. mūnera 23.
mūtō, l. 29.

nam, conj. 8.
natiō, -onis, f. 24.
nāvīgō, l. 26.
nē, conj. nē dolō dicam 30.
necēssāria, -ōrum, N. 18.
necēsse, indecl. adj. 17.
nec-ne, conj. 29.
nēquāquam, adv. 13.
nesciō, 4. 10.
nēve, conj. 13.
nimium, adv. 30.
nitor, 3, nīsus or nīxus sum. 24.
nōlō, nōlle, nōlui. 13.
nōmen, -inis, N. 8.
nōn, adv. nōn vēro 13.
Nōricum, -i, N. 24.
nōscō, 3, nōvī, nōtum. nōstī =
nōvistī 10, 16, nōvī 23.
noster, -tra, -trum. 4.
novus, -a, -um. 24.
Vocabulary.

num, interrog. conj. num fieri potest 29.
nunc, adv. 8.
nūper, adv. 23.

óbolus, -ī, m. 29.
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pereō, 4, -ivi (-iī), -itum. 5.
pernimium, adv. 30.
perpetuus, -a, -um. 18.
philosophus, -ī, m. 18.
piget, 2, piguit (piguitum est). 30.
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Vocabulary.

quis (qui), quae, quid (quod), (a) interrog. pron. quae I, quis 3, quid 3, quae 8, quid 11, quid de nōbis fiet 15, quem 17, quid est tibi 16, quid agitur 30. (b) indef pron. quid 17.
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quō, adv. 17.
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quoque, conj. 7.
quot, indecl. adj. 8.
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raeda, -ae, F. 20.
raedārius, -i. 20.
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ratiō, -onis, F. 30.
ratis, -is, F. 14.
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redūcō, 3, -dūxī, -ductum. 28.
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rōbustus, -a, -um. 26.
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Sarmatia, -ae, F. 24.
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somnium, -ī, N. 30.
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stultus, -a, -um. 11, 13.
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tālis, -e. 14, 27.
tam, adv. 7.
tandem, adv. 9.
tantisper, adv. 30.
tantum, adv. 9, 13.
teneō, 2, tenuī, tentum. bene
memoriā tenēs 8.
tergum, -ī, N. 15.
terribilis, -e. 19.
tessera, -ae, F. 20.
timeō, 2, -uī, ——. 6.
tintinnabulum, -ī, N. 20.
totiēs, adv. 10.
tractō, 1. 12.
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transferō, -ferre, -tuli, -lātum. 29.
Trōja, -ae. F. 26.
tū, tui, pers. pron. tibi 3, tibi 4.
 tū 5, amābō tē 6, tē 7, tibi 16.
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ūnā, adv. 30.
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valeō, 2. 3.
validus, -a, -um. 10.
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vectūra, -ae, F. 29.
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verberātio, -ōnis, F. 25.
verberō, 1. 25.
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vītis, -is, F. 27.
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vīvus, -a, -um. 14.
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<th>comparison, comparātiō, -ōnis, f.</th>
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<tr>
<td>(of instrument) instrūmentī</td>
<td>compound, compositus, -a, -um.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(of agent) agentis; (of manner) modi; (of specification) respectūs; (of separation) separātiōnis; (of description) quālītātīs.</td>
<td>concessive, concessivus, -a, -um.</td>
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<td>absolute, absolūtus, -a, -um.</td>
<td>condition, hypothesis, -is, f.; conditionō, -ōnis, f.</td>
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<tr>
<td>accent, accentus, -ūs, m.</td>
<td>conditional, hypotheticus, -a, -um; conditionālis, -e.</td>
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<td>accusative, accūsātīvus, -ī, m.</td>
<td>conjunction, conjugātiō, -ōnis, f.</td>
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<td>active, āctīvus, -a, -um.</td>
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<td>adjective, adjectīvum, -i, N.</td>
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<td>adverb, adverbium, -ī, N.</td>
<td>construction, cōnstrūctiō, -ōnis, F.</td>
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<td>agent, agēns, -entis, m.</td>
<td>conversation, colloquium, -ī, n.</td>
