

THE
CHILD'S FIRST LATIN BOOK,
BEING A SELECTION OF
EASY PROGRESSIVE LATIN LESSONS,
With a Literal Interlineary Translation,
AND HELPS TO PARSING.

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PREFACE.

THAT the present system of Classical Instruction is radically bad, no one, it is presumed, in this age of intelligence, will deny. The Grammar and Dictionary method of the old school has so long been denounced as "irrational in principle, and inefficient in operation," that to multiply proofs would be a mere "beating of the air." The great *desideratum* now seems to be the introduction and adoption of some system which may be the means of obviating that disgust so universally experienced by those who are compelled to the drudgery of learning languages as they are at present taught, and of facilitating their acquirement. *Orthodox* teachers have long been, and still are crying out *heresy!* against the advocates of this intellectual emancipation; and strenuously oppose any thing like innovation upon what they term the "hallowed institutions of our ancestors." But if the great body of the people could once be impressed with a sense of the gross absurdity to which children are consigned during their progress through the English schools:—if they could once be convinced that not one half of that time is necessary for the attainment

of Latin and Greek, which is usually devoted to them in those "hallowed institutions" so loudly insisted on by the enemies of scholastic reform:—if they could be induced to believe, that, owing to the tyrannous and vexatious modes of tuition, two-thirds of the students who devote a whole school-life to those two languages, never reap any practical benefit from them:—surely they would be no longer silent on a subject of such paramount importance:—importance not only as regards the languages themselves, but as regards the loss of other knowledge, which must necessarily follow from such an unreasonable portion being devoted to what might, on a more rational plan, be obtained so much sooner.

But prejudice presents a stubborn barrier to scholastic reform. The "still small voice" of reason has hitherto been drowned by the noisy sophistry of those whose interest it is to oppose any change in schools, which would expose the "nakedness of the land," or interfere with their worldly ease; and thus a tyrannous bondage is entailed upon generation after generation, which is a disgrace and a curse to a civilized country. But we trust the time is fast approaching when the abominations of those "time-hallowed institutions" will be brought to light, and that all prejudices in favour of ancient usage will vanish.—Those prejudices are naturally retained by all who have been educated at schools of early foundation; but they must give way with the progress of intelligence, as a very little investigation will prove that the consecrated system of Grammar and

Dictionary is "referable to a much less respectable origin than primitive enactment, and would shew that from its first stages of corruption, to its present deplorable consummation, its validity has been not only questioned, but denied by the highest authorities in literature and science which this country can boast. It ought to be more generally known, that Locke, Milton, Ascham, and many other enlightened scholars, long since protested against the tyrannous mode of education prevailing in their times. Each and all perceived the unreasonable difficulties by which an acquaintance with the learned languages was delayed: we might almost say debarred; and all proposed to abridge the labour of the student, by affording more effectual assistance in elementary learning.

What then was the great principle of change which they recommended? *Literal interlineary translations*. As to the views of these eminent men, on minor points, though they were taken at different periods, and therefore might scarcely be expected to embrace the same objects,—nevertheless, they generally coincide, and may always be easily reconciled. But with regard to the efficacy of *literal interlineary translations*, they are all agreed; and this is the principle which we take as the basis of the system of instruction which we recommend as the easiest, shortest, and surest guide to the critical attainment of all languages. This, we are aware, is contested ground, but we have experience on our side, which is worth all the theoretical speculations that the enemies of scholastic reform can adduce against

us: and we have abundant *data* for asserting, that for the attainment of any language not one half the time is necessary, which is now generally devoted to it. Formerly, boys were taught by the *oral interpretation* of the master; but when Grammars and Dictionaries were introduced, the *onus* was thrown upon the shoulders of the pupil, and to this day he is compelled to learn, by his own solitary application, what his master is paid for teaching him. *Oral instruction*, on this plan, is absolutely necessary, but without *literal interlineary translations* it would lose half its effect. "It is quite impossible," says a writer on this subject,* "that the oral instruction of the master to a numerous class of pupils should be equally adapted to the faculties of all. One boy may require the lesson to be construed to him twice as often as another of quicker apprehension; and consequently, any given number of repetitions must either be insufficient for one part of the class, or more than sufficient for another. There must be either a loss of learning or a loss of time. Whereas, when the English interpretation is printed, and allowed to be studied by every member of the class, each may bestow just so much time as is necessary for a perfect understanding of the lesson. Besides, the book is always in good humour with its reader, and is never tired of answering enquiries, or correcting errors: so that it is accommodated to the tempers as well as the capacities of all:—neither disgusting the quick scholar by tedious

* See "Essay on Locke's System of Classical Instruction."

repetition, nor discouraging the more backward by impatient remonstrance. Not that it tends to induce negligence on the part of the learner : on the contrary, the greater the facility of learning correctly, the greater should be the accuracy required by the master at the time of examination. Neither does it preclude any exertion on the part of the master himself, which he may be desirous to bestow from his own resources. A competent teacher will always find sufficient occasion for his observations, according to the different capacities and dispositions of boys, which come with far more effect, when the lesson is in some degree familiar to all : and he will gain a vast deal of time for the communication of useful knowledge, by being thus relieved from the mechanical drudgery of working upon each boy's memory. A purely literal translation may safely be put into a boy's hands without a good master ; and a good master will still find proper place for " searching questions," when the time for its analysis arrives."

The grand argument of our opponents, that " the more difficult you make the attainment of any language, the more deeply it will be impressed on the memory," is logically absurd ; else why not make it ten times more difficult than it is already ? Exertion, we own, is absolutely necessary on the pupil's part, as no valuable information can be gained without. But we have no scruple in asserting, that " the turning over of the leaves of a dictionary is not the species of exertion which will help a boy to remember his lesson. Such an exercise can only impress upon his memory the

trouble he has taken to learn it. The tedious labour of the search engrosses his whole attention, and the boy, when called for examination, very often recollects nothing more than the simple fact, that he *did look out* the word."

"Contrasting this method with that of *Interlineary Translation*, we find, on the contrary, that the time bestowed on comparing the original text, *word by word*, with a good literal version, is entirely devoted to the acquirement of the language. No tedious process of mechanical labour diverts the attention from the real object of intellectual pursuit: nor is a single idea presented to the mind, which is irrelevant to the purpose of mental acquisition. It is an acknowledged fact, that memory is chiefly aided by the association of ideas, and the more exclusive or definite the real or fancied relation between those ideas, the deeper and clearer will be the consequent impression. It is surely then less likely that a boy will remember the meaning of a word sought in a dictionary, where his judgment is divided between twenty different interpretations, than when the precise meaning of the word is expressly defined in a translation, and nothing else imposed on his attention. We might also mention the numerous artificial helps to memory afforded by this plan, which are of more importance to early accuracy, than is generally acknowledged;" but our space admonishes us to be brief, and we must conclude by a hasty reference to the use of this little work.

Before entering on its study, the pupil must *learn his declensions*: more of Grammar, in this stage, is quite

unnecessary: then he may commence with the first lesson, which is previously read to the master, for the purpose of gaining a proper pronunciation. The lesson must be learnt so accurately, that the pupil can not only give, *viva voce*, the English word for every Latin word, but the Latin word for every English word. Each succeeding lesson must be learnt in the same way, being accompanied by a repetition of a portion of the *Accidence*. By the time that he has finished the book, he will not only have gained a *copia verborum*, which the old system could not give in double the time, but will also be able to repeat his *Accidence*. He may then recommence the book, and his attention must be directed to the *parsing*, all the substantives being first declined, and then the other words as may seem most expedient to the teacher, particular attention being paid to the *government*, and also to the *rules*, which may be learnt from Valpy's Grammar, or any other that gives them in *plain English*; but care must be taken, that the pupil's powers be not fatigued by taking too large a range at a single exercise. One year's study on this plan will do more towards giving the pupil a knowledge of the language than the old plan will do in double the time. He may then enter upon Taylor's *Cæsar* with Translation, and proceed with his Virgil, Terence, &c. works, whose rapid sale is a sufficient proof of their superiority; after which he will be able to read any of the easy Latin authors without translation, and will proceed with ease and pleasure. Long before he reaches this point, however, he must be directed to the analysis of

the language by *writing and speaking it*,* as it will have occurred to all, that "the technical process above described, could not *alone* advance the student to the attainment of a sound scholarship. It is, indeed, as far as his own workmanship is regarded, little more than the raw material, which still remains to be wrought; but if we have increased the facility of procuring this raw material, by throwing down the obstacles which would otherwise impede its attainment; or rather, if, instead of giving rules for the analysis of a composition which he knows not where to find, we have first placed the composition in his hands, the time that has been spent in the preparation will not seem to have been wasted." But *writing and speaking a language* daily, is the only means whereby we can expect to arrive at a critical knowledge of it, as there is no reason why we may not *speak* the Latin language, (so far as we are able, at this day, to acquire its pronunciation and construction) as well as any of the modern languages: therefore, when the student arrives at a certain stage, he must combine reading with speaking and writing; and if the system be properly and energetically pursued, we have no hesitation in insuring a progress far beyond his expectations. In fine, (to use a quotation made by Ascham from Quintilian,) "by this exercise, are learned easily, sensibly, by little and little, not only the hard incongruities of Grammar, the choice of aptest words, the

* The author is preparing a work for this purpose, on the plan of his "French Speaker;" but, for want of something more appropriate, any of the common exercise books may be used. He is also preparing a "Second Book" with notes, &c.

right framing of words and sentences, comeliness of figures, and forms fit for every matter, and proper for every tongue ; but that which is greater also, in marking daily, and following diligently, the steps of the best authors, like invention of arguments, like order in disposition, like utterance in elocution, is easily gathered up : whereby your scholar shall be brought not only to like eloquence, but also to all true understanding, and right judgment, both for writing and speaking."

Belle Vue, January 1st, 1832.

LESSON I.

Deus est bonus. Deus est optimus Deus. Ille gubernat mundum. Ille amat bonos homines. Omnes boni homines amantur à Deo. Sum bonus homo. Tu es malus puer. Nos sumus boni pueri. Vos estis mali pueri. Illi sunt mali homines. Deus est rex. Deus est magnus rex. Amo Deum. Ille est magnus Deus. Ille est supra omnes Deos.

II.

Preceptor docet discipulos. Bonus preceptor amat bonos pueros. Nos sumus omnes boni pueri. Boni discipuli amantur à bono preceptore. Eram ignavus puer. Erat diligens discipulus. Fuimus boni filii. Bonus filius delectat suum patrem. Ero diligens homo. Eris ignava puella. Sumus pii. Pii homines timent Dominum. Dominus est magnus Deus.

III.

Bonus pater amat suum filium. Boni filii amantur à suis patribus. Noster pater est

bonus. Vestra mater est bona. Habeo bonum patrem. Amo meum bonum patrem valdè. Habemus bonum patrem et bonam matrem. Habui sororem et fratrem. Rex habet quatuor fratres et quinque sorores. Habuit etiam duos filios et unam filiam.

IV.

Deus creavit cœlum et terram. Ille fecit etiam hominem, et omnia quæ sunt in terrâ. Bonus Deus fecit nos. Ille fecit totum mundum. Primus homo fuit Adamus. Deus fecit Adamum. Primus homo fuit bonus, et Dominus fecit eum. Dominus Deus fecit primum hominem, et fecit eum bonum. Deus amavit primum hominem.

V.

Bonus filius et bona filia. Bonus servus et bona famula. Mea filia et meus filius. Meus filius est bonus et mea filia est mala. Hic est meus filius. Hæc est mea filia. Meus servus est hîc. Mea filia est ibî. Vester servus et nostra famula sunt hîc. Meus bonus filius, et mea bona filia sunt ibî. Tuus servus est malus, sed mea famula est bona. Habeo duos bonos filios, et tres bonas filias.

VI.

Noster magister est hîc. Noster Dominus

est vester Dominus. Ille est noster magister. Dominus est rex cœli. Ille habet regnum. Regnum Domini est magnum regnum. Illud est nostrum regnum. Noster Dominus habet regnum. Qui est Dominus? Quod est regnum? Regnum quod habemus est bonum. Si erimus boni, erimus filii Dei. Eva erat prima fœmina. Illa erat uxor Adami. Adamus erat maritus Evæ. Deus fecit me, et te, et omnes. Fecit etiam sylvas, agros, et montes.

VII.

Bonus magister monet suos discipulos. Studiosus puer et diligens puella. Ignavus discipulus non potest esse felix. Homo non potest esse felix sine diligentia. Cum bonus rex regnat, natio est felix. Vos estis ignavi pueri. Si estis ignavi pueri, non potestis esse felices. Moneo vos igitur esse diligentes et non ignavi. Diligens discipulus erit bonus vir. Bonus magister amat studiosos pueros. Bonus puer, et bona puella sunt diligentes.

VIII.

Cainus et Abelus fuerunt duo filii Adami. Abelus fuit bonus vir, sed Cainus fuit malus. Cainus interfecit suum fratrem Abelem. Postea omnia vitia creverunt, et homines fuerunt pessimi. Deus igitur statuit delere

totum mundum, et perdidit omnes homines diluvio, præter Noëmum et suam familiam. Noëmus servatus est quia fuit pius. Deus jussit eum extruere arcam, in quâ ille et sua familia servati sunt. Omnes gentes sunt à filiis Noëmi.

IX.

Pœna diluvii non deterruit homines à vitiis. Fuerunt brevè peiores quam priùs. Obliti sunt Dei creatoris. Adorabant solem, et lunam; dicebant mendacium, faciebant fraudem, furtum et homicidium. Tamen erant quidam boni viri qui amabant Deum. Illi coluerunt veram religionem et virtutem. Inter hos fuit Abrahamus. Ille erat verus cultor Dei. Habuit unum filium cujus nomen fuit Isaacus, et ille etiam fuit bonus. Isaacus habuit duos filios, Esaum et Jacobum. Jacobus habuit duodecim filios inter quos fuit Josephus.

X.

Filii Jacobi vendiderunt suum fratrem Josephum mercatoribus qui ibant in Ægyptum. Ibì interpretavit somnia Pharaonis, regis, qui fecit eum maximum hominem in regno. Nihil factum est sine ejus consensu. Omnes amaverunt eum. Post aliquot annos erat fames in terrâ in quâ fratres Josephi habitabant, et

profecti sunt in Ægyptum ad emendum frumentum. Flexerunt se coràm Josepho, qui fuit princeps in illâ regione. Erant decem qui venerant in Ægyptum. Alter, cujus nomen fuit Benjaminus, remansit cum patre.

XI.

Quando decem fratres venerunt in conspectum Josephi, ipse non cognitus est ab eis, sed ille agnovit eos. Noluit indicare statim quis esset, sed interrogavit eos tanquàm alienos. Dixit eis, “Undè venistis.” Illi responderunt, “Profecti sumus è regione Chanaanis, ut emamus frumentum.” “Non est ità,” inquit Josephus, “venistis hùc hostili animo : vultis explorare nostras urbes et loca Ægypti.” Sed illi dixerunt, “Minimè ; sumus duodecim fratres, et meditamur nihil mali : minimus retentus est domi à nostro patre, et alius non est.

XII.

Benjaminus natus est ex eâdem matre quâ Josephus, ideò erat longè carior ei quàm cæteri fratres : et angebat eum quòd Benjaminus non aderat cum illis. Tamen jussit eorum saccos impleri tritico, et dimisit eos, præter Simeonem, quem retinuit obsidem, donec adducerent Benjaminum. Itaque fratres Josephi profecti sunt, et quum venissent ad

patrem, narraverunt ei omnia quæ acciderant sibi. Ut senex audivît Benjaminum arcessi à præfecto Ægypti, ille ploravit.

XIII.

“Fecistis me orbum liberis,” dixit; “Josephus mortuus est; Simeon retentus est in Ægypto; et vultis abducere Benjaminum; sed non dimittam eum.” Tamen, postquàm cibi, quos attulerant, consumpti sunt, Jacobus dixit filiis; “Proficiscimini iterùm in Ægyptum, ut ematis cibum.” Qui responderunt; “Non possumus adire præfectum Ægypti sine Beniamino; enim, ipse jussit eum adduci ad se. Tunc Benjaminus profectus est cum fratribus in Ægyptum.

XIV.

Cùm nunciatum est Josepho, eosdem viros advenisse, et cum eis parvulum fratrem, jussit eos introduci. Ille salutavit eos clementèr, et interrogavit eos. “Senex, vester pater, vivitne adhuc?” Fratres responderunt, “Noster pater salvus est, et vivit adhuc.” Tunc Josephus, oculis conjectis in Benjaminum, dixit, “Est hic vester minimus frater, qui remanserat domi cum patre?” Illi responderunt, “Est noster minimus frater.” Rursus Josephus dixit, “Deus sit propitius tibi, mi fili:”

et abiit festinans, lacrymæque erumpebant. Sed regressus est citò, et jussit cibos apponi.

XV.

Tum Josephus fecit se cognitum suis fratribus, et dixit eis : “ Ego sum Josephus, meus pater vivit-ne adhuc ? ” Fratres non poterant respondere huic, turbati ad ejus conspectum. Quibus ille inquit clementèr, “ Accedite propè ad me.” Et cùm accessissent propè, dixit, “ Ego sum Josephus quem vendidistis in Ægyptum.” Nunc ne sitis irati vobiscum, quòd vendidistis me : enim Deus misit me ante vos pro vestrà salute. Voluntate Dei, missus sum hùc, ut vitæ multorum servarentur.

XVI.

Fama de adventu fratrum Josephi pervenit ad aures regis, qui dedit eis munera perferenda ad patrem, cum his mandatis ; “ Adducite hùc vestrum patrem, et omnem ejus familiam, et omnes opes Ægypti erunt vestræ. Tunc fratres Josephi, festinantes, reversi sunt ad suum patrem, nunciavitque ei Josephum vivere et esse principem totius Ægypti. Ad quem nuncium Jacobus recepit animum, et inquit, “ Si Josephus adhuc vivit, ibo et videbo eum antequàm moriar. Igitur profectus est cum suâ familiâ, et cùm viderat Josephum, addidit,

“Nunc moriar in pace, quoniam licuit mihi frui conspectu tui, et relinquo te superstitem.”

XVII.

Abrahamus appellatus est amicus Dei. Ut tentaret ejus fidem, Deus dixit ei, “Tolle tuum unicum filium Isaacum, quem diligis, et vade in terram visionis, et offer eum in sacrificium super unum montium quem monstravero tibi.” Igitur Abrahamus, surgens de nocte, stravit suum asinum, duxitque secum duos juvenes et Isaacum suum filium. Et cùm concidisset lignum in sacrificium, abiit in locum quem Deus præceperat ei. Tertio die itineris, vidit locum procùl, et dixit suis servis, “Expectate hìc cum asino: ego et meus filius ibimus illuc, et postquàm adoravimus Deum, revertemur ad vos.

XVIII.

Ubi venerant ad locum, Abrahamus ædificavit altare, et posuit ligna super altare. Cùm ligâsset Isaacum suum filium, posuit eum super ligna. Tum extendit suam manum, et arripuit gladium ut immolaret filium. Et eccè angelus Domini è cœlo clamavit, dicens, “Abrahame, Abrahame;” qui respondit, “Adsum.” Dixitque ei, “Ne extendas tuam manum super puerum, neque facias quidquam

illi: jam video te timere Deum, quàm non peperceris tuo unico filio propter me." Et Abrahamus vidit post tergum arietem hærentem cornibus in sepe, quem assumpsit, et obtulit pro filio.

XIX.

Solomon, filius Davidis, regis Israelis, fuit sapientissimus homo. Successit patri in regno. Anteposuit sapientiam divitiis et honoribus. Et quòd fecerit ità, Deus dedit ei non solùm sapientiam, sed etiam divitias et honores. Fama sapientiæ ejus perlata est ad aures reginæ Sebæ, quæ venit Hierosolymam, ut videret et audiret eum. Sapientia ejus apparet in Proverbiis, et in libro qui appellatur Ecclesiastes.

XX.

