

Diederich, Paul Bernard, 1906-

The frequency of Latin words and their
endings.



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THE FREQUENCY OF
LATIN WORDS AND
THEIR ENDINGS

Paul Bernard Diederich

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THE FREQUENCY OF LATIN WORDS
AND THEIR ENDINGS

PAUL BERNARD DIEDERICH

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PREFACE

The title of this report is explained by the dual purpose of the study: to discover what words and what inflectional endings occur most frequently in Latin literature.

The Latin vocabulary now taught to beginners is based on a word-count of selections from six Latin authors of the Golden Age. The wider reading now required by the "reading method" is not adequately sampled by this count, and no count of other Latin authors commonly read in college is available, except a few indices verborum of single authors.

This count is based on 202,158 words in selections from over two hundred Latin authors, from Ennius to Erasmus. It yields a "recommended basic vocabulary" of 1,471 words, arranged in groups of related words, which enable one to recognize 83.6 per cent of the words in the literature examined in this study. The Latin Word List now in use has 1,791 words which enable one to recognize only 81.2 per cent of the words in this literature.

The inflectional system now taught to beginners is unnecessarily cumbersome and difficult to apply in reading Latin. The average first-year Latin textbook published since the Classical Investigation requires the memorization of 1,572 inflected forms in paradigms. Learning them in this way may cause the beginner to think through as many as fifty forms in paradigms before he can locate all possible interpretations of a given ending. The traditional interpretations of these endings (such as dative or ablative plural) do not indicate directly the function of the word in a sentence, but leave the beginner to choose among as many as thirty possibilities. Some evidence is presented to indicate that this inflectional system is rarely mastered by beginners in this country, and is poorly organized for reading purposes.

This study indicates that eighteen "common endings" carry about 90 per cent of the burden of Latin grammar. They occur on 66.5 per cent of Latin words; and additional 23.4 per cent have no endings, and 2.6 per cent consist of irregular pronoun forms which must be learned as vocabulary under any system. If the beginner

knows these eighteen "common endings" and learns the pronoun forms as vocabulary, he can already tell the function in a sentence of 92.5 per cent of all the Latin words he will ever read. In addition he may gradually learn twenty-two "rare endings" which occur on 6.8 per cent of Latin words, and fourteen "penultimate signs" (tense and other signs) which occur between stem and ending in 7.1 per cent of Latin words. Thus the task of learning Latin grammar is reduced to learning the significance of forty endings and fourteen penultimate signs. None of the remaining endings, which occur on 0.7 per cent of Latin words, occurs on the average more than once in 5,000 words.

Interpretations of these endings and penultimate signs, which indicate as directly as possible the function of the word in a sentence, were devised and taught over a period of three years. For example, dative and ablative endings alike were called "adverb" (or "adverbs" in the plural), since they usually occur in the equivalent of an adverbial phrase. These "adverb endings" were carefully distinguished from true adverbs. Pupils taught only by this method read on the average about four times the usual amount without any knowledge of conjugations, declensions, cases, genders, quantities, etc. The method of teaching this system is outlined, only to show how the results of this research may be utilized. There has not yet been time for controlled experimentation on a wide enough scale to establish the superiority of this method, but the data on the frequency of Latin words and their endings do not require such confirmation of their validity.

P.B.D.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
PREFACE	111
THE WORD COUNT.	1
THE COUNT OF INFLECTIONAL ENDINGS	21
THE METHOD OF TEACHING.	37
THE VOCABULARY OF LATIN LITERATURE.	44
THE RECOMMENDED BASIC VOCABULARY	
Introduction	81
Classifications Used in the Recommended Basic Vocabulary	86
Nouns and Related Words.	86
Pronouns	94
Verbs and Related Words.	95
Adjectives and Related Words	107
Adverbs.	110
Interjections.	112
Conjunctions	112
Prepositions and Prefixes.	112
APPENDIXES .	
First Three Hundred Latin Words in Order of Frequency.	115
Supplementary List of Words Important Chiefly in Medieval Latin	117
Words in the Present College Entrance Examination Board Latin Word List Which Occurred Less than Five Times in the Literature Examined	117
BIBLIOGRAPHY.	119
VITA.	121

THE WORD COUNT

The first purpose of this study was to discover which words occur most frequently in the whole range of Latin literature from Ennius to Erasmus. Previous studies had sampled only the selections commonly read in secondary schools. The standard Latin word list in use at the present time is that of the College Entrance Examination Board. It is a list of 1,791 words arranged in three groups, as the words are most useful in reading Caesar, Cicero and Vergil respectively. It is based upon the study in 1907 by Gonzalez Lodge of Teachers College, Columbia University, of 77,142 words in the following sources: Caesar's Gallic War, Books I-V; Cicero against Catiline, on Pompey's command, and for the poet Archias; and the first half of Vergil's Aeneid. His list was extended by Stephen A. Hurlbut of St. Albans School, Washington, D.C., to cover Caesar's Gallic and Civil Wars complete, four additional speeches of Cicero, and his De Senectute and De Amicitia, the remainder of Vergil's Aeneid, his Bucolics and Georgics, and three other authors commonly read in secondary schools: Nepos, Sallust's Catiline and Jugurthine War, and six books of the Metamorphoses of Ovid. The Latin word list now in use, therefore, is based upon six Latin authors: Caesar, Cicero, Vergil, Ovid, Sallust, and Nepos.

While this word list admirably covers the selections commonly read in secondary schools, it offers no proof that the words which occur most frequently in these selections will also occur most frequently in the further reading of Latin. Lodge writes in his preface:

Furthermore these words are the essential words in the Latin language; for examination of a relatively equal amount of material selected from Caesar's Civil War, Cicero's Orations, other than those read in schools, and Ovid, showed the occurrence of more than nine-tenths of these words.

No other proof is offered, and this hardly establishes the case, for the Latin language is not sampled adequately by Caesar, Cicero, Vergil and Ovid, nor even by the later addition of Sallust and Nepos. These are all standard "high school authors"; beyond

them lie Plautus, Terence, Catullus, Lucretius, Horace, Propertius, Tibullus, Lucan, Statius, Martial, Livy, Seneca, Quintilian, Tacitus, Pliny, Suctonius, Petronius and Apuleius, to mention only the major classical authors, plus the whole wide domain of medieval Latin. Furthermore no data are offered as to how frequently the words in Lodge's list occurred in the other selections which are mentioned; we are only told that they occurred. Without further validation of Lodge's list, even as extended by Hurlbut, against a wider sampling of Latin literature, we can only say with confidence that we know which words occur most frequently in the practice materials which are now widely used to develop reading skills, but not in the materials to which those skills will ultimately be applied. It is as though we wished to know what elements of mathematics would be most useful, and we had available only a summary of the elements which occurred most frequently in beginning textbooks in mathematics. Our practice materials in Latin should presumably be selected to develop the vocabulary of the widest ultimate usefulness in reading Latin, and it is a precarious assumption that this vocabulary will be identical with that of the practice materials now in use.

These things are not said in disparagement of the contributions of Lodge and Hurlbut, whose careful, exacting labor the present investigator knows too well, having struggled in their footsteps. Their lists exactly met the needs of our secondary schools when the materials to be read in Latin were limited, standardized and universally accepted. The situation has been changed, however, by the introduction of the "reading method" in the teaching of foreign languages, which calls for a much wider selection of practice materials than formerly, and seeks definitely to establish the habit of reading in the foreign language as a leisure time activity. This method calls for the construction of easy reading materials in a "controlled vocabulary," in which new words are introduced very gradually: usually only one new word in every fifty or sixty running words. The labor of writing such materials is so great, to say nothing of the pupils' labor in learning the new words, that we begrudge every word which is not of the widest ultimate usefulness. Hence even in secondary schools the present Latin word lists are no longer completely satisfactory, and no study has previously been made of the vocabulary of the Latin authors read in college. Furthermore, with the steady decline in the proportion of pupils

studying Latin in secondary schools, from 54 per cent in 1910 to 15 per cent in 1936, as attested by the Biennial Reports of the United States Office of Education, and with trends in educational theory pointing toward a still further decline, and perhaps to the virtual elimination of Latin as a subject of study in secondary schools, we must make some provision for the mature reader, either in college or in later life, who may wish to "pick up" a reading knowledge of Latin in the shortest possible time. Such a reader is not likely to confine his reading to the standard "high school authors"; he is more likely to want to read widely in such authors as Catullus, Lucretius, Terence, Vergil, Horace, Ovid, Martial, Cicero's Letters, Livy, Tacitus, Petronius, and Apuleius. Such a reader is likely to turn to the admirable Loeb Classical Library which provides, on alternate pages, an unencumbered text of practically all the extant Latin and Greek authors and a clear, unpretentious, faithful English prose translation. It is frankly the objective closest to the heart of the present investigator to enable such a mature reader within a single year to read a Loeb translation intelligently: i.e., to follow the Latin text with understanding, enjoyment, and speed comparable to the reading of a modern language, referring to the English translation only for the meaning of unusual words, and for the resolution of unusually difficult syntax. The materials to develop such skill in reading Latin are not included in the present study, but the fundamental research necessary for the production of such materials is here reported in what we hope will be the most immediately usable form.

In order to secure a representative sampling of the vocabulary of the whole range of Latin literature, three standard anthologies were chosen: The Oxford Book of Latin Verse, Avery's Latin Prose Literature, and Beeson's Primer of Medieval Latin. These three anthologies contain selections from practically every important author from Ennius to Erasmus, except Plautus and Terence, in about the proportion in which our mature reader would want to read them—that being the function of a successful anthology. Among the poets included in the present word count, to mention only the most important, were Lucretius, Catullus, Vergil, Horace, Tibullus, Propertius, Manilius, Ovid, Seneca, Calpurnius Siculus, Lucan, Statius, Martial, Lactantius, Ausonius, and Claudianus. Some eighty poets were represented, besides twenty-nine anonymous selections, totalling 75,323 words. Eight pages of early Latin verse prior to

Ennius were omitted from this count, as having too special a vocabulary for the purposes of this study. The prose included five to forty pages apiece from each of the following authors: Cato, Varro, Cicero, Caesar, Sallust, Nepos, Livy, the two Senecas, Velleius Paterculus, Quintus Curtius, Petronius, Quintilian, Tacitus, Pliny and Suetonius—a total of 49,363 words. The names represented in Beeson's Primer of Medieval Latin are not so well known, but this anthology is probably the most popular introduction to medieval Latin, and includes a representative collection of prose and verse from the fall of Rome to the Renaissance, totalling 77,472 words. We shall discuss the inclusion of medieval Latin after we have presented data validating the results of this study against classical authors alone. All told, 202,158 words from more than 200 Latin authors were counted. This is probably a more representative sampling of the vocabulary of Latin literature than the 77,142 words from the standard "high school authors" studied by Lodge and more than doubled, but from the same narrow range of authors (six in all) by Hurlbut. The count admittedly and, we believe, justifiably falls far short of the enormous vocabulary sampled in English word counts. Both the vocabulary and the literature to be sampled in Latin are far less extensive than in English, and the technical difficulties involved are much greater, so that the task must be done by scholars rather than by clerks. All the multitudinous forms of Latin words must be sorted unerringly at high speed. Tulerunt must be thrown upon fero; sublata upon tollo, egisti upon ago, and so on. Feriam, strike, must be distinguished from feram, carry, from feram, savage, and from ferias, holidays. Malo may mean "I prefer," or it may be some form of the Latin word for "bad," for "apple," or for "mast." Such difficulties make anything like the wholesale methods of Dr. Thorndike in counting English words impossible to carry through in Latin. However, this relatively small sample enables us to identify practically all of the words which are important enough for the beginner to memorize, as we shall presently demonstrate.

There has been some criticism in recent years of the determination of the vocabulary to be taught to beginners on the basis of frequency of occurrence in literature (see Bibliography). This criticism loses its force when applied to Latin. It is said that frequency of occurrence in literature is not a valid measure of usefulness in conversation. Probably it is not, but our pupils

do not need to speak or understand spoken Latin. Latin exists only as literature, except for specialized uses in medicine and law and Latin phrases used in English, for which special counts already exist. It is also said that in attempting to speak or write a foreign language, the student will not be able to express very many ideas in the vocabulary yielded by a frequency count. Granted, but again our students have no need for this ability. Writers of Latin textbooks may have to use a few words which do not occur frequently in Latin literature, but the words set for mastery can have no other valid basis than their usefulness in reading Latin. A few exceptions may be made for Latin words which have a large number of important English derivatives, but in the main these words also occur frequently in Latin literature. Lindsay's Etymological Study of the Ten Thousand Words in Thorndike's "Teachers Word Book" yielded only eighty-eight Latin words which had ten or more derivatives among the ten thousand most common English words. All but four of them (carrus, for, plico, stringo) are in our Recommended Basic Vocabulary, although ten are not in the form which Lindsay selected as the root, but in closely related forms which equally well explain the meaning of the derivatives: e.g., fides for fido, defendo for fendo, plenus for pleo, probo for probus, and so on. The only other criticism of the usual technique of word counting which applies to Latin is that it does not reveal in what senses each word is used most frequently. This lack will be supplied for Latin when the monumental Thesaurus Linguae Latinae is completed by the collaboration of seven German universities. The present study could not hope to compete with them.

The method of counting the words was as follows: first we secured nine reams of mimeograph paper in three colors: pink for classical prose, yellow for classical poetry, and white for medieval Latin. Next we ran this paper through a mimeograph machine, marking off each page into 44 little squares: four to the line, eleven to the column. Then we copied the entire contents of the three anthologies (except the pre-Ennian poetry) on these pages, one word to a square, in the exact form and order in which the words appeared in the printed text. When a word appeared in other than the common sense, such as mala meaning "apples," we wrote the meaning directly beneath the word in the same square. Occasionally this precaution was overlooked. While reading along in a context in which feram obviously meant "I shall carry," we sometimes forgot

that in another context it might mean "savage." This left us with a relatively small number of words which might be assigned to entirely different roots, depending on the context--and the context was lost, once the sheets were cut up and the words were alphabetized. In all such cases many other forms of these same words occurred which could be distinguished: for example, in the case of fero and ferus there were large numbers of forms such as tuli or ferum which could belong only to one or the other, in the proportion of about three and one-half fero to one ferus. The ambiguous forms were then assigned to one or the other in this same proportion. While this assumption was a bit precarious, it was the only way out of an embarrassing, unforeseen situation. It affected so few words, however, and there were always such clear indications of the probable frequency of these words anyway, that the accuracy of the count was only slightly impaired.

After all the words in the three anthologies were copied in their little squares, a printer cut up the pages, whole reams at a time, into their component squares, and we came home with 202,158 little slips of paper, each containing one Latin word. First these words were alphabetized as to their initial letters. Then all the a's were put together and alphabetized to the second letter, then to the third, then to the fourth if necessary, and finally to the separate words. This process finally assembled all the scattered occurrences of a given word, from Ennius to Erasmus, in one pile of pink, yellow and white slips of paper. When this stage was reached, all the words which occurred five or more times were carefully counted, listed, tabulated as to frequency in each of the three anthologies, and total frequency, checked, and rechecked.

This detailed description of the method of counting is given, first, because the method of an investigation bears upon the accuracy of the result, and second, as a suggested technique for other investigators in this field. On the first point we feel that the method yielded highly accurate results, with the one exception mentioned above, because we had tangible slips of paper to show for every figure printed in our tables, which could be re-examined whenever any question arose about them. Any tally method loses this opportunity for later checking. On the second point, we thought the method would be somewhat faster than the only alternative we could think of: namely, writing out all the words in

the dictionary and putting a tally after each word every time it occurred. We tried the latter method on a small sample, putting tallies in the margin of our dictionary, but too much time was consumed in turning pages to find the words. After trying the method we finally selected, however, we hesitate to recommend it to other investigators, especially in view of our difficulties with ambiguous forms. We should recommend that other investigators assume that the three hundred words of highest frequency in our list will be important in any subsequent vocabulary study, and these be crossed out in the materials to be examined. This can be done very quickly, and will save about 58 per cent of the total number of words to be counted. Then a tally list might be made in alphabetical order of the 2,200 words which are next highest in frequency in the present study; i.e., of the words which occurred from 10 to 99 times. Using a double-column page, single spaced on the typewriter, this should take only 22 pages, and with the aid of index tabs, words should be very easy to locate. This tally list should account for about a third of the words in the literature to be examined. The remaining words, not more than 10 per cent of the total, none of which will occur very often, can either be written out and later alphabetized and counted as in the present study, or tallied in the margin of a dictionary.

In the present study we counted all forms of a word as one word, except the highly irregular forms of the common pronouns and the comparative and superlative of irregular adjectives which are usually taught separately. Ego is listed separately from mihi, bonus from optimus, and so on. But any form of a verb which is regularly formed from any of its principal parts is counted with that verb, since pupils are expected to learn the principal parts in learning the verb. For example, tulisset is counted with fero; posita with pono, and so on. The forms of sum are all counted with sum, even when used as auxiliary verbs, except that some of its irregular forms were first counted separately, to discover which of them it would be necessary to learn. Later, however, they were all combined under sum.

We did not think it necessary to list the number of different authors in whose works each word appeared. This is important only when a small number of sources is used, and there is danger that a word may occur very frequently in one source and so attain a fictitious importance, even though it rarely or never

occurs in other sources. We saw no possible way for this to occur in the brief selections from various works of over two hundred different authors included in the present study. None of these authors could possibly overwork a favorite word to an extent which would falsify the total count, any more than a single individual in a ten-minute conversation could alter the basic vocabulary of his community. We listed separately the number of times each word occurred in each anthology, as well as the total frequency, to give an idea of its relative importance in classical prose, classical poetry, and medieval Latin, but a further analysis of the number of authors in each anthology who used each word would have quadrupled the work and confused the result. When the range (as the number of sources is called) is given, it is a question which figure to use, the range or the frequency. A compromise is usually adopted: an index figure which means nothing in itself, but which is derived from both the range and the frequency in accordance with the investigator's idea of the relative importance of these factors. We prefer a single figure which means what it says, and we avoid the whole difficulty which the range is designed to correct by using anthologies rather than a few extensive sources.