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<td>agree, congruō, 3; w. abl.; concordō, 1.</td>
<td>correct, adj., rectus, -a, -um.</td>
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<tr>
<td>agreement, concordātiō, -ōnis, F.</td>
<td>correct, v., corrīgō, 3; ēmendō, 1.</td>
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<td>alphabet, alphābetum, -i, n.</td>
<td>correctly, rectē.</td>
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<td>answer, n., respōnsum, -ī, n.</td>
<td>dative, datīvus, -ī, m.</td>
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<td>answer, v., respondēō, 2.</td>
<td>declension, déclīnātiō, -ōnis, F.</td>
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<td>antecedent, antecēdēns, -entis, N.</td>
<td>decline, déclinō, 1.</td>
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<td>apposition, apposītiō, -ōnis, F.; (be in) appōnō, 3.</td>
<td>declinable, déclinābilis, -e.</td>
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<td>cardinal, cardīnālis, -e.</td>
<td>defective, défectīvus, -a, -um.</td>
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<td>case, casus, -ūs, M.</td>
<td>degree, gradus, -ūs, m.</td>
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<td>clause, clausula, -ae, F.</td>
<td>demonstrative, démōnstrātīvus, -a, -um.</td>
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<td>common or appellative, appellātīvus, -a, -um.</td>
<td>deponent, dépōnēns, -entis.</td>
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<td>comparative, comparātīvus, -a, -um.</td>
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<tr>
<td>description (abl. of), quālītās, -ātis, F.</td>
<td>1 From Collar and Daniell's &quot;Beginner's Book,&quot; by permission.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
determinative, définitus, -a, -um.
difference, discrīmen, -inis, N.
diminutive, dēminutivum, -ī, N.
diphthong, diphthongus, -ī, M.
direct, directus, -a, -um; rectus, -a, -um.
discourse, ὥρα, -onis, F.
discuss, tractō, 1.
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distributive, distributivus, -a, -um.
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English (in), Anglice.
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example, examplum, -ī, N.; (for) ut; exempli causā.
exception, exceptiō, -onis, F.
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finite, finitus, -a, -um.
formation, formātiō, -onis, F.
future, futūrum, -ī, N.
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gender, genus, -eris, N.
genitive, genetivus, -i, M.
gerund, gerundium, -i, N.
gerundive, gerundivum, -ī, N.
govern, regō; pass. of jungō or conjungō, foll. by cum w. abl.
grāmmar, grammatica, -ae, P.
imperative, modus imperātīvus or imperātivus, -ī, M.
imperfect, imperfectum, -i, N.
impersonal, impersonātīlis, -e.
increase, crescō, 3.
imperative, modus indicātīvus, -ī, M., or indicātivus, -ī, M.
indeclinable, indeclinābilis, -e.
indirect, indirēctus, -a, -um; obliquus, -a, -um.
infinite, modus infinitīvus or infinitivus, -ī, M.
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mood, modus, -ī, M.
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numeral, numerālis, -e.
object, objectum, -i, N.
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paradigm, paradigma, -atis, N.
particle, particula, -ae, F.
partitive, partītivus, -a, -um.
passive, passīvus, -a, -um.
perfect, perfectum, -i, N.
person, persona, -ae, F.
particle, particula, -ae, F.
pluperfect, plūsquamperfectum, -i, N.
plural, plurālis, -e.
positive, positīvus, -a, -um.
preposition, praepositiō, -onis, F.
present, praeSENTIS, -entis, N.
principal, principālis, -e.
pronoun, prōnōmen, -inis, N.
proper, proprius, -a, -um.
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question, interrogātiō, -onis, F.

reflexive, reciprocus, -a, -um; reflexīvus, -a, -um.
regular, régulāris, -e.
relative, relātivus, -a, -um.
remember, memoriā teneō.
review, recōgnōscō, 3; (lesson)
pēnsum recōgnōscendum.
root, rádix, -īcis, F.
rule, régula, -ae, F.