Solomon ædificavit templum Hierosolymæ, in quo collocavit arcam fœderis. Hoc templum erat immensum opus: omnia in eo fulgebant auro, argento, gemmisque. Ille regnabat in summâ pace, affluens opibus et deliciis. Sed postea Solomon dedit se voluptati, et nihil est tàm inimicum virtuti quàm voluptas, itaque amisit sapientiam. Exteræ mulieres pertraxerunt eum à cultu veri Dei, quâ re Deus offensus est, et denunciavit illi pœnam;

scilicet, ut major pars regni adimeretur filio, et traderetur servo, atque ità factum est.

XXI.

Deus creavit cœlum et terram, et omnia quæ sunt in eis. Fecit solem, lunam et stellas. Mare, fluvii, et sylvæ sunt opera ejus manuum. Omnia animalia facta sunt ab eo. Formavit hominem è pulvere terræ, et dedit illi viventem animam. Creavit eum ad imaginem suam, et fecit eum dominum mundi quem fecerat. Posuit hominem quem fecerat in horto amœnissimo, qui solet appellari Paradisus terrestris.

XXII.

Mundus gubernatur à Deo. Nihil accidit sine ejus permissione. In eo vivimus. Videt omnes nostras actiones, et audit omnia nostra verba. Omnes cogitationes cordis sunt huic cognitæ. Dedit nobis vitam quâ fruimus, et sine eo non possumus spirare. Ubicunque sumus, Deus est nobiscum. Cùm sedeamus in domo, Deus est ibi, et cùm ambulemus in viâ, est ad nostram dextram. Est spiritus, et complet cœlum et terram. Vereamur eum igitur, et obediamus verbo ejus, omnibus temporibus, et in omnibus locis.

XXIII.

Quùm Deus videt omnia quæ facimus, debemus vivere benè. Omnes qui sunt boni, sunt amici Dei. Amat eos, et dabit iis omnia bona. Erunt beati in hoc mundo ; et, cùm moriantur, habitabunt cum Deo in cœlo in æternum. Sed Deus odit omnes qui dicunt mendacia, aut mala verba, et faciunt actiones malas. Erunt infelices dum vivunt, et post mortem, expellentur ab eo ad locum tenebrarum. Habebunt nullos alios comites nisi Diabolum et malos spiritus.

XXIV.

Deus sic dilexit mundum, ut daret suum Filium unigenitum, ut quicumque credit in eum non pereat, sed vitam æternam habeat. Deus enim non misit filium suum in mundum ut condemnaret mundum, sed ut mundus per eum servaretur. Mortuus est pro nostris peccatis, et resurrexit pro nostrâ justificatione. Ascendit in cœlum, ubi sedet ad dextram Dei, et agit nostram causam cum patre. Citò veniet in nubibus cœli, cum sanctis angelis, iudicatum vivos et mortuos.

XXV.

Deus constituit diem, quo iudicabit mundum per Filium suum Jesum Christum.

Omnes, qui unquàm vixerunt in terrâ, coram eo apparebunt. Juvenes et senes, divites et pauperes, sapientes et ignari, audient sententiam ab ejus ore. Separabit bonos à malis, sicut pastor separat oves à capris. Dabit cuique secundùm opera sua. Boni homines accipient coronam gloriæ, et habitabunt cum Deo in vitam æternam. Sed mali homines mittentur è conspectu Domini in pœnam sempiternam.

XXVI.

Postquàm Hebræi profecti essent ex Ægypto, et venissent ad littus maris Rubri, Deus dixit Mosi, “Pertende dextram tuam in mare, et divide aquas.” Moses fecit quod Deus jusserat, et dum teneret manum extensam super mare, aquæ divisæ sunt, et Hebræi ingressi sunt in mare siccum; enim aqua erat tanquàm murus à dextrâ eorum et lævâ. Rex quoque Ægyptiorum, insecutus Hebræos, non dubitavit ingredi cum universo exercitu, sed quùm progredierentur in medio mari, Dominus subvertit eorum currus et dejecit equites.

XXVII.

Ægyptiî, metu perculsi, cœperunt fugere: at Deus dixit Mosi: “Extende rursùs dextram in mare, ut aquæ revertantur in locum suum.”

Moses paruit, et statim aquæ refluentes obruerunt Ægyptios. Universus exercitus Pharaonis in mediis fluctibus deletus est: nec unus quidem nuncius tantæ cladis superfuit. Sic Deus liberavit Hebræos ab injustâ servitute Ægyptiorum; et, mari rubro trajecto, peragrârunt vastam solitudinem. Tertio mense, pervenerunt ad montem Sinæ, ubi Deus dedit eis legem cum apparatu terrifico.

XXVIII.

Hæc sunt verba quæ Deus protulit: “Ego sum Dominus, qui eduxi vos è servitute Ægyptiorum: ego unus Deus, et non est alius præter me. Non usurpabitis nomen Dei vestri temerè et sine causâ. Sabbato nullum opus facietis. Colite patrem vestrum et matrem vestram: non occidetis: non adulterabitis: non facietis furtum: non dicetis testimonium falsum adversùs proximum vestrum: non concupiscetis rem alienam.” Moses, à Deo monitus, jussit confici tabernaculum, in quo reposuit tabulas legis divinæ, et mortuus est. Josue successit in locum ejus:

XXIX.

Reges Chanaanis, viribus conjunctis, progressi sunt adversùs Hebræos. At Deus dixit Josue, “Ne timeas eos: victoria erit tua.”

Josue igitur magno impetu eos adortus est, et illi fugerunt. Tunc in eos grando lapidea cecidit, et multos interfecit. Quum autem dies inclinaret in vesperum, re nondum confectâ, Josue jussit solem consistere; et verò stetit sol, et diem produxit donec hostium exercitus deletus fuisset. Omnibus populis Palæstinæ devictis, Hebræi collocati sunt in sede destinatâ.

XXX.

Samson erat vir fortissimus. Affecit Philistæos multis cladibus, sed tandem traditus est illis, et conjectus in catenas. Tamen rupit vincula quibus constrictus fuerat, et maxillâ asini arreptâ, prostravit eâ mille hostium. Quâdam die postea, ingressus est urbem Philistæorum, et Philistæi occasionem captantes, portas obserari jusserunt. Per totam noctem expectabant silentes, ut interficerent eum exeuntem manè. At Samson, mediâ nocte surgens, venit ad portam, quam sustulit cum postibus et serris, atque in verticem montis vicini supportavit.

XXXI.

Tandem, Philistæi, qui Samsonem comprehendere nequiverant, illius uxorem pecuniâ corruperunt, ut virum proderet. Mulier per-

suasit viro ut causam tantæ virtutis sibi indicaret: et ubi comperit vires ejus in capillis esse sitas, totondit caput dormientis, atque ità tradidit eum Philistæis. Illi, oculis ejus effossis, vinctum in carcerem conjecerunt. Sed brevi tempore, capilli ejus cœperunt crescere, et recepit vires. Die quâdam, quum Philistæi convivium celebrarent, Samsonem adduci jubent. Domus in quâ epulabantur, subnixa est duabus columnis, et Samson, adductus, concussit columnas adeò ut turba omnis ruinâ domûs obruta est, simulque ipse.

XXXII.

Troja fuit urbs celebris. Cùm Priamus esset rex, Græci venerunt ad urbem. Obsederunt eam decem annos sine successu. Non poterant capere eam vi, quia muri ejus essent alti et lati. Sed tandem capta est dolo equi lignei. Hic equus, completus hominibus armatis, admissus est in urbem ut donum Minervæ. Sed mediâ nocte, cùm omnes dormirent, homines armati exiêrunt utero equi; incenderunt urbem et interfecerunt incolas.

XXXIII.

Romulus condidit urbem Romam. Incolæ nominabantur Romani, et habebantur viri fortissimi. Amaverunt patriam, et ad eam de-

pendendam pugnauerunt. Mori quam libertatem amittere maluerunt. Mors fuit iis carior quàm vita. Multa bella cum Carthaginiensibus vario successu gesserunt. Tandem Carthaginienses victi sunt, et urbs Carthago deleta est.

XXXIV.

Julius Cæsar ortus erat antiquâ familiâ Juliorum. Fuit non solùm magnus imperator, sed etiam doctus vir. Latinam linguam maximâ elegantîâ et puritate scripsit. Fuit liberalis militibus, et sic eorum animos sibi conciliavit. Postquàm bella civilia finita essent, insolenter agere cœpit. Detulit honores ex suâ voluntate, qui antea à populo deferebantur. Noluit assurgere senatui, cùm ad se venirent. Itaque sexaginta vel ampliùs è senatoribus, equitibusque Romanis, in eum conjuraverunt et confoderunt in curiâ tribus et viginti vulneribus. Præcipui inter conjuratores erant Brutus et Cassius.

XXXV.

Brutus et Cassius, interfectores Cæsaris, moverunt ingens bellum: erant enim multi exercitus per Macedoniam et Orientem, quos occupaverant. Igitur Cæsar Octavianus Augustus, et Marcus Antonius, profecti contra eos, pugnauerunt cum iis apud Philippos urbem

Macedoniæ. Primo prælio Antonius et Cæsar victi sunt: tamen Cassius dux nobilitatis periit. Secundo prælio, Brutus, et infinita nobilitas, quæ gesserat bellum cum illis, periêrunt. Respublica sic divisa est inter eos, ut Augustus teneret Hispanias, Gallias, et Italiam: Antonius Asiam, Pontum, et Orientem.

XXXVI.

Sed Lucius Antonius consul commovit civile bellum intra Italiam. Frater ejus, qui dimicaverat cum Cæsare, contra Brutum et Cassium, victus est et captus apud Perusiam civitatem Tusciæ. Interim ingens bellum commotum est in Siciliâ à Sexto Pompeio, filio Cneci Pompeii magni, his confluentibus ad eum, qui superfuerant ex partibus Bruti et Cassii. Bellum gestum est per Cæsarem Augustum, et Marcum Antonium, adversus Sextum Pompeium. Postremò pax facta est.

XXXVII.

Virgilius fuit unus ex optimis poëtis inter Latinos. Natus est Mantuæ, urbis Italiæ. Omne genus doctrinæ magnâ diligentîâ studuit. Æneis est excellentissimum poema, et auctorem ejus immortalem reddit. Vir fuit summâ humanitate, et benevolentîâ. Fuit amicus omnibus, qui amicitîâ ejus indigebant.

Habitus est tanto honore à senatu et populo Romano, ut, cùm versus ejus legerentur in theatro, omnes starent ; tanta fuit opinio pulchritudinis et elegantiae versuum. Mortuus est Brundusii, quinquagesimo quarto ætatis anno.

XXXVIII.

Titus Livius, qui Romanam historiam scripsit, natus est Paduæ in Italiâ. Regnante Augusto, venit Romam, et jussu illius imperatoris, Romani imperii historiam scribere cœpit. Post mortem Augusti, Paduam rediit, et magnis honoribus acceptus est. Princeps historicorum appellatur. Dicitur illum fuisse tam magnum ingenio, quàm Romani imperio fuerunt. Mortuus est quarto anno regni Tiberii, et decimo quinto nostri Domini Jesu Christi.

XXXIX.

Socrates fuit celeberrimus philosophus inter Græcos. Adhibuit se præcipuè studio philosophiæ. Eloquentia ejus et virtus fuerunt maxima. Multas orationes contra triginta tyrannos fecit. Existimavit scientiam fuisse summum bonum, et ignorantiam maximum malum. Credidit fuisse tantum unum Deum, et irrisit stultitio civium suorum, quòd multos

deos colerent. Hâc de causâ, accusatus impietatis, venenum biberedamnatus est. Mortuus est septuagesimo anno ætatis, et laudatus est ab omnibus gentibus propter multas virtutes.

XL.

Babylon, urbs celebris in Historiâ, à Belo, Hebræorum Nimrodo, condita est. Ornata est et amplificata à succedentibus principibus, et præsertim à Semiramide, uxore Nini, anno mundi millesimo nongentesimo et sexagesimo. Muri ejus erant septuaginta quinque pedes lati, et trecentos alti. Flumen Euphrates per mediam urbem fluxit. Cùm Nebuchadnezzar Babylone regnaret, factus est adeò superbus, ut Deus eum privaret mente, mitteret inter pecora, faceret edere gramen sicut boves; donec sciret summum Deum regere in regnis hominum, et dare quibuscunque velit.

XLI.

Ægyptii antiqui fuerunt clari inventione artium et scientiarum. Multi docti viri Græciæ eò profecti sunt causâ scientiæ. Quàm dives Ægyptus esset, ingentes pyramides et alia insignia monumenta ostendunt. Incolæ coluerunt non tantùm solem, lunam, et sidera, sed etiam bestias et aves. Regio est calida,

et rarò recreata imbribus. Sed fluvius Nilus quotannis eam exundat, et solum fertile reddit. Poetæ dixerunt ipsum limum hujus fluvii produxisse animalia.

XLII.

Anno quingentesimo decimo tertio ab urbe Româ conditâ, bellum renovatum est inter duas respublicas, Romam et Carthaginem, et gestum vario successu et mari et terrâ. Tandem pax facta est. Carthaginienses polliciti sunt tradere Romanis omnes eorum captivos sine pretio. Sic finitum est primum Punicum bellum, quod viginti quatuor annos duraverat. Romani paulò pòst Sardiniâ potiti sunt. Nunc pacem habuerunt cum toto mundo, et Jani templum clausum est. Sed post quinque annos, recens bellum exarsit cum Illyriis, qui Dalmatiam incoluerunt.

XLIII.

Eodem ferè tempore Romani gesserunt bellum contra Gallos. Galli transiêrant Alpes cum magno exercitu, et ingressi erant in Italiam. Vastaverunt agros longè latèque, donec venirent intra tridui iter urbis Romæ. Dein Romani iis obviam progressi sunt, et primo impetu in fugam verterunt. Postero die, prælio redintegrato, Galli fuerunt victores, et

conciderunt magnum numerum hostium. Sex annos bellum gestum est. Tandem antem Galli penitus victi sunt à Marco Marcello, Romano dictatore.

XLIV.

Romani iniêrunt bellum cum Philippo rege Macedoniae, ut socios Athenienses defenderent. Flaminius consul, cum magno exercitu, in Græciam missus est. In Thessaliâ Philippus victus est, et amisit ferè dimidium exercitûs. Flaminius omnes Græcorum urbes in pristinam libertatem restituit. Ob hoc factum meretur laudem. Est dignum forti viro et Romano animo. Omnes boni eum laudabunt, et amici libertatis maximo honore habebunt.

XLV.

Solon urbis Athenarum clarus legislator fuit. Bonis et æquis legibus luxuriam civium suorum coercuit, et multas stultas superstitiones abolevit. Profectus est in Ægyptum et Lydiam, ubi vidit Cræsum, qui non solùm princeps ditissimus fuit sed etiam doctrinam et scientiam amavit. Cùm Cræsus audiret Solonem in Lydiâ fuisse, eum arcessivit, pulchrum palatium ei ostendit, omnesque ejus thesauros et divitias. Interrogatus à Cræso,

“Annon existimaret se. fuisse hominem felicissimum?” Solon respondit, “Neminem posse dici beatum ante suum obitum.”

XLVI.

Antisthenes hortabatur discipulos ut darent sedulam operam sapientiæ: at pauci obtemperabant. Itaque tandem indignatus dimisit omnes à se, inter quos erat etiam Diogenes. Cùm verò hic, incensus magno studio audiendi philosophum, semper veniret ad eum, Antisthenes percussit caput ejus baculo. Diogenes non propterea recessit, sed dixit præceptoris suo: “Percute, si ita placet. Ego præbebo caput meum tibi neque verò invenies fustem tam durum, ut abigas me è tuâ scholâ.” Tandem Antisthenes admisit discipulum tam cupidum doctrinæ, et eum maximè amavit.

XLVII.

Nihil est excellentiùs sapientiâ et doctrinâ. Doctus homo est multò superior homini indocto. Quidam homo accessit ad Aristippum philosophum, et rogavit ut erudiret suum filium. Cùm verò ille pro mercede petivisset quingentas drachmas: pater deterritus pretio, quod videbatur nimium ignaro avaroque homini, dixit se posse emere servum minoris. Tum philosophus inquit: “Eme, et habebis duos.”

XLVIII.

Tiberius gessit imperium ingenti socordiâ, gravi crudelitate, scelestâ avaritiâ, et turpi libidine: nam ipse pugnavit nusquam, sed gessit bellum per suos legatos. Nunquam remisit quosdam reges evocatos ad se per blanditias. Archelaus rex Cappadociæ fuit unus ex his regibus, cujus regnum etiam redegit in formam provinciæ, et jussit maximam civitatem appellari suo nomine. Mortuus est in Campaniâ, tertio et vigessimo anno imperii, octogessimo tertio ætatis, ingenti gaudio omnium.

XLIX.

Demosthenes, qui Athenis natus est, fuit clarissimus orator. Artem loquendi magno labore et studio acquisivit. Naturâ non habuit bonam vocem, et quædam verba rectè pronunciare non poterat. Ut disceret loqui accuratè, parvos circulares lapides in os posuit. Solebat claudere se in cubiculo, et studere totum mensem simul. Ad littus sæpè ivit, et orationes suas ad fluctus pronunciavit, ut strepitum et clamorem populi meliùs tolerare posset. Multas orationes habuit et privatis et publicis occasionibus. Sed præsertim eloquentiâ usus est contra Philippum Macedoniæ

regem, et in compluribus orationibus Athenienses excitavit, ut bellum huic inferrent.

L.

Cicero Arpini, oppidi in Italiâ, natus est. Demostheni eloquentiâ ferè æqualis fuit. Cùm viginti septem annos natus esset, in Græciam profectus est, ubi didicit eloquentiam et scientiam à celeberrimis oratoribus et philosophis Atheniensium. Consul fuit Romæ cùm Catalina contra civitatem conjuraret. Hanc conjurationem patefecit et frustravit; itaque pater patriæ appellatus est. Scripsit quasdam orationes contra Marcum Antonium, qui caput ejus abscindendum, et in Foro figendum curavit, ubi tam sæpè magnâ laude locutus erat et patriæ libertatem defenderat.

LI.

Seneca Cordubæ in Hispaniâ natus est, initio Christianæ æræ. Cùm puer esset, pater ejus Romam cum totâ familiâ migravit. Ille fuit maximus philosophus. Liber ejus morum auctore dignus est. Multa utilia et bona præcepta continet, et ab omnibus legi debet. Fuit Neronis præceptor; et ille imperator, dum sequeretur ejus consilium, benè se gessit. Sed post paucos annos dedit se omni generi nequitiae. Damnavit Senecam capitis, quia

existimavit conjuravisse cum Pisone privare eum imperio. Seneca, venis apertis, in calido balneo, mori voluit.

LII.

Plato Socratis discipulus fuit. Cùm adolescens esset, pinguedini studio se adhibuit. Sed antequàm triginta annos natus esset, philosophiam sub Socrate studere cœpit. In Ægyptum ivit, ubi existimatur acquisivisse scientiam religionis Judæorum. Ex Ægypto transiit in Italiam, ut cum discipulis Pythagoræ colloqueretur; et indè profectus esset in Indiam, nisi bella in Asiâ eum impeditissent. Opiniones ejus de multis rebus sunt consentaneæ doctrinæ Veteris Testamenti. Dogmata ejus sunt adeò pura, ut *Divinus Plato* appellatus esset.

LIII.

Claudius intulit bellum Britanniae, quam nullus Romanorum attigerat post Julium Cæsarem; eâque devictâ per Cnæum Sentium et Aulum Plautium, illustres et nobiles viros, egit celebrem triumphum. Addidit etiam quasdam insulas, positas ultra Britanniam in oceano, Romano imperio. Hæ insulæ appellantur Orcades. Dedit præmia et honores iis fortibus viris, qui fecerant multa ac egregia

facinora in Britannicâ expeditione. Is vixit sexaginta quatuor annos, et imperavit quatuordecim. Post mortem consecratus est, et appellatus Divus.

LIV.

Leges naturæ non possunt mutari. Leges Dei sunt bonæ et justæ, et omnes qui obediunt iis erunt felices. Omnes qui cupiunt se esse beatos, timebunt Deum, honorabunt parentes, et vivent secundùm naturam. Deus, qui gubernat mundum, et à quo omnia creata sunt, est spiritus, quem nemo vidit aut potest videre. Animi hominum sunt immortales, sed corpora eorum redeunt in pulverem. Nos omnes moriemur, et apparebimus coram Deo, qui accipiet bonos in cælum, et dimittet malos in gehennam.