We have not thought it necessary or feasible to follow Lodge in mentioning where each word first occurs. This is important in learning vocabulary in connection with a fixed course in Latin, but no one is likely to read the particular selections we examined in the order in which they occur in the anthologies. There would be no point in knowing that a given word occurred first on page 9 of the Oxford Book of Latin Verse if one never intended to read page 9, but had already encountered the word in a selection which was printed in this anthology on page 441.

These procedures yielded an alphabetical list of 3,800 different words which occurred five times or more in the literature examined, and which accounted for 96.4 per cent of the words in the three anthologies. Each word in the list was followed by four numbers, representing how many times it occurred in the classical prose, the classical poetry, the medieval Latin, and the total of the three respectively. This list will be useful chiefly in writing practice materials in a "controlled vocabulary," for when the writer is in doubt about the importance in further reading of any word he proposes to include, he may look it up in this list and check its frequency of occurrence. If it is not in this list, it is safe to

assume that it occurs very infrequently.

With these data in hand we tried to locate a "point of diminishing returns" for the general reader in acquiring a usable vocabulary. To this end we divided the complete word list into word groups according to frequency of occurrence, and found the number of words in each group, the total number of times the words in each group occurred in the three anthologies combined, and the percentage this represented of the total number of words studied, excluding proper names (194,387 words). In the following table these results are cumulated: i.e., group 2 represents the sum of group 1 plus group 2; group 3 represents the sum of groups 1, 2, and 3, and so on. In this way one can most easily see the net effect of learning the successive groups of words.

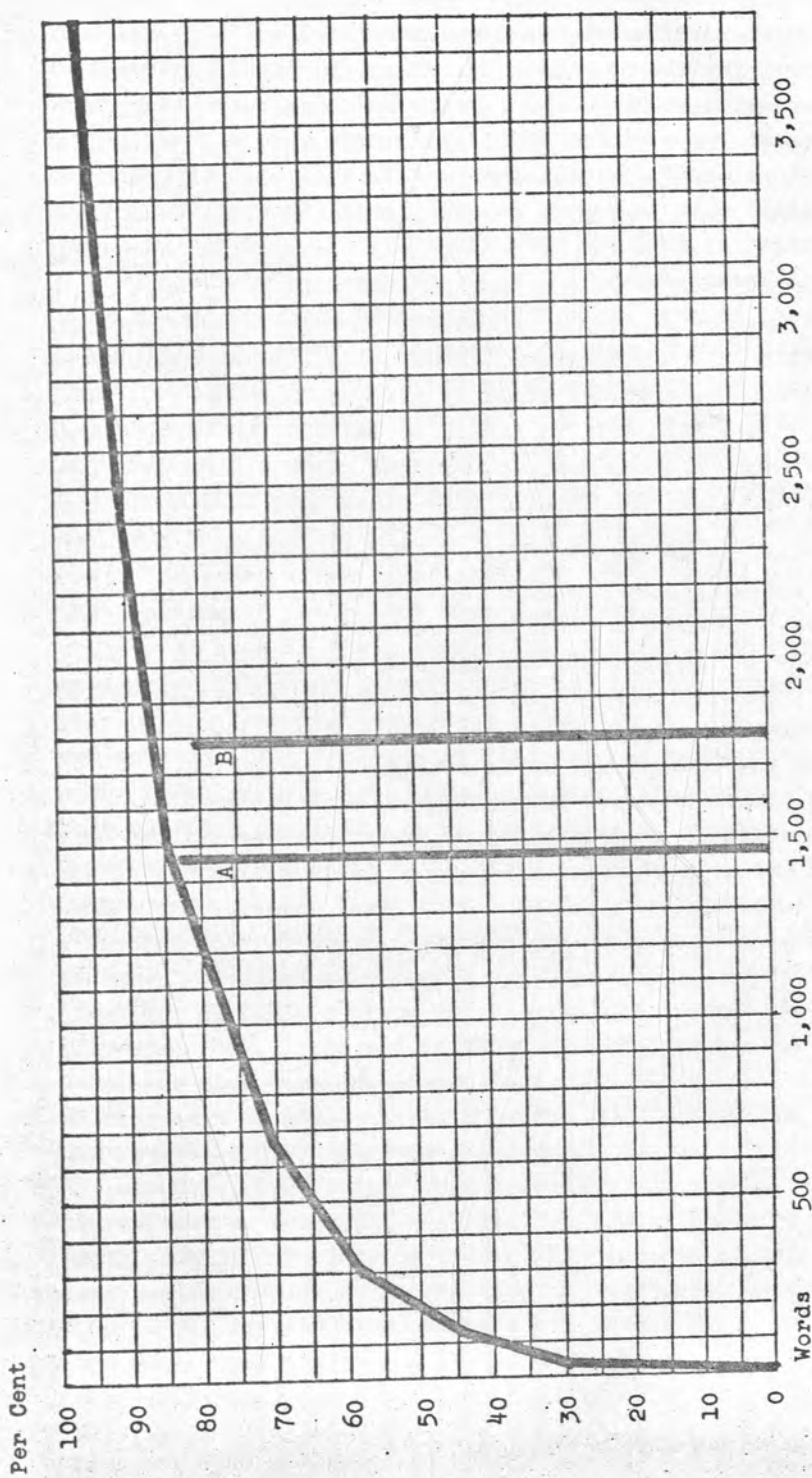
NET EFFECT OF LEARNING SUCCESSIVE GROUPS OF WORDS
IN ORDER OF FREQUENCY

Word Group	Frequency of Occurrence	Number of Words	Number of Occurrences	Per Cent of All Words Studied*
(1)....	Over 1,000 times	17	45,478	23.3
(2)....	Over 500 times	42	62,303	32.0
(3)....	Over 200 times	127	87,476	45.0
(4)....	Over 100 times	307	112,888	58.0
(5)....	Over 50 times	661	137,608	70.7
(6)....	Over 20 times	1,556	165,521	85.1
(7)....	Over 10 times	2,583	179,499	92.3
(8)....	Over 5 times	3,798	187,507	96.4

*Excluding proper names, which occurred 7,771 times, leaving 194,387 words.

This table is presented graphically on the next page, showing the percentage of the vocabulary of Latin literature which can be recognized after learning any given number of Latin words in order of frequency. The results of learning the first few words in order of frequency are astounding. After a pupil has learned the following 21 words, he already knows the meaning of one-fourth of all the words he will ever read in Latin: -que, qui, et, sum, in, is, hic, non, cum, ad, ille, ut, omnis, a or ab, suus, dico, nec, de, sed, ipse, si. The first three of these words alone account for 10 per cent of the Latin language.

There was a strong temptation to locate the "point of



Percentage of the vocabulary of Latin literature which can be recognized after learning any given number of Latin words in order of frequency. A: the basic vocabulary recommended in this study: 1,471 words, 83.6 per cent; B: the College Entrance Examination Board Latin Word List: 1,791 words, 81.2 per cent.

diminishing returns" at the words which occurred fifty times or more. There, for the trouble of learning 661 words, one would be able to recognize 70.7 per cent of the words in Latin literature, while the next group of 895 additional words gave only an additional 14.4 per cent, or 85.1 per cent in all. After trying both of these lists with students, however, over a period of three years, it was decided to draw the line after the latter group of words. The reasons lying behind this decision were as follows. We found that in order to read Latin with sustained interest it was necessary for pupils to be able to recognize or guess the meaning of about 98 per cent of the words in the literature they were reading. This subjective estimate was corroborated by the opinion of Michael West, a pioneer in the "reading method," that not more than one new word should be introduced in every fifty running words. Knowing 85 per cent of the words outright, students were able to guess the meaning of about 10 per cent more as derivatives or compounds of words already known, or as obvious roots of known English derivatives. In addition, they were able to guess up to 3 per cent on the basis of the context, leaving only about 2 per cent to be looked up in a dictionary or on the facing page of a Loeb translation. Nothing like this result was attainable on the basis of knowing only 70 per cent of the words outright.

On the other hand, the next group of words in order of frequency, which occurred from 10 to 19 times, yielded only an additional 7.2 per cent of the vocabulary of Latin literature in return for the trouble of learning 1,026 additional words. This seemed clearly to mark a point of diminishing returns for the general reader in the burden of acquiring a usable vocabulary. Remember that in round numbers the first 1,500 words yielded 85 per cent of the vocabulary of Latin literature; the next 1,000 words only 7 per cent. Add in the fact that pupils who knew only the 1,500 words were already reading extraordinary amounts of classical Latin with apparent relish and without overworking the dictionary. Add in also the experience of Michael West that when he worked up to a vocabulary of 1,500 words, he found no difficulty in writing whatever he wanted to express within that vocabulary. Finally there was the obvious consideration that the words which occurred twenty times or more in the three anthologies would be more likely to be important in other Latin authors than the words which occurred less than twenty times. All these considerations led us to recommend

approximately the first fifteen hundred words in order of frequency as a basic vocabulary for the general reader. Later we deleted 85 words which are important chiefly in medieval Latin, as will presently be explained. This left 1,471 words, accounting for 83.6 per cent of the vocabulary of the three anthologies combined. The Latin specialist will, of course, extend his vocabulary beyond these limits as far as he can.

Our next task was to find some objective method of validating our results: i.e., of proving that the frequency of these words in our three anthologies would correspond closely with their frequency in a random sampling of Latin authors. For example, the first 300 words in order of frequency accounted for 58 per cent of the words in our three anthologies, and we made the assumption or prediction that they would also account for about 58 per cent of the words in Latin literature. This assumption required proof. We already had subjective proof that the lists worked well in the actual teaching of Latin, but this impression might have been due to our natural bias in their favor. We therefore selected ten short passages of 100 words apiece (which had not occurred in our three anthologies) from representative classical authors, and looked up each word in these passages to find out how many times it occurred in our three anthologies. The following percentage of words in these passages occurred in the six indicated ranges of frequency in our anthologies:

PERCENTAGE OF WORDS IN TEN PASSAGES FROM CLASSICAL AUTHORS WHICH OCCURRED IN THE FOLLOWING RANGES OF FREQUENCY IN THE ANTHOLOGIES

	Over 100	50-99	20-49	10-19	5-9	Omitted
	Percentages					
Caesar, Gallic War, II, 1...	60	10	11	8	7	4
Cicero, de Amicitia, I, 1...	65	10	12	6	1	6
Livy, Historia, XXI, 1.....	70	11	10	6	3	0
Pliny, Letters, III, 1.....	54	18	11	10	2	5
Tacitus, Agricola, 1.....	62	12	14	3	3	6
Catullus, XLIV, 1.....	35	11	20	15	8	11
Lucretius, I, 149.....	68	15	9	4	3	1
Vergil, Aeneid, I, 1.....	62	18	16	3	0	1
Horace, Odes, I, 1.....	39	16	16	9	13	7
Ovid, Metamorphoses, I, 1...	61	17	11	4	2	5
Actual per cent of total....	57.6	13.8	13.0	6.8	4.2	4.6
Predicted per cent of total.	58.0	12.7	14.4	7.2	4.1	3.6
Actual per cent in basic vocabulary (1st 3 groups combined)	84.4					
Predicted per cent in basic vocabulary.....	85.1					

This table is read as follows: of the 100 words at the beginning of Caesar's Gallic War, Book II, 60 appeared in the list of words which occurred 100 times or more in the three anthologies, 10 appeared in the list of words which occurred from 50 to 99 times, and so on. For our present purposes the last four lines of the table are most significant. In our study of the three anthologies we found that the words which occurred 100 times or more comprised 58 per cent of the total number of words in these anthologies. On this basis we predicted that 58 per cent of the words in Latin literature might be found in this list. Actually 57.6 per cent of the words in these ten short passages, not included in the anthologies, and selected quite at random, did occur in this list. We predicted that 12.7 per cent would appear in the next list of words which had occurred from 50 to 99 times in the anthologies. Actually 13.8 per cent so appeared, slightly better than prediction. We predicted that 14.4 per cent would appear in the next list, and found 13 per cent. Since these three lists taken together constitute our basic vocabulary, with a predicted coverage of 85.1 per cent of the vocabulary of Latin literature, we are naturally most anxious to find out what per cent of the words in these ten representative passages were so covered; we find it to be 84.4 per cent. Statistical calculations (based on the theory of chi-square and 5 per cent fiducial limits) indicate that in 19 out of 20 similar samples of 1,000 words each, 85.1 ± 2.2 per cent of the words should be found in the basic vocabulary. The obtained figures were as close to prediction as could reasonably be expected in a small sample of this kind. This calculation should not be confused with the more familiar concept of Probable Error, which would mean that in repeated samplings of Latin literature of 202,158 words each, half of the time our present basic vocabulary would include 85.1 ± 0.1 per cent of the words sampled.

These statements are included for the benefit of the statisticians. For Latin teachers the best proof of the validity of our results is, first, the inherent probability that an accurate count of 202,158 words from such a wide range of Latin authors would correspond pretty closely with any further sampling of the vocabulary of Latin literature; second, the fact that our lists were found to include just about the percentage of words we said they would include in ten short passages from classical authors. It is obvious from our citations that we did not search among Latin authors until

we found ten passages which would give this result. These were usually the first hundred words in representative works of these authors unless they happened to have been used in our anthologies. As shown in the above table, the correspondence between our prediction and our findings, even in this small sample, was close enough for any practical purpose.

An incidental result of this validating procedure was a technique for determining very accurately the relative vocabulary difficulty of various Latin authors, on the assumption that the easier authors will use a higher percentage of the more common words. Compare Livy and Lucretius with Catullus and Horace in our table, for example. As a single index figure representing vocabulary difficulty we recommend the percentage of a sample of about 1,000 words from representative passages of the author in question which occur in our Recommended Basic Vocabulary: i.e., words which occurred 20 times or more in the literature examined.

Our next task was to find out what percentage of the words in these three anthologies the Latin Word List of the College Entrance Examination Board would enable one to recognize. For this purpose we starred every word in our list which also occurred in the College Board List, found the total number of times these starred words occurred in each anthology and in the three taken together, and then reduced these figures to percentages. We found that a student who had mastered the 1,791 words in the College Board List would be able to recognize 84.5 per cent of the classical prose, 80.7 per cent of the classical poetry, and 79.6 per cent of the medieval Latin, or 81.2 per cent of the words in the three anthologies taken together, excluding proper names. This last figure is represented by a vertical line in the graph on page 10. While this showing was surprisingly good, in view of the narrow range of authors sampled by the College Board List, it was not quite as efficient a word list as could be compiled if the objective were to acquire a vocabulary of the widest possible usefulness. The basic vocabulary of 1,471 words recommended in this report enables one to recognize 83.6 per cent of the words in the three anthologies. If one were content to be able to recognize 81.2 per cent of the vocabulary of Latin literature (the outcome of the College Board List), one could attain this result by learning approximately 1,200 of the most important words in the present list—600 fewer than are necessary to attain the same result in the College Board List.

This does not mean that the present list is precisely one-third more efficient than the College Board List. It is a question of purpose. If one wishes chiefly to learn the words which appear most frequently in the authors commonly read in secondary schools, the College Board List is preferable. If one wishes to read a wider variety of Latin authors either during the high school course, in college, or in later life, the present list is preferable.

The immediate purpose of these findings is to furnish additional evidence on the question of the extent to which the vocabulary of the Latin authors traditionally read in high school really functions in the later, or wider, reading of Latin. As we indicated in our first few paragraphs, no convincing evidence on this point had previously been offered. Lodge writes in his preface: "A student who has at his command these 2,000 words will have the vocabulary of fully nine-tenths of all the ordinary Latin that he is ever likely to come into contact with." Our findings indicate that Lodge was a bit optimistic, although perfectly honest, since these words did comprise above 90 per cent of the literature he examined. Although about 200 of his words are eliminated in the present College Board List, it is unlikely that his list would give one much more than 81.2 per cent of the vocabulary of the wide range of authors sampled in this study, and this result is attained at the expense of learning far more words than are really necessary to attain it.

This part of our study also yielded a list of 69 words which appear in the College Board List, but which did not appear five times or more in the literature examined in this study, and were therefore omitted. This list may be used either to supplement the present list, since presumably these words are important in certain of the authors read in secondary schools, or to eliminate them from the College Board List, if one wishes to learn only the words in it which are likely to have the widest ultimate usefulness. All such lists appear later in our report, and may be found by consulting the Table of Contents.

We are now in a position to discuss the inclusion of medieval Latin in the present study, as was promised earlier. This was included because of the growing recognition of its worth and charm as easy and interesting reading for beginners. The writer used it extensively in his classes, especially during the second year, and could not fail to be impressed by its popularity with students.

This impression was confirmed by the writer's contact, in the course of an experimental study, with Latin teachers in all parts of the country who had used medieval Latin with great success, and wanted more of it. Such authentic, interesting reading materials for beginners are desperately needed for the "reading method," since we have in Latin almost no other source of easy reading that is worth reading at all. Caesar, the first classical author commonly read, is so difficult in vocabulary, syntax, and maturity of content that fewer pupils than Helvetians survive. On the other hand, most of the modern Latin written for beginners is so puerile in content and so barbarous in style that there is no point in reading it at all. Even the illusion that it affords practice in reading Latin is shattered when one encounters real Latin, which seems to have been put together on utterly different principles. Every teacher knows the sensation, as of striking deep sand, when his class, after romping through "made" Latin, first encounters real Latin. Where the pupils have been reading pages, now they read lines.