school, schola, -ae, F.
sentence, sententia, -ae, F.
separation, séparationis.
sequence, consecutiō, -onis, F.
short, brevis, -e; correptus, -a, -um.

sibilant, sibilus, -a, -um.
singular, singulāris, -e.
sound, sonus, -i, M.
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stem, basis, -is, F.
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study, v., studeō, 2.
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substantive, substantīvum, -i, N.
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superlative, superlātīvus, -a, -um.
supine, supīnum, -i, N.
syllable, syllaba, -ae, F.
syntax, syntaxis, -is, F.

teacher, praecceptor, -ōris, M.; magister, -īri, M.; magistra, -ae, F.
tense, tempus, -oris, N.
termination, terminātiō, -onis, F.
transitive, trānsītīvus, -a, -um.
treat (= discuss), tractō, 1.

verb, verbum, -i, N.
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vocative, vocātīvus, -i, M.
voice, vox, vōcis, F.; genus, -eris, N.
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wish, optātiō, -onis, F.
word, verbum, -i, N.; vocāulum, -i, N.; vōx, vōcis, F.

yes, certē, certissimē; vērō; ita est,
ita sunt; verb of question repeated.
ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MODERN LANGUAGES.

Heath's Series of Modern Language Texts.

To supply the increasing demand for improved text-books, growing out of the immense advance in modern language study during the last decade, we have planned to publish a series of Texts, selected and edited by the most eminent scholars, and carefully graded to meet the wants of different classes of students.

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For description of books already published, see our special circulars or descriptive catalogue.

For fuller description of books in preparation, see succeeding pages of this announcement.

The following list comprises books already published or now in preparation. Those printed in italics are in preparation. It is our purpose to extend this list, and to make it so complete in the number and character of the books, that teachers may safely apply to us for new material in every part of their work; and any hints from teachers as to books needed, or improvements on those already published, will be gratefully received.
## Classified List of Books.

*(From the nature of the case the following classification can be only very general; the place for a given work depending on the age and present attainments of the student and the method of instruction.)*

I. **Elementary.**—For earliest study; with full grammatical notes and vocabulary:

1. **German.**
   - First Year Preparatory Course.  
     - Professor Faulhaber.
   - Beginner's German Reader.  
     - Joynes.
   - Grimm's Märchen.  
     - Van der Smissen.
   - Colloquial German Reader.  
     - Deutsch.
   - Preparatory Book of German Prose.  
     - Boisen.
   - German Conversation.  
     - Meissner.

2. **French.**
   - Preparatory French Reader.  
     - Super.
   - *Familiar Fables in French.*  
     - Joynes.

3. **Spanish.**
   - Practical Method in Spanish.  
     - Ybarra.

II. **Intermediate.**—With notes:

1. **German.**
   - *(a)* Easy prose for first year classes, or for rapid reading in the second year.
     - Leander's Träumereien.  
       - Professor Van Daell.
     - *Krummacher's Parabeln.*  
       - Harrison.
     - *Storm's Immensee.*  
       - —
     - Hauff's Das Kalte Herz *(with vocabulary).*  
       - Van der Smissen.
     - Hauff's Der Zwerg Nase *(no notes).*  
       - Grandgent.
     - Onkel und Nichte *(notes in preparation).*  
       - Faulhaber.
     - Novelletten-Bibliothek. *(2 independent vols.)*  
       - Bernhardt.
     - Hoffmann's Historische Erzählungen.  
       - Beresford-Webb.
     - Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves *(no notes).*  
       - Grandgent.
MODERN LANGUAGES.

(b) Prose and verse somewhat more advanced.

Chamisso's Peter Schlemihl. Professor Primer.
Francois' Phosphorus Hollunder. " Faulhaber.
Freytag's Aus dem Staat Friedrich des Grossen.
" Hager.
" Gore.
" Hodges.
" Primer.
" White.
" Van Daell.
" Joynes.
" Van der Smissen.
Heine's Die Harzreise.
Schiller's Geisterscher.
Schiller's Der Taucher.
Schiller's Wilhelm Tell.
Schiller's Jungfrau von Orleans.
" Wells.

2. French.

(a) Easy prose.