LV.

Deus omnipotens, Creator totius orbis, non solùm ornavit hominem mente sed etiàm dedit ei figuram aptam humano ingenio. Nam, cùm dedisset cæteris animalibus caput pronum in terram, erexit hominem solum, et excitavit ad conspectum cæli, quasi cognationis et domicilii sui. “Cùm cætera animalia,” inquit Ovidius, “spectent terram, dedit sublime os homini, et jussit tueri cælum, et tollere erectos vultus ad sidera.”

LITERAL TRANSLATION.

LESSON I.

Deus est bonus. Deus est optimus Deus.

God is good. God is a-very-good God.

Ille gubernat mundum. Ille amat bonos

He governs the-world. He loves good

homines. Omnes boni homines amantur à
men. All good men are-loved by

Deo. Sum bonus homo. Tu es malus puer.

God. I am a-good man. Thou art a-bad boy.

Nos sumus boni pueri. Vos estis mali pueri.

We are good boys. Ye are bad boys.

Illi sunt mali homines. Deus est rex. Deus

They are bad men. God is king. God

est magnus rex. Amo Deum. Ille est

is a-great king. I-love God. He is

magnus Deus. Ille est magnus suprà omnes

a-great God. He is great above all

Deos.

Gods.

Deus, dei. *m. 2.*

Gubernat *from* gubernò,
gubernāvi, gubernāre,
gubernatum. *v. a. 1.*

Mundum *from* mundus,
di. *m. 2.*

Omnes *from* omnis, omne;
adj. like tristis.

Homines *from* homo, homi-
nis, *com. gen. 3.*

Puer, puëri *m. 2.*

Rex, regis *m. 3.*

Suprà *prep.*

II.

Preceptor docet discipulos. Bonus preceptor
 The-master teaches scholars. A-good master
amat bonos pueros. Nos sumus omnes boni
 loves good boys. We are all good
pueri. Boni discipuli amantur à bono preceptore.
 boys. Good scholars are-loved by a-good master.
Eram ignavus puer. Erat diligens discipulus.
 I-was an-idle boy. He-was a-diligent scholar.
Fuimus boni filii. Bonus filius delectat
 We-have-been good sons. A-good son delights
suum patrem. Ero diligens homo. Eris
 his father. I-will-be a-diligent man. Thou-wilt-be
ignava puella. Sumus pii. Pii homines
 an-idle girl. We-are pious. Pious men
timent Dominum. Dominus est magnus Deus.
 fear the-Lord. The-Lord is a-great God.

Precep-tor, toris. *m. 3.*

Docet *from* doceo, docui,
 docēre, doctum. *v. a. 2.*

Discipulus, li. *m. 2.*

Ignavus, a, um: *adj. like*
 bonus.

Diligens, diligentis. *adj. like*
 felix.

Filius, filii, *m. 2.*

Delectat *from* delecto, de-
 lectāvi, delectāre, delectā-
 tum. *v. a. 1.*

Pater, patris, *m. 3.*

Puella, æ. *f. 1.*

Timent *from* timeo, timui,
 timēre (*no supine*) *v. a. & n. 2.*

III.

Bonus pater amat suum filium. Boni filii
 A-good father loves his son. Good sons
amantur à suis patribus. Noster pater est
 are-loved by their fathers. Our father is
bonus. Vestra mater est bona. Habeo bonum
 good. Your mother is good. I-have a-good

patrem. Amo meum patrem valdè. Habemus
 father. I-love my father greatly. We-have
 bonum patrem et bonam matrem. Habui
 a-good father and a-good mother. I-have-had
 sororem et fratrem. Rex habet quatuor
 a-sister and a-brother. The-king has four
 fratres et quinque sorores. Habuit etiam
 brothers and five sisters. He-has-had also
 duos filios et unam filiam.
 two sons and one daughter.

Mater, matris, *f.* 3.

Habeo, habui, habère, habĭ-
 tum. *v. a.* 2.

Valdè. *adv.*

Soror, sorōris. *f.* 3.

Frater, fratris. *m.* 3.

Quatuor, *adj. indecl.*

Quinque, *adj. indecl.*

Etiam, *adv.*

Duo, duæ, duo, *adj. like ambo,*
has no sing. number.

IV.

Deus creāvit cœlum et terram. Ille fecit
 God created heaven and earth. He made
 etiam homĭnem, et omnia quæ sunt in
 also man, and all-things which are in
 terrâ. Bonus Deus fecit nos. Ille fecit
 the-earth. A-good God made us. He made
 totum mundum. Primus homo fuit Adāmus.
 the-whole world. The-first man was Adam.
 Deus fecit Adamum. Adāmus fuit primus
 God made Adam. Adam was the-first
 homo. Primus homo fuit bonus, et Dominus
 man. The-first man was good, and the-Lord
 fecit eum. Dominus Deus fecit primum
 made him. The-Lord God made the-first

homīnem, et fecit eum bonum. Deus amavit
 man, and he-made him good. God loved
 primum hominem.
 the-first man.

Creavit *v. a. 1. from* creo, cre-
 avi, creāre, creātum.

Cœlum, cœli, *n. 2.*

Terram *from* terra, terræ, *f. 1.*

Fecit. *v. a. 3. from* facio, fēci,
 facēre, factum.

Omnia *from* omnis *an adj.*
like Tristis.

Totus, ta, tum, *adj. like* unus.

Mundus, di. *m. 2.*

Adāmus, mi. *m. 2.*

V.

Bonus filius et bona filia. Bonus
 A-good son and a-good daughter. A-good
 servus et mala famŭla. Mea filia
 man-servant and a-bad maid-servant. My daughter
 et meus filius. Meus filius est bonus et mea
 and my son. My son is good and my
 filia est mala. Hic est meus filius. Hæc
 daughter is bad. This is my son. This
 est mea filia. Meus servus est hīc. Mea
 is my daughter. My man-servant is here. My
 filia est ibi. Vester servus et nostra
 daughter is there. Your man-servant and our
 famŭla sunt hīc. Meus bonus filius, et mea
 maid-servant are here. My good son and my
 bona filia sunt ibi. Tuus servus est
 good daughter are. there. Thy man-servant is
 malus, sed mea famula est bona. Habeo
 bad, but my maid-servant is good. I-have
 duos bonos filios, et tres bonas filias.
 two good sons and three good daughters.

Servus, vi. m. 2.

Malus, la, lum. *adj.* like bonus.

Famŭla, læ, f. 1.

Hic. *adv.*

Ibì. *adv.*

Tres. *adj.* has no sing. num.

Plur :

Nom. Tres, tria.

Gen. Trium.

Dat. Tribus.

Acc. Tres, tria.

Voc. Tres, tria.

Abl. Tribus.

VI.

Noster magister est hìc. Noster Dominus

Our master is here. Our Lord

est vester Dominus. Ille est noster magister.

is your Lord. He is our master.

Dominus est rex cœli. Ille habet regnum.

The-Lord is king of-heaven. He has the-kingdom.

Regnum Domini est magnum regnum.

The-kingdom of-the-Lord is a-great kingdom.

Illud est nostrum regnum. Noster Dominus

That is our kingdom. Our Lord

habet regnum. Qui est Dominus? Quod

has the-kingdom. Who is the-Lord? Which

est regnum? Regnum quod habēmus

is the-kingdom? The-kingdom which we-have

est bonum. Si erīmus boni, erīmus filii

is good. If we-shall-be good, we-shall-be the-sons

Dei. Eva erat prima fœmīna. Illa erat

of-God. Eve was the-first woman. She was

uxor Adami. Adamus erat marītus Evæ.

the-wife of-Adam. Adam was the-husband of-Eve.

Deus fecit me, et te, et omnes. Fecit etiam

God made me and thee and all. He-made also

sylvas, agros, et montes.

the-woods, the-fields, and the-mountains.

Eva, vœ. *f.* 1.
 Fœmīna. æ. *f.* 1.
 Uxor, ōris. *f.* 3.
 Maritus, ti. *m.* 2.

Sylvas *from* sylva, æ. *f.* 1.
 Agros *from* ager, agri. *m.* 2.
 Montes *from* mons, montis,
m. 3.

VII.

Bonus magister monet suos discipūlos.

A-good master admonishes his scholars.

Studiosus puer et diligens puella. Ignavus

A-studious boy and a-diligent girl. An-idle

discipulus non-potest esse felix. Homo

scholar cannot be happy. A-man

non-potest esse felix sine diligentīâ. Cum

cannot be happy without diligence. When

bonus rex regnat, natio est felix. Vos estis

a-good king reigns, the-nation is happy. Ye are

ignavi pueri. Si estis ignavi pueri, non-

idle boys. If ye-are idle boys, ye-

potestis esse felices. Moneo vos igitur esse

cannot be happy. I-admonish you therefore to-be

diligentes et non ignavi. Diligens discipulus

diligent, and not idle. A-diligent scholar

erit bonus vir. Bonus magister amat

will-be a-good man. A-good master loves

studiosos pueros et studiosas puellas. Bonus

studious boys and studios girls. The-good

puer, et bona puella, sunt diligentes.

boy, and the-good girl, are diligent.

Monet *from* moneo, monui,
 monēre, monitum. *v.a.* 2.
 Puer, pueri. *m.* 2.
 Puella, æ. *f.* 1.
 Potest, *verb irregular from*
 possum, potui, potens.

Sine, *prep.*
 Regnat *from* regno, regnavi,
 regnare, regnatum. *v. n.* 1.
 Natio, ōnis, *f.* 3.
 Igitur, *conj.*
 Vir, viri. *m.* 2.

VIII.

Cainus et Abēlus fuērunt duo filii Adami.

Can and Able were the-two sons of-Adam.

Abēlus fuit bonus vir, sed Cainus fuit malus.

Abel was a-good man, but Cain was bad.

Cainus interfēcit suum fratrem Abelem. Postea

Cain slew his brother Abel. Afterwards

omnia vitia crevērunt, et homines fuērunt

all vices increased, and men were

pessimi. Deus igitur statuit delēre

very-bad. God therefore determined to-destroy

totum mundum, et perdidit omnes homines

the-whole world, and he-destroyed all men

diluvio, præter Noënum et suam familiam.

with-a-deluge, except Noah and his family.

Noëmus servatus-est quia fuit pius. Deus

Noah was-saved because he-was godly. God

jussit Noënum extruere arcam, in quā ille

commanded Noah to-build an-ark, in which he

et sua familia servati sunt. Omnes gentes

and his family were saved. All nations

sunt à filiis Noëmi.

are from the-sons of-Noah.

Cainus, ni, m. 2.

Abēlus, li. m. 2.

Interfecit, *perfect tense, from*

interficio, interfēci, inter-

ficere, interfectum, v. a. 3.

Fratrem *from* frater, fratris,

m. 3.

Postea, *adv.*

Vitia *from* vitium, vitii. n. 2.

Crevērunt *from* cresco, crēvi,

crescere, crētum, v. n. 3.

Statuit *from* statuo, statui,

statuere, statutum. v. a. 3.

Perdidit *from* perdo, perdidi,

perdere, perditum, v. a. 3.

Diluvio *from* diluvium, dilu-

vii, n. 2.

Servatus, ta, tum. *part. from*

servor, and declined like

bonus.

Quia, *conj.*

Jussit, <i>perfect from</i> jubeo,	extractum. <i>v. a. 3.</i>
jussi, jubēre, jussum. <i>v. a. 2.</i>	Arcam <i>from</i> arca, arcæ <i>f. 1.</i>
Extruere, <i>infinitive mood from</i>	Familia, <i>æ. f. 1.</i>
extruo, extruxi, extruere,	Gentes <i>from</i> gens, gentis. <i>f. 3.</i>

IX.

Pœna diluvii non-deterruit
 The-punishment of-the-deluge did-not-deter
homines à vitiis. Fuērunt brevī peiores
 men from vices. They-were shortly worse
quàm priùs. Obliti-sunt Dei creatōris.
 than before. They-forgot God the-creator.
Adorabant solem, et lunam; dicēbant
 They-worshipped the-sun and the-moon; they-told
mendacium, faciēbant fraudem, furtem et
 falsehood, they-committed fraud, theft, and
homicidium. Tamen erant quidam boni viri
 murder. Yet there-were some good men
qui amabant Deum. Illi coluērunt veram
 who loved God. They cultivated true
religionem et virtutem. Inter hos fuit
 religion and virtue. Among these was
Abrahamus. Abrahamus fuit verus cultor
 Abraham. Abraham was a-true worshipper
Dei. Ille habuit unum filium cujus nomen
 of-God. He had one son whose name
fuit Isaacus, et ille etiam erat bonus. Isaacus
 was Isaac, and he also was good. Isaac
habuit duos filios, Esaum et Jacobum. Jacobus
 had two sons, Esau and Jacob. Jacob
habuit duodēcim filios inter quos fuit Josephus.
 had twelve sons among whom was Joseph.

Pœna, æ. *f.* 1.

Deterruit, *perfect tense of*
deterreo, deterrui, deter-
rere, deterritum. *v. a.* 2.

Vitiis, *abl. case of* vitium,
vitii. *n.* 2.

Brevi, *adv.* Prius, *adv.*

Obliti sunt: *perfect of* obli-
viscor, oblītus sum. *v. dep.* 3.

Crea-tor, tōris. *m.* 3.

Adorābant *from* adoro,
v. a. 1.

Solem *from* sol, solis. *m.* 3.

Lunam *from* luna, lunæ.
f. 1.

Dicebant *from* dico, dixi,
dicere, dictum. *v. a.* 3.

Faciebant *from* facio, fēci,
facere, factum. *v. a.* 3.

Fraudem *from* fraus, fraudis.
f. 3.

Quidam, quædam, quoddam,
like qui, *with the addition of*
dam.

Colēbant *from* colo, colui,
colere, cultum. *v. a.* 3.

Religionem *from* religio, ōnis.
f. 2.

Virtutem *from* virtus, virtūtis.
f. 3.

Cultor, tōris, *m.* 3.

Vocati sunt, *perfect of* vocor,
vocari, vocatus. *v. pass.* 1.

Duodēcim. *adj. indecl.*

X.

Filii Jacōbi vendidērunt suum fratrem

The-sons of-Jacob sold their brother

Josephum mercatoribus qui ibant in
Joseph to-merchants who were-going into

Ægyptum. Ibì interpretavit somnia
Egypt. There he-interpreted the-dreams

Pharaonis regis, qui fecit eum maximum
of-Pharaoh the-king, who made him a-very-great

homīnem in regno. Nihil factum-est
man in the-kingdom. Nothing was-done

sine ejus consensu. Omnes amavērunt eum.
without his consent. All loved him.

Post aliquot annos erat fames in terrâ,
After some years there-was a-famine in the-land

ubi fratres Josephi habitabant, et profecti
where the-brothers of-Joseph lived, and they

sunt in Ægyptum ad emendum frumentum.
went into Egypt to buy food.

Flexērunt se coràm Josepho, qui fuit
They-bowed themselves before Joseph who was
princeps in illâ regione. Erant decem qui
a-prince in that region. There-were ten who
venērunt in Ægyptum. Alter, cujus nomen
had-come into Egypt. The-other, whose name
fuit Benjamīnus, remansit cum patre.
was Benjamin, remained with (his)-father.

Vendidērunt, *perfect of* vendo,
vendīdi, vendēre, vendētum,
v. a. 3.

Mercatoribus *from* mercātor,
tōris, m. 3.

Ibant *imperf. from* eo, īvi,
īre, itum. v. n. 4.

Interpretavit, *perfect of* inter-
preto, tāvi, tāre, tātum,
v. a. 1.

Somnia *from* somnium,
somnia, n. 2.

Factum est *perfect of* fio,
fieri, factus; v. irr.

Consensu *from* consensus,
sūs, m. 4.

Aliquot *adj. indecl.*

Fames, famis. f. 3.

Habitavērunt, *perfect of* ha-
bito, habitāvi, habitāre, ha-
bitātum. v. n. 1.

Venērunt, *perfect of* venio,
veni, venīre, ventum. v. n. 4.

Emendum *from* emendus, da,
dum, *gerundive adj. like*
bonus.

Frumentum, ti, n. 2.

Flexērunt, *perfect of* flecto
flexi, flectēre, flexum, v. a. 3.

Princeps, principis. m. 3.

Remansit *perfect of* remaneo,
remansi, remanēre, reman-
sum. v. n. 2.

XI.

Quando decem fratres venērunt in con-
When the-ten brothers came into the
spectum Josephi, ipse non-cognītus-est ab eis,
sight of-Joseph, he was-not-known by them,
sed ille agnovit eos. Noluit indicāre
but knew them. He-would-not declare

statim quis esset, sed interrogavit eos
 immediately who he-was, but he-questioned them
 tanquàm aliēnos. Dixit eis, "Undè
 as-if strangers. He-said to-them "Whence
 venistis." Illi respondērunt, "Profecti
 have-you-come?" They answered "We-have
 sumus è regione Chanaanis ut emamus
 departed from the-region of-Canaan that we-may-buy
 frumentum." "Non-est ità," inquit Iosephus,
 corn." "It-is-not so," said Joseph,
 "venistis hùc hostīli animo: vultis
 'Ye-have-come hither with-a-hostile mind: ye-wish
 explorāre nostras urbes et loca Ægypti."
 to-explore our cities and the-places of-Egypt."
 Sed illi dixerunt, "Minimè; sumus
 But they said, "By-no-means; we-are
 duodecim fratres, et meditamur nihil mali:
 twelve brothers, and we-meditate nothing of-evil
 minimus retentus-est domi à nostro patre
 the-youngest is-retained at-home by our father,
 et alius est-non.
 and another is-not.

Decem *adj. indecl.*

Cognitus est *perfect of cog-*
 noscor, cognitus, sum, cog-
 nosci, cognitus. *v. pass. 3.*

Agnōvi, *perfect of Agnosco*
 agnōvi, agnoscere, agnītum,
v. a. 3.

Aliēnos *adj. from aliēnus, na,*
 num.

Dixit *perfect of dico, dixi*
 dicere, dictum. *v. a. 3.*

Respondērunt *perfect of re-*
 spondeo, di, dēre, respon-
 sum. *v. n. 2.*

Profecti sumus, *perfect of pro-*
 ficiscor, proficisci, profectus
v. dep. 3.

Regio-ōnis. *f. 3.*

Emamus *from emo, ēmi,*
 emere, emptum. *v. a. 3.*

Hostīli *from hostilis-le, adj.*
like trestis.

Anīmo <i>from</i> anīmus-mi. m. 2.	Medītāmur <i>from</i> medītor, me-
Urbes <i>from</i> urbs, urbis, f. 3.	ditāri, medītātus. v. <i>dep.</i> 1.
Loca <i>from</i> locus, loci, m. 2.	Retentus est <i>perfect of</i> retin-
Loca In the plural number	eor, retinēri, retentus,
it is also neuter : thus, <i>Plur :</i>	v. pass. 2.
nom. loci or loca, &c.	Domi <i>from</i> domus, domūs or
Minīmè. <i>adv.</i>	domi. f. 4. & 2.

XII.

Benjamīnus natus-erat ex eādem matre
 Benjamin was-born from the-same mother
 quā Josephus, ideò erat longè
 from-which Joseph (was), therefore he-was far
 carior ei quàm cæteri fratres : et
 more-dear to-him than the-rest-of the-brothers : and
 angebat eum quòd Benjaminus non-adērat
 it-grieved him that Benjamin was-not-present
 cum illis. Tamen jussit eorum saccos
 with them. However, he-ordered their sacks
 implēri tritico, deinde dimisit eos,
 to-be-filled with-wheat, then he-dismissed them,
 præter Simeonem, quem retinuit obsidem,
 except Simeon, whom he-retained as-a-hostage,
 donec adducērent Benjaminum. Itaque
 until they-should-bring Benjamin. Therefore
 fratres Josephi profecti sunt, et quum
 the-brothers of-Joseph departed, and when
 venissent ad patrem, narravērunt ei
 they-had-come to (their) father, they-related to-him
 omnia quæ accidērant sibi. Ut
 all-things which had-happened to-them. When
 senex audivit Benjaminum arcessi à
 the-old-man heard (that) Benjamin was-sent-for by

præfecto Ægypti, ille ploravit.
 the-prefect of-Egypt, he wept.