Medieval Latin offers a bridge between these extremes. Its content is attractive for young readers: richly musical hymns, student songs, drinking songs, stories of knights and crusaders, stories of life in castles and monasteries, romances, beast fables, humorous stories, diatribes against women, portions of the Vulgate, and penetrating comments on religious problems with which adolescents are deeply concerned. It affords an insight into a period which we call the Dark Ages much as we called Africa the Dark Continent—because so few of us know anything about it. It abounds in men of real religious genius, who had something important to say about the religious problems of young people today. It shows what happens when a civilization really declines, and how that civilization may find itself again. It affords by contrast real insight into what the scientific method of thinking means in our culture, as pupils learn how the most brilliant men thought during the Middle Ages, proceeding logically from authority to absurdity. It shows the curiously haphazard manner in which our modern system of education got established, and how the vaunted curricula of our institutions of higher learning often rest upon needs which ceased to exist in the thirteenth century. It has in addition the glamor of the unexplored, of a literature which few living men know anything about, and which is not available in translation. Small wonder that pupils love it!

This literature is written in authentic Latin, by men who spoke and thought in Latin, with the ring of genuine communication in it. Yet it is easy to read—not all of it, to be sure, but substantial portions of it, which Beeson, Harrington, Waddell, and other anthologists have culled for us. Its sentence structure, in general, is simpler; its word order approaches that of modern languages; and where its syntax offends the purist, it is usually in the direction of simplicity. "Dixit quod" followed by the indicative; that is just what our pupils write before they have mastered the infinitive in indirect discourse. When a word differs at all from its classical meaning, it is also in a direction which is easier for the modern to understand, such as pastor, meaning "pastor."

When a teacher shudders at such deviations from the pure Ciceronian, he is shuddering at a ghost raised by the humanists of the Renaissance. Then it happened to be the fashion in speaking and writing to imitate the forms of the Golden Age of Latin literature, and to despise later Latin as corrupt and impure. When it was a professional asset to speak and write pure Ciceronian and a social disaster to lapse from this standard, it was natural for pedagogues to protect their pupils from the influence of medieval Latin. To some of us this deliberate archaism, disregarding the later development of the language, and substituting imitation for the impulse to communicate, stamped out the dying embers of Latin literature. However that may be, the need for protection against the contamination of medieval Latin certainly ceased before the Pilgrims landed in this country. Our pupils have no need to speak or write Ciceronian Latin. They will enjoy reading it, but they can only be helped on their way toward it by Latin literature which is equally authentic but simpler, and closer to our own. The uncouthness of this literature is exaggerated by people who have never read it. Most of what is presented for the general reader in the popular anthologies is respectable, living Latin—far better for every educational purpose than the artificial Latin of modern textbooks.

In view of the need for easy and interesting material for beginners that is worth reading, and in view of the almost inexhaustible supply of such material in medieval Latin, it became one of the major objectives of this study to find out whether the vocabulary of medieval Latin differs so markedly from that of classical

Latin as is commonly supposed. We are glad to report that such is not the case, at least in such selections as are presented in Beeson's "Primer of Medieval Latin," which are fairly representative of the other popular anthologies. There are four major sources of evidence on this point. The first is simply the reading of our data on the frequency of occurrence of our 3,800 words in the three anthologies. There are discrepancies, to be sure, but the overwhelming majority of words which are important in classical Latin are also important in medieval Latin, and those which are unimportant in the former are also unimportant in the latter. We tried to find the correlation between the frequency of these words in medieval Latin and their frequency in the other two anthologies combined, but the data did not lend themselves to this form of mathematical expression. (They do not cluster around a mean but are pyramidal in form: a tremendous number of words in the lower frequencies, diminishing in number as rapidly as they increase in importance in the higher frequencies. This threw most of our tallies into the lower left hand corner of our scatter diagram.) In the absence of any such precise mathematical expression of the similarity of our figures on medieval and classical Latin, we leave it to the reader to discover the similarity for himself.

The second source of evidence on this point is the validation of our results against the ten representative classical authors, as previously described. The reader may recall that the words which occurred twenty times or more in these three anthologies combined (heavily weighted, therefore, with medieval Latin) comprised 85.1 per cent of the total number of words studied. We then dared to predict that 85.1 per cent of the words in a random sampling of classical authors would appear in this list. We tried it on ten short passages from representative classical authors, and 84.4 per cent did appear in our list. As few as 82.9 per cent and as many as 87.3 per cent might have appeared in such a small sample by the laws of chance without the deviation from prediction being significant. If the time at our disposal had permitted a larger sampling, a smaller deviation from prediction might have been expected, but since this was close enough for all practical purposes, we did not think it worth while to carry the investigation farther. This means that the Latin words in a list heavily weighted with medieval Latin will occur in just about the same proportions in classical Latin alone.

The third source of evidence on this point is that derived from our analysis of the effectiveness of the Latin Word List of the College Entrance Examination Board. Here we have precisely the opposite situation: a word-list derived exclusively from six classical authors of the Golden Age, applied to a random selection of medieval Latin. The reader may recall that this word list comprised 84.5 per cent of the words in the classical prose, 80.7 per cent in classical poetry, and 79.6 per cent in medieval Latin. Hence this list, never designed for medieval Latin, came within one per cent of being as good for medieval Latin as for classical poetry.

The fourth and last source of evidence on this point is that we finally went over our recommended basic vocabulary of 1,556 words which occurred twenty times or more in the three anthologies combined, and pulled out all words which occurred less than ten times in classical Latin alone (i.e., those which were important chiefly in medieval Latin). There proved to be only 85 such words, excluding proper names. Learning 85 extra words out of 1,556 would be a small enough price to pay for the additional benefits to be derived from medieval Latin. Even so, we put these 85 words in a separate list, so that teachers may use them or not at their pleasure. The remainder of our recommended basic vocabulary will work equally well in classical or in medieval Latin. This "purified" list slightly increases the correspondence between prediction and actuality in the validation of our results against the ten classical authors, but not enough to tax the reader with the results.

We believe that these four sources of evidence establish the case for the inclusion of medieval Latin. It affords practically as good preparation for the vocabulary of classical Latin as any similar amount of classical Latin. In case any teacher disagrees with us, however, he need not shun our results on that account. We have listed the frequency of occurrence of each word in the three anthologies separately. In using this list he may disregard the third column if he chooses. We still have sampled 124,686 words from 145 authors of classical Latin, as against 77,142 words of three authors in Lodge's word count. Our recommended basic vocabulary (now of 1,471 words) has been purged of all words which are important chiefly in medieval Latin, and comprises 83.6 per cent of the words in Latin literature, while the Latin Word List now in use has 1,791 words, and comprises, according to our findings,

only 81.2 per cent of these words. If one wishes to read other authors besides Caesar, Cicero, Vergil, Ovid, Nepos and Sallust, he cannot go wrong in making use of our list, even if he abhors medieval Latin.

In using our list, it is not expected that a student, however mature, will memorize the words one by one, out of context. Rather it is expected that the list will be used chiefly to write or rewrite materials for beginners in a controlled vocabulary, or to distinguish the words in further reading which are important to remember. For these purposes the list has been arranged in groups of related words which can most easily be learned together, as well as in alphabetical order. This will also assist the learner in reviewing the words he has learned, and in getting them in good order in his mind. We hope this list will advance us farther toward the goal of enabling the mature reader in a single year, or the secondary-school pupil in two years, to read a Loeb translation intelligently, and to utilize the resources of medieval Latin in his progress.

THE COUNT OF INFLECTIONAL ENDINGS

The second purpose of this study was to discover the relative frequency of the Latin word endings. The writer's pupils were balked in their efforts to read Latin by the colossal apparatus of the traditional Latin grammar. We who have long since mastered this apparatus do not often realize just how colossal it is. To regain this awareness, graduate students in the classes of Professor Carr of Teachers College, Columbia University, make an annual count of the number of inflected forms to be memorized in high school Latin textbooks published since the Classical Investigation. It is one of their most illuminating exercises in methods of teaching. At the time of the writer's participation in this devastating inquiry six years ago the average number of inflected forms to be memorized in eighteen of the most popular first year Latin textbooks was 1,572. The range was from 780 to 2,800. This did not include the inflected forms printed in the grammatical appendix; it was restricted to the forms printed in bold-face type in the body of the text with the directions expressed or implied, "Learn this by heart."

These forms, of course, are never mastered during the first year, or anything like it. The Classical Investigation revealed the fact—as witnessed by the table on page 92 of its General Report—that pupils on the average throughout the country learn about half of the forms they are expected to learn, even as measured by standardized tests of the most common forms. Even when the exceptional pupil attains a respectable mastery of these forms, they are organized in the worst possible way for reading. When a pupil encounters the ending a, for example, he has to think through five declensions of ten forms each before he can locate the possible interpretations of this ending. With practice he can short-circuit this process, of course, but the rote learning of forms in paradigms creates precisely this difficulty. This is quite natural inasmuch as the traditional conjugations and declensions were never organized for reading purposes, but for speaking and writing Latin. The traditional definition of grammar is "ars scribendi et dicendi."

Since pupils no longer have occasion to speak and write Latin, it is high time that we evolved a new Latin grammar: a system for the interpretation of word endings that may properly be called "ars legendi." Such a system would associate directly with the word endings commonly encountered in reading all possible interpretations of these endings. These interpretations would not include such meaningless concepts as "dative" or "ablative." The grammars commonly list more than ten uses of the dative and more than twenty uses of the ablative. Always in the plural and about half the time in the singular the dative and ablative endings are identical, so that the pupil cannot tell which is which. This means that when a pupil has finally located the dative and ablative among the possible interpretations of an ending like is, he must in theory think through more than thirty possible uses of these cases before he can tell the function of this word in the sentence. The only way to distinguish among several of these possible uses is first to discover by intuitive divination what the sentence means. With this in mind it is possible to diagnose the datives and ablatives. The meaning affords a clue to the grammar, rather than vice versa. It is obvious that such a colossally inefficient instrument of interpretation is almost never used by beginners in learning to read Latin. They learn an acceptable smattering of the facts of Latin grammar on the sly, as one of the mysterious visitations of Providence upon them for the sins of their elders, and pick up whatever skill in reading Latin they can through native wit.

As a step in the direction of organizing a system for the interpretation of the Latin word endings commonly encountered in reading, the writer selected a thousand running words from each of ten classical authors of prose and verse, and classified them according to their endings. The following classes of endings were found to occur in the following proportions:

18 "common" endings.....	66.5 per cent.
Indeclinables (uninflected words)...	23.4 per cent
22 "rare" endings.....	6.8 per cent
24 irregular pronoun forms.....	2.6 per cent
All other endings.....	.7 per cent
	100.0 per cent.

These findings were checked by 5,000 words of Latin prose and 5,000 words of Latin verse selected at random from the word count previously described. They have since been checked many

times over by students in the writer's classes in methods of teaching Latin with approximately the same results. In the table just given the 18 "common" endings included all endings which occurred on one per cent or more of the words studied. The 22 "rare" endings included all endings which occurred more than four times but on less than one per cent of the 10,000 words studied. "All other endings," none of which occurred more than four times among these 10,000 words were rejected as of negligible importance in reading, even though they included such endings as the second person passive, singular and plural, and the genitive plural in -uum. The latter in its rare occurrences has regularly been mistaken by the writer's pupils for the genitive in -um, so that it is interpreted correctly in spite of its omission.

The 18 common endings with their interpretations and the proportion in which each is found to occur in classical prose and verse are as follows:

The Eighteen Common Endings

The Constant Endings		The Variable Endings	
Per Cent		Per Cent	
1.8	<u>am</u> object	4.7	"Joker"* subject (also object if neuter)
2.6	<u>em</u> object	4.6	<u>um</u> subject object adjectives
		3.8	<u>e</u> subject object adverb address
1.3	<u>as</u> objects	2.5	<u>es</u> subject subjects objects
1.7	<u>os</u> objects	3.0	<u>us</u> subject subjects objects adjective
1.6	<u>ibus</u> adverbs	8.9	<u>a</u> subject subjects objects adverb
4.8	<u>o</u> adverb		
	on verbs: I act	6.2	<u>is</u> subject adjective adverbs
		2.6	<u>ae</u> subjects adjective adverb
6.8	<u>t</u> subject acts	5.2	<u>i</u> subjects adjective adverb
2.5	<u>nt</u> subjects act		on verbs: pres. stem: to be acted upon**
1.9	<u>re</u> to act**		perf. stem: I acted

*One family of Latin words, called the third declension, ends in almost every conceivable way in the subject form. Such endings always indicate or refer to the subject except in neuter words, when they may also indicate or refer to the object. If any regular ending does not fit the interpretation given above, look it up in a dictionary to see whether it may not be the subject form of such a word.

**Differs from this interpretation in reporting what someone says, thinks, knows or perceives. Occasionally in poetry re means subjects acted or you, acted upon.

At first glance this table looks impossibly complicated to one trained in the traditional conjugations or declensions. Try, however, to put yourself in the place of a student who has not been so trained, who has been reading easy Latin for about three months without any systematic instruction in what the endings mean, and who has gradually become aware that Latin words assume a bewildering variety of forms to indicate their function in a sentence. He is now grappling with really difficult sentences which cannot be understood without knowing what the endings mean. He is left to flounder just long enough to gather the impression that the number of endings is infinite, and that they mean so many different things in different contexts that he will never be able to learn them. Then he is told that to master all this intricate, bewildering system he has only to perform five definite, limited tasks:

1. To learn by heart 18 common endings and their interpretations, which will enable him to tell, within certain limits, the function in a sentence of 92.5 per cent of all the words he will ever read in Latin. (These endings occur on 66.5 per cent of the words, 23.4 per cent have no endings, and 2.6 per cent are irregular pronoun forms which he will learn as vocabulary.)

2. To learn 8 rules governing variable endings which will tell him, in so far as any system of grammar is able to tell him, which interpretation of an ending which means several different things is most likely to apply in a given context.

3. To learn 22 rare endings and their interpretations, which will enable him to tell, within certain limits, the function in a sentence of 6.8 per cent more of all the words he will ever read in Latin, or 99.3 per cent in all. None of the few remaining endings will occur on the average more than once in 5,000 words.

4. To learn 14 "penultimate signs" which occur between stem and ending in 7.1 per cent of all the words he will ever read in Latin, which will enable him to tell a few other important things about them.

5. To apply these 40 endings, 14 penultimate signs, and 8 rules in reading about a thousand pages of Latin, to find out by experience how they work. No system of grammar can give more than a clue to the meaning. It takes long practice to respond to these clues instantly, correctly, and almost unconsciously, and to recognize at a glance the patterns into which Latin words usually fall.

Students grasp at these findings as a drowning man grasps at a straw. Once again it begins to seem possible to learn how to read Latin. There are only 40 endings and 14 penultimate signs to learn, rather than the 1,572 inflected forms which have to be

memorized in the average first-year textbook. Even this task is simplified by the fact that we never learn these 54 inflected forms outright. After the first three months of reading Latin without benefit of inflections we find that it restores the students' confidence to memorize the 18 common endings, which really carry about 90 per cent of the burden of Latin grammar. It takes only an intensive drive of one week to get all pupils to the point at which they can give our interpretations of any of these endings instantly, automatically, and without ever making a mistake. This is all the grammar we learn systematically for a long while to come. We paste the tables of rare endings and penultimate signs and their interpretations and the rules governing variable endings in our readers, and use them only for reference. When we finally come to the point of learning them systematically, most of us find that we know them already, and need only to nail them down for good and all with a little practice. With this situation in mind, let us return to our table of the 18 common endings and see what it means.

In this table "subject" means that the word to which this ending is attached is the subject of a sentence or clause, or modifies the subject. "Object" means that the word to which this ending is attached is (or modifies) the object of a verb or preposition, or the subject of an infinitive (which we explain as an extension of the object idea, as is historically true). "Adjective" means that the word to which this ending is attached is (or modifies) the equivalent of an adjective phrase in English introduced by "of," usually modifying the nearest appropriate noun or pronoun. It should not be confused with a true adjective, which has the same type of ending as the word it modifies—which is why we have to keep saying "is or modifies." We impress upon students that this interpretation means adjective ending, not a regular adjective. We trust that you recognize the genitive in this guise. "Adverb" means that the word to which this ending is attached is (or modifies) the equivalent of an adverb phrase in English, usually modifying the nearest appropriate verb, adjective or other adverb, and telling how, when, where, why, etc. Again it is not a true adverb, except that e occasionally does indicate a true adverb—less frequently, however, than it indicates such an adverb phrase as we have described. This interpretation holds in most cases for either the dative or the ablative. Plural interpretations like "subjects" indicate that the word is plural. The

interpretations given of the verb-endings are probably self-explanatory.

The interpretations given for the endings were the product of a year of experimentation. They are not completely satisfactory but are more satisfactory in practice than the conventional interpretations as "dative," "ablative," and the like, which may mean thirty different things. The ideal was to attach directly to each ending all its possible interpretations in terms which would not require further definition. At first we looked for terms which would express the function in a sentence of the subject, the verb, the object and the modifiers. Many terms were tried out, such as "actor," "act," "recipient," and the like, but they were discarded because they proved to be more confusing to pupils than the corresponding grammatical terms to which they were already somewhat accustomed, and because we wished to develop a feeling for these elements of a sentence as a basis for the comparative study of English sentence structure. If they did not know these grammatical terms already, we taught them.

The nominative and accusative were easy enough to translate into the familiar English equivalents of subject and object. Words in agreement with these elements of the sentence were accounted for by saying that these endings indicate or modify the subject or object. Most genitives were found to modify the nearest appropriate noun or pronoun like an English adjective phrase introduced by "of," so the interpretation "adjective" was adopted. This did not account for the irregular use of the genitive with certain verbs. We expected to teach this usage as an exception to the rule—as it must be taught even in traditional grammar—but pupils became so accustomed to the "of" relationship that they usually carried it over to these verbs as they do to the corresponding verbs in English without sensing the violation of the rule.