Lamartine's Jeanne d'Arc. Professor Barrère.
Souvestre's Le Mari de Mme. de Solange. " Cohn.
George Sand's La Famille de Germandre. " "
George Sand's Les Maîtres Mosaiistes.
Historiettes Modernes. (2 independent vols.) Fontaine.
De Musset's Pierre et Camille. Super.
De Vigny's Le Cachet Rouge. Fortier.
De Vigny's La Canne de Jone. Spiers.
France's Abeille. Lebon.

(b) Prose somewhat more advanced.

Daudet's La Belle-Nivernaise. "
Souvestre's Un Philosophe sous les Toits. Fraser.
(with and without vocabulary).
Souvestre's Confessions d'un Ouvrier.  Professor Super.


*Revolutions of Modern France.*  "  Easton.

*Morceaux Choisis de Mme. de Staël.*  "  Sée.

*Voltaire's Prose.*  "  Cohn.

Molière's Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme.  "  Gasc.

Molière's Le Médecin malgré lui.  "  "

Molière's Le Tartuffe.  "  "

III. **ADVANCED.** — For higher reading in college or university, with notes explanatory and critical: —

1. **German.**

*Heine's Prose.*  Profs. Sheldon and Bendelari.

*Goethe's Egmont.*  Professor _____

Goethe's Torquato Tasso.  "  Thomas.

*Goethe's Shorter Poems.*  "  Van der Smissen.

*Goethe's Faust. Parts I. and II.*  "  Thomas.


*Schiller's Wallenstein.*  "  Bartlett.

*Schiller's Über Naive und Sentimentalsche Dichtung.*  "  von Jagemann.

Schiller's Ballads.  "  Johnson.

*Lessing's Prose.*  "  Brandt.


*Grillparzer's Sappho.*  Professor Buchheim.


Musterstücke zur d. Lit. Erstes Buch.  "  "

2. **French.**

*Corneille's Polyenute.*  Professor Fortier.

*Victor Hugo's Ruy Blas.*  "  Garner.


Piron's La Métromanie.  "  Delbos.

*Introduction to Modern French Lyrics.*  "  Bowen.
3. Spanish.

*Cervantes' Don Quijote de la Mancha* (with vocabulary). Professor Todd.
*Caldron’s La Vida es Sueño.* " Lang.

4. Italian.

*Boccaccio’s Decamerone.* " Elliott.

IV. **GRAMMATICAL** — Herein the attempt will be made to supply the long-felt desideratum of *working grammars* which shall represent the best results of modern scholarship, and at the same time meet the wants of teachers and pupils of every grade, up to the highest classes in colleges and universities:

1. German.

Joynes-Meissner German Grammar. Professor Joynes.
*A Short German Grammar.* " Sheldon.
*Selections for German Composition.* " Harris.
*German at Sight.* " Babbitt.

2. French.


3. Italian.

Italian Grammar. " Grandgent.

V. **HISTORIES OF LITERATURE.**

*Deutsche Literaturgeschichte.* Professor Wenckebach.
*Primer of French Literature.* " Warren.

VI. **DICTIONARIES.**

" " French " Professor Roubaud.
Grimm’s Märchen,

And Schiller's Der Taucher. Edited, with English Notes, Vocabulary, and a Grammatical Appendix, by W. H. Van der Smissen, Lecturer on German in University College, Toronto. 202 pages. Cloth. Price by mail, 80 cents. Introduction price, 75 cents.


The charming simplicity of diction and thought in these tales renders them peculiarly fit for beginners to read. Such colloquialisms and idioms, as are found here in great abundance, are indispensable to the student of the language and should be acquired early.

The Notes are very full, and in them more attention than usual is paid to the very important subject of the construction of sentences, a subject frequently neglected or postponed until the pupil begins translating from English into German.

The vocabulary has been prepared with unusual care. Words, about the pronunciation of which there could be any doubt, are properly marked. The principal parts of the verbs are given in full.

The Appendix contains full sets of the most concise rules (illustrated by examples) for the construction of German sentences, and for the declension of adjectives.

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