Natus erat, *plup. of nascor,*

nasci, natus, v. dep. 3.

Carior *comparative degree of carus, and declined like melior.*

Angēbat *from ango, anxī, angere, anctum. v. a. 3.*

Adērat *plup. of adsum, adesse, adfutūrus. v. n.*

Jussit *perfect of jubeo, jussi, jubere, jussum. v. a. 2.*

Implēri *from impleor, implēri, implētum. v. pass. 2.*

Adducere *from adduco, adduxi, adducere, adductum. v. a. 3.*

Deindē. *adv.*

Dimisit *from dimitto, dimisi, dimittēre, dimissum, v. a. 3.*

Retinuit *perfect of retineo, retinui, retinēre, retentum. v. a. 2.*

Obsidem *from obses, obsidis. com. gen. 3.*

Accidērant *plup. of accido, accidi, accidere (no supine) v. n. 3.*

Senex, senis, or senicis, m. 3.

Arcessi, infn. mood of arcessor, arcessi, arcessitus, v. pass. 3.

Præfecto *from præfectus, ti. m. 2.*

XIII.

“Fecistis me orbum libēris,” dixit ;
“You-have-made me destitute of-children,” he-said
“Josephus mortuus-est ; Simeon retentus-est
“Joseph is-dead ; Simeon is-retained
in Ægypto ; et vultis abducere Benjamīnum ;
in Egypt ; and you-wish to-take-away Benjamin ;
sed non-dimittam eum.” Tamen, postquā
but I-will-not-send him.” However, after
cibi quos attulērant consumpti-sunt,
the-food which they-had-brought was-consumed,
Jacobus dixit filiis ; “Proficiscimini itērūm
Jacob said to-(his)-sons, “Go again
in Ægyptum, ut emātis cibum.” Qui
into Egypt, that ye-may-buy food.” Who

respondērunt ; “ Non-possūmus adīre prae-
 answered ; “ We-cannot approach the-
 fectum Ægypti sine Benjamīno ; enim,
 prefect of-Egypt without Benjamin ; for
 ipse jussit sum adduci ad se. Tunc
 he-himself ordered him to-be-brought to him. Then
 Benjamīnus profectus-est cum fratribus in
 Benjamin went with (his)-brothers into
 Ægyptum.
 Egypt.

Fecistis *perfect of facio, fēci,*
facere, factum. v. a. 3.

Orbum *from orbus-a-um adj.*
like bonus.

Libēris *from plur. libēri, gen.*
liberōrum, &c. com. gen. 2.
& has no singular.

Mortuus est *perfect of morior,*
mori, mortuus. v. dep. 4.

Abducere *from abduco, ab-*
duxi, abducere, abductum.
v. a. 3.

Dimittam *future of dimitto,*
dimīsi, dimittēre, dimissum.
v. a. 3.

Attulērant, *plup. of affēro,*
attūli, afferre, allatum.
v. a. irreg.

Consumpti sunt, *perfect of*
consumor, consumēris,
consūmi, consumptus,
v. pass. 3.

Emātis *potential mood present*
tense of emo, ēmi, emēre,
emptum. v. a. 3.

Adīre *infinitive mood of adeo,*
adīvi, and adii, adire,
adītum. v. n. 4.

XIV.

Cū nunciatum-est Josepho, eosdem
 When it-was-told to-Joseph, (that)-the-same
 viros advenisse, et cum eis parvūlum fratrem,
 men had-come, and with them the-little brother,
 jussit eos introduci. Ille salutavit eos
 he-ordered them to-be-introduced. He saluted them
 clementer, et interrogavit eos. “ Senex,
 mildly, and questioned them. “ The-old-man

vester pater, vivit-ne adhuc?" Fratres
 your father, does-he-live yet?" The-brothers
 responderunt, "Noster pater salvus-est,
 answered, "Our father is-safe-(or-well),
 et vivit adhuc." Tunc Iosephus, oculis
 and lives yet." Then Joseph, (his)-eyes
 conjectis in Benjamīnum, dixit, "Est hic
 being-cast upon Benjamin, said, "Is this
 vester minimus frater, qui remanserat domi
 your youngest brother, who had-remained at-home
 cum patre?" Illi responderunt, "Est
 with-(your) father?" They answered, "It-is
 noster minimus frater." Rursus Iosephus
 our youngest brother." Again Joseph
 dixit, "Deus sit propitius tibi, mi fili;" et
 said, "God be propitious to-thee, my son," and
 abiit festinans, lacrymæque erumpēbant.
 he-went-out hastening, and-tears burst-forth.
 Sed regressus-est citò, et iussit cibos
 But he-returned soon, and he-ordered meat
 appōni.
 to-be-placed-before-(them).

Nunciatum est, *perfect of*
nuncior, **nunciāri**, **nuncia-**
tus, *v. pass. here taken im-*
personally.

Parvulum *from* **parvulus-a-**
um. *adj.*

Introdūci *infin. of* **introducō**,
introducēris, **introdūci**, **in-**
troductus. *v. pass. 3.*

Clementēr, *adv.*

Vivit *perfect of* **vivo**, **vixi**,
vivēre, **victum.** *v. n. 3.*

Adhuc. *adv.*

Conjectis *from* **conjectus-a-**
um. *part. like* **bonus.**

Remanserat *plup. of* **remaneo**,
remansi, **remanēre**, **reman-**
sum. *v. n. 2.*

Rursus, *adv.*

Festinans, nantis, *adj. like*
felix.

Lachrymæ *from* lachryma,
mæ. f. 1.

Erumpēbant *imper. of* erum-

po, erūpi, erumpēre, erup-
tum. v. n. 3.

Appōni *infin of* appōnor, ap-
pōni, appositus. v. pass. 3.

XV.

Tum Josēphus fēcit se cognitum suis
Then Joseph made himself known to-his
fratribus, et dixit eis : “Ego sum Josephus,
brothers, and said to-them : “I am Joseph,
meus pater vivit-ne adhuc?”* Fratres
my father does-he-live yet?” (His)-brothers
non-potērant respondēre huic, turbāti ad
were-not-able to-answer him, being-troubled at
ejus conspectum. Quibus ille inquit clementēr
his sight. To-whom he said mildly,
“Accedite propē ad me.” Et cūm
“Approach near to me.” And when
accessissent propē, dixit, “Ego sum
they-had-approached near, he-said, “I am
vester frater Josephus, quem vendidistis in
your brother Joseph, whom ye-sold into
Ægyptum.” Nunc ne-sitis irati vobiscum,
Egypt.” Now be-not angry with-yourselves,
quòd vendidistis me : enim Deus misit me
because ye-sold me : for God sent me
ante vos pro vestrâ salute. Voluntate Dei,
before you for your safety. By-the-will of-God,
missus-sum hūc, ut vitæ multōrum
I-have-been-sent hither, that the-lives of-many
servarentur.
might-be-saved.

* *Pater meus vivit-ne adhuc* : does my father yet live ?

Cognitum <i>from</i> cognitus-a-um, <i>part. like</i> bonus.	Misit <i>perfect of</i> mitto, misi, mittere, missum. <i>v. a.</i> 3.
Turbati <i>part. from</i> turbor, and <i>decl. like</i> bonus.	Ante. <i>prep.</i>
Conspicuum <i>from</i> conspectus, tūs. <i>m.</i> 4.	Salute <i>from</i> salus, salutis, <i>f.</i> 3.
Accedite <i>imperative of</i> accedo, accessi, accedere, accessum, <i>v. n.</i> 3.	Voluntate <i>from</i> voluntas, voluntatis, <i>f.</i> 3.
Vendidistis <i>perfect of</i> vendo, vendidi, vendere, venditum. <i>v. a.</i> 3.	Vitæ <i>from</i> vita, vitæ. <i>f.</i> 1.
	Servarentur <i>from</i> servor, servāri, servātus. <i>v. pass.</i> 1.

XVI.

Fama de adventu fratrum Josēphi
The-report of the-coming of-the-brothers of-Joseph
pervenit ad aures regis, qui dedit eis
came to the-ears of-the-king, who gave to-them
munera perferenda ad patrem, cum his
gifts to-be-carried to (their)-father, with these
mandatis; "Adducite hūc vestrum patrem,
commands; "Bring hither your father,
et omnem ejus familiam, et omnes opes
and all his family, and all the-riches
Ægypti erunt vestræ. Tunc fratres Josephi,
of-Egypt shall-be yours. Then the-brothers of-Joseph,
festinantes, reversi-sunt ad suum patrem,
hastening, returned to their father,
nunciavitque ei Josephum vivere et esse
and-told to-him (that)-Joseph lived and was
principem totius Ægypti. At quem nuncium
the-prince of-all Egypt. At which news
Jacobus recēpit animum, et inquit, "Si
Jacob recovered courage, and said, "If

Josephus adhuc vivit, ibo et videbo eum
 Joseph yet lives, I-will-go and I-will-see him
 antequam moriar. Igitur profectus-est cum
 before I-die. Therefore he-went with
 sua familiâ, et cum viderat Josephum,
 his family, and when he-had-seen Joseph,
 addidit, "Nunc moriar in pace, quoniam
 he-added, "Now I-will-die in peace, since
 licuit mihi frui conspectu tui,
 it-has-been-allowed to-me to-enjoy the-sight of-thee
 et relinquo te superstitem.
 and I-leave thee surviving.

Fama, famæ. *f.* 1.

Adventu *from* adventus, tûs.
m. 4.

Aures *from* auris, auris, *f.* 3.

Dedit *perfect of* do, das, dēdi,
 dāre, datum. *v. a.* 1.

Munera *from* munus, munēris.
n. 3.

Patrem *from* pater, patris.
m. 3.

Mandatis *from* mandatum, ti.
n. 2.

Omnem *from* omnis, omne,
adj. like tristis.

Opes *from* ops, called a *triptot*
 in the singular number,
 because it has only *three*
cases, thus, *nom.* ops. *accus.*
opem. *abl.* ope. In the
 plural, it has all its cases.
nom. opes. *gen.* opum. *dat.*
opibus. *acc.* opes. *voc.* opes.
abl. opibus. *f.* 3.

Reversi sunt *perfect of* rever-
 tor, reverti, reversus.

v. dep. 3.

Nuncium *from* nuncius, nun-
 cii. *m.* 2.

Recēpit *perfect of* recipio, re-
 cēpi, recipere, receptum.

v. a. 3.

Ibo *future of* eo.

Profectus est, *perfect of* pro-
 ficiscor.

Addidit *perfect of* addo, ad-
 didi, addere, additum.

v. a. 3.

Pace *from* pax, pācis. *f.* 3.

Licuit *perfect of* licet, a verb
unipersonal.

Relinquo, reliqui, relinquere,
 relictum. *v. a.* 3.

Superstitem *from* superstes,
 superstitis. *com. gen.* 3.

XVII.

Abrahamus appellatus-est amicus Dei.
 Abraham was-called the-friend of-God.

Ut tentāret ejus fidem, et obedientiam, Deus
 That he-might-try his faith and obedience, God
 dixit ei, "Tolle tuum unicum filium Isaacum,
 said to-him, "Take thy only son Isaac,
 quem diligis, et vade in terram visiōis,
 whom thou-lovest, and go into the-land of-vision,
 atque offer eum in sacrificium super unum
 and offer him in sacrifice upon one
 montium quem monstravēro tibi."
 of-the-mountains which I-will-shew to-thee."

Igitur Abrahamus, surgens de-nocte,
 Therefore Abraham, rising by-night,
 stravit suum asinum, duxitque secum duos
 saddled his ass, and-led with-him two
 juvēnes et Isaacum suum filium. Et cū
 youths and Isaac his son. And when
 concidisset lignum in sacrificium,*
 he-had-cut the-wood in sacrifice,
 abiit in locum quem Deus praecepērat
 he-went into a-place which God had-commanded
 ei. Tertio die itinēris, vidit
 to-him. On-the-third day of-the-journey, he-saw
 locum procū, et dixit suis servis;
 the-place at-a-distance, and said to-his servants;
 "Expectate hīc cum asīno; Ego et meus
 "Wait here with the-ass; I and my
 filius ibimus illūc, et postquā adoravimus
 son will-go thither, and after we-have-worshipped
 Deum, revertēmur ad vos.
 God, we-will-return to you.

* In Sacrificium: for a sacrifice.

Appellātus est, *perfect of ap-*
pellor, appellāri, appellā-
tus. *v. pass. 1.*

Amicus, ci. *m. 2.*

Tentāret *imperf. potential of*
tento, tātvi, tāre, tātum.
v. a. 1.

Fidem *from* fides, dei. *f. 5.*

Tolle *imperative mood of* tollo,
sustūlē, tollire, sublātum.
v. irreg. 3.

Diligis *from* dilīgo, diligēre,
dilexi, delectum. *v. a. 3.*

Vade *from* vado, vasi, vadere,
vasum. *v. n. 3.*

Visiōnis *from* visio, onis. *f. 3.*

Montium *from* mons, montis.
m. 3.

Monstravēro *fut. subj. from*
monstro, monstrāvi, mon-
strāre, monstrātum. *v. a. 1.*

Surgens, surgentis, *pres. part*
of surgo, and *decl. like* felix.

Nocte *from* nox, noctis. *f. 3.*

Stravit *from* sterno, strāvi,
sternere, strātum. *v. a. 1.*

Juvēnes *from* juvēnis, nis.
com. gen. 3.

Concidisset *plup. subj. from*
concido, concidī, concidēre,
concisum. *v. a. 3.*

Lignum, ni. *n. 2.*

Abiit *from* abeo, abiī & abiī,
abire, abītum. *v. n. 4.*

Die *from* dies, diei. *f. 5.*

Itinēris *from* iter, itinēris. *n. 3.*

XVIII.

Ūbi venērant ad locum, Abrahamus

When they-had-come to the-place, Abraham

ædificavit altare, et posuit ligna super altare.

built an-altar, and placed the-wood upon the-altar.

Cū ligāssset Isaacum suum filium, posuit

When he-had-bound Isaac his son, he-placed

eum super ligna. Tum extendit suum

him upon the-wood. Then he-stretched-out his

manum, et arripuit gladium ut immolaret

hand, and took a-sword that he-might-sacrifice

filium. Et ecce angēlus Domini è

his-son. And behold, the-angel of-the-Lord from

cælo clamāvit, dicens, "Abrahāme,

heaven exclaimed, saying, "Abraham,

Abrahāme;" qui respondit, "Adsum."

Abraham;" who answered, "I-am-here."

Dixitque ei, "Ne-extendas tuam manum
 And-he-said to-him, "Do-not-extend thy hand
 super puċrum, neque facias quidquam illi:
 upon the-boy, nor do any-thing to-him:
 jam video te timĕre Deum, quum non-
 now I-see that-thou fearest God, since thou-
 pepercĕris tuo unĭco filio propter me." Et
 hast-not-spared thy only son because-of me." And
 Abrahamus vidit post tergum ariĕtem
 Abraham saw behind (his)-back a-ram
 hærentem cornibus in sepe, quem assumpsit,
 sticking by-the-horns in-a-hedge, which he-took,
 et obtŭlit pro filio.
 and offered for (his)-son.

Ædificāvi perfect of Ædificō-
 cāvi-cāre-cātum. *v. a. 1.*

Altāre n. 3. nom. altāre. gen.
altāris, &c. plural. altaria,
&c.

Posuit perfect of pono, posui,
 ponĕre, posĭtum. *v. a. 3.*

Ligna from lignum, ligni. *n. 2.*

Ligāssset plup. subj. from ligo,
 ligāvi, ligāre, ligātum. *v. a. 1.*

The word is for *ligavisset*.

Arripuit, perfect of arripio,
 arripui, arripĕre, arreptum.
v. a. 3.

Manum from manus, manŭs.
f. 4.

Eccĕ. adv.

Adsum. v. n. like sum.

Quidquam from quisquam,
 quæquam, quodquam, &c.

Timĕre from timeo, timui,
 timĕre (*no supines*) *v. a. 2.*

Pepercĕris perfect subj. from
 parco, peperci, parcĕre.
v. a. 3.

Tergum, tergi. n. 2.

Ariĕtem from aries, ariĕtis.
m. 3.

Cornibus from cornu, *indecl.*
 in the singular: *plural nom.*
 cornua. *gen. cornuum. dat.*
 cornŭbus. *acc. cornua. voc.*
 cornua. *abl. cornŭbus. n. 3.*

See from sepes, sepis. *f. 3.*

XIX.

Solomon, filius Davīdis, regis Israelis, fuit
 Solomon, the-son of-David, king of-Israel, was

sapientissimus homo. Successit patri in
 the-wisest man. He-succeeded his-father in
 regno. Anteposuit sapientiam divitiis et
 the-kingdom. He-preferred wisdom to-riches, and
 honoribus. Et quòd fecerit ità, Deus dedit
 to-honours. And because he-did so, God gave
 ei non solùm sapientiam, sed etiam divitias
 to-him not only wisdom, but also riches
 et honores. Fama ejus sapientiæ perlata-est
 and honors. The-fame of-his wisdom was-carried
 ad aures reginæ Sebæ, quæ venit
 to the-ears of-the-queen of-Sheba, who came
 Hierosolymam, ut vidēret et audiret
 to-Jerusalem, that she-might-see and hear
 eum. Ejus sapientia apparet in Proverbis,
 him. His wisdom appears in the-Proverbs,
 et in libro qui appellātur Ecclesiastes.
 and in the-book which is-called Ecclesiastes.

Solomon-mōnis. *m. 3.*

Davīdis *from* David, Davīdis.

m. 3.

Israelis *from* Israel, Israëlīs.

m. 3.

Fuit *perfect of* sum.

Sapientissimus, a, um, *adj. in*
superlative degree, from
sapiens.

Successit *perfect of* succedo,
 successi, succedere, succes-
 sum. *v. a. 3.*

Anteposuit *perfect of* ante-
 pono, posui, ponere, posu-
 tum. *v. a. 3.*

Divitiis *from* divitiæ, divitiā-
 rum. *f. 1.*  *Has no*
singular number.

Honoribus *from* honor, honō-
 ris. *m. 3.*

Fecerit *perfect subj. from* facio,
 facere, factum. *v. a. 3.*

Perlata est *perfect of* perferor
 perlātus, perferri, *verb irreg.*

XX.

Solomon ædificavit templum Hierosolymæ,
 Solomon built a-temple at-Jerusalem,

in quo collocāvit arcam fœdēris. Hoc
 in which he-placed the-arc of-the-covenant. This
 templum erat immensum opus: omnia in eo
 temple was an-immense work: all-things in it
 fulgēbant auro, argento, que gemmis. Ille
 shone with-gold, with-silver, and with-jewels. He
 regnabat in summâ pace, affluens opibus
 reigned in the-greatest peace, abounding in-riches
 et deliciis. Sed postea Solomon dedit se
 and delights. But afterwards Solomon gave himself
 voluptati, et nihil est tam inimicum virtuti
 to-pleasure and nothing is so inimical to-virtue
 quàm voluptas, itaque amisit sapientiam.
 as pleasure, therefore he-lost (his)-wisdom.
 Extēre mulieres pertraxērunt eum à
 Foreign women drew him from
 cultu veri Dei, quâ-re Deus
 the-worship of-the-true God, by-which-thing God
 offensus-est, et denunciāvit pœnam illi,
 was-offended, and denounced a-punishment to-him,
 scilicet, ut major pars regni
 namely, that the-greater part of-(his)-kingdom
 adimerētur filio, et
 should-be-taken-away from-(his)-son, and
 tradērētur servo, atque ita factum-est
 should-be-given to-a-servant, and so it-was-done..

Templum, pli. n. 2.

Collōco, cāvi, cāre, cātum.

v. a. l.

Arca, arcæ. f. l.

Fœdus, dēris. n. 3.

Immensus. a. um. adj.

Omnis, ne. gen. omnis. adj.

like tristis.

Fulgeo, fulgēre, fulsi. v. n. 2.

Aurum, ri. n. 2.

Argentum, ti. n. 2.