We could see no point in distinguishing between the dative and the ablative when these endings are never distinguished in form in the plural and only about half the time in the singular. This seemed to indicate a close similarity in function between these forms even in the Roman mind. The logical English equivalent of both is an adverb phrase, modifying the nearest appropriate verb, adjective, or other adverb; telling how, when, where, etc. Hence the interpretation "adverb" was adopted for dative and ablative indiscriminately. Even the indirect object is adverbial in idea.

It tells where something is told, given, or shown. A check of all the standard grammars and the use of this interpretation in teaching for three years has convinced the writer that the adverbial relationship is more effective than any other that ingenuity has been able to suggest up to the present time in bringing home to pupils the fundamental idea of the dative and ablative alike. It is not invariably true, but exceptions are fewer in number and frequency of occurrence than in the traditional interpretations.

As an alternative to teaching more than thirty different uses of these two cases it has obvious advantages. It can really be used in reading rather than in reasoning about sentences that have already been read. Both the "adjective" and "adverb" interpretations have the additional advantage that they force the pupil to put together the words that belong together. Genitives normally go with the nearest appropriate noun or pronoun; datives and ablatives with the nearest appropriate verb, adjective or other adverb. When they are thrown into this functional relationship the meaning usually becomes clear.

Plurals were indicated by making the interpretations plural, such as "subjects." This was easier to learn and to remember than two words, such as "subject plural." Since the objective was to build up associations with word endings which would help and not hinder speed in reading, the shortest possible interpretation was preferred—even at the cost of euphony.

In deciding which interpretation of a "variable" ending to select, we advised pupils first to consider which one made the best sense. If this was not clear, we advised them to consult the dictionary to find the dictionary forms of the word, or to recall them from memory. They knew that the dictionary gave the subject and adjective forms of each word that had variable endings except i as a verb-ending. Then they consulted the following table, which was pasted in the back cover of the dictionary or reader for ready reference:

Rules Governing Variable Endings

- a If subject form is a, may be subject or adverb.
If subject form is not a, may be subjects or objects.
- ae Quae may be subject, subjects, or objects. Other forms in ae may be subjects, adjective or adverb.

- e If subject form is e, it may be subject or object. If not, it is adverb, except when set off by commas, to address someone.
- es If subject form is es, may be subject, subjects or objects. If subject form is not es, may be subjects or objects.
- i If adjective form is not i, it is adverb. If subject form is um, it is adjective. Otherwise it may be subjects or adjective (except qui and idem: subject or subjects).
On verbs: present stem, to be acted upon;
perfect stem, I acted.
- is May be subject or adjective as shown in dictionary forms. If it is neither subject nor adjective, it is adverbs.
- um If subject form is um, may be subject or object. If adjective form is not i, it is adjectives. Otherwise it is object.
- us If adjective form is not us, it is subject. Otherwise it may be subject, subjects, objects, or adjective.

Further distinctions among the varying interpretations of these endings must be made, even in traditional Latin grammar, upon the basis of the context and agreement between subject and verb, adjective and noun, pronoun and antecedent.

These rules seem confusing in the aggregate but are clear enough individually. They need be consulted only in those rare instances in which sentences will not yield to direct interpretation from the meanings of the words. The experience of the writer indicates that each rule will be consulted even by beginners not more than once in a hundred lines of Latin. As pupils learn through reading the patterns into which Latin words usually fall, they gradually dispense with the rules altogether. We have not found it necessary to require the memorization of these rules.

The 22 rare endings with their interpretations and the proportion in which each occurs in classical prose or verse are as follows:

The Twenty-two Rare Endings

Per Cent (all less than 1 per cent)	Per Cent	
.29 <u>arum</u> adjectives	.29 <u>m</u> I	} act
.11 <u>erum</u> adjectives	.24 <u>mus</u> we	
.56 <u>orum</u> adjectives	.53 <u>s</u> you, s.	
	.07 <u>tis</u> you, p.	

The Twenty-two Rare Endings (continued)

<u>Per</u> <u>Cent</u>		<u>Per</u> <u>Cent</u>	
.12	<u>ebus</u> adverbs	.10	<u>r</u> I*
.63	<u>u</u> adverb	.09	<u>mur</u> we
.05	<u>iter</u> true adverb	.89	<u>tur</u> subject
.05	<u>ei</u> adjective adverb	.51	<u>ntur</u> subjects
.65	<u>d</u> subject object	.05	<u>isti</u> you, s.
.57	<u>ius</u> subject object	.20	<u>erunt</u> subjects
	adjective, true		
	comparative adverb	.39	<u>ri</u> to be acted upon
		.21	<u>isse</u> to have acted
		.17	verb stem with or without <u>te</u> :
			Act!

*On nouns or adjectives: subject (also object if neuter).

The experience of the writer indicates that it is unwise to attempt the memorization of the "rare" endings before the "common" endings have been thoroughly mastered as a tool of interpretation—which means that they must be recognized and interpreted automatically in reading. This does not usually occur before the latter part of the first year or the first part of the second year. This does not mean that these "rare" endings should be omitted in reading or in classroom conversation. The sentences in which they occur can usually be understood directly from the meaning of the words or by the analysis of the "common" endings. If the meaning hinges upon the interpretation of a "rare" ending, the writer prefers to give the pupils the correct interpretation with the understanding that it is to be studied later on in the course.

It is an interesting commentary upon the utility of the organization of 1,572 inflected forms in paradigms that the writer, who is probably not far below the average in teaching skill, is unable to get his pupils to use more than 18 endings instantly and automatically as a tool of interpretation in reading before the end of the first year.

It is also interesting to note in passing that this study brought to light two endings, d and ius, more important in terms of frequency of occurrence than most other "rare" endings, which have been neglected by the traditional grammar. Pupils have never regarded d as an ending, but as the final letter of a host of queer pronouns that they never remember anyway; but if they become sensitive to this final letter as indicating either subject or object,

it will clear up almost as many difficulties in interpretation as some of the "common" endings. Similarly ius has been treated chiefly as an irregular genitive; later as a way of forming the comparative of adjectives and adverbs. Ask any pupil trained in traditional Latin grammar to name four different things which the ending ius may indicate about the function of a word in a sentence, and he will pause a long while before answering. Since it occurs more frequently than almost any other "rare" ending, it is well to know immediately that it indicates or modifies the subject or object, or an adjective phrase modifying the nearest appropriate noun or pronoun, or is a comparative adverb like "more intelligently." The second person present imperative also occurs more frequently than previous studies would lead one to expect. The scientific study of Latin grammar as the ars legendi will not only eliminate the study of unnecessary forms; it will bring to light ways of interpreting the functions of words in a sentence that the traditional grammar has disregarded.

The "penultimate signs" are explained to students somewhat as follows:

Penultimate Signs

Between the stem and ending of verbs and adjectives there are sometimes a few extra letters which give a special twist to the meaning. We call these additional letters "penultimate signs," because "penultimate is a Latin word for "next-to-the-last." There are 14 of them which are important, and they occur in about 7 per cent of Latin words. They are:

1. On the present stem of verbs:

(The present stem is approximately the first form given in the dictionary or in our basic vocabulary.)

<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>Sign</u>	<u>Example</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Idea</u>
0.41	-a-	<u>laudat</u>	He praises	On verbs whose second and third forms end in <u>-avi</u> , <u>-atus</u> ; present action
		<u>habeat</u>	(that) he have	On all other verbs, present action, subjunctive, except that <u>-am</u> may also indicate future action
1.36	-e-	<u>habet</u>	He has	On verbs whose first form ends in <u>-eo</u> , present action

<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>Sign</u>	<u>Example</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Idea</u>
		<u>laudet</u>	(that) he praise	On verbs whose second and third forms end in <u>-avi</u> , <u>-atus</u> , present action, subjunctive
		<u>capiet</u>	He will take	On all other verbs, future action
0.18	<u>-b-</u>	plus any vowel except <u>a</u> <u>dabunt</u>	They will give	Future action
1.00	<u>-ba-</u>	<u>legebat</u>	He was reading	Action going on in the past
1.02	<u>-re-</u>	<u>legeret</u>	(If) he were reading	Action going on in the past, subjunctive
0.74	<u>-ns-</u>	<u>amans</u> (sub.)	A loving (husband)	Present participle (a verb used as an adjective:
1.15	<u>-nt-</u>	<u>amantis</u> (adj.)	(active voice)	English ending <u>-ing</u>)
0.51	<u>-nd-</u>	<u>legendus</u>	To be read (passive voice)	Necessity or obligation, like "This book <u>must</u> be read."

2. On the perfect stem of verbs:

(The perfect stem is the second dictionary form of verbs in our basic vocabulary except in verbs marked dep. (deponent) which have no perfect stem.)

0.51	<u>-era-</u>	<u>lexerat</u>	He had read	Action completed in the past
0.17	<u>-isse-</u>	<u>lexisset</u>	He had read (Distinguish from <u>-isse</u> as an ending)	Action completed in the past, subjunctive
0.27	<u>-eri-</u>	<u>lexerit</u>	(If) he read He will have read	Past action, subjunctive (Rarely) Action completed in the future—in independent clauses

3. On the last dictionary form of verbs (the perfect passive participle):

The perfect passive participle is most commonly used with some form of the verb sum (to be) to make the perfect tenses of the passive voice; e.g.,

liber lectus est, or lectus sit; the book was read
liber lectus erat, or lectus esset; the book had been read

It is also commonly used with an adverb ending to indicate some circumstance attending an event in the fewest possible words; e.g.,

libro lecto, the book having been read, with the book read, or when the book was read.
(The grammatical name for this is an "ablative absolute.")

Otherwise it is a simple verbal adjective, past time and passive voice; e.g.,

liber amissus, the lost book

The only penultimate sign affixed to the stem of the perfect passive participle is -ur-, which changes it from passive to active and gives the idea of immediate future action; e.g.,

0.18 lecturus sum, I am just about to read, or I am on the point of reading.

morituri salutamus, We who are about to die salute you.

4. On adjectives:

Per Cent	Sign	Example	Meaning	Idea
0.27	<u>-ior-</u>	<u>fortiores</u>	<u>braver</u>	Comparative form of adjectives
0.10	<u>-issim-</u>	<u>fortissimi</u>	<u>bravest</u>	Superlative form of adjectives

A few adjectives ending in -er like acer add -rim- to form the superlative; e.g., acerrimus, sharpest. A few others change beyond recognition in the comparative and superlative forms—just as in English, while most adjectives go as long, longer, longest, a few go as good, better, best: (bonus, melior, optimus). In all such cases the comparative and superlative forms of common irregular adjectives are given separately in the Word List and should be learned as vocabulary.

It has already been pointed out in the list of Rare Endings that -ius is the neuter subject and object ending of comparative adjectives and also the ending of comparative adverbs. In these cases -ior- is omitted before the ending; it is fortius (more bravely, or braver), not fortiorius.

The superlative form of adverbs adds -e to the stem of the superlative of the corresponding adjective: e.g., fortissime, most bravely.

It must be obvious to the experienced teacher that such tables are given to pupils only as skeletal framework for organizing and remembering a great deal of concrete experience with the language. None of these tables would have any meaning for pupils if memorized as it stands, without the wealth of concrete illustration and practice which a teacher is able to provide. In other words, this system of interpretation has to be taught, like any other system, and not simply handed to pupils with the injunction

to learn it. It is not fair, therefore, to look at any sentence in such explanations as are given of the penultimate signs and to object that it is not clear as it stands. Pupils find it clear enough after they have gone through the experiences on which it is based, and it serves as the briefest possible statement of the case for further reference. Neither is it fair to object that a few of the interpretations are not technically correct from the standpoint of traditional grammar. For example, the first example of the first "penultimate sign" is -a- in the present tense of the first conjugation. In the traditional grammar this is not a tense sign but a part of the stem. We prefer to treat it as though it were a tense sign, however, to distinguish it from the present subjunctive. Nor is it fair to bring up the few possible exceptions to any of the interpretations given, unless evidence of the frequency of these exceptions is also presented. It is recognized that none of these explanations will hold in 100 per cent of the cases, but they explain so large a percentage of the difficulties in interpretation which pupils ordinarily encounter that they are worth learning by heart, in the course of a large amount of reading. The exceptions can be dealt with as they occur. Remember that we have presented a complete new system of Latin grammar for beginners in a very few pages. The reader must supply the necessary explanations, illustrations, practice exercises, exceptions to these rules, and other details from his imagination and teaching experience.

This system of interpretation obviously applies only to reading, not to writing or speaking Latin. Since pupils almost never have occasion in later life to write or speak Latin, practice in these skills is usually justified in terms of its contribution to the ability to read Latin. No proof has ever been given that such practice contributes enough to the ability to read Latin to justify the learning of the traditional apparatus of Latin grammar which it entails. The usual argument, in fact, is devoted to proving that practice in writing and speaking Latin assists in the mastery of the traditional grammar. Of course it does, since this grammar was devised for purposes of speaking and writing, but this is no proof that such practice assists reading. The only evidence on this point that the writer has seen is an exploratory study of his own while a student at Teachers College in 1931. He tested 65 of his classmates on all the elements traditionally included in

Latin courses and found the correlation of each element with the ability to read Latin as tested by a good comprehension test. The highest correlation discovered was between the ability to read Latin and the ability to interpret forms—even by the traditional designations: $.63 \pm .052$. The lowest correlation discovered was between the ability to read Latin and the ability to translate English into Latin: $.35 \pm .077$. This evidence must not be taken too seriously since the number of cases was small and not representative, but it offers some corroboration of what a psychological examination of the reading process would lead one to expect: namely, that the ability to write Latin has very little relation to the ability to read it. It may be useful in an advanced study of language, as in English universities, but how many American students ever get to the point of using it for this purpose? Their needs may be met in the later years of their Latin course, as we explain in the last paragraph of this introduction.

Practice in speaking Latin is often defended on the ground that words and phrases learned through the eye and ear together make a stronger impression and are remembered better than words and phrases learned through the eye alone. No convincing evidence has been offered on this point, but the writer's faith in the oral method was shaken when he made up two artificial languages: one of nonsense syllables and one of random designs on paper which could not be pronounced, and which resembled nothing that could be pronounced. Both symbols and syllables were assigned meanings at random by drawing three-letter words out of a hat. All of the writer's pupils, numbering about 75, from the eighth grade up to college seniors, undertook to learn as many "words" of each language as they could in five minutes. While they studied the nonsense syllables, they were instructed to pronounce them softly, utilizing all the resources of throat and ear to memorize them. When they studied the symbols they were instructed not to pronounce even the meaning assigned to it but to associate one visual symbol with the other. So far as the writer could tell, these instructions were faithfully carried out. Each class was divided into two equivalent groups, one of which studied the symbols first, the other the syllables first. At the end of five minutes both groups were given a test consisting simply of the symbols or syllables in different order than the one in which they had been studied, and were asked to write out the meanings which had been assigned to

each. This was followed by another learning period in which the two groups exchanged their tasks, and by another test. Every group in the experiment learned the symbols better than the syllables by a wide and significant margin. This was contrary to the general expectation and aroused considerable discussion as to what it meant. It was agreed that the evidence was too flimsy to base a theory of learning upon it, but it put the burden of proof upon those who argue that speaking Latin is an invaluable aid in remembering words and phrases. The writer still uses Latin in routine classroom conversation for comic relief and for motivation, but he expects grammatical correctness in the response only by imitation or good luck. He never argues that this by-play is materially assisting the process of learning to read Latin, and he would never think of arguing that the traditional apparatus of Latin grammar should be taught because it is necessary in speaking Latin, nor that practice in speaking is important because it fixes in mind the traditional grammar.

This system of interpretation does not require pupils to distinguish the quantity of vowels in such endings as a and is. The writer felt that it would be unwise and unnecessary to make his pupils dependent on macrons, since they are printed only in recent high school textbooks. It is impossible to assemble even an adequate amount of easy and interesting Latin with macrons to carry on the reading method in high school, to say nothing of the continued reading of Latin for pleasure. If macrons are not printed in the text, just how does it help a pupil to know that if the ending -a is long, it is "adverb," while if it is short, it may be "subject," "subjects," or "objects," depending on whether the subject form ends in -a? The pupil has to discover from the context which of these functions the word has in the sentence; then he can tell whether the final -a is long or short. But if he already knows the function of the word in the sentence, why should he want to know the quantity of the vowel? Even if macrons are printed, they only eliminate one possibility. There are at least ten times as many short -a endings as long -a endings. In all of these, the pupil still has to choose among three possible interpretations: if the word is of the first declension, it is nominative singular; if it is not, it may be nominative or accusative plural. In our experience pupils find it no harder to follow the rule, "if the subject form is -a, it may be subject or adverb; if not, it may be

subjects or objects." And that rule works whether there are macrons or not.

It may be advisable to take up a few other objections of the defenders of the teaching of quantities. "How do your pupils distinguish between venit, present, and vēnit, perfect?" If the other main verbs in the same passage are present, they naturally and unconsciously read it as present; if not, as perfect. "How do your pupils distinguish between levis, light, and lēvis, smooth?" By the appropriateness of the adjective to the word which it modifies. If either would be equally appropriate, then it makes no difference. "How do your pupils learn pronunciation?" By imitating the teacher, by daily practice and correction, as in learning any other language. "But how do they learn to read verse?" They read it chiefly in the fourth year, by which time some study of quantity is admissible without confusing the initial attempts of the pupil to get meaning from the printed page. They have not memorized their quantities by this time, but neither have pupils taught by the usual method. Instead, they have had three years of practice in pronunciation that is fairly correct by modern standards, not a bad foundation for the reading of verse.

One other consideration should be noted. This system of interpretation is frankly designed for the reading method, and no Latin teacher can use this method at the present time without recourse to large amounts of mimeographed material. It is hard enough to get out correct copies of this material, and the insertion of macrons makes it practically impossible. That is the practical reason which led the writer to devise ways to get along without them.