Gem-ma, mæ, f. 1.

Regno, nāvi, nāre, nātum. n. 1.

Pax, pācis. f. 3.

Affluens, entis *pres. part. of*
affluo.

Opibus *from ops*, f. 3. *Has*
only three cases in the sin-
gular : gen. opis. accus.
opem. abl. ope. Plural :
nom. opes. gen. opum. dat.
opibus, &c. &c.

Voluptas, tātis. f. 3.

Virtus, tūtis. f. 3.

Amitto, mīsi, mittere, missum.
v. a. 3.

Mulier, ēris. f. 3.

Pertraho, traxi, trahere, trac-
tum, v, a, 3,

Cultus, tūs, 4, m,

Major *adj. like* melior,

Pars, partis, f, 3,

XXI.

Deus creavit cœlum et terram, et
God created the-heaven and the-earth and
omnia quæ sunt in eis. Fecit solem,
all-things which are in them. He-made the-sun,
lunam, et stellas. Mare, fluvii, et
the-moon, and the-stars. The-sea, the-rivers, and
sylvæ sunt opera ejus manuum. Omnia
the-woods are the-works of-his hands. All
animalia facta-sunt ab eo. Formavit hominem
animals were-made by him. He-formed man
è pulvère terræ, et dedit illi viventem
out-of the-dust of-the-earth, and gave to-him a-living
animam. Creāvit eum ad suam imaginem,*
soul. He-created him to his-own image,
et fecit eum domīnum mundi quem
and he-made him lord of-the-world which
fecerat. Posuit hominem quem fecerat
he-had-made. He-placed the-man whom he-had-made
in amœnissimo horto, qui solet
in a-very-pleasant garden, which is-accustomed
appellari terrestris Paradisus.
to-be-called the-terrestrial Paradise.

* Ad suam imaginem: *after his own image.*

Luna, æ. f. 1.
 Stella, læ. f. 1.
 Mare, ris. n. 3.
 Fluvius, ii. m. 2.
 Manus, ūs. f. 4.
 Animal, ālis. n. 3.
 Facta sunt *perfect of* flo.
 Pulvis, vēris. m. 3.
 Vivens, entis *part. like* felix.
 Imāgo, gīnis. f. 3.
 Mundus, di. m. 2.

Posuit *perfect of* pono, posui,
 ponēre, posītum. v. a. 3.
 Amœnissimus, a, um, *adj.*
superlative degree of
 amœnus.
 Hortus, ti. m. 2.
 Soleo, solēre, solītus sum.
v. neut. pass. 2.
 Appellor, āri, atus. v. *pass. 1.*
 Terrestris, tre, *adj. like* tristis.

XXII.

Mundus gubernātur à Deo. Nihil accīdit
 The-world is-governed by God. Nothing happens
 sine ejus permissione. In eo vivīmus.
 without his permission. In him we-live.
 Videt omnes nostras actiones, et audit omnia
 He-sees all our actions, and hears all
 nostra verba. Omnes cogitātionēs cordis sunt
 our words. All the-thoughts of-the-heart are
 cognītæ huic. Dēdit nobis vitam quā
 known to-him. He-gave to-us the-life which
 fruīmur, et sine eo non-possūmus spirāre.
 we-enjoy, and without him we-cannot breathe.
 Ubicunque sumus, Deus est nobiscum. Cūm
 Wherever we-are, God is with-us. When
 sedeamus in domo, Deus est ibi, et cūm
 we-sit in the-house, God is there, and when
 ambulēmus in viā, est ad nostram dextram.
 we-walk in the-way, he-is at our right-hand.
 Est spirītus, et complet cœlum et terram.
 He-is a-spirit, and fills heaven and earth.
 Vereamur eum igitur, et obediamus ejus
 Let-us-worship him therefore, and let-us-obey his

verbo, omnibus temporibus, et in omnibus
 word, at-all times, and in all
 locis.
 places.

Mundus, di. m. 2.
 Gubernor, nāri, nātus.
v. dep. 1.
 Nihilum, nihīli. n. 2.
 Accido, accīdi, accīdēre
(no supines) n. 3.
 Permissio, ōnis. f. 3.
 Vivo, vixi, vivēre, victum.
v. n. 3.
 Video, vīdi, vidēre, vīsum.
v. a. 2.
 Actio, ōnis. f. 3.
 Verbum, i. n. 2.
 Cogitatio, ōnis. f. 3.
 Cor, cordis. n. 3.
 Cognitus, a, um, *part. from*
cognosco, like bonus.
 Fruor, frui, fructus. v. dep. 3.

Sedeo, sēdi, sedēre, sessum.
v. n. 2.
 Ambulo, lāvi, lāre, lātum.
v. n. 1.
 Dextra, trā. f. 1.
 Spiritus, ūs. m. 4.
 Compleo, plēvi, plēre, plētum.
v. a. 2.
 Cælum, i. n. 2.
 Vereor, verēri, veritus,
v. dep. 2.
 Obedio, dīvi, dīre,
v. n. 4.
 Tempus, pōris. n. 3.
 Locus, ci. m. 2. *In the*
plural number it is also
neuter; and declined like
the plural of regnum.

XXIII.

Cùm Deus videt omnia quæ facimus,
 Since God sees all-things which we-do,
 debēmus vivēre benè. Omnes qui sunt boni,
 we-ought to-live well. All who are good,
 sunt amici Dei. Amat eos, et dabit
 are friends of-God. He-loves them, and will-give
 iis omnia bona. Erunt beati in hoc
 to-them all good-things. They-will-be happy in this
 mundo, et, cùm moriantur, habitabunt cum
 world, and, when they-die, they-shall-live with

Deo in cœlo in-æternum. Sed Deus odit
 God in heaven for-ever. But God hates
 omnes qui dicunt mendacia, aut mala verba,
 all who speak lies, or bad words,
 et faciunt malas actiones. Erunt infelices
 and do bad actions. They-will-be unhappy
 dum vivunt, et post mortem, expellentur
 whilst they-live, and after death, they-will-be-expelled
 ab eo ad locum tenebrarum. Habebunt
 by him to a-place of-darkness. They-shall-have
 nullos alios comites nisi Diabolum et malos
 no other companions but the-Devil and evil
 spiritus.
 spirits.

Omnis, omne, *adj. like* tristis.

Facio, feci, facere, factum.

v. a. 3.

Debeo, debui, debere, deb-
 bitum. v. a. & n. 2.

Do, dedi, dare, datum. v. a. 1.

Beatus, a, um. *adj.*

Morior, mori, mortuus, v.

dep. 4.  *It is put in the subjunctive mood, on account of cum, which governs the subjunctive.*

Habito, tavi, tare, tatum.

v. n. 1.

Dico, dixi, dicere, dictum.

v. a. 3.

Mendacium, cii. n. 2.

Actio, ōnis. f. 3.

Mors, mortis. f. 3.

Expellor, expelli, expulsus.

v. pass. 3.

Tenēbræ, brarum. f. 1.

 *Has no sing. number.*

Habēo, habui, habere, habi-
 tum. v. a. 2.

Comes, comitis. c. g. 3.

Diabŏlus. i. m. 2.

Spiritus, ūs. m. 4.

XXIV.

Deus sic dilexit mundum, ut daret suum
 God so loved the-world, that he-gave his
 unigenitum filium, ut quicumque credit in eum
 only-begotten son, that whosoever believes in him

non-pereat, sed habeat æternam vitam. Enim
 may-not-perish, but may-have eternal life. For
 Deus non-misit suum filium in mundum, ut
 God did-not-send his son into the-world, that
 condemnāret mundum, sed ut mundus
 he-might-condemn the-world, but that the-world
 servarētur per eum. Mortuus-est pro nostris
 might-be-saved through him. He-died for our
 peccātis, et resurrexit pro nostrâ justificatione.
 sins, and rose-again for our justification.

Ascendit in cœlum, ubi sedet ad
 He-ascended into heaven, where he-sits at
 dextram Dei, et agit nostram causam
 the-right-hand of-God, and pleads our cause
 cum patre. Citò veniet in nubibus
 with the-father. Son he-will-come in the-clouds
 cœli, cum sanctis angēlis, iudicatum
 of-heaven, with the-holy angels to-judge
 vivos et mortuos.
 the-living and the-dead.

Dilīgo, dilexi, diligēre, dilec-
 tum. v. a. 3.

Quicunque, *like* qui, with
cunque added.

Credo, credīdi, credere, cre-
 dītum. v. a. 3.

Pereo, perii, perīre, perītum.
 v. n. 4.

Mitto, mīsi, mittēre, missum.
 v. a. 3.

Servor, servāri, servātus,
 v. pass. 1.

Mortuus est, *perfect of* morior,
 mōri, mortuus. v. dep. 4.

Peccātum, ti. n. 2.

Resurgo, resurrexi, resurgēre,
 resurrectum. v. n. 3.

Justificatio, ōnis. f. 3.

Ascendo, ascendi, ascendēre,
 ascensum. v. n. 3.

Sedeo, sēdi, sedēre, sessum.
 v. n. 2.

Ago, ēgi, agēre, actum. v. a. 3.

Causa, sæ. f. 1.

Venio, vēni, venīre, ventum.
 v. n. 4.

Sanctus, a, um, adj.

Angēlus, i. m. 2.

Judicātum, *supine of* iudīco,
 cāvi, cāre, cātum.

XXV.

Deus constituit diem, quo iudicabit
 God has-appointed a-day in-which he-will-judge
 mundum per suum filium Jesum Christum.
 the-world by his son Jesus Christ.

Omnes qui unquam vixerunt in terrâ,
 All who ever lived in the-earth,
 apparebunt coram eo. Juvēnes et senes,
 will-appear before him. Young and old,
 divites et paupēres, sapientes et ignari,
 rich and poor, wise and ignorant,
 audient sententiam ab ejus ore.
 shall-hear (their)-sentence from his mouth.

Separabit bonos à malis, sicūt
 He-will-separate the-good from the-bad, as
 pastor sepārat oves à capris.
 a-shepherd separates the-sheep from the-goats.

Dabit cuique secundum sua opēra.
 He-will-give to-each according-to his works.

Boni homīnes accipient corōnam gloriæ, et
 Good men shall-receive a-crown of-glory, and
 habitabunt cum Deo in æternam vitam. Sed
 they-shall-live with God in eternal life. But
 mali homīnes mittentur è conspectu
 bad men shall-be-sent from the-sight

Domīni, in sempiternam pœnam.
 of-the-Lord, into everlasting punishment.

Consto, constīti, constāre,
 constitum. v. n. 1.

Dies, diēi. m. & f. 5.

Judīco, āvi, āre, ātum. v. a. 1.

Omnis, omne, *gen.* omnis,
adj. like tristis.

Unquam. *adv.*

Vivo, vivere, vixi, victum.
v. a. 3.

Appareo, parui, parēre, parī-
 tum. v. n. 3.

Coram, *prep.* gov. an *abl. case.*

Juvēnes, *nis. c. g. 3.*

Senex, *gen. senis. m. 3.*

Dives, *gen. divītis, adj. like
felix, but has no neuter.*

Pauper, *gen. paupēris, adj.
like felix—has no neuter.*

Sapiens, *entis, adj. like tristis.*

Ignarus, *a, um. adj.*

Os, *ōris. n. 3.*

Sepāro, *āvi, āre, ātum. v. a. 1.*

Sicut. *conj.*

Pastor, *ōris. m. 3.*

Ovis, *is, c. g. 3.*

Capra, *æ, f. 1.*

Secundum. *prep.*

Opēra *from opus.*

Homo, *homīnis. c. g. 3.*

Accipio, *accipēre, accēpi,
acceptum. v. a. 3.*

Corōna, *æ, f. 1.*

Gloria, *æ, f. 1.*

Mittor, *mitti, missus. v. pass. 3.*

Conspectus, *ūs. m. 4.*

Pœna, *æ, f. 1.*

XXVI.

Postquàm Hebræi profecti-essent ex
 After the-Hebrews had-gone out-of
 Ægypto, et venissent ad littus Rubri
 Egypt, and had-come to the-shore of-the-Red
 maris, Deus dixit Mosi, “Pertende tuam
 sea, God said to-Moses, “Stretch-forth thy
 dextram in-mare, et divide aquas.”
 right-hand towards-the-sea, and divide the-waters.”
 Moses fēcit quod Deus jussērat, et dum
 Moses did what God had-commanded, and whilst
 tenēret manum extensum super mare, aquæ
 he-held (his)hand extended over the-sea, the-waters
 divisæ-sunt, et Hebræi ingressi-sunt in
 were-divided, and the-Hebrews entered into
 siccum mare; enim aqua erat tanquam murus
 a-dry sea; for the-water was as a-wall
 à eorum dextrâ et lævâ. Rex
 at their right-hand and (their)-left. The-king
 Ægyptiorum quoque, insecutus Hebræos,
 of-the-Ægyptians also, having-followed the-Hebrews,

non-dubitavit ingrēdi cum universo exercitu,
 did-not-hesitate to-enter with (his)-whole army,
 sed quum progredierentur in medio
 but when they-were-advancing in the-middle
 mari, Domīnus subvertit eorum currus
 (of-the)sea, the-Lord overturned their chariots
 et dejecit equites.
 and overthrew their-horsemen.

Postquā. *adv.*

Hebræus, i. m. 2.

Profecti essent, *preterimperfect tense of* proficiscor,
 proficisci, profectus.
 v. dep. 3.

Ægyptus, ti. f. 2.

Littus, littōris. n. 3.

Mare, mārīs. n. 3.

Moses, Mosīs. m. 3.

Pertendo, pertendi, pertendēre. v. a. 3.

Dextra, æ. f. 1.

Divīdo, divīsi, divīdēre, divīsum. v. a. 3.

Jussērat, *pluperfect of* jubeo,
 jussi, jubēre, jussum.
 v. a. 2.

Dum. *adv.*

Teneo, tenui, tenēre, tentum.
 v. a. 2.

Manus, ūs. f. 4.

Super. *prep.*

Divīsæ sunt, *perfect of* divīdor, divīdi, divīsus.
 v. *pass.* 3.

Ingressi sunt, *perfect of* ingredior, ingrēdi, ingressus.
 v. dep. 3.

Tanquā. *adv.*

Murus, i. m. 2.

Quoque. *adv.*

Insēcutus-a-um, *part. like* bonus, *from* insequor.

Progredērentur, *preterimperfect subjunctive of* progredior, progrēdi, progressus.
 v. dep. 3.

Subverto, vertēre, verti,
 versum. v. a. 3.

Currus, ūs. m. 4.

Dejicio, jēci, jicēre, jectum.
 v. a. 3.

Eques, equītis. m, 3.

XXVII.

Ægyptiī, perculsi metu, cæperunt fugēre,
 The-Egyptians, struck with-fear, began to-flee,
 at Deus dixit Mosi: "Extende rursus
 but God said to-Moses: "Stretch-out again

dextram in-mare, ut aquæ
 (thy)-right-hand over-the-sea, that the-waters
 revertantur in suum locum." Moses paruit,
 may-return into their place." Moses obeyed,
 et statim aquæ refluxes obruerunt
 and immediately the-waters flowing-back overwhelmed
 Ægyptios. Universus exercitus Pharaonis
 the-Egyptians. The-whole army of-Pharaoh
 deletus-est in mediis fluctibus:
 was-destroyed in the-middle-of the-waves;
 nec-quidem unus nuncius tantæ cladis
 not-even one messenger of-so-great a-destruction
 superfuit. Sic Deus liberavit Hebræos ab
 remained. Thus God freed the-Hebrews from
 injustâ servitute Ægyptiorum; et, rubro
 the-unjust slavery of-the-Ægyptians; and, the-red
 mari trajecto, peragrârunt vastam
 sea being-crossed, they-wandered-over the-vast
 solitudinem. Tertio mense, pervenērunt
 wilderness. In-the-third month, they-came
 ad montem Sinæ, ubi Deus dedit eis
 to the-mount of-Sinai, where God gave to-them
 legem cum terrifico apparatu.
 the-law with terrible pomp.

Ægyptius, i, m. 2.

Percussus-a-um, *partic. from*
 percellor, *declined like* bonus.

Metus, ūs. m. 4.

Cœpērunt, *perfect of* cœpi,
 which is a verb defective,
 having only the perfect and
 pluperfect in general use.

Fugio, fugi, fugere, fugitum.

v. n. 3.

Revertor, reverti, reversus.

v. pass. 3.

Pareo, parui, parere, paritum, v. n. 3.

Refluens, entis, *pres. part. of*
 refluo, *and declined like* felix.

Obruo, obrui, obruere, obrütum. v. a. 3.

Deletus est, *perfect of* deleor, delëri, delëtus. v. *pass.* 2.

Fluctus, ùs. m. 4.

Nuncius, i. m. 2.

Clades, is. f. 3.

Superfuit *perfect of* supersum, being a compound of *super* and *sum*.

Libero, ävi, äre, ätum. v. a. 1.

Injustus-a-um. adj.

Servitus, ütis. f. 3.

Trajectus-a-um, *part. from* trajicio *and declined like* bonus.

Peragrärunt, *for* peragrävērunt, *perfect of* peragro, ävi, äre, ätum. v. a. 1.

Solitudo, dñis. f. 3.

Tertius-a-um : adj.

Mensis, is. m. 3.

Mons, montis. m. 3.

Sina, æ, f. 1.

Lex, lëgis. f. 3.

Apparatus, ùs. m. 4.

XXVIII.

Hæc sunt verba quæ Deus protulit :

These are the-words which God uttered :

“ Ego sum Dominus, qui eduxi vos

“ I am the-Lord, who have-brought-out you

è servitute Ægyptiorum : ego unus Deus, from the-slavery of the-Egyptians : I-(am) one God,

et non-est alius præter me. Non- and there-is-not another besides me. You

usurpabitis nomen vestri Dei temèrè, et shall-not-use the-name of-your God rashly, and

sine causâ. Faciētis nullum opus without a-cause. You-shall-do no work

Sabbâto. Colite vestrum patrem et vestram on-the-Sabbath. Honour your father and your

matrem : non-occidētis : non-adul-

mother : you-shall-not-kill : ye-shall-not-

terabitis : non-faciētis furtum :

commit-adultery : you-shall-not-commit theft :

non-dicētis falsum testimonium adversùs

you-shall-not-speak false testimony against

vestrum proximum : non-concupiscētis
 your neighbour : you-shall-not-covet
 alienam-rem." Moses, monitus à Deo,
 another's-property." Moses, warned by God,
 jussit tabernaculum confici, in quo reposuit
 ordered a-tabernacle to-be-made, in which he-placed
 tabulas divinæ legis, et mortuus-est.
 the-tables of-the-divine law, and he-died.
 Josue successit in ejus locum.
 Joshua succeeded to his place.

Verbum *is*, 2.

Protulit *perfect of* proféro,
 profers, protuli, proferre,
 prolatum. *v*, *irr*.

Educo, eduxi, educere, educ-
 tum, *v*, *a*, 3.

Præter *prep*, governing an
accus.

Nomen, *inis*. *n*. 3.

Sine, *prep*. governing an *abl*.

Faciētis *future of* facio, feci,
 facere, factum. *v*. *a*. 3.

Sabbatum, *ti*. *n*. 2.

Colite, *imperitive mood of*
 colo, colui, colere, cultum.
v. *a*. 3.

Occido, occidi, occidere, occi-
 sum. *v*. *a*. 3.

Furtum, *ti*. *n*. 2.

Dicētis *future of* dico, dixi,
 dicere, dictum. *v*. *a*. 3.

Testimonium. *ii*. *n*. 2.

Adversus, *prep*. governing an
accus.

Concupisco, concupivi, con-
 cupiscere, concupitum.
v. *a*. 3.

Alienus, *a*, *um*, *adj*.

Res, *rei*. *f*. 5.

Monitus, *a*, *um* *partic. of*
 moneor *like* bonus.

Jubeo, jussi, jubere, jussum.
v. *a*. 2.

Tabula. *æ*. *f*. 1.

Lex, *legis*. *f*. 3.

Mortuus est, *perfect of* morior,
 mori, mortuus, *v*. *dep*. 4.

XXIX.

Reges Chanaānis, conjunctis viribus,
 The-kings of-Canaan, with-united strength,
 progressi-sunt adversus Hebræos. At Deus
 went against the-Hebrews. But God

dixit Josue, "Ne-timeas eos: victoria
 said to-Joshua, "Fear-not them: the-victory
erit tua." Josue igitur adortus-est eos
 shall-be thine." Joshua therefore attacked them
magno impĕtu, et illi fugērunt. Tunc lapidea
 with-great force, and they fled. Then a-stony
grando cecīdit in eos, et interfēcit multos.
 hail fell upon them, and killed many.
Autem quum dies inclināret in-vespĕrum,
 But when the-day was-declining towards-evening,
re nondum confectâ, Josue jussit
 the-thing not-yet being-finished, Joshua commanded
solem consistĕre; et verò sol stetit,
 the-sun to-stand-still; and indeed the-sun stood-still,
et produxit diem donec exercĭtus hostium
 and protracted the-day until the-army of-the-enemy
deletus-fuisset. Omnĭbus popŭlis Palæstinæ
 was-destroyed. All the-people of-Palestine
devictis, Hebræi collocati-sunt in
 being-conquered, the-Hebrews were-placed in
destinātâ sede.
 (their)-destined abode.

Chanaan, aānis. f. 3.

Conjunctus, a, um, *partic*
from conjungor and declined
like bonus.

Virĭbus, *abl. case plural.* In
 the *singular*, it has only
 three cases; thus, *nom. vis.*
accus. vim: abl. vi. Plural,
nom. vires: gen. virium:
dat. virĭbus, &c. f. 3.

Adversus, *prep. gov. an accus.*

Timeo, timui, timĕre,

(*no supine*) a. & n. 2.

Victoria, æ. f. 1.

Adorior, adoriri, adortus.

v. dep. 4.

Impĕtus, ūs. m. 4.

Fugio, fugi, fugĕre, fugĭtum.

v. n. 3.

Grando, grandĭnis. f. 3.

Cado, cecĭdi, cadĕre, cāsum.

n. 3.

Autem. conj.—Quum. adv.

Dies, ēi. f. 5.

Inclino, āvi, āre, ātum. a. 1.

Vesp̄rus, i. m. 2.

Res, rei. f. 5.

Confectus, a, um, *partic. from*
conficior *and declined like*
bonus.

Sol, solis. m. 3.

Consisto, constīti, consistēre,
constitum. n. 3.

Produco, produxi, producēre,
productum. v. a. 3.

Devictis, *partic. from* devin-
cor, *and declined like* bonus.

Sedes, dis. f. 3.

XXX.

Samson erat fortissimus vir. Affecit

Samson was a-very-strong man. He-affected

Philistæos multis cladibus, sed tandem
the-Philistines with-many injuries, but at-length
traditus-est illis, et conjectus in catēnas.
he-was-delivered to-them, and cast into chains.

Tamen rupit vincula quibus constrictus-
However he-broke the-bonds, with-which he-had-been-
fuērat, et maxillā asīni arreptā,
bound, and the-jaw-bone of-an-ass being-seized

prostravit eā mille hostium.
he-prostrated with-it a-thousand of-(his)-enemies.

Quādam die postea, ingressus-est urbem
On-a-certain day afterwards, he-entered the-city

Philistæorum, et Philistæi captantes,
of-the-Philistines and the-Philistines seizing
occasionem, jussērunt portas obserari.
the-opportunity, commanded the-gates to-be-bolted.

Per totam noctem expectabant silentes,
Through the-whole night they-waited silent,
ut interficerent eum exeutem manē.
that they-might-kill him going-out in-the-morning.

At Samson, surgens mediā nocte,
But Samson, rising in-the-middle-(of) the-night,

venit ad portam, quam sustulit cum postibus
 came to the-gate, which he-took-up with the-posts
 et serris, atque supportavit in-verticem
 and bolts, and carried to-the-top
 vicini montis.
 of-a-neighbouring mountain.

Samson, sōnis, m. 3.

Fortissimus, a, um, *adj. superl.*
 of fortis.

Afficio, affēci, afficere, affec-
 tum. v. a. 3.

Clades, dis. f. 3.

Trador, tradi, traditus. pass. 3.

Catēna, æ. f. 1.

Rumpo, rupi, rumpere, rup-
 tum. v. a. 3.

Vinculum, li. n. 2.

Constringor, constringi, con-
 strictus. *pass.* 3.

Maxilla, æ, f. 1.

Asinus, i. m. 2.

Arreptus, a, um. *partic.*

Prostro, āvi, āre, ātum.
 v. a. 1.

Mille. *adj. undeclined in the*
singular. Plural: *nom.*

millia. *gen.* millium. *dat.*
 millibus, &c.

Hostis, is. *com.* g. 3.

Ingredior, ingressus, ingrēdi.
 v. *dep.* 3.

Urbs, urbis. f. 3.

Captans, tantis, *pres. partic.*
 of capto; and of one termi-
 nation.

Occasio, ōnis. f. 3.

Jubeo, jussi, jubere, jussum.
 v. a. 2.

Porta, æ. f. 1.

Nox, noctis. f. 3.

Postis, tis. m. 3.

Vertex, verticis. m. 3.

XXXI.

Tandem Philistæi qui nequiverant
 At-length the-Philistines, who had-been-unable
 apprehendere Samsonem, corrupērunt ejus
 to-seize Samson, corrupted his
 uxorem pecuniā, ut prodēret
 wife with-money, that she-might-betray
 virum. Mulier persuasit viro,
 her-husband. The-woman persuaded her-husband,

ut indicaret sibi causam tantæ
 that he-would-declare to-her the-cause of-such-great
 virtutis; et ubi comperit ejus vires
 virtue; and when she-found-out-(that) his strength
 esse sitas in capillis, totondit caput
 was placed in (his)-hair, she-shaved the-head
 dormientis, atque ita tradidit eum
 of-him-sleeping, and so she-delivered him

Philistæis. Illi, ejus oculis effossis,
 to-the-Philistines. They, his eyes being-put-out,
 conjecerunt vinctum in carcērem. Sed
 cast-(him) bound into prison. But

brevi tempore, ejus capilli cæperunt
 in-a-short time his hair began

crescere, et recēpit vires. Quādam
 to-grow, and he-recovered strength. On-a-certain

die, quum Philistæi celebrarent
 day, when the-Philistines were-celebrating

convivium, jubent Samsonem addūci.
 a-feast, they-order Samson to-be-brought-in.

Domus in quā epulabantur subnixa-est
 The-house in which they-were-feasting was-supported

duabus columnis, et Samson adductus,
 by-two pillars, and Samson being-brought-in,

adeò concussit columnas ut omnis turba
 so shook the-pillars that all the-multitude

obrūta-est ruīnâ domûs, que ipse
 was-buried in-the-ruin of-the-house, and himself

simul.

at-the-same-time.

Nequeo, nequivi, nequēre,
 (no supine) v. n. 4.

Apprehendo, hendi, hendere,
 hensum. v. a. 3.

Tandem. *adv.*

Corrumpto, rūpi, rumpĕre,
ruptum. v. a. 3.

Pecunia, æ. f. 1.

Prodo, prodīdi, prodĕre, pro-
dītum. v. a. 3.

Persuadeo, suāsi, suadĕre,
suasum. v. a. 2.

Indico, cāvi, cāre, cātum.
v. a. 1.

Tantus, a, um, *adj. like* bonus.

Virtus, tūtis. f. 3.

Comperio, pĕri, perĭre, per-
tum. v. a. 4.

Capillus, i. m. 2.

Tondo, totondi, tondĕre, ton-
sum. v. a. 3.

Caput, capītis. n. 3.

Trado, tradīdi, tradĕre, tra-
dītum. v. a. 3.

Conjicio, conjĕci, conjicĕre,
conjectum. v. a. 3.

Carcer, carcĕris. m. 3.

Brevis, ve, *gen. brevis: adj.*
like tristis.

Tempus, tempōris. n. 3.

Cresco, crĕvi, crescĕre, crĕ-
tum. v. n. 3.

Convivium, i. n. 2.

Adducor, adduci, adductus.
v. pass. 3.

Columna, æ. f. 1.

Concutio, concussi, concutĕre,
concussum. v. a. 3.

Turba, æ. f. 1.

XXXII.

Troja fuit celebris urbs. Cū Priāmus

Troy was a-famous city. When Priam

esset rex, Græci venērunt ad urbem.
was king, the-Greeks came to the-city.

Obsedērunt eam decem annos sine successu.
They-besieged it (for)-ten years without success.

Non-potĕrant capĕre eam vi, quòd
They-were-not-able to-take it by-force, because
ejus muri essent alti et lati. Sed tandem
its walls were high and broad. But at-length

capta-est dolo lignei equi. Hic
it-was-taken by-the-stratagem of-a-wooden horse. This

equus, complētus armātis homīnibus,
horse, being-filled with-armed men,

admissus-est in urbem ut donum Minervæ.
was-admitted into the-city, as the-gift of-Minerva.

Sed mediâ nocte, cùm omnes
 But in-the-middle-of the-night, when all
 dormirent, armâti homines exiērent
 were-asleep, the-armed men went-out
 utēro equi, incendērunt urbem,
 from-the-belly of-the-horse, burnt the-city,
 et interfecērunt incōlas.
 and slew the-inhabitants.

Troja, æ. f. 1.

Urbs, urbis. f. 3.

Celēbris, e, *adj. like tristis.*

Obsideo, obsēdi, obsidēre,
 obsessum. v. a. 2.

Decem, *numeral adjective*
undeclined.

Capio, cēpi, capēre, captum.
 v. a. 3.

Vis, vim, vi. Plural: vires. f. 3
See former Lesson.

Murus, i. m. 2.

Capior, capi, captus.
 v. pass. 3.

Dolus, i. m. 2.

Ligneus, a, um. *adj.*

Armatus, a, um, *part. like*
bonus.

Homo, hominis. c. g. 3.

Admittor, admitti, admissus.
 v. pass. 3.

Donum, i. n. 2.

Minerva, æ. f. 1.  *Minerva*
was the goddess of wisdom
and the arts.

Nox, noctis. f. 3.

Dormio, dormivi, dormire,
 dormitum. v. n. 4.

Exeo, exivi, exire, exitum.
 v. n. 4.

Utērus, i. m. 2.

Incōla, æ. f. 1.

XXXIII.

Romūlus condidit urbem Romam.
 Romulus built the-city Rome.
 Incolæ nominabantur Romāni, et
 The-inhabitants were-named Romans, and
 habēbantur fortissīmi viri. Amavērunt
 were-accounted very-brave men. They-loved
 patriam, et pugnavērunt ad defendendam
 (their)-country, and fought to defend

eam. Maluērunt mori quàm amittĕre
 it. They-had-rather die than lose
 libertātem. Mors fuit carior iis
 (their)-liberty. Death was more-dear to-them
 quàm vita. Gessērunt multa bella
 than life. They-carried-on many wars

Carthaginiensibus vario successu.
 with-the-Carthaginians with-various success.

Tandem Carthaginienses victi-sunt, et
 At-length the-Carthaginians were-conquered and
 Carthago deleta-est.
 Carthage was-destroyed.

Condo, condīdi, condĕre, con-
 dītum. v. a. 3.

Nominabantur *from* nominor.
 v. pass. 1.

Habeor, habĕri, habītus.
 v. pass. 2.

Fortissīmus, a, um, *adj. super-*
lative degree of fortis.

Pugno, nāvi, nāre, nātum.
 v. a. 1.

Defendendus, a, um, *gerun-*
dive adj.

Morior, mōri, mortuus.
 v. dep. 4.

Quàm. *conj.*

Amitto, amīsi, amittĕre,
 amissum. v. a. 3.

Libertas, ātis. f. 3.

Carior, ōris, *adj. like* melior :
comparative degree of carus.

Gero, gessi, gerĕre, gestum.
 v. a. 3.

Carthageniensis, is. m. 3.

Successus, ūs. m. 4.

Deleor, delĕri, delētus.
 v. pass. 2.

XXXIV.

Julius Cæsar ortus-est antiquâ familiâ.
 Julius Cæsar was-born-of an-ancient family.

Fuit non solūm magnus imperātor, sed
 He-was not only a-great commander, but
 etiam doctus vir. Scripsit Latinam
 also a-learned man. He-wrote the-Latin

linguam maximā elegantīā et puritatē.
language with-very-great elegance and purity.

Fuit liberālis militibus, et sic conciliavit
He-was liberal to-his-soldiers, and thus procured
sibi eorum anīmos. Postquā civilia
to-himself their affections. After the-civil
bella finīta-essent, cæpit agere insolenter.
wars were-ended, he-began to-act insolently.

Detulit honores ex suā voluntate,
He-conferred honours according-to his-own pleasure,
qui antea deferebantur à populo.
which before were-conferred by the-people.

Noluit assurgere senatui, cum venirent
He-would-not rise to-the-senate, when they-came
ad se. Itaque sexaginta vel amplius è
to him. Therefore sixty or more of

senatoribus que Romanis equitibus
the-senators and Roman knights

conjuraverunt in eum, et confoderunt
conspired against him, and stabbed-(him)

in curiā tribus et viginti vulneribus.
in the-court with-three and twenty wounds.

Præcipui inter conjuratōres erant Brutus
The-chief among the-conspirators were Brutus
et Cassius.
and Cassius.

Cæsar, Cæsāris. m. 3.

Orior, oriri, ortus. v. dep. 4.

Antiquus, a, um, *adj.*

Imperātor, tōris. m. 3.

Scribo, scripsi, scribere, scrip-
tum. v. a. 3.

Puritas, tātis. f. 3.

Liberālis, le *adj.* like tristis.

Miles, milītis. m. 2.

Concilio, āvi, āre, ātum.
v. a. 1.

Postquā. *adv.*

Civilis, le, *adj.* like tristis.

Finior, finiri, finitus. v. pass. 4.

Cœpit, verb defective : has only
the *perfect* and *pluperfect*
tenses, and *present infinitive*.

Ago, ēgi, agēre, actum.

v. a. 3.

Honor, ōris. m. 3.

Voluntas, ātis. f. 3.

Defēror, ferri, lātus. v. pass. 3.

Assurgo, assurrexi, assurgēre,
assurrectum. v. n. 3.

Senātus, tūs. m. 4.

Senātor, tōris. m. 3.

Eques, equītis. m. 3.

Curia, æ. f. 1.

XXXV.

Brutus et Cassius, interfectōres Cæsāris,
Brutus and Cassius the-murderers of-Cæsar,

movērunt ingens bellum : enim erant multi
stirred-up a-great war : for there-were many

exercitus per Macedoniam et Orientem,
armies throughout Macedonia and the-East,

quos occupavērunt. Igitur Cæsar
which they-had-seized. Therefore Cæsar

Octaviānus Augustus, et Marcus Antonius,
Octavianus Augustus, and Marcus Antonius,

profecti contra eos, pugnavērunt cum iis
having-gone against them, fought with them

apud Philippos, urbem Macedoniæ. Primo
near Phillippi, a-city of-Macedonia. In-the-first

prælio, Antonius et Cæsar victi-sunt :
battle, Antonius and Cæsar were-conquered :

tamen Cassius dux nobilitatis periit.
however Cassius, the-leader of-the-nobility perished.

Secundo prælio, Brutus et
In-the-second battle, Brutus and

infinita nobilitas, quæ gesserat
an-infinite (number-of) the-nobility, who had-carried-on

bellum cum illis periērunt. Respublica
war with them perished. The-state

divīsa-est inter eos, sic ut Augustus tenēret
 was-divided among them, so that Augustus held
 Hispanias, Gallias et Italiam: Antonius
 Spain, Gaul and Italy: Antony
 Asiam, Pontum et Orientem.
 Asia, Pontus and the-East.

Interfector, tōris. m. 3.

Moveo, mōvi, movēre, mōtum.

v. a. 2.

Ingens, ingentis, *adj. like felix.*

Enim. *conj.*

Oriens, entis. m. 3.

Occūpo, pāvi, pāre, pātum.

v. a. 1.

Profectus, a, um, *perf. part.*

from proficiscor.

Philippī, pōrum. m. 2. *Has*
no singular.

Prælium, i. n. 2.

Victi sunt, *perfect tense of*

vincor, vinci, victus.

v. pass. 3.

Dux, dūcis. m. 3.

Nobilitas. tātis. f. 3.

Pereo, perii, perire. v. n. 4.

Gero, gessi, gerere, gestum.

v. a. 3.

Respublica, reipublicæ. f. 1.

and 5.—*res* declined like

facies, and *publica* like
musa.

Teneo, tenui, tenere. v. a. 2.

XXXVI.

Sed Lucius Antonius consul commōvit
 But Lucius Antonius the-consul raised
 civīle bellum intra Italiam. Ejus frater
 a-civil war in Italy. His brother
 qui demicavērat cum Cæsāre, contra Brutum
 who had-fought with Cæsar, against Brutus
 et Cassium, victus-est et captus apud
 and Cassius, was-conquered and taken near
 Perusiam civitātem Tusciæ. Intērim
 Perugia a-city of-Tuscany. In-the-mean-time
 ingens bellum commotum-est in Siciliā, à
 a-great war was-stirred-up in Sicily, by
 Sexto Pompeio, filio Cnœi Pompeii
 Sextus Pompeius, the-son of-Cnæus Pompeius

Magni, his confluentibus ad eum, qui
Magnus, those flocking to him, who
superfuërant ex partibus Bruti et Cassii.
had-remained from the-parties of-Brutus and Cassius.

Bellum gestum-est per Cæsarem Augustum,
The-war was-carried-on by Cæsar Augustus,
et Marcum Antonium, adversus Sextum
and Marcus Antonius, against Sextus

Pompeium. Postrēmò pax facta-est.
Pompeius. At-last peace was-made.

Commoveo, mōvi, movēre,
mōtum, v. a. 2.

Civilis, le; *adj.* like tristis.

Intra; *prep.* governs an accus.

Dimīco, cāvi, cāre, cātum;
v. n. 1.

Vincor, vinci, victus :
v. pass. 3.

Confluens, entis; *pres. part.*

of confluo, and declined
like felix.

Superfuërat; *pluperfect*
from supersum-fui-esse,

v. n.

Pars. partis; f. 3.

Gestum est; *perfect of geror*,
geri, gestus; v. pass. 3.

Pax, pacis, f. 3.

XXXVII.

Virgilius fuit unus ex optimis poëtis inter

Virgil was one of the best poets among

Latīnos. Natns-est Mantuæ, urbis Italiæ.
the-Latins. He-was-born at-Mantua, a-city of-Italy.

Studuit omne genus doctrinæ magnâ
He-studied every kind of-learning with-great

diligentiâ. Ejus Æneis est excellentissimum
diligence. His Æneid is a-most-excellent

poema, et reddit ejus auctorem immortalē.
poem, and renders its author immortal.

Fuit vir summâ humanitâte et
He-was a-man of-the-greatest humanity and

benevolentîâ. Fuit amīcus omnibus qui
benevolence. He-was a-friend to-all who

indigēbant ejus amicitîâ. Habitus-est tanto
 needed his friendship He-was-held in-such
 honōre à senātu et Romano popūlo, ut,
 honour by the-senate and the-Roman people, that,
 cūm ejus versus legerentur in theatro,
 when his verses were-read in the-theatre,
 omnes stārent: tanta fuit opinio
 all stood-up: so-great was the-opinion
 pulchritudinis et elegantîæ versuum.
 of-the-beauty and elegance of-(his)-verses
 Mortuus-est Brundusii, quinquagesimo-quarto
 He-died at-Brundisium, in-the-fifty-fourth
 anno ætātis.
 year of-(his)-age.

Virgilius, i ; m. 2.

Optimus, a, um, *adj. like*
 bonus.

Poeta, æ. m. 1.

Nascor, nasci, natus.
 v. pass. 3.

Studeo, studui, studēre. v.n.2.

Genus, genēris. n. 3. *like*
 opus.

Doctrīna, æ. f. 1.

Diligentia, æ. f. 1.

Poēma, poēmātis. n. 3.

Reddo, reddīdi, reddēre,
 reddītum. v. a. 3.

Auctor, auctōris. m. 3.

Immortālis, le. *adj. like* tristis.