The final test is whether the pupils can read Latin well without any explicit knowledge of quantities. Since the pupils taught exclusively by this method read on the average four times the usual amount, and were tested individually on every selection they read, the writer is satisfied that it can be done.

THE METHOD OF TEACHING

An outline of the writer's method of teaching this system of interpretation may be helpful in showing how the results of this research may be utilized, since the system obviously calls for such a drastic readjustment of the usual content of a course in Latin that a teacher may well wonder how to teach it. This part of the report is not a presentation of the results of research, but of teaching experience, and as such it should be judged by different standards. Scientific accuracy is claimed only for the data on the frequency of Latin words and their endings.

The principal activity in the writer's classes is the reading of new Latin, usually in small, congenial groups seated around a table. Each group chooses with the aid of the teacher a selection in mimeographed form from the files, or a small book from the shelves, that is related to their interests and adapted to their level of ability in reading. They elect a chairman for the day who reads through each sentence sentence slowly in Latin. After each sentence the pupils in the group ask one another for help on any points which they have not understood. If no questions are asked, the chairman proceeds with the next sentence. The meaning of words is usually taken up first. Each pupil mentions the words he has not understood. As he mentions them, if any other pupil in the group happens to know the word, he tells the meaning, and, if possible, the dictionary forms of the word. If no pupil knows the word, it is underlined, and other unfamiliar words are mentioned until all the words in the sentence which no pupil in the group knows are underlined. The chairman then assigns one or more words to each pupil to look up in a dictionary. All look them up at the same time, thus dividing the labor of thumbing the dictionary by the number of pupils in the group. After each has reported the meaning and the dictionary forms of his word, the chairman usually reads through the sentence again in Latin. In most cases the meaning will be clear, but if any pupil still has difficulty in putting the words together to make sense, he asks the group about the part that troubles him. Help is usually

forthcoming on the basis of the context or of a rule that someone has remembered. If no member of the group can clear up the difficulty, they resort to a formal analysis of the endings in the part of the sentence that troubles them. This is understood to be the "next-to-the-last resort," and is done very infrequently. The words are marked in the order in which they occur with a system of graphic devices. All words with "subject" endings are distinguished and grouped together by some diacritical mark: usually a bracket under these words. All words with "object" endings are distinguished and grouped together by another diacritical mark: usually a bracket over these words. The object of the verb may be distinguished from the object of a preposition by an additional line over the bracket; in extreme stages of sophistication the subject of an infinitive may be distinguished from other words with "object" endings by an additional wavy line over the bracket. All words with "adjective" endings are distinguished and grouped together by an encircling line with an arrow pointing to the nearest appropriate noun or pronoun. All words with "adverb" endings are distinguished and grouped together by an encircling line with an arrow pointing to the nearest appropriate verb, adjective or other adverb. The verb is left to care for itself, which it usually does very nicely. After this system is well established, pupils gradually dispense with the diacritical marks; they assign them mentally instead and proceed at once to the crux of the difficulty, which usually hinges upon the interpretation of a "variable" ending. If the sentence will not yield even to this formal analysis, they proceed to the last resort of all and call upon the teacher. He spends about half of each period going about from group to group, stimulating their endeavors and answering their questions. It is the only Latin classroom the writer has observed in which the pupils ask the questions and the teacher answers them, but it seemed a more normal procedure because the teacher knew how to read Latin and the pupils did not. Almost all of the teacher's instruction in grammar—as the art of putting words together to make sense—occurred during these brief conferences while pupils were confronted with a difficulty which they were unable to resolve by their own efforts, and which interfered with their getting on with a story in which they were interested.

Some of these difficulties, of course, required more elaborate explanation and more practice exercises to make the point

clear than could economically be offered to one group at a time. In all such cases the teacher told the group to bring up the difficulty for "clinical study" and gave them the meaning provisionally. We reserved a part of almost every class period for such "clinical study" of especially difficult sentences. Each group brought up its unresolved difficulties one at a time. These were written on the blackboard, and the whole class, with the help of the teacher, endeavored to discover what the difficulty was and to resolve it for all time to come. When the point was especially important to remember, the teacher made up and dictated parallel sentences for the class to figure out as practice exercises. This "clinical study" afforded many opportunities for a comparative study of English and Latin ways of expressing the same idea.

As soon as a group finished a story or a chapter in a book, they applied for a test, which they took individually, either orally or in writing. It usually included some test of comprehension, preferably other than translation, questions on the interpretation of word endings and questions on the meaning of new words which occur frequently in reading. Any other elements might be included which were appropriate to the selection read. The writer at first tried to make objective tests on all of his stories, but this proved to be so time-consuming that the test became usually an informal discussion with the group around the teacher's desk. The ulterior motive of the test was to correct the tendency of the less energetic members of a group to take undue advantage of the activity of others in reading the story, thus avoiding a valuable learning experience. The test made each individual feel responsible for understanding the whole story at the end, even though he might justifiably profit from the superior talent of a classmate in coming to understand it. If all members of the group did not do reasonably well on the test, they were told that they had not really read the story and were asked to do a more thorough job. This collective responsibility fostered group co-operation, rather than individual competition. The test also provided a means of diagnosis of individual difficulties and led periodically to a reshuffling of groups, to bring together pupils who were having similar difficulties in reading. The other beneficial results of a test also accrued: to promote the organization and retention of learning and to add zest by recognizing success.

After one unfortunate experience in assigning "credit" for test scores, which soon led pupils to read for the sake of a series of numbers in the teacher's record book, the writer divorced the taking of tests from the idea of accumulating irrevocable and inviolate "credit." For a long time the writer refused to keep any record of test scores other than his memory of the pupils' particular difficulties. After the idea became established that the tests had nothing to do with marks or promotion but were intended only to reveal and to correct difficulties in reading, an informal record of progress was kept which proved helpful in revealing tendencies in development over a longer period of time than the writer could keep in memory.

Usually not more than half the period was spent in this group reading. The rest was devoted to the "clinical study" of difficult sentences, and to investigation and discussion of interesting etymologies and linguistic principles applicable to English, and of significant social problems in the light of the experience of antiquity. Some time was also given to reading aloud pupils' translations of stories which they had especially enjoyed. The pupils could see some point in reading their stories to one another if they had worked out a good translation, or in paraphrasing them if they had not, because no two groups had read exactly the same material; and the reading of each group could usually make a significant contribution to some problem of interest to the whole class.

The reading of stories aloud in separate small groups in the same classroom had the disadvantage of being rather noisy, but this proved more irritating to the teacher than to the pupils. As each group was concentrating on its own problem, it was usually not distracted by the discussion of other groups. It had the advantage of the interest aroused by working with a congenial group for a common purpose, not dominated by the teacher. All reading of new Latin during the first two years was done in class. "Home work" consisted chiefly of collateral reading in English.

The advantages of this system of interpretation over the traditional grammar are obvious. It is common knowledge that the traditional grammar is almost never learned by students in this country—except by a handful of professors after years of teaching and research. Senior high school teachers complain that their work is hampered because of poor preparation in the junior high school.

College teachers complain that the basic forms are not mastered in the senior high school. Graduate schools complain that even the highly selected students who reach them after eight years of study do not know their grammar. Teachers of summer courses in education have reason to believe that even Latin teachers after years of experience do not know the traditional grammar. In attempting to discover the correlation between the ability to read and the ability to write Latin the writer gave a battery of objective tests, adapted from Ullman and Smalley's "Progress Tests in First Year Latin," to a group of 65 Latin teachers, averaging better than four years of teaching experience, in the summer session of 1931 at Teachers College, Columbia University. The results were highly illuminating, quite apart from the objective of the study. The scores on these home-made tests would be meaningless to the reader in terms of accepted standards, but an idea of the mastery shown may be gained from the fact that only five out of the sixty-five were able to write the complete conjugation of capio without an error, even disregarding the quantity of vowels! The number of such grossly incorrect forms as capiebo surpassed the most cynical expectations of the instructors. This is a fair sample of the attainments of these teachers in Latin grammar as revealed by three separate hours of objective tests.

The defenders of traditional Latin grammar will find in this situation an explanation of the mediocre attainments of Latin pupils—as revealed in the nationwide survey of the Classical Investigation. Get better trained teachers, they will say, and all will be well. It would be interesting to know how they propose to get better trained teachers. The mastery of the elements of grammar has been the sine qua non of Latin teachers for a thousand years. They have exhausted their ingenuity and their patience in the attempt to drive the conjugations and declensions into the heads of recalcitrant youth. Is there anything in the present situation in education which would lead one to expect a marked improvement in the near future? On the contrary, the diminishing respect for formal drill in secondary education is likely to have precisely the opposite effect. We may count on a diminished rather than an increased mastery of Latin grammar as the years roll on. How, then, may the few pupils who really ought to keep alive the classical tradition in our civilization take their initial steps in learning to read Latin?

The system of interpretation of the 18 basic Latin endings presented in this study offers a way out. If the writer were content with traditional tests of interpretation—ability to give the possible interpretations of isolated words in objective tests—he could demonstrate conclusively that the 18 basic endings can be memorized to the point of absolute mastery, of never making a mistake, by practically every member of an average class in one week. This is not the real test, however. In the course of their first year of study Latin pupils should acquire a method of attacking difficult Latin sentences—of interpreting the function in a sentence of the words in the order in which they occur—that will function instantly, automatically and almost unconsciously. The writer is unable at present to prove that this occurred in his classes, since he has been unable to devise a convincing test of this subconscious analysis of Latin sentences. His case therefore must rest upon the likelihood that a system of interpretation, easily held in mind, that attaches directly to each ending all its possible interpretations in terms which do not require further definition, is more effective in reading Latin than a system which was never devised for reading Latin, which scatters the possible interpretations of each ending among fifty or more forms in paradigms, which interprets the function in a sentence of these forms in such ambiguous terms as "dative" and "ablative" which may mean thirty different things, and which is never mastered even after years of study.

A second advantage of this system of interpretation is that it relegates the study of grammar during those all-important first two years to a properly subordinate place. The Classical Investigation revealed the fact that 69 per cent of the pupils who begin the study of Latin drop out in the course of the first two years. If they have 1,572 inflected forms to memorize during the first year and more in the second, it is obvious that they will learn little else—and equally obvious that they will never learn these forms. Any substantial progress toward such broad objectives as literary culture, language consciousness and a social outlook is out of the question. On the other hand, if they attempt to master only 18 basic endings in the course of the first year and 22 more in the second, they will actually be unconscious of the fact that they are studying Latin grammar. The writer's pupils, stimulated by their parents' concern that they have never heard of conjugations

and declensions, continually clamor for the study of grammar. If progressive education consisted of giving pupils whatever they wanted, regardless of why they wanted it, the writer would long since have capitulated. As it is, he is at great pains to convince his pupils that they have actually studied Latin grammar in a more carefully thought out and effective fashion than any of their contemporaries. The time saved is devoted to extensive reading, to the study of etymologies and linguistic developments that really have something to do with English (which the repetition of amo, amas, amat decidedly has not!) and to the investigation and discussion of significant social problems in the light of the experience of antiquity. The pupils read entirely in class time on the average about four times as much as is recommended by the Classical Investigation as a desirable minimum, and during one trial period of three months the fastest pupil read fourteen times as much as the slowest.

After the second year a carefully selected class consists chiefly of those enthusiasts who wish to learn all there is to know about Latin. These pupils may be taught more and more of the traditional forms without harm, since their reading habits are already well established, and by the end of the four year course, if the instructor is interested in this outcome, they will be able to impress their college instructors with their knowledge of "grammar," and even with their ability to write Latin. Such knowledge, however, is appropriate only for specialists, and can only be acquired with satisfaction and success upon the basis of at least two years' direct experience with the language. The first two years of a high school course in Latin are no place for it.

THE VOCABULARY OF LATIN LITERATURE

An alphabetical list of all words, including proper names, which occur five times or more in Avery's Latin Prose Literature (Pr.), The Oxford Book of Latin Verse (Po.), and Beeson's Primer of Medieval Latin (M.). The frequency of their occurrence in each anthology and the total frequency are given after each word.

	Pr.	Po.	M.	T.		Pr.	Po.	M.	T.
a, ab	370	227	531	1128	acutus	4	7	8	19
abbas	0	0	65	65	ad	482	251	830	1563
abbatia	0	0	10	10	adamo	0	5	2	7
abdo	6	8	0	14	addo	11	29	8	48
abduco	2	5	2	9	adduco	7	3	13	23
abeo	17	28	29	74	adeo, adv.	4	3	3	10
abhorreo	3	0	3	6	adeo, v.	33	33	30	96
abicio	7	4	7	18	adhaereo	3	0	8	11
abluo	0	1	4	5	adhibeo	10	5	6	21
abripio	3	1	1	5	adhuc	28	15	31	74
abrumpo	3	8	2	13	adicio	16	5	6	27
abscedo	1	0	8	9	adimo	4	11	1	16
adscindo	4	0	9	13	adipiscor	6	4	3	13
abscondo	3	5	7	15	aditus	9	0	12	21
absolve	8	3	9	20	adiungo	8	4	6	18
absque	0	0	12	12	adiutor	3	0	3	6
abstineo	4	4	4	12	adiuvo	9	0	10	19
abstraho	3	3	4	10	administro	6	0	2	8
absum	17	28	13	58	admirabilis	4	0	4	8
absumo	2	4	1	7	admiratio	5	0	4	9
abundo	4	7	11	22	admiror	6	0	20	26
abutor	3	2	2	7	admitto	7	11	5	23
ac	189	90	110	389	admodum	9	0	4	13
accedo	20	14	34	68	admoneo	9	3	4	16
accelero	2	1	2	5	admoveo	3	10	1	14
accendo	2	10	14	26	adorior	10	1	1	12
accido	23	3	23	49	adoro	1	5	10	16
accipio	62	38	92	192	adsum	18	62	29	109
accomedo	4	2	7	13	adulescens	18	2	6	26
accurro	0	0	9	9	adulescentia	4	0	4	8
accuso	3	1	11	15	adulter	0	9	2	11
acer	17	22	14	53	adulterium	2	3	3	8
acerbitas	5	0	0	5	adultus	0	4	2	6
acerbus	1	14	0	15	adveho	1	2	2	5
acervus	2	5	1	8	advenio	6	6	18	30
Achilles	2	13	0	15	adventus	8	5	10	23
acies	70	8	7	85	adversarius	6	0	7	13
Acme	0	5	0	5	adversus	43	18	17	78
acquiesco	0	2	11	13	adverto	2	5	3	10
acquirō	1	1	14	16	advoco	5	1	7	13
actio	1	0	4	5	aedes	7	8	4	19
acuo	1	2	2	5	aedificum	5	0	4	9

	Pr.	Po.	M.	T.		Pr.	Po.	M.	T.
aedifico	6	1	18	25	aliquantus	8	0	3	11
aeger	13	14	8	35	aliquis	117	27	64	208
Aegyptius	0	1	5	6	aliquot	7	0	3	10
Aegyptus	1	1	12	14	aliter	8	7	10	25
aemulus	2	3	2	7	aliunde	2	1	4	7
Aeneas	0	11	3	14	alius	185	91	260	536
aequalis	3	8	2	13	Alleluia	0	0	56	56
aequo	5	9	2	16	alligo	2	5	3	10
aequor	0	46	3	49	alloquor	0	2	6	8
aequus	21	23	5	49	almus	0	17	6	23
aer	1	13	9	23	alo	7	18	5	30
aerius	0	11	4	15	Alpes	5	3	3	11
aes	5	33	15	53	altaria	1	7	14	22
aestas	5	10	9	24	alter	59	59	45	163
aestimo	5	3	12	20	alternus	1	22	1	24
aestivus	0	7	1	8	altitudo	7	0	5	12
aestuo	2	8	5	15	altrix	0	4	1	5
aestus	3	15	2	20	altus	18	88	31	137
aetas	48	40	25	113	alumnus	1	13	2	16
aeternus	8	50	23	81	alveus	1	4	1	6
aether	0	31	6	37	alvus	1	3	2	6
aetherius	0	13	0	13	amabilis	1	5	2	8
aevum	5	52	2	59	amarus	2	6	12	20
Afer	8	6	0	14	amator	3	5	3	11
affero	21	8	17	46	ambitio	9	2	1	12
afficio	10	10	11	31	ambitus	1	3	2	6
affigo	1	2	5	8	ambo	2	5	10	17
affirmo	4	1	5	10	ambulo	3	0	17	20
affligo	8	3	6	17	Amen	0	0	11	11
affor	0	8	1	9	amens	1	3	3	7
Africa	7	3	0	10	amicio	0	8	3	11
Africanus	11	2	3	16	amicitia	18	12	8	38
ager	23	37	13	73	amicus	39	57	71	167
agger	1	4	0	5	amitto	16	14	11	41
aggredior	8	4	7	19	amnis	9	49	7	65
agito	11	23	2	36	amo	25	146	31	202
agmen	19	20	13	52	amoenus	1	6	5	12
agnosco	4	6	21	31	amomum	0	8	0	8
agnus	0	13	3	16	amor	9	203	45	257
ago	70	89	90	249	amplector	3	6	1	10
agrestis	1	12	2	15	amplexor	2	0	4	6
agricola	11	15	0	26	amplexus	1	7	3	11
Agrippina	16	0	0	16	amplitudo	4	0	3	7
aio	13	13	186	212	amplus	16	11	28	55
ala	4	8	4	16	amputo	2	0	5	7
alacer	1	3	4	8	an	42	41	16	99
Albanus	0	4	3	7	anceps	5	2	2	9
albus	2	17	22	41	ancilla	4	2	4	10
Alcibiades	8	0	0	8	Andromeda	0	8	0	8
Aldo	0	0	5	5	angelicus	0	0	7	7
alea	1	3	1	5	angelus	0	0	41	41
ales	0	32	3	35	Anglia	0	0	14	14
Alexander	9	0	10	19	Anglus	0	0	13	13
alibi	5	1	0	6	anguis	8	13	0	21
alienus	23	13	13	49	angulus	0	2	4	6
aliquando	14	0	25	39	angustia	3	2	10	15
aliquantulus	0	0	12	12	angustus	2	8	1	11