Vir, viri. m. 2.

Humanitas, tatis. f. 3.

Omnis, ne. *adj. like* tristis.

Indigeo, indigeui, indigēre
 (no supine) v. n. 2.

Habeor, habēri, habitus.

v. pass. 2.

Honor, houōris. m. 3.

Senātus, tūs. m. 4.

Popūlus, li. m. 2.

Versus, sūs. m. 4.

Theātrum, i. n. 2.

Starent, *imperfect potential of*
 sto, stare, steti, statum.
 v. n. 1.

Opinio, ōnis. f. 3.

Pulchritudo, tudīnis. f. 3.

Brundusium, i.n. 2.  The
 word signifying *at a place*,
 is put in the *genitive case*,
 if of the *first or second de-*
clension, and *singular num-*
ber, or if of the *plural num-*
ber, it is put in the *ablative*.

XXXVIII.

Titus Livius, qui scripsit Romanam
 Titus Livius, who wrote the-Roman
 historiam, natus-est Paduæ in Italiâ Augusto
 history, was-born at-Padua in Italy. Augustus
 regnante, venit Romam, et jussu
 reigning, he-came to-Rome, and by-the-command
 illius imperatōris, cœpit scribere Romanam
 of-that emperor, he-began to-write the-Roman
 historiam. Post mortem Augusti, rediit
 history. After the-death of-Augustus, he-returned
 Paduam, et acceptus-est magnis honoribus.
 to-Padua, and he-was-received with-great honours.
 Appellatur princeps historīcōrum. Dicitur
 He-is-called the-prince of-historians. It-is-said
 illum fuisse tam magnum ingenio quàm
 (that)-he was as great in-ability as
 Romani fuērunt imperio. Mortuus-est
 the-Romans were in-power. He-died
 quarto anno regni Tiberii, et
 in-the-fourth year of-the-reign of-Tiberius. and
 decimo-quinto nostri Domini Jesu Christi.
 in-the-fifteenth of-our Lord Jesus Christ.

Titus, i. m. 2.

Livius, i. m. 2.

Scribo, scripsi, scribere, scrip-
 tum. v. a. 3.

Historia, æ. f. 1.

Nascor, nasci, natus. v. dep. 3.

Padua, æ. f. 1.

Regnans, antis. *pres. part of*
 regno, *like* felix.

Venio, veni, venire, ventum.
 v. n. 4.

Roma, æ. f. 1.  When
 the noun signifies *to a*
place, it is put in the *ac-*
cusative case.

Imperātor, tōris. m. 3.

Mors, mortis. f. 3.

Redeo, redii, *and* redivi, re-
 dire, reditum. v. n. 4.

Accipior, accipi, acceptus.
 v. pass. 3.

Honor, ōris. m. 3.

Magnus, a, um; *adj. like*
 bonus.
 Princeps, princĭpis. m. 3.
 Historicus, ci. m. 2.
 Ingenium, i. n. 2.

Imperium, i. n. 2.
 Quartus, a. um. *adj. like*
 bonus.
 Christus, ti. m.

XXXIX.

Socrātes fuit celeberrĭmus philosophus
 Socrates was a-most-famous philosopher
 inter Græcos. Adhibuit se præcipuè
 among the-Greeks. He-applied himself chiefly
 studio philosophiæ. Ejus eloquentia et
 to-the-study of-philosophy. His eloquence and
 virtus fuērunt maxĭma. Fēcit multas
 virtue were very-great. He-made many
 orationēs contra triginta tyrannos. Existimāvit
 orations against the-thirty tyrants. He-thought
 scientiam fuisse summum bonum, et
 (that)-knowledge was the-greatest good, and
 ignorantiam maxĭmum malum. Credĭdit
 ignorance the-greatest evil. He-believed
 fuisse tantum unum Deum, et irrīsit
 (that)-there-was only one God, and he-derided
 stultitiæ suōrum civium, quod colērent
 the-folly of-his-own citizens, because they-worshipped
 multos deos. De hāc causā, accusātus
 many gods. For this cause being-accused
 impietātis, damnatus-est bibēre venēnum.
 of-impiety, he-was-condemned to-drink poison.
 Mortuus-est septuagesimo anno ætātis, et
 He-died in-the-seventieth year of-his-age, and
 laudātus-est ab omnĭbus gentĭbus propter
 he-was-praised by all nations on-account-of
 multas virtūtes.
 many virtues.

Socrātes, tis. m. 3.

Celeberrīmus, a, um. *adj.*

superl. of celēbris.

Adhibeo, adhibui, adhibēre,

adhibītum. v. a. 2.

Studium, i. n. 2.

Oratio, ōnis. f. 3.

Triginta, *numeral adj. undecl.*

Scientia, æ. f. 1.

Malum, i. n. 2.

Virtis, virtūtis. f. 3.

Irrideo, irrisi, irridēre, irri-
sum. v. a. 2.

Stultitia, æ. f. 1.

Civis, civis. c. g. 3.

Colo, colui, colēre, cultum.
v. a. 3.

Impiētas, tātis. f. 3.

Damnōr, damnāri, damnātus.
v. pass. 1.

Bibo, bībi, bibēre, bibītum.

Venēnum, i. n. 2.

Ætas, ætātis. f. 3.

Gens, gentis, f. 3.

XL.

Babylon, urbs celebris in historiâ,
Babylon, a-city famous in history,
condita-est à Belo, Nimrodo Hebræorum.
was-built by Belus, the-Ninrod of-the-Hebrews.

Ornata-est et amplificata à succedentibus
It-was-adorned and enlarged by the-succeeding
principibus, et præsertim à Semiramīde,
princes, and especially by Semiramis,
uxōre Nini, millessimo-nongentesimo
the-wife of-Ninus, in-the-one-thousand-nine-hundred
et sexagesimo anno mundi. Ejus muri
and sixtieth year of-the-world. Its walls
erant septuaginta quinque pedes lati, et
were seventy five feet broad, and
trecentos alti. Flumen Euphrates fluxit
three-hundred high. The-river Euphrates flowed

per mediam urbem. Cùm
through the-middle-of the-city. When
Nebuchadnezzar regnāret Babylōne,
Nebuchadnezzar reigned in-Babylon,

factus-est adeò superbus, ut Deus privāret
 he-became so proud, that God deprived
 eum mente, mittēret eum inter
 him of-his-understanding, sent him among
 pecōra, facēret edēre gramen sicut boves ;
 the-cattle, made-(him) eat grass like oxen ;
 donec scīret summum Deum
 until he-might-know, (that)-the-most-high God
 regēre in regnis homīnum, et dare
 rules in the-kingdoms of-men, and gives-(them)
 quibuscunque velit.
 to-whomsoever he-wishes.

Babylon, lōnis, f. 3.

Urbs, urbis. f. 3.

Historia, æ. f. 1.

Condor, condi, condītus,
 v. pass. 3.

Succēdens, dentis. *pres. part*
of succedo.

Princeps, princīpis. m. 3.

Præsertim. *adv.*

Semīrāmis, Semiramīdis. f. 3.

Uxor, uxōris. f. 3.

Pes, pedis. m. 3.

Altus, a, um, *adj. like bonus.*

Latus, a, um, *adj. like bonus.*

Flumen, flumīnis. n. 4.

Fluo, fluxi, fluēre, fluctum.
 v. n. 3.

Adeo ; *adv.*

Superbus, a, um ; *adj.*

Privo, āvi, āre, ātum. v. a. 1.

Mens, mentis. f. 3.

Mitto, mīsi, mittēre, missum.
 v. a. 3.

Inter ; *prep. gov. an accus.*

Pecus, pecōris ; n. 3. *like opus.*

Edo. edīdi, edēre, ēsum.
 v. irr. 3.

Gramen, gramīnis, n. 3.

Scio, scīvi, scīre, scitum.
 v. a. 4.

XLI.

Antīqui	Ægyptii	fuērunt	clari
The-ancient	Ægyptians	were	famous
inventiōne	artium et scientiārum.		Multi
in-the-invention	of-arts and of-sciences.		Many
docti viri	Græciæ	profecti-sunt	eò
learned men	of-Greece	went	thither

causâ scientiæ. Quàm dives Ægyptus
 for-the-sake of-knowledge. How rich Ægypt
 esset, ingentes pyramides, et alia insignia
 was, the-huge pyramids, and other remarkable
 monumenta ostendunt. Incölæ coluērunt
 monuments shew. The-inhabitants worshipped
 non tantùm solem, lunam et sidëra, sed
 not only the-sun, moon and stars, but
 etiàm bestias et aves. Regio est calida,
 also beasts and birds. The-country is hot,
 et rarò recreata imbribus; sed fluvius Nilus
 and seldom refreshed by-showers; but the-river Nile
 exundat eam quotannis, et reddit solum fertile.
 waters it yearly, and makes the-soil fertile.
 Poetæ dixērunt limum hujus fluvii
 The-Poets have-said (that)-the-mud of-this river
 produxisse animalia.
 has-produced animals.

Antiquus, qua, quum. *adj.*

Clarus, a, um. *adj.*

Inventio, ōnis. *f. 3.*

Ars, artis. *f. 3.*

Scientia, æ. *f. 1.*

Græcia, æ. *f. 1.*

Profecti sunt, *perfect of pro-*
ficiscor.

Quàm. *adv.*

Dives, divītis. *adj.*

Ingens, ingentis. *adj.*

Pyramis, pyramīdis. *f. 3.*

Insignis, ne. *adj. like tristis.*

Monumentum, ti. *n. 2.*

Ostendo, ostendi, ostendēre,
 ostensum. *v. a. 3.*

Sol, sōlis. *m. 3.*

Sidus, sidēris. *n. 3.*

Avis, avis. *c. g. 3.*

Regio, ōnis. *f. 3.*

Calīdus, a, um. *adj.*

Rarò. *adv.*

Imber, imbris. *m. 3.*

Fluvius, i. *f. 2.*

Quotannis. *adv.*

Solum, li. *n. 2.*

Fertīlis, le. *adj. like tristis.*

Animal, animālis. *n. 3.*

XLII.

Quingentesimo-decimo-tertio anno ab
 In-the-five-hundred-and-thirteenth year from
 urbe Româ conditâ, bellum renovatum-est
 the-city Rome being-built, the-war was-renewed
 inter duas respublicas, Romam et
 between the-two republics, Rome and
 Carthaginem, et gestum vario successu
 Carthage, and carried-on with-various success,
 et mari et terrâ. Tandem pax facta-est.
 both by-sea and by-land. At-length peace was-made.
 Carthaginienses polliciti-sunt tradere
 The-Carthaginians promised to-deliver
 Romanis omnes eorum captivos sine
 to-the-Romans all their captives without
 pretio. Sic primum Punicum bellum
 ransom. Thus the-first Punic war
 finitum-est, quod duraverat viginti-quatuor
 was-ended, which had-endured twenty-four
 annos. Romani paulò post potiti-sunt
 years. The-Romans a-little after gained
 Sardiniâ. Nunc habuerunt pacem cum
 Sardinia. Now they-had peace with
 toto mundo, et templum Jani
 the-whole world, and the-temple of-Janus
 clausum-est. Sed, post quinque annos
 was-closed. But, after five years,
 recens bellum exarsit cum Illyriis, qui
 a-fresh war broke-out with the-Illyrians, who
 incoluerunt Dalmatiam.
 inhabited Dalmatia.

Urbs, urbis. f. 3.

Condītus, a, um, *partic. like*
bonus.

Renöver, vari, vātus. v. pass. 1.

Respublica, reipublicæ. f. 1
and 4; the former part
(*res*) like *facies*, and the
other (*publica*) like *musa*.

Carthago, Carthagĭnis. f. 3.

Varius, a. um. *adj.*

Successus, ūs. m. 4.

Mare, maris. n. 3. *Plural maria*

Tandem. *adv.*

Pax, pacis. f. 3.

Polliceor, pollicĕri, pollicĭtus.
v. dep. 2.

Trado, tradĭdi, tradĕre, tra-
dĭtum. v. a. 3.

Pretium, pretii n. 2.

Finior, finĭri, finĭtus.
v. pass. 4.

Duro, ā vi, āre, ātum. v. n. 1.

Viginti. *numeral. adj. undecl.*

Potior, potĭri, potĭtus. v. dep. 4.

 This verb always takes
a *genitive* or an *accusative*
case after it.

Templum, pli. n. 2.

Claudor, claudi, clausus.

v. pass. 3.

Exardeo, exarsi, exardĕre,
exarsum. v. n. 2.

XLIII.

Ferè eodem tempöre, Romani

Almost at-the-same time, the-Romans

gessĕrunt bellum contra Gallos. Galli

carried-on war against the-Gauls. The-Gauls

transiĕrant Alpes cum magno exercĭtu, et

had-crossed the-Alps with a-great army, and

ingressi-erant in Italiam. Vastavĕrunt

had-entered into Italy. They-laid-waste

agros longè latèque, donec venĭrent intra

the-lands far and-wide, until they-came within

iter tridui urbis Romæ. Dein

a-journey of-threc-days of-the-city Rome. Then

Romani progressi-sunt obviām iis, et

the-Romans proceeded to-meet them, and

primo impĕtu, vertĕrunt in fugam.

on-the-first attack, turned-(them) to flight.

Postĕro die, prĕlio redintegrato, Galli

The-next day the-battle being-renewed, the-Gauls

fuērunt victōres, et concidērunt magnum
 were victorious, and slew a-great
 numerum hostium. Bellum gestum-est
 number of-the-enemy. The-war was-carried-on
 sex annos. Autem tandem Galli
 six years. But at-length the-Gauls
 victi-sunt penītūs à Marco Marcello,
 were-conquered entirely by Marcus Marcellus,
 Romano dictatore.
 the-Roman dictator.

Tempus, tempōris, n. 3.
 Gero, gessi, gerere, gestum.
 v. a. 3.

Alpes, Alpium. f. 3.  *Has*
no singular.

Exercitus, tūs. m. 4.

Ingredior, ingrēdi, ingressus.
 v. dep. 3.

Ager, agri. m. 2.

Latè, *adv.*—Longè. *adv.*

Triduum, i. n. 2.

Obviàm. *adv.*  *Takes a*
Dat. after it.

Impētus, tūs. m. 4.

Primus, a, am. *adj.*

Verto, verti, vertēre, versum.
 v. a. 3.

Fuga, gæ. f. 1.

Dies, diēi. m. & f.  *In*
plural, it is masc.

Prælium, prælii. n.  *This*
sentence is called the ablative absolute.

Victor, tōris. m. 3.

Hostis, hostis. c. g. 3.

Bellum, i. n. 2.

Penītūs. *adv.*

Dictātor, tōris. m.

XLIV.

Romani iniērunt bellum cum Philippo
 The-Romans began a-war with Philip
 rege Macedoniae, ut defendērent
 the-king of-Macedonia, that they-might-defend
 Athenienses socios. Flaminius consul,
 the-Athenians (their)-allies. Flaminius the-consul
 cum magno exercitu missus-est in Græciam.
 with a-great army was-sent into Greece.

Philippus victus-est in Thessaliâ, et amisit
 Philip was-conquered in Thessaly, and lost
 ferè dimidium exercitûs. Flaminius restituit
 almost the-half of-his-army. Flaminius restored
 in pristinam libertatem omnes urbes
 to (their)-former liberty all the-cities
 Græcōrum. Ob hoc factum, meretur
 of-the-Greeks. On-account-of this deed, he-deserves
 laudem. Est dignum forti viro et Romano
 praise. It-is worthy of-a-brave man and a-Roman
 animo. Omnes boni laudabunt eum, et
 mind. All good-men will-praise him, and
 amici libertatis habebunt maximo
 the-friends of-liberty will-hold-(him) in-the-greatest
 honore.
 honour.

Ineo, inīvi or inii, inīre,
 inītum; *v. a. 4.*

Rex, rēgis; *m. 3.*

Macedonia, æ; *f. 3.*

Defendo, defendi, defendere,
 defensum; *v. a. 3.*

Socius, socii; *m. 2.*

Consul, consulis, *m. 3.*

Thessalia, æ. *f. 1.*

Amitto, amisi, amittere, amis-
 sum. *v. a. 3.*

Dimidium, dimidii. *n. 2.*

Libertas, tātis. *f. 3.*

Restituo, restitui, restituere,
 restitutum. *v. a. 3.*

Mereor, mereri, meritus.
v. dep. 2.

Laus, laudis. *f. 3.*

Factum, ti. *n. 2.*

Dignus, a, um. *adj.* Ad-
 jectives signifying *worthi-*
ness or the *contrary*, require
 a *genitive* case after them.

Fortis, te. *adj. like* tristis

Honor, honoris. *m. 3.*

XLV.

Solon fuit clarus legislator Athenarum.

Solon was a-famous lawgiver of-Athens.

Coercuit luxuriam suorum civium æquis

He-restrained the-luxury of-his citizens with-just

legibus, et abolēvit multas stultas
 laws, and abolished many foolish
 superstitionēs. Profectus-est in Ægyptum
 superstitions. He-went into Ægypt
 et Lydiam, ubi vidit Cræsum, qui non
 and Lydia, where he-saw Cræsus, who not
 solum fuit ditissimus princeps, sed etiam
 only was a-very-rich prince, but also
 amavit doctrinam et scientiam. Cū
 loved learning and knowledge. When
 Cræsus audiret Solōnem fuisse in Lydiā,
 Cræsus heard (that)-Solon was in Lydia,
 arcessivit eum, ostendit ei pulchrum
 he-sent-for him, he-shewed to-him (his)-beautiful
 palatium, que omnes ejus thesauros et
 palace, and all his treasures and
 divitias. Interrogātus à Cræso,
 riches. Being-asked by Cræsus,
 “annon-existimaret se fuisse felicissimum
 “if-he-did-not-think him to-be a-very-happy
 homīnem?” Solon respondit, “Nemīnem
 man?” Solon answered, “(That)-no-one
 posse dici beātum ante suum obitum.”
 can be-called happy before his death.”

Solon, Solōnis. *m. 3.*

Clarus, a, um. *adj.*

Legislātor, tōris. *m. 3.*

Athenæ, Athenārum. *f. 1.*

 *Has no singular.*

Coerceo, coercui, coercēre,
 coercitum. *v. a. 2.*

Luxuria, æ. *f. 1.*

Civis, civis. *c. g. 3.*

Lex, lēgis. *f. 3.*

Aboleo, abolēvi, abolēre, abo-
 litum. *v. a. 2.*

Superstitio, ōnis, *f. 3.*

Proficiscor, proficisci, profec-
 tus. *v. dep. 3.*

Ditissimus, a, um, *adj. superl.*
 of *Dives*, comparative, *Di-*
vitior.

Lydia æ. f. 1.

Princeps, princĭpis. m. 3.

Doctrĭna, æ. f. 1.

Arcesso, arcessĭvi, arcessĭre,
arcessĭtum, v. a. 4.

Ostendo, ostendi, ostendĕre,
ostensum, v. a. 3.

Palatium, palatii, n. 2.

Thesaurus, i, m. 2.

Divitiæ, divitiarum. f. 1.

 Has no singular.

Respondeo, respondi, respon-
dĕre, responsum. v. a. 2.

Nemo, nemĭnis. m. 3.

Obĭtus, ūs, m. 4.

XLVI.

Antisthĕnes hortabatur discipŭlos ut
Antisthenes exhorted (his)-disciples that
darent sedŭlam opĕram sapientiæ; at
they-should-give diligent application to-wisdom; but
pauci obtemperabant. Itaque tandem
few obeyed. Therefore at-length
indignatus, dimisit omnes à se, inter quos
being-angry, he-dismissed all from him, among whom
erat etiàm Diogĕnes. Verò cùm hic, incensus
was also Diogenes. But when he, incited
magno studio audiendi philosŏphum, semper
by-a-great desire of-hearing the-philosopher, always
venĭret ad eum. Antisthĕnes percussit ejus
came to him. Antisthenes struck his
caput bacŭlo. Diogĕnes non-recessit
head with-a-stick. Diogenes did-not-retire
propterea, sed dixit suo præceptorĭ,
on-that-account, but said to-his master,
“Percŭte, si placet ità. Ego
“Strike, if it-pleases-(thee) so-(to-do). I
præbebo meum caput tibi. Neque verò
will-offer my head to-thee. Nor indeed
invenies fustem tam duram, ut
wilt-thou-find the-club so hard, that

abīgas me à tuâ scholâ. Tandem
 thou-mayst-drive me from thy school." At-length
 Antisthēnes admīsīt discipŭlum tam cupīdum
 Antisthenes admitted a-scholar so desirous
 doctrīnæ, et amavit eum maxīmè.
 of-learning, and loved him very-much.