	Pr.	Po.	M.	T.		Pr.	Po.	M.	T.
anhelo	0	5	2	7	arceo	2	4	1	7
anima	9	48	51	108	arcesso	2	2	1	5
animadverto	14	0	2	16	archiepiscopus	0	0	9	9
animal	7	8	23	38	arcus	0	23	7	30
animo	2	6	5	13	ardeo	9	29	6	44
animosus	2	3	2	7	ardor	2	16	2	20
animus	141	117	56	314	arduus	5	12	3	20
annuo	2	7	8	17	area	2	8	1	11
annus	47	111	86	244	areo	1	4	2	7
annuus	0	5	1	6	argenteus	2	1	4	7
ante	58	98	68	224	argentum	4	5	25	34
antea	12	0	8	20	argumentum	3	4	3	10
antequam	4	0	17	21	arguo	4	0	11	15
antiquitus	2	3	0	5	argutus	0	6	0	6
antiquus	11	22	20	53	aridus	1	4	5	10
antistes	0	2	4	6	aries	0	7	5	12
Antonius	6	1	2	9	arista	0	5	2	7
antrum	0	23	4	27	Aristoteles	1	0	8	9
anulus	3	2	21	26	arma	57	77	37	171
anus	0	13	3	16	Armenia	1	4	0	5
anxius	4	16	4	24	armentum	1	5	1	7
Aonius	0	10	0	10	armiger	3	0	8	11
aper	5	4	5	14	armo	13	13	14	40
aperio	17	12	43	72	aro	3	4	0	7
apex	0	5	1	6	arrideo	1	6	2	9
apis	1	4	3	8	arripio	4	2	17	23
Apollo	2	17	15	34	ars	27	68	64	159
Apollonius	0	0	34	34	artifex	2	1	3	6
apostolicus	0	0	6	6	artificium	3	0	5	8
apostolus	0	0	15	15	Arturus	0	0	8	8
apparatus	3	0	2	5	artus, adj.	3	1	2	6
appareo	12	6	28	46	artus, n.	1	17	1	19
appello, -are	26	2	14	42	arvum	1	35	2	38
appeto	3	5	6	14	arx	10	22	11	43
applico	3	7	5	15	as	4	1	0	5
appono	3	7	12	22	Ascanius	0	3	3	6
apprehendo	2	0	14	16	ascendo	11	3	28	42
approbo	3	2	3	8	asellus	0	2	4	6
appropinquo	6	0	13	19	Asia	14	8	0	22
apto	5	13	1	19	asinus	0	3	2	5
aptus	7	17	14	38	aspectus	3	5	7	15
apud	61	5	50	116	asper	3	18	7	31
aqua	18	80	52	150	aspergo	3	1	3	7
aquila	1	3	4	8	aspernor	3	4	2	9
aquilo	2	5	1	8	aspicio	8	23	19	50
ara	3	24	1	28	asporto	0	0	5	5
Arabs	0	7	3	10	assentio	3	1	3	7
arator	0	6	1	7	assequor	5	2	1	8
aratrum	0	16	2	18	asserto	4	2	10	16
arbitrator	1	3	2	6	asserto	6	6	3	15
arbitrium	4	8	2	14	assideo	4	21	7	32
arbitror	19	1	11	31	assiduus	4	2	3	9
arbor	7	36	34	77	assigno	4	2	3	9
arbustulum	0	0	5	5	assisto	2	1	2	5
arbustum	1	7	2	10	assuetus	7	12	6	25
arca	1	1	10	12	assumo	1	0	14	15
Arcadia	0	7	0	7	assurgo	4	3	0	7
arcanus	1	8	2	11	Assyrius	0	8	0	8
					ast	0	12	5	17

	Pr.	Po.	M.	T.		Pr.	Po.	M.	T.
asto	6	10	11	27	axis	0	12	0	12
astringo	3	5	1	9					
astrum	2	45	2	49					
at	43	134	100	277	Bacchus	1	30	4	35
ater	2	19	2	23	Baiae	2	5	0	7
Athenae	6	7	0	13	balneum	6	1	3	10
Athenienses	0	8	2	10	barathrum	0	3	3	6
atque	222	224	119	565	barba	2	1	7	10
atrium	1	6	2	9	barbarus	7	16	9	32
atrox	7	5	4	16	basilica	0	0	9	9
Attalus	1	0	6	7	basium	0	7	0	7
attendo	3	2	11	16	Bassus	4	1	0	5
attero	1	4	2	7	beatus	35	8	49	92
Atticus	3	6	0	9	bellicus	4	1	3	8
Attila	0	0	6	6	bello	2	3	0	5
attingo	6	6	7	19	bellum	66	94	30	190
Attis	0	8	0	8	belua	4	6	2	12
attonitus	4	9	2	15	bene	23	51	45	119
attribuo	3	3	1	7	benedico	0	0	38	38
auctor	24	13	19	56	beneficium	0	1	13	14
auctoritas	10	0	6	16	benevolentia	4	0	4	8
audacia	4	0	2	6	benignus	0	13	7	20
audax	13	15	7	35	Berengarius	0	0	9	9
audeo	24	37	16	77	bestia	7	0	13	20
audio	59	45	183	287	bibliotheca	2	0	3	5
aufero	18	17	33	68	bibo	2	24	76	102
Aufidus	3	2	0	5	bis	1	22	5	28
aufugio	2	1	3	6	blanditia	0	4	1	5
augeo	19	16	3	38	blandus	3	29	3	35
augurium	4	1	3	8	Bomilcar	5	0	0	5
Augustus	14	18	8	40	bonitas	2	0	5	7
aula	1	15	11	27	bonus	100	80	98	278
aura	0	47	10	57	Boreas	1	5	1	7
auratus	1	10	0	11	bos	7	15	10	32
aureus	7	48	23	78	bracchium	4	13	8	25
auriga	1	3	2	6	brevis	9	33	28	70
auris	12	30	19	61	brevitas	3	0	2	5
aurora	0	9	3	12	Britannia	4	1	12	17
aurum	10	60	48	118	Britannus	0	4	3	7
Ausonius	0	10	0	10	bruma	1	3	9	13
auspicium	5	4	1	10	Brundisium	7	0	0	7
auster	1	8	2	11	Brutus	9	2	9	20
Austria	0	0	7	7	Burgensis	0	0	11	11
aut	240	188	116	544	bustum	1	10	0	11
autem	101	7	304	412					
autumnus	2	11	3	16					
auxilium	17	8	22	47					
avaritia	7	2	6	15					
avarus	3	12	4	19	C.	13	0	1	14
avena	0	11	2	13	caballus	0	2	4	6
aveo	0	6	8	14	cacumen	0	4	5	9
Avernus	2	5	0	7	cadaver	1	0	5	6
averto	13	6	4	23	cado	11	59	27	97
avidus	2	20	4	26	caducus	1	6	2	9
avis	4	42	18	64	caecus	3	23	8	34
avitus	2	6	2	10	caedes	23	19	5	47
avunculus	11	0	1	12	caedo	8	11	9	28
avus	2	16	0	18	caelebs	0	5	0	5

	Fr.	Po.	M.	T.		Fr.	Po.	M.	T.
caeles	1	5	1	7	casia	0	5	0	5
caelestis	9	15	20	44	cassus	0	4	3	7
caelicola	0	4	2	6	castellum	12	0	8	20
caelum	19	162	58	239	castigo	1	0	6	7
caeruleus	0	23	0	23	Castor	0	4	1	5
Caesar	62	31	13	106	castra	53	25	25	103
caespes	1	5	1	7	castus	3	29	6	38
calamitas	3	5	1	9	casus	32	31	14	76
calamus	0	13	4	17	catena	0	10	5	15
calathus	0	5	0	5	caterva	0	10	6	16
calco	0	9	1	10	Catilina	10	1	0	11
caleo	1	13	2	16	Cato	6	0	11	17
calidus	1	9	3	13	Catullus	1	19	0	20
caligo, n.	5	5	2	12	catus	0	0	9	9
calix	0	2	4	6	cauda	0	5	9	14
callidus	2	4	8	14	caupo	4	0	1	5
Calliope	0	8	1	9	causa	80	47	69	196
calor	1	9	7	17	cautus	2	4	1	7
Camena	0	12	1	13	caveo	8	20	11	39
camera	1	1	4	6	caverna	0	4	1	5
Camillus	6	3	0	9	cavus	3	24	0	27
campester	0	0	8	8	Cecropia	0	8	0	8
campus	13	53	10	76	cedo	21	53	18	92
cancer	1	2	2	5	celeber	0	8	6	14
candeco	0	7	1	8	celebro	8	15	24	47
candidus	3	44	12	59	celer	13	25	11	49
candor	4	4	2	10	celeritas	10	0	3	13
canis	2	19	28	49	cella	0	1	19	20
canities	0	6	3	9	cellarius	0	0	8	8
canna	2	4	3	9	celo	2	11	6	19
cano	4	99	15	118	celsus	1	24	5	30
canorus	0	10	3	13	cena	6	4	9	19
cantilena	0	0	5	5	ceno	11	1	1	13
canto	0	23	43	66	censeo	8	17	2	27
cantus	4	38	15	57	ensor	3	2	0	5
canus	1	6	3	10	Centaurus	0	5	0	5
capax	2	6	2	10	centum	8	19	11	38
capella	0	4	1	5	centurio, n.	11	0	0	11
capesso	5	2	0	7	cera	0	7	2	9
capillus	2	22	5	29	Cerberus	0	8	0	8
capio	69	73	65	207	Ceres	2	21	0	23
Capitolium	13	4	0	17	cerno	12	41	15	68
capitulum	0	0	13	13	certamen	10	9	6	25
captivus	12	4	13	29	certatim	1	4	4	9
capto	3	4	2	9	certo, v.	6	25	7	38
caput	27	62	70	159	certus	43	51	46	140
carcer	2	8	13	23	cervix	4	15	2	21
careo	3	31	9	43	cervus	1	3	2	6
carina	0	13	2	15	cesso	5	20	15	40
caritas	5	2	23	30	ceterus	87	17	68	172
carmen	12	183	29	224	cetus	0	1	11	12
carnifex	1	2	3	6	ceu	0	9	3	12
caro	1	0	24	25	chaos	0	7	0	7
carpo	1	19	5	25	charta	1	16	4	21
Carthaginensis	7	0	1	8	chelys	0	10	0	10
Carthago	3	0	5	8	Chimaera	0	4	1	5
carus	8	39	40	87	chorda	0	6	2	8
casa	2	7	2	11	chorea	0	9	2	11

	Pr.	Po.	M.	T.		Pr.	Po.	M.	T.
chorus	0	31	15	46	cogitatio	19	2	6	27
Christianus	10	0	27	37	cogito	14	6	33	53
Christus	4	0	79	83	cognatus	0	10	1	11
cibarius	3	0	4	7	cognitio	6	0	2	8
cibus	11	12	31	54	cognomen	4	1	2	7
Cicero	28	2	1	31	cognosco.	31	22	47	100
cieo	2	6	0	8	cogo	22	36	12	70
cingo	7	22	6	35	cohibeo	1	7	1	9
cinis	6	39	4	49	cohors	26	5	3	34
ciphus	0	0	12	12	Colchis	0	7	0	7
circa	23	10	22	55	collega	7	1	5	13
circiter	5	0	2	7	colligo	12	16	21	49
circuitus	2	2	1	5	collis	10	13	7	30
circulus	3	2	4	9	colloco	6	1	5	12
circum	6	21	3	30	colloquium	3	1	7	11
circumdo	11	9	7	27	collum	2	21	8	31
circumduco	3	0	2	5	colo	19	53	17	89
circumneo	12	3	8	23	colonus	4	14	0	18
circumfero	4	0	2	6	color	5	30	11	46
circumfundo	3	2	0	5	columba	1	8	4	13
circumsisto	5	3	2	10	columna	2	8	11	21
circumsto	4	2	4	10	colus	0	6	0	6
circumvenio	10	1	2	13	coma	1	63	3	67
circus	3	3	0	6	comedo	3	0	49	52
citerior	4	1	0	5	comes	4	44	29	77
cithara	0	9	7	16	cometes	0	5	2	7
cito	1	11	3	15	comitor	5	10	14	29
citus	9	28	21	58	commemoro	6	1	3	10
civilis	10	7	8	25	commendo	6	7	11	24
civis	35	14	23	72	commentarius	7	0	1	8
civitas	46	2	68	116	commercium	1	4	1	6
clades	13	10	1	24	comminus	3	2	0	5
clam	3	4	7	14	committo	16	12	21	49
clamo	2	11	19	32	commodo	1	0	4	5
clamor	18	9	11	38	commodus	8	12	4	24
claresco	0	2	6	8	commoror	0	0	6	6
claritas	3	0	4	7	commoveo	3	1	8	12
clarus	18	47	22	87	communico	6	0	0	6
classicus	2	5	1	8	communis	18	17	17	52
classis	12	13	3	28	commuto	5	2	0	7
Claudius	5	5	2	12	como	2	6	1	9
claudio	13	23	18	54	compar	0	3	3	6
claudus	0	0	5	5	comparo	18	6	17	41
claustrum	0	5	18	23	compello, -ere	5	2	11	18
clavis	1	2	10	13	compello, -are	1	2	2	5
clemens	2	2	3	7	comperio	6	0	14	20
clementia	17	3	6	26	compes	1	3	1	5
clericus	0	0	27	27	compesco	2	4	0	6
cliens	5	8	1	14	competo	1	0	6	7
clipeus	2	3	5	10	complector	14	18	5	37
Clitus	13	1	0	14	compleo	5	10	9	24
codex	0	1	10	11	complures	5	2	4	11
codicilli	2	0	15	17	compono	12	21	14	47
coenobium	0	0	6	6	comprehendo	6	4	6	16
coeo	3	7	2	12	computo	2	2	2	6
coepi	39	28	75	142	concedo	13	14	36	63
coerceo	2	2	2	6	concha	0	7	2	9
coetus	2	8	2	12	concido	7	7	3	17

	Pr.	Po.	M.	T.		Pr.	Po.	M.	T.
concieo	0	4	2	6	consolatio	1	0	6	7
concilio	2	4	2	8	consolor	2	1	3	6
concilium	7	3	1	11	consono	2	0	4	6
concino	1	13	4	18	consors	0	6	3	9
concupio	5	7	8	20	conspetus	8	4	4	16
concito	3	6	0	9	conspicio	14	7	12	33
concludo	2	0	8	10	constantia	3	0	3	6
concordia	4	6	1	11	Constantinopolis	0	0	6	6
concors	1	6	0	7	Constantinus	0	0	6	6
concreresco	1	5	0	6	constituo	20	5	11	36
concupina	0	0	8	8	conste	34	13	16	63
conculco	1	0	4	5	constringo	3	1	5	9
concupisco	4	0	5	9	construo	0	3	13	16
concurro	13	5	6	24	consuesco	7	3	15	25
concutio	1	10	1	12	consuetudo	19	0	9	28
condemno	4	1	3	8	consul	35	29	4	68
condicio	12	2	11	25	consularis	10	0	0	10
conditor	4	0	3	7	consulatus	5	0	0	5
condo	18	54	4	76	consulo	24	11	7	42
conduco	2	2	5	9	consultum	4	1	1	6
confero	33	13	16	62	consummo	1	0	4	5
confertus	3	2	5	5	consumo	9	7	12	28
confessio	2	0	5	7	consurgo	3	8	4	15
confestim	5	0	6	11	contego	3	9	2	14
conficio	32	7	3	42	contemno	17	15	13	45
confido	8	5	10	23	contemplor	3	1	2	6
confirmo	9	0	3	12	contendo	9	9	0	18
confiteor	8	4	28	40	contentio	9	0	0	9
confligo	1	2	2	5	contentus	8	5	9	22
confluo	2	1	4	7	contero	0	3	3	6
confringo	1	0	5	6	contiguus	1	1	3	5
confugio	1	1	6	8	contineo	23	18	24	65
confundo	0	8	10	18	contingo	13	24	35	72
congero	0	6	1	7	continuus	3	3	9	15
congregatio	0	0	7	7	contio	10	0	3	13
conicio	13	0	3	16	contra	20	15	60	95
coniugium	0	1	1	12	contraho	4	5	10	19
coniunx	0	7	6	20	contrarius	3	5	7	15
coniunx	0	1	5	65	contristo	0	0	13	13
coniuro	0	2	2	6	controversia	9	0	2	11
connecto	2	0	4	6	contumax	2	3	1	6
connitor	4	1	0	5	contumelia	4	0	3	7
conor	12	9	13	34	contumeliosus	1	1	4	6
conqueror	0	3	7	10	contundo	0	5	0	5
conquiro	3	0	2	5	conubium	0	13	0	13
consanguineus	1	1	3	5	convenio	16	14	50	80
conscientia	4	0	3	7	conversatio	1	0	7	8
conscius	3	9	3	15	converso	0	0	6	6
conscribo	6	1	4	11	convertio	17	8	20	45
consecro	1	5	6	12	convicium	1	4	1	6
consensus	7	1	2	10	convictus	4	2	1	7
consequor	25	4	8	37	convinco	3	2	0	5
conservo	6	2	8	16	conviva	6	3	3	12
considero	5	0	18	23	convivium	7	4	24	35
consido	8	4	6	18	convoco	2	0	11	13
consilium	65	13	65	143	coorior	7	1	0	8
consimilis	1	2	2	5	cophinus	0	0	16	16
consisto	5	0	3	8	copia	45	11	22	78

	Pr.	Po.	M.	T.		Pr.	Po.	M.	T.
copiosus	3	1	3	7	cultus, adj.	6	15	1	22
copulo	1	2	3	6	cultus, n.	10	15	2	27
coquina	0	0	9	9	cum	417	383	767	1567
coquus	1	0	7	8	cumulo	1	4	2	7
cor	3	34	60	97	cunabula	0	4	10	14
coram	3	1	43	47	cunctor	9	6	1	16
Cornelius	8	3	0	11	cunctus	15	65	56	136
cornix	2	3	0	5	cuneus	2	7	3	12
cornu	33	22	6	61	cupa	0	0	10	10
corona	3	18	6	27	cupiditas	8	1	0	9
corono	0	10	3	13	cupido	8	29	5	42
corpus	71	121	74	266	cupidus	5	18	4	27
corrigo	5	13	0	18	cupio	8	34	26	68
corripio	4	11	8	23	cur	9	39	19	67
corrumpo	20	4	3	27	cura	37	99	42	178
corruo	1	2	8	11	curia	7	4	22	33
cortex	2	4	1	7	Curio	15	0	0	15
corusco	0	11	1	12	curo	13	19	21	53
Corydon	0	5	0	5	curriculum	1	2	3	6
corymbus	0	6	0	6	curro	5	19	15	39
cothurnus	0	9	0	9	currus	0	26	7	33
cotidianus	4	0	8	12	cursus	15	38	10	63
cotidie	4	0	6	10	curvo	1	3	3	7
cras	0	31	1	32	curvus	0	12	2	14
Crassus	6	2	0	8	cuspis	1	4	1	6
crastinus	4	4	7	15	custodia	17	2	20	39
creator	0	0	10	10	custodio	2	2	21	25
creatura	0	0	6	6	custos	7	25	23	55
creber	10	8	14	32	cutis	0	1	4	5
credo	49	70	59	178	Cybele	0	13	0	13
credulus	0	4	1	5	cycnus	0	12	3	15
cremo	1	3	4	8	Cyllenius	1	5	0	6
creo	2	23	9	34	cymbalum	0	7	0	7
crepito	0	5	0	5	Cynthia	0	6	0	6
crepo	2	5	0	7	Cytherea	0	7	0	7
creresco	10	26	15	51					
crimen	16	25	13	54					
crinis	0	29	3	32	Dacus	2	5	0	7
croceus	0	5	0	5	daemon	0	0	23	23
crocus	0	6	0	6	damno	8	14	5	27
Croesus	1	4	0	5	damnum	2	16	23	41
crucio	4	3	4	11	Danaus	0	8	0	8
crudelis	7	17	5	29	Daphne	0	17	0	17
cruentus	2	15	0	17	daps	0	16	2	18
cruor	3	12	3	18	Darius	7	0	3	10
crus	3	5	2	10	David	0	0	7	7
crux	2	3	16	21	de	176	137	622	935
cubiculum	6	3	1	12	dea	1	47	1	49
cubile	1	15	4	20	deambulo	0	0	5	5
cubitum	1	1	5	7	deauro	0	0	5	5
cubo	2	5	1	8	debeco	29	33	81	143
cuculus	0	0	14	14	debilis	1	2	4	7
culmen	1	8	10	19	decanto	0	1	14	15
culmus	0	3	2	5	decedo	7	8	10	25
culpa	12	13	14	39	decem	8	6	15	29
cultellus	0	0	9	9	December	0	3	2	5
cultor	1	5	0	6	decens	4	10	5	19
cultura	5	0	2	7					

	Pr.	Po.	M.	T.		Pr.	Po.	M.	T.
decerno	11	2	8	21	dens	5	13	7	25
decerpo	1	4	1	6	densus	7	23	6	36
decerto	1	0	4	5	denuntio	5	6	3	14
decet	8	21	12	41	depello	2	2	3	7
decido	2	6	4	12	depereo	1	2	3	6
decimus	3	3	4	10	depingo	0	2	5	7
decipio	2	14	23	39	depono	4	9	17	30
declaro	6	0	1	7	deporto	1	0	4	5
declino	2	3	11	16	deposco	5	0	0	5
decor	0	4	6	10	depravo	1	0	4	5
decoro	0	3	3	6	deprecor	1	6	5	8
decorus	0	5	0	5	deprehendo	7	8	9	24
decurro	4	11	3	18	deprimo	3	2	5	10
decus	7	52	18	77	deputo	0	1	5	6
dedecus	3	1	2	6	derelinquo	0	0	8	8
dedo	6	7	5	18	descendo	9	13	19	41
deduco	11	20	9	40	desero	12	40	14	66
defendo	18	11	12	41	desiderium	8	4	14	26
defero	14	9	28	51	desidero	5	6	20	31
defessus	3	3	0	6	desidia	3	2	2	7
deficio	15	25	21	61	desidiosus	1	1	3	5
defleo	0	6	0	6	designo	1	2	6	9
defluo	3	5	2	10	desino	5	22	5	32
defodio	2	3	0	5	desipio	0	1	5	6
deformis	2	4	1	7	desolo	1	2	3	6
defugio	2	3	1	6	despero	7	4	9	20
defungor	3	3	10	16	despicio	6	12	3	21
dego	0	4	3	7	despondeo	0	3	3	6
deglutio	0	0	5	5	destino	8	6	10	24
dehinc	3	2	7	12	destituo	10	5	4	19
decio	8	4	8	20	destruo	0	0	7	7
dein	0	4	13	17	desum	22	12	9	43
deinceps	2	0	10	12	desuper	0	1	4	5
deinde	60	12	37	109	detegeo	4	2	0	6
delabor	1	5	0	6	deterior	1	5	4	10
delectatio	1	0	4	5	deterreo	5	2	1	8
delecto	4	3	12	19	detineo	4	1	7	12
deleo	7	7	0	14	detraho	15	10	3	28
Delia	0	13	0	13	detecto	2	3	0	5
delibero	0	2	6	8	deus	75	231	294	600
delicatus	4	5	3	12	devenio	0	1	6	7
deliciae	2	16	7	25	devinco	5	7	4	16
delictum	4	2	0	6	devoro	0	3	13	16
deligo	10	4	4	18	devotio	2	1	11	14
delinquo	4	1	4	9	devoveo	5	7	10	22
delphinus	0	5	0	5	dexter	22	31	14	67
delubrum	2	5	0	7	diabolus	0	0	27	27
demens	0	6	0	6	diadema	0	7	2	9
demergo	0	3	2	5	dialectica	0	0	5	5
demitto	1	11	3	15	Diana	0	7	1	8
demo	4	5	1	10	dico	225	250	593	1068
demonstro	8	0	3	11	dies	114	172	250	536
Demophoon	0	5	0	5	differo	15	9	6	30
demoror	0	0	5	5	difficilis	10	7	1	18
Demosthenes	2	1	3	6	difficultas	1	0	7	8
demum	4	6	8	18	diffido	4	1	1	6
denarius	3	0	10	13	diffugio	2	2	1	5
denique	10	25	16	51	diffundo	6	5	4	15

	Pr.	Po.	M.	T.		Pr.	Po.	M.	T.
digero	0	6	2	8	divinatio	2	0	4	6
digitus	6	19	13	38	divinitus	0	3	6	9
dignitas	25	0	15	40	divinus	7	16	37	60
dignor	0	13	11	24	divitiae	16	16	19	51
dignus	22	53	29	104	divus	3	89	0	92
digredior	4	1	2	7	do	90	277	199	566
dilato	1	0	4	5	doceo	34	88	35	157
dilectio	0	0	9	9	docilis	0	7	0	7
dilectus	8	5	12	25	doctor	1	0	10	11
diligens	20	1	29	50	doctrina	4	3	17	24
diligentia	8	0	5	13	documentum	2	1	3	6
diligo	9	18	53	80	doleo	5	21	30	56
dimico	0	9	4	13	dolium	1	3	2	6
dimidius	0	4	10	14	dolor	14	43	35	92
dimitto	11	12	35	58	dolosus	0	4	3	7
Diomedes	1	3	1	5	dolus	4	5	5	14
Dione	0	6	0	6	domesticus	7	0	10	17
dirigo	6	5	24	35	domina	1	35	14	50
diripio	3	1	4	8	dominicus	1	1	15	17
diruo	2	2	1	5	dominor	2	6	7	15
dirus	1	17	4	22	dominus	30	43	267	340
Dis	1	8	0	9	domo	2	14	0	16
dis	13	14	3	30	domus	58	124	114	296
discedo	14	14	15	43	donec	11	13	26	50
discerno	6	0	2	8	dono	12	27	16	55
discerpo	2	2	3	7	donum	5	28	18	51
disciplina	8	2	19	29	dormio	8	4	25	37
discipulus	0	1	22	23	dorsum	1	1	6	8
disco	16	19	59	94	dos	4	4	6	14
discordia	7	7	4	18	draco	0	3	7	10
discors	2	2	1	5	Druides	7	0	0	7
discrimen	10	7	4	21	Dryas	0	7	1	8
discumbo	2	1	7	10	dubito	11	8	8	27
discurro	2	5	7	14	dubius	15	16	8	39
discutio	2	5	2	9	duco	38	89	58	185
disertus	1	2	2	5	ductor	0	5	6	11
disicio	3	2	0	5	dudum	3	2	8	13
dispar	2	3	2	7	dulcedo	0	2	14	16
dispenso	0	3	2	5	dulcis	5	98	55	158
dispergo	3	5	4	12	dum	35	110	102	247
displiceo	1	2	3	6	duntaxat	3	0	2	5
dispono	3	6	8	17	duo	49	24	88	161
dissensio	4	0	2	6	duplex	3	6	2	11
dissero	4	1	4	9	duro	7	4	7	18
dissimilis	3	2	1	6	durus	4	73	19	96
dissimulo	2	2	6	10	dux	29	53	40	122
dissolvo	1	3	2	6	Dyrrachin	5	0	0	5
distendo	3	4	0	7					
distinguo	2	1	4	7					
disto	1	4	4	9					
distribuo	1	1	3	5	e, ex	271	137	216	624
dito	0	2	4	6	ebrietas	1	0	6	7
diu	30	30	34	94	ebrius	0	6	3	9
diurnus	2	2	2	6	ebur	0	11	1	12
diuturnus	3	1	1	5	eburneus	0	8	0	8
diversus	16	19	39	74	ecce	4	23	49	76
dives	8	31	22	61	ecclesia	0	0	70	70
divido	15	11	22	48	echo	0	8	2	10

	Pr.	Po.	M.	T.		Pr.	Po.	M.	T.
ecquis	1	4	0	5	episcopus	0	0	44	44
edax	1	6	1	8	epistula	14	2	13	29
edisco	2	1	4	7	epulae	8	6	8	22
editus	2	3	2	7	epulor	0	2	6	8
edo (eat)	16	27	13	56	eques	63	12	11	86
edoceo	2	3	4	9	equester	6	1	1	8
edomo	0	4	1	5	equidem	8	0	3	11
educor	11	9	4	24	equitatus	17	0	0	17
effero	8	9	3	20	equito	1	0	4	5
efficio	22	13	17	52	equus	30	48	51	129
effigies	1	8	1	10	erga	2	0	8	10
effluo	2	3	0	5	ergo	27	32	94	153
effugio	5	9	5	19	erigo	4	11	9	24
effundo	6	15	5	26	eripio	14	23	6	43
egeo	4	11	8	23	erro	8	40	7	55
egestas	2	7	1	10	error	5	16	11	32
ego	85	154	115	354	erubescor	4	3	10	17
egredior	14	5	26	45	erudio	9	1	9	19
egregius	12	12	7	31	eruditio	5	0	3	8
ehou	1	6	0	7	erumpo	3	3	4	11
eia	0	2	9	11	eruo	2	2	4	8
elicio	2	4	3	9	esca	0	3	10	13
elabor	3	4	3	10	esurio	1	0	4	5
elaboro	2	1	3	6	et	1278	1900	3234	6412
elatus	2	2	2	10	et	0	0	9	9
electio	6	1	5	6	etc.	0	4	9	16
elegans	6	0	6	12	etenim	3	4	9	16
elegantia	5	0	3	8	etiam	182	95	113	390
elementum	3	5	3	14	Etruscus	0	13	0	13
elemosina	0	0	9	9	etsi	8	7	6	21
eleyson	0	0	11	11	eunuchus	0	0	13	13
elephantus	8	2	6	16	Euphrates	2	3	0	5
elevor	0	0	9	9	Europa	2	5	2	9
elicio	2	3	0	5	eurus	0	8	0	8
eligo	9	10	50	69	Eurydice	0	9	0	9
eloquentia	18	0	2	20	evado	2	17	22	41
eloquium	0	3	5	8	evangelium	0	0	9	9
eloquor	5	3	2	10	evanesco	0	2	5	5
eludo	3	2	2	7	eveho	4	2	4	10
Elysium	0	11	0	11	evello	2	0	4	6
emendo	3	2	12	17	evenio	12	8	13	33
emereo	0	6	0	6	everto	1	8	2	11
emergo	0	3	4	7	evigilo	0	1	4	5
emetior	2	4	1	7	evito	1	1	5	7
emineo	9	2	5	16	evoco	4	2	0	6
emitto	3	6	14	23	evolo	0	4	3	5
emo	6	5	12	23	evomo	0	2	3	5
en	2	18	8	28	exactus	3	6	2	11
enim	166	37	166	369	exagito	2	2	2	6
enitor	5	4	1	10	exaudio	3	4	4	11
Ennius	4	8	0	12	excedo	13	3	8	24
ensis	1	16	6	23	excellens	9	1	3	13
eo, adv.	2	8	5	15	excello	3	1	1	5
eo, v.	18	115	70	203	excelsus	3	5	1	9
eodem	6	1	5	12	excerpo	3	0	2	5
Eos	0	11	0	11	excidium	3	2	3	8
ephebus	0	5	0	5	excido	5	2	2	15
Epicurus	3	3	0	6	exciteo	3	4	0	7
					excipio	24	12	11	47

	Pr.	Po.	M.	T.		Pr.	Po.	M.	T.
excito	16	0	7	23	extorqueo	3	3	5	11
exclamo	2	0	8	10	extra	12	2	11	25
excludo	6	4	4	14	extraho	1	0	15	16
excogito	4	0	4	8	extraneus	1	0	8	9
excorio	0	0	8	8	extremus	17	41	6	64
excuso	0	1	5	6	exuo	3	5	3	11
excutio	8	9	2	19	exuviae	0	7	1	8
exemplaris	4	0	3	7					
exemplum	13	12	26	51					
exeo	11	2	44	57					
exerceo	12	9	14	35	Fabius	5	3	1	9
exercito	5	0	3	8	fabrico	2	2	3	7
exercitus	57	2	29	88	fabula	5	19	13	37
exhaurio	4	2	3	9	facetus	0	4	2	6
exhibeo	0	3	9	12	facies	4	23	34	61
exigo	7	3	10	20	facilis	37	36	16	89
exiguus	6	14	1	21	facinus	10	3	2	15
eximius	3	1	1	5	facio	219	177	389	785
exinde	0	0	7	7	facultas	5	3	4	12
existimo	30	0	8	38	facundia	1	4	2	7
exitium	4	8	1	13	facundus	0	9	6	15
exitus	8	5	4	17	facultus	0	1	4	5
exordium	1	2	3	6	Falernus	0	6	2	8
exorior	5	15	4	24	fallax	1	16	4	21
exoro	2	2	9	13	fallo	18	29	6	53
expavesco	0	4	4	8	falsus	13	22	8	43
expedio	11	3	10	24	falx	1	9	1	11
expeditio	4	0	2	6	fama	18	48	13	79
expello	7	9	7	23	fames	8	13	18	39
expendo	4	1	20	25	familia	14	0	8	22
exerior	10	15	9	34	familiaris	11	0	5	16
expeto	2	2	5	9	familiaritas	2	0	3	5
expleo	4	11	9	24	famosus	0	3	5	8
explico	2	8	5	15	famulus	0	3	4	7
exploro	7	2	3	12	famulus	0	12	23	35
expono	5	4	15	24	fanum	1	4	0	5
exprimo	3	2	7	12	fas	5	21	2	28
expugno	4	0	1	5	fascis	0	7	0	7
exsequiae	1	11	0	12	fastidio	2	1	2	5
exsequor	3	1	3	7	fastidium	0	3	5	8
exsilium	5	4	8	17	fastigium	3	5	1	9
exsisto	10	2	18	30	fastus, adj.	0	4	2	6
exspecto	19	12	13	44	fatalis	2	8	1	11
exstinguo	11	13	6	30	fateor	5	14	8	27
exsto	3	7	0	10	fatigo	6	2	9	17
exstruo	4	5	2	11	fatum	5	108	4	117
exsul	0	11	7	18	Faunus	0	5	2	7
exsulato	1	6	4	11	faux	5	6	5	16
exsupero	1	4	0	5	faveo	0	31	2	33
exsurgo	1	1	4	6	favilla	0	8	2	10
exta	1	5	0	6	favor	1	8	3	12
extemplo	5	1	0	6	favus	3	2	1	6
extendo	4	4	7	15	fax	4	34	0	38
exterior	2	0	7	9	febris	0	2	3	5
externus	5	6	1	12	Februarius	0	6	0	6
exterreo	4	1	3	8	fecundus	2	14	1	17
exterus	2	0	3	5	felicitas	5	0	3	8
extollo	1	5	5	11	felix	13	61	18	92