Antisthēnes, is. *m.* 3.

Hortor, hortāri, hortātus.

v. dep. 1.

Discipŭlus, li. *m.* 2.

Opĕra, æ. *f.* 1.

Paucus, a, um. adj.

Obtempĕro, āvi, āre, ātum.

v. a. 1.

Tandem. *adv.*

Dimitto, dimīsi, dimittĕre, di-

missum. *v. a.* 3.

Diogĕnes, nis. *m.* 3.

Studium, i. *n.* 2.

Caput, capītis. *n.* 3.

Percutio, percussi, percutĕre,
 percussum. *v. a.* 3.

Bacŭlus, li. *m.* 2.

Recedo, recessi, recedĕre, re-
 cessum. *v. n.* 3.

Dico, dixi, dicĕre, dictum.
v. a. 3.

Preceptor, tōris. *m.* 3.

Præbeo, præbui, præbĕre,
 præbitum. *v. a.* 2.

Fustis, fustis. *m.* 3.

Abigo, abĕgi, abigĕre, abac-
 tum. *v. a.* 3.

XLVII.

Nihil est excellentius sapientiâ et
 Nothing is more-excellent than-wisdom and
 doctrīnâ. Doctus homo est multò superior
 learning. A-learned man is much superior
 indocto homīni. Quidam homo accessit ad
 to-an-unlearned man. A-certain man went to
 Aristippum philosophum, et rogāvit eum ut
 Aristippus the-philosopher, and asked him that
 erudiret suum filium. Verò cùm ille pro
 he-would-teach his son. But when he for
 mercēde petivisset quingentas drachmas ;
 a-reward asked five-hundred drachmæ ;

pater deterritus pretio, quod
the-father deterred by-the-expense, which
videbātur nimium ignāro quo avaro
appeared too-much to-an-ignorant and a-covetous
homīni, dixit se posse emēre servum
man, said (that)-he could buy a-slave
minōris. Tum philosophus inquit; " Eme,
for-less. Then the-philosopher said; " Buy,
et habēbis duos."
and thou-wilt-have two."

Nihil. *subst. undecl.*

Excellentius. *neuter of Excel-*
lentior, comparative of ex-
cellens, and declined like
melior.

Sapientia, æ. f. 1.

Superior, superius, *Gen. supe-*
rioris, adj. comparative of
superus, and declined like
melior.

Accēdo, accessi, accedēre, ac-
cessum. v. a. 3.

Mimor. *adj. like melior.*

Erudio, erudīvi, erudire,
eruditum. v. a. 4.

Mercēs, mercēdis, f. 3.

Peto, petīvi, petēre, petītum,
v. a. 3.

Drachma, æ. f. 1.

Pretium, i. n. 2.

Nimium. *adv.*

Emo, ēmi, emēre, emptum.
v. n. 3.

XLVIII.

Tiberius gessit imperium ingenti socordiâ,

Tiberius governed the-empire with-great sloth,
gravi crudelitātē, scelestâ avaritiâ, et turpi
great cruelty, abominable avarice, and shameful
lubidine: nam ipse nusquam pugnavit
lust: for he-himself never fought,

sed gessit bellum per suos legatos.
but carried-on war through his lieutenants.

Numquam-remisit quosdam reges evocatos ad
He-never-set-free certain kings allured to

se per blanditias. Archelaus rex Cappadociæ
 him by fair-words. Archelaus king of Cappadocia
 fuit unus ex his regibus, cujus regnum etiam
 was one of these kings, whose kingdom also
 redēgit in formam provinciæ, et jussit
 he-reduced into the-form of-a-province, and ordered
 maximam civitatem appellari suo
 the-greatest city to-be-called by-his-own
 nomine. Mortuus est in Campaniâ,
 name. He-died in Campania,
 igessimio-et-tertio anno imperii, et
 twenty-third year of-his-reign, and
 octogessimio-tertio ætatis, ingenti gaudio
 in-the-eighty-third of-his-age, to-the-great joy
 omnium.
 of-all.

Gero, gessi, gerere, gestum.
 v. a. 3.

Tiberius, i. m. 2.

Imperium, i. n. 2.

Ingens, ingentis. *adj. like*
 felix.

Socordia, æ. f. 1.

Crudelitas, tâtis. f. 3.

Gravis, ve. *adj. like* tristis.

Lubido, lubidinis. f. 3.

Turpis, e. *adj. like* tristis.

Pugno, âvi, âre, âtum.
 v. a. 1.

Legatus, i. m. 2.

Nunquam. adv.

Remitto, remisi, remittere,
 remissum. v. a. 3.

Quidam, quædam, quoddam,
Gen. Cujusdam, &c. like
 Qui.

Blanditiæ, blanditiarum. f. 1.
Has no singular.

Redigo, redégi, redigere, re-
 dactum. v. a. 3.

Forma. æ. f. 1.

Provincia, æ. f. 1.

Civitas, civitatis. f. 3.

Nomen, nominis. n. 3.

Gaudium, i. n. 2.

XLIX.

Demosthēnes, qui natus est Athēnis, fuit
 Demosthenes, who was-born at-Athens, was

clarissimus orator. Acquisivit artem
 a-very-famous orator. He-acquired the-art
 loquendi magno labore et studio. Naturâ
 of-speaking with-great labour and study. By-nature
 non-habuit bonam vocem, et non-potērat
 he-had-not a-good voice, . and he-was-not-able
 pronunciāre quædam verba rectè. Ut
 to-pronounce some words properly. That
 disceret loqui accuratè, posuit parvos
 he-might-learn to-speak accurately, he-put little
 circulares lapides in os.
 circular stones in (his)-mouth.
 Solēbat claudere se in cubiculo,
 He-was-accustomed to-shut himself in (his)-chamber
 et studere totum mensem simul. Sæpè
 and to-study a-whole month together. Oftentimes
 ivit ad littus, et pronunciavit suas
 he-went to the-shore, and pronounced his
 orationes ad fluctus, ut posset meliùs
 orations to the-waves, that he-might the-better
 tolerare clamorem populi. Habuit multas
 bear the-clamour of-the-people. He-had many
 orationes et privatis et publicis
 orations, both on-private and public
 occasionibus. Sed usus-est eloquentiâ
 occasions. But he-used (his)-eloquence
 præsertim contra Philippum regem
 chiefly against Philip king
 Macedoniæ, et in compluribus orationibus
 of-Macedonia, and in many orations
 excitavit Athenienses, ut inferrent
 he-excited the-Athenians, that they-might-bring
 bellum huic.
 war against-him.

Demosthēnes, nis. m. 3.

Nascor, nasci, nātus. v. dep. 3.

Orātor, oratōris. m. 3.

Acquiro, acquisivī, acquirēre,
acquisitum. v. a. 3.

Ars, artis. f. 3.

Loquendi, *gerund from*
loquor.

Labor, labōris. m. 3.

Occasio, ōnis. f. 3.

Clamor, clamōris. m. 3.

Vox, vocis. f. 3.

Rectè. *adv.*

Disco, didici, discere, dis-
cītum. v, n. 3.

Pono, posui, ponere, positum.
v. a. 3.

Parvus, a, um. *adj. like* bonus.

Circulāris, e. *adj. like* tristis.

Claudo, claudi, claudere,
clausum. v. a. 3.

Cubiculum, i. n. 2.

Mensis, is. m. 3.

Littus, littōris. n. 3.

L.

Cicero natus-est Arpīni, oppīdi in Italiā.

Cicero was-born at-Arpinum a-town in Italy.

Fuit ferè æqualis Demosthēni eloquentiā.

He-was almost equal to-Demosthenes in-eloquence.

Cū natus-esset viginti septem annos,*

When he-had-been-born twenty seven years,

profectus-est in Græciam, ubi didicit
he-went into Greece, where he-learnt

eloquentiam et scientiam à celeberrimis
eloquence and science from the-most-celebrated

oratoribus et philosophis Atheniensium.
orators and philosophers of-the-Athenians.

Fuit consul Romæ cū Catalīna
He-was consul of-Rome when Cataline

conjurāret contra civitatem. Patefecit et
conspired against the-state. He-discovered and

frustravit hanc conjurationem; itaque
frustrated this conspiracy; therefore

* That is: *when he was twenty-seven years of age.*

appellatus-est pater patriæ. Scripsit
 he-was-called the-father of-(his)-country. He-wrote
quasdam orationes contra Marcum Antonium,
 some orations against Marc Antony,
qui curavit ejus caput abscindendum, et
 who caused his head to-be-cut-off, and
figendum in Foro, ubi tam sæpè locutus-
 to-be-fixed in the-Forum, where so often he-had-
erat, et defendērat libertātem patriæ.
 spoken, and had-defended the-liberty of-(his)-country.

Cicero, ōnis. *m.* 3.

Arpinum, *i.* *n.* 2.

Oppidum, *i.* *n.* 2.

Æqualis, *e.* *adj.* *like* tristis.

Eloquentia, *æ.* *f.* 1.

Proficiscor. proficisci, pro-
 fectus. *v.* *dep.* 3.

Philosōphus, *i.* *m.* 2.

Atheniensis, *is.* *m.* 3.

Consul, consulis. *m.* 3.

Conjuro, āvi. āre, ātum.

v. *a.* 1.

Patefacio, patefeci, patefacere.
 patefactum. *v.* *a.* 3.

Conjuratio, ōnis. *f.* 3.

Patria, *æ.* *f.* 1.

Caput, capitis. *n.* 3.

Figo, fixi, figere, fixum. *v.* *a.* 3.

Forum, *i.* *n.* 2.

Libertas, tātis. *f.* 3.

LI.

Seneca natus-est Cordubæ in Hispaniâ,
 Seneca was-born at-Corduba in Spain,

initio Christianæ æræ. Cùm esset
 in-the-beginning of the-Christian era. When he-was
puer, ejus pater migravit Romam cum totâ
 a-boy, his father removed to-Rome with (his) whole
familiâ. Seneca fuit maximus philosōphus.
 family. Seneca was a-very-great philosopher.

Ejus liber morum est dignus auctōre.
 His book of-morals is worthy (of-its)-author.

Continet multa utilia et bona præcepta, et
 It-contains many useful and good precepts, and

debet legi ab omnibus. Fuit praeceptor
 ought to-be-read by all. He-was the-teacher
 Norōnis; et ille imperātor, dum sequeretur
 of Nero; and that emperor, whilst he-followed
 ejus consilium, gessit se benè. Sed post
 his advice, conducted himself well. But after
 paucos annos, dedidit se omni genēri
 a-few years, he-addicted himself to-every sort
 nequitiae. Damnavit Senecam capitis,*
 of-wickedness. He-condemned Seneca to-death.
 quia existimavit conjuravisse cum
 because he-thought-(that) he-had-conspired with
 Pisōne privāre eum imperio. Senēca,
 Piso to-deprive him of-the-empire. Seneca,
 venis apertis, voluit mori calido balneo.
 his-veins being-opened, chose to-die in-a-warm bath.

* Literally: *he condemned Seneca of the head : that is to lose his head.*

Corduba, æ. f. 1.

Initium, i. n. 2.

Æra, æ. f. 1.

Puer, pueri. m. 2.

Mos, mōris. m. 2.

Auctor, tōris. m. 3.

Contineo, continui, continēre,
 contentum. v. a. 2.

Utilis, e. *adj. like* tristis.

Præceptum, ti. n. 2.

Debeo, debui, debēre, debi-
 tum. v. a. & n. 2.

Legor, lêgi, lectus. v. pass 3.

Præceptor, tōris. m. 3.

Nero, ōnis. m. 3.

Imperātor, tōris. m. 3.

Sequor, sequi, secutus.
v. dep. 3.

Genus, genēris. n. 3.

Nequitia, æ. f. 1.

Caput, capitis. n. 3.

Vena, æ. f. 1.

Apertus, a, um. *pref. partic.*
of aperior, and declined
like bonus.

Balneum, i. n. 2.

LII.

Plato fuit discipulus Socrātis. Cùm esset
 Plato was the-disciple of-Socrates. When he-was

adolescens, adhibuit se studio pingendi.

a-youth, he-applied himself to-the-study of painting.

Sed antequàm natus-esset triginta annos,

But before he-had-been-born thirty years,

cœpit studēre philosophiam sub Socrāte.

he-began tostudy philosophy under Socrates.

Ivit in Ægyptum, ubi existimātur acqui-

He-went into Egypt, where he-is-thought to-have-

sivisse scientiam religiōnis Judæorum. Ex

acquired a-knowledge of-the-religion of-the-Jews. From

Ægypto transiit in Italiam, ut colloquēretur

Egypt he-passed into Italy, that he-might-converse

cum discipulis Pythagoræ; et indè

with the-disciples of-Pythagoras; and thence

profectus-esset in Indiam, nisi bella in

he-would-have-gone into India, unless the-wars in

Asiâ impeditissent eum. Ejus opiniones

Asia had-hindered him. His opinions

de multis rebus sunt consentaneæ

concerning many things are agreeable

doctrinæ Vetēris Testamenti. Dogmata

to-the-doctrine of-the-Old Testament. (His)-Doctrines

sunt adeò pura, ut appellatus-esset Divinus

are so pure, that he-was-called the-Divine

Plato. Mortuus-est octogessimo-primo anno

Plato. He-died in-the-eighty-first year

ætatis.

of-his-age.

Plato, tōnis. m. 3.

Adolescens, centis. c. g. 3.

Adhibeo adhibui, adhibēre,

adhibītum. v. a. 2.

Pingendi, *gerund* of pingo,

pinxi, pingēre, pictum.

v. a. 3.

Religio, ōnis. f. 3.

Judæus, i. m. 2.

Transeō, transīvi, transire,
transitum. v. n. 4.

Colloquor, collōqui, collo-
cutus. v. dep. 3.

Impedio, impedīvi, impedire,
impeditum. v. a. 4.

Opinio, ōnis. f. 3.

Res, rei. f. 5.

Vetus, vetēris, *adj. like felix.*

Testamentum, ti. n. 2.

Dogma, dogmātis. n. 3.

Purus, a, um. *adj.*

Ætas, ætātis. f. 3.

LIII.

Claudius intūlit bellum Britanniæ, quam
Claudius brought war to-Britain, which
nullus Romanorum attigērat post Julium
none of-the-Romans had-touched-at after Julius
Cæsārem, que eā devictā per Cnæum
Cæsar, and it being-conquered by Cnæus
Sentium et Aulum Plautium, illustres et
Sentius and Aulus Plautius, illustrious and
nobiles viros, egit celebrem triumphum.
noble men, he-made a-famous triumph.
Addidit etiā quasdam insūlas, positas ultra
He-added also some islands situated beyond
Britanniam in oceāno, Romano imperio.
Britain in the-ocean to-the-Roman empire.
Hæ insulæ appellantur Orcādes. Dēdit
These islands are-called the-Orkney. He-gave
præmia et honōres iis fortibus viris, qui
rewards and honours to-these brave men, who
fecerant multa et egregia facinōra in
had-done many and illustrious actions in
Britannica expeditione. Is vixit sexaginta-
the-British expedition. He lived sixty-
quatuor annos, et imperavit quatuordēcim.
four years, and reigned fourteen.

Post mortem consecratus-est, et appellatus
 After (his)-death he-was-canonized, and called
Dīvus.
 a-God.

Claudius, i. m. 2.

Infēro, intūli, inferre, illa-
 tum. v. irr. 3.

Britannia, æ. f. 1.

Attingo. attīgi, attingēre,
 attactum, v. a. 3.

Cæsar, Cæsāris. m. 3.

Devictus, a, um. *partic. from*
 devincor, *like* bonus.

Illustris, e. *adj. like* tristis.

Nobilis, e. *adj. like* tristis.

Triumphus, i. m. 2.

Addo, addīdi, addēre, addī-
 tum. v. a. 3.

Oceānus. i. m. 2.

Imperium, i. n. 2.

Insula, æ. f. 1.

Orcādes, orcadum, orcadībus,
 orcades, orcades, orcadībus,
 f. 3.  *Has no singular.*

Præmium, i. n. 2.

Honor, honōris. m. 3.

Fortis, e. *adj. like* tristis.

Facīnus, facinōris. n. 3.

Expeditio, ōnis. f. 3.

Vivo, vixi, vivēre, victum.
 v. n. 3.

Mors, mortis. f. 3.

LIV.

Leges naturæ non-possunt mutāri. Leges
 The-laws of-nature cannot be-changed. The-laws
Dei sunt bonæ et justæ, et omnes qui
 of-God are good and just, and all who
obediunt iis, erunt felīces. Omnes qui
 obey them, will-be happy. All who
cupiunt se esse beatos, timēbunt
 desire (that)-they should-be happy, will-fear
Deum, honorābunt parentes, et vivent
 God, will-honour (their)-parents, and will-live
secundum naturam. Deus qui gubernat
 according-to nature. God who governs
mundum, et à quo omnia creata-sunt, est
 the-world, and by whom all-things were-created, is

spiritus, quem nemo vidit, aut potest vidēre.
a-spirit, whom no-one has-seen, or can see.

Anīmi homīnum sunt immortales, sed eorum
The-souls of-men are immortal, but their
corpōra redeunt in pulvĕrem. Nos omnes
bodies return to dust. We all
moriēmur, et apparebīmus coram Deo, qui
shall-die, and we-shall-appear before God, who
accipiet bonos in cœlum, et dimittet malos
will-receive the-good into heaven, and will-send the-bad
in gehennam.
into hell.

Lex, legis. f. 3.

Cupio, cupīvi, cupĕre. v. a. 3.

Timeo, timui, timĕre. v. a. 3.

Secundū. *prep: gov. an accus.*

Spirītus, tūs. m. 4.

Nemo, nemīnis. c. g. 3.

Immortalis, le. *adj. like*
tristis.

Corpus, corpōris. n. 3.

Redeo, rediī and redīvi, redīre,
redītum. v. n. 4.

Pulvis, pulvĕris. m. 3.

Accipio, accēpi, acceptum.
v. a. 3.

Cœlum, li. n. 2.

Gehenna, æ. f. 1.

LV.

Omnipōtens Deus, Creātor totius orbis,
The-Ālmighty God, the-Creator of-the-whole world,
non solum ornāvit homīnem mente,
not only has-adorned man with-intelligence,
sed etiam dedit ei figūrā aptā
but also has-given to-him a-form adapted
humano ingenio. Nam, cū dedisset
to-the-human mind. For, when he-had-given
cætĕris animalibus caput pronum in
to-other animals a-head bending towards
terram, erexit homīnem solum, et excita-
the-earth, he-erected man alone, and raised

vit ad conspectum cœli, quasi sui cognationis
 (him) to the-sight of-heaven, as-if his-own kindred
 et domicilii. “Cùm cætëra animalia,”
 and abode. “Whilst the-other animals,”
 inquit Ovidius, “spectent terram, dedit
 says Ovid, “look-towards the-earth, he-has-given
 homini sublîme os, et jussit
 to-man a-sublime countenance and has-commanded-him
 tuëri cœlum, et tollëre erectos vultus
 to-behold the-heaven and to-raise erect looks
 ad sidëra.
 to the-stars.

Omnipōtens, omnipotentis,
adj.

Creator, tōris. m. 3.

Orbs, orbis. m. 3.

Mens, mentis. f. 3.

Aptus, a, um. *adj.*

Ingenium, i. n. 2.

Animal, animālis. n. 3.

Sidus, sidëris. n. 3.

Caput, capītis. n. 3.

Pronus, a, um. *adj.*

Terra, æ. f. 1.

Erīgo, erexi, erigëre, erectum.

v. a. 3.

Cognatio, ōnis. f. 1.

Domicilium, i. n. 2.

Ovidius, i. m. 2.

Os, oris. n. 3.

Sublimis, e. *adj. like* tristis.