	Fr.	Po.	M.	T.		Fr.	Po.	M.	T.
femina	12	23	12	47	flos	1	71	19	91
femineus	0	9	0	9	fluctuo	0	2	3	5
fenestra	0	2	7	9	fluctus	4	21	7	32
ferculum	0	1	10	11	fluito	1	5	2	8
fere	24	2	11	37	flumen	27	48	20	95
feriae	2	1	7	10	fluo	3	32	8	43
ferio	2	16	4	22	fluvius	2	8	10	20
ferme	9	1	0	10	focus	1	18	4	23
fero	67	228	72	367	fodio	2	5	5	12
ferox	8	12	6	26	foedo	0	5	0	5
ferreus	2	5	8	15	foedus, adj.	8	37	12	57
ferrum	13	26	7	46	foedus, n.	4	1	2	7
fertilis	1	7	1	9	folium	1	17	6	24
ferus	14	85	10	109	fons	4	44	15	63
ferveo	3	9	6	18	for	6	7	5	18
fervidus	0	6	1	7	foramen	0	0	15	15
fervor	0	1	6	7	foras	2	3	7	12
fessus	11	24	8	43	forceps	0	0	6	6
festino	3	4	21	28	fore	20	9	12	41
festivitas	0	0	10	10	forem, -es	9	34	6	49
festivus	0	1	4	5	foris	4	33	18	55
festus	3	25	14	42	forma	17	40	18	75
festus, n.	0	15	2	17	formido, n.	3	9	2	14
fidelis	6	9	40	55	formo	1	6	4	11
fides, -ei	29	56	31	116	formosus	2	19	2	23
fides, -is	0	2	3	5	fornax	0	2	3	5
fiducia	4	1	1	6	fors	2	9	5	16
fidus	3	14	4	21	forsitan	3	25	9	37
figo	2	21	12	35	fortasse	8	4	2	14
figura	8	14	7	29	fortis	43	59	71	173
filia	10	7	79	96	fortitudo	5	0	8	13
filius	20	11	199	230	fortuitus	4	0	1	5
filum	0	10	0	10	fortuna	49	58	14	121
findo	1	3	2	6	fortunatus	3	7	4	14
tingo	9	33	17	59	forum	6	14	10	30
finio	7	7	15	29	fossa	4	3	0	7
finis	33	47	32	112	foveo	3	14	10	27
finitimus	5	2	0	7	fragilis	2	11	1	14
fio	62	39	88	189	fragor	1	4	2	7
firmo	4	6	12	22	fragro	0	3	2	5
firmus	5	6	10	21	Francia	0	0	12	12
fistula	0	12	1	13	Francio	0	0	5	5
Flaccus	2	4	3	9	Francus	0	0	39	39
flagellum	0	5	8	13	frango	8	33	17	58
flagitium	5	2	1	8	frater	13	50	126	189
flagito	1	2	3	6	fraternus	0	8	0	8
flagro	5	8	3	16	fraudo	3	5	0	8
flamen	3	3	1	7	fraudentus	0	1	4	5
flamma	12	63	8	83	fraus	4	14	12	30
flammeus	0	8	0	8	fremitus	4	4	0	8
flammo	0	9	0	9	fremo	0	4	3	7
flatus	0	3	4	7	freno	3	3	0	6
flavus	0	14	1	15	frenum	2	6	5	13
flebilis	1	10	1	12	frequens	8	10	20	38
flecto	5	22	5	32	frequento	1	4	6	11
fleo	11	70	22	103	fretum	0	28	2	30
floreo	9	11	12	32	fretus	2	3	0	5
floridus	0	8	3	11	frigidus	5	17	7	29

	Pr.	Po.	M.	T.		Pr.	Po.	M.	T.
frigus	7	16	9	32	gemmeus	0	5	1	6
frons, -ndis	0	16	6	22	gemmo	0	5	0	5
frons, -ntis	9	22	6	37	gemo	2	10	4	16
fructus	14	9	17	40	gena	0	22	0	22
frumentarius	5	0	0	5	gener	2	14	13	29
frumentum	11	2	2	15	generalis	0	0	6	6
fruor	4	17	6	27	generosus	4	7	4	15
frustra	11	22	3	36	genetrix	1	10	3	14
frustro	0	3	2	5	genialis	0	5	0	5
frux	2	22	4	28	genitor	0	15	2	17
fuga	19	22	10	51	gens	24	60	47	131
fugax	0	8	0	8	gentilis	0	2	11	13
fugio	28	61	37	126	genu	3	6	7	16
fugitivus	1	1	4	6	genus	69	56	42	167
fugo	4	10	2	16	Germania	9	3	8	20
fulcio	2	7	1	10	Germanus	5	0	1	6
fulcrum	0	4	1	5	germanus	0	5	3	8
fulgeo	2	21	3	26	germen	0	11	3	14
fulgor	2	5	1	8	gero	47	40	31	118
fulgur	1	3	2	6	gestio	0	4	2	6
fulmen	1	27	3	31	gesto	1	2	7	10
fulvus	0	10	0	10	gestus	2	3	4	9
fumus	4	6	6	16	Geta	0	7	0	7
fundamentum	4	0	7	11	Getron	0	0	9	9
fundo, -are	0	7	4	11	gigas	0	3	6	9
fundo, -ere	12	25	7	44	gigno	16	17	16	49
fundus	3	2	6	11	Girardus	0	0	11	11
funestus	2	3	0	5	glacialis	0	2	3	5
fungor	5	7	2	14	glacies	3	2	2	7
funis	1	3	4	8	gladius	19	5	23	47
funus	7	44	5	56	glans	2	4	0	6
fur	3	2	28	33	Glaucus	0	5	0	5
Furiae	0	8	0	8	gleba	1	4	1	6
furo	4	8	3	15	globus	3	2	1	6
furor, v.	1	1	10	12	gloria	26	28	36	90
furor, n.	1	25	7	33	glorior	4	1	5	10
furtim	1	12	5	18	gloriosus	2	0	11	13
furtum	2	12	9	23	Gorgo	0	6	0	6
futurus	25	15	15	55	Gracchus	5	1	0	6
					gracilis	0	4	1	5
					gradior	0	2	5	7
					gradus	5	10	2	17
Gaius	9	0	0	9	Graecia	4	6	7	17
galea	0	5	1	6	Graecus	23	5	19	47
Gallia	12	3	19	34	Graius	1	16	0	17
Gallicus	8	1	2	11	gramen	0	16	4	20
Gallus	47	17	7	71	grammaticus	1	1	13	15
Ganalonus	0	0	8	8	grandis	4	17	8	29
garrulus	0	9	4	13	grando	0	6	2	8
gaudeo	7	47	36	90	grassor	2	2	1	5
gaudium	3	30	28	61	grates	1	0	6	7
gaza	2	4	5	11	gratia	29	22	74	125
gelidus	1	17	0	18	gratiosus	1	0	4	5
gelu	0	5	4	9	gratus	10	40	18	68
gemino	0	9	0	9	Grauso	0	0	6	6
geminus	3	24	3	30	gravidus	0	15	1	16
gemitus	4	6	6	16	gravis	37	78	33	148
gemma	2	11	5	18	gravitas	2	2	7	11

	Pr.	Po.	M.	T.		Pr.	Po.	M.	T.
gravo	2	6	5	13	hio	1	4	0	5
Gregorius	0	0	14	14	Hippolytus	0	4	2	6
gremium	1	17	5	23	hirsutus	0	3	2	5
gressus	0	2	7	9	Hispania	12	0	11	23
grex	2	22	2	26	Hispanus	14	3	3	20
grossus	0	0	5	5	historia	11	2	29	42
grus	0	2	4	6	hodie	5	4	23	32
gubernator	0	0	3	5	hodiernus	3	3	1	7
guberno	2	8	4	15	Homerus	11	10	2	23
gurgus	3	18	0	20	homicidium	0	0	5	5
gusto	2	1	6	15	homo	149	72	175	396
guttur	0	2	4	6	honestas	3	0	3	6
					honestus	19	6	8	33
					honorificus	0	0	9	9
					honoro	2	3	9	14
habena	0	5	2	7	honos	29	57	31	117
habeo	116	208	330	654	hora	16	31	55	102
habilis	2	1	3	6	Horatius	4	3	2	9
habito	8	11	14	33	horreo	2	18	10	30
habitus	12	5	5	22	horreum	0	5	2	7
hactenus	4	3	5	12	horribilis	0	6	2	8
Hadrianus	0	5	0	5	horridus	0	22	0	22
haedus	1	6	0	7	horror	0	1	2	11
Haemonia	0	10	0	10	hortor	16	1	8	25
haereo	6	11	3	20	hortus	6	12	18	36
Hannibal	21	4	1	26	hospes	8	21	18	47
harena	3	10	4	17	hospitium	1	3	14	18
harundo	1	10	0	11	hospitius	0	7	1	8
haruspex	4	2	0	6	hostia	2	7	2	11
Hasdrubal	4	1	0	5	hostilis	5	1	3	9
hasta	4	5	3	12	hostis	104	35	34	173
haud	31	19	7	57	huc	7	46	15	68
haurio	7	14	4	25	huiusmodi	0	0	14	14
hebes	1	1	5	7	humanus	33	21	27	81
Hebraeus	0	0	5	5	humerus	0	4	4	8
Hebrus	0	7	0	7	humilis	4	14	7	25
Hector	0	13	6	19	humilitas	2	0	14	16
hedera	0	9	0	9	humo	2	4	1	7
heia	0	11	0	11	humor	0	1	4	5
Helena	1	3	4	8	humus	5	32	9	46
Helicon	0	14	0	14	Hyacinthus	0	7	0	7
herba	1	30	14	45	Hybla	0	5	0	5
Hercules	4	12	2	18	Hylas	0	9	0	9
hereditas	3	0	7	10	Hymen	0	48	0	48
heres	5	14	2	21	hymenaeos	0	52	0	52
heri	1	2	4	7					
Hermus	0	5	0	5	laceo	14	58	12	84
heros	2	13	2	17	lacio	9	18	7	34
Hesperus	0	6	1	7	lacio	13	16	0	29
hesternus	0	5	5	10	lacto	3	3	5	11
heu	1	28	18	47	laculum	115	310	147	572
hibernus	10	9	0	19	iam	0	4	2	6
Hiberus	1	4	0	5	ianitor	2	10	13	25
hic	514	760	721	1995	ianua	32	13	102	147
hiems	9	13	15	37	ibi	1	0	21	22
Hieronimus	0	0	7	7	ibidem	6	12	9	27
hilaris	6	6	7	19	ictus				
hinc	14	56	25	95					

	Pr.	Po.	M.	T.		Pr.	Po.	M.	T.
Idalius	0	7	0	7	imperator	21	0	54	75
idcirco	0	3	5	8	imperito	3	1	1	5
idem	101	63	133	297	imperitus	4	0	1	5
identidem	3	2	1	6	imperium	38	21	27	86
ideo	13	1	40	54	impero	16	8	10	34
idoneus	3	2	1	6	impertio	3	1	2	6
idus	5	3	0	8	impetro	6	3	6	15
iecur	0	3	2	5	impetus	19	10	4	33
ieiunium	0	1	5	6	impiger	3	3	1	7
ieiunus	2	2	6	10	impius	3	26	1	30
Iesus	0	0	25	25	impleo	7	17	23	47
igitur	36	17	68	121	implico	1	13	4	18
ignarus	7	8	3	18	imploro	3	1	2	6
ignavus	2	8	1	11	impono	14	20	9	43
igneus	1	7	0	8	impotens	7	6	0	13
ignis	23	113	38	174	imprimo	1	0	5	6
ignobilis	3	2	1	6	improbus	6	20	9	35
ignoro	13	3	22	38	improvisus	4	4	2	11
ignosco	3	13	2	18	impudens	1	2	2	5
ignotus	5	28	7	40	imputo	2	2	2	6
ilex	1	5	0	6	in	1006	842	1633	3481
iliacus	0	8	0	8	inanis	2	22	13	37
Ilion	0	13	0	13	inauditus	0	0	8	8
ille	390	412	659	1461	inauro	2	2	1	5
illecebra	2	1	4	7	incarnatio	0	0	5	5
illic	4	29	12	45	incedo	8	8	8	24
illico	1	1	8	10	incendium	13	8	2	23
illinc	1	5	3	9	incendo	5	2	3	10
illuc	3	11	14	28	incertus	11	13	5	29
illudo	5	2	4	11	incestus	1	0	4	5
illumino	1	1	3	5	inchoo	4	5	2	11
illustris	7	1	5	13	incido (fall)	10	5	11	26
illustro	1	2	2	5	incipio	17	28	24	69
imago	7	28	9	44	incito	4	3	1	8
imbellis	1	5	0	6	inclino	4	3	5	12
imber	3	33	4	40	includo	3	9	6	18
imbrifer	0	5	0	5	inclutus	0	9	7	16
imbuc	3	4	7	14	incognitus	2	2	3	7
imitor	10	12	13	35	incola	2	2	5	9
immanis	3	11	5	19	incolo	4	1	2	7
immaturus	2	4	1	7	incolumis	6	4	3	13
immemor	0	8	7	15	incommodus	1	1	3	5
immensus	5	22	12	39	inconsultus	3	1	1	5
immergo	1	2	2	5	incredibilis	12	0	2	14
immeritus	2	6	2	10	increpo	0	12	1	13
immineo	6	5	8	19	incubo	4	5	1	10
immitis	0	13	0	13	incultus	1	4	2	7
immitto	6	6	2	14	incumbo	0	11	12	23
immo	10	1	12	23	incurro	3	0	9	12
immoderatus	2	1	2	5	incurvus	0	3	2	5
immodicus	3	4	1	8	inde	31	27	49	107
immolo	5	3	1	9	indicium	5	4	2	11
immortalis	16	5	0	21	indico, -are	20	10	23	53
impar	2	3	3	8	indico, -ere	4	2	5	11
impedimentum	2	0	4	6	indigena	0	0	5	5
impedio	12	2	7	21	indigeo	0	0	5	5
impello	17	11	1	29	Indiges	0	3	2	5
impendeo	10	6	13	29	indignor	5	5	3	13

	Pr.	Po.	M.	T.		Pr.	Po.	M.	T.
indignus	5	10	5	20	innumerus	1	7	1	9
indo	0	5	2	7	inopia	7	1	4	12
indoles	3	3	1	7	inops	1	2	6	9
indomitus	1	9	1	11	inquam	62	15	65	142
induco	4	4	17	25	inquirō	3	2	9	14
indulgentia	4	5	6	15	insanus	0	12	3	15
indulgeo	2	5	10	17	inscius	0	3	4	7
induo	6	10	20	36	inscribo	4	4	3	11
Indus	0	16	4	20	insequor	5	1	7	13
industria	5	0	8	13	insero (-serui)	1	4	5	10
inebrio	0	0	5	5	inservio	1	0	4	5
ineo	3	9	13	25	insidiae	16	8	4	28
inermis	4	4	4	12	insignis	7	20	9	36
iners	0	0	17	17	insignitus	1	0	4	5
inertia	4	2	4	10	insisto	3	1	1	5
inevitabilis	1	2	2	5	insolens	3	3	1	7
infamia	5	0	5	10	insolitus	1	4	3	8
infamo	1	0	8	9	inspicio	3	4	8	15
infans	2	4	8	14	instar	1	5	0	6
infelix	5	15	11	31	instituo	28	5	10	43
infernus	0	13	11	24	insto	10	15	0	25
infero	21	8	17	46	instrumentum	2	0	9	11
inferus	13	40	19	72	instruo	13	5	17	35
infestus	8	6	2	16	insuesco	0	3	2	5
inficio	2	9	3	14	insula	7	2	12	21
infidus	0	4	2	6	inum	5	3	6	14
infinitus	2	0	11	13	insuper	3	0	9	12
infirmitas	0	0	11	11	insurgo	1	0	4	5
infirmo	0	0	6	6	intactus	2	10	1	13
infirmus	5	1	9	15	integer	13	12	16	41
inflo	3	6	5	14	intellego	21	1	33	55
informis	1	4	1	6	intendo	17	5	16	38
infra	8	8	11	27	intentio	1	0	7	8
infundo	3	9	6	18	inter	98	88	82	268
ingemisco	3	2	8	13	intercipio	5	1	0	6
ingeniosus	1	2	2	5	interdico	3	1	3	7
ingenium	47	41	25	113	interdum	10	11	5	26
ingens	22	28	15	65	interrea	2	17	12	31
ingenuus	2	4	0	6	intereo	5	11	2	18
ingero	2	7	5	14	interficio	25	0	20	45
ingratus	2	20	1	23	interim	20	1	11	32
ingredior	11	7	39	57	interimo	1	2	6	9
inhaereo	0	2	4	6	interior	3	5	8	16
inhibeo	1	0	4	5	interitus	3	3	4	10
inicio	11	7	2	20	intermitto	7	1	0	8
inimicus	14	5	20	39	internuntius	1	0	4	5
iniquitas	1	0	4	5	interpello	2	0	3	5
iniquus	7	9	2	18	interpono	3	0	4	7
initium	17	1	4	22	interpres	3	1	3	7
iniungo	1	0	9	10	interpretor	3	0	2	5
iniuria	19	4	10	33	interrogo	8	0	33	41
iniussus	3	2	0	5	intersum	12	2	5	19
iniustus	0	5	8	13	intervallum	7	1	2	10
inascor	1	0	4	5	intimus	2	4	8	14
innitor	3	5	3	11	intolerabilis	0	0	6	6
innocens	5	0	7	12	intonsus	1	0	4	5
innocentia	9	0	2	11	intra	18	4	19	41
innumerabilis	0	2	3	5	intro	7	7	39	53

	Pr.	Po.	M.	T.		Pr.	Po.	M.	T.
introduco	1	0	7	8	iugum	7	40	8	55
introeo	5	0	14	19	Iugurtha	14	2	0	16
intromitto	0	0	6	6	Iulia	1	5	0	6
intueor	9	1	15	25	Iulius	2	5	3	10
intus	3	5	3	11	iumentum	5	0	1	6
inultus	2	2	1	5	iungo	6	46	7	59
inutilis	4	3	11	18	iunior	3	0	3	6
invado	5	2	11	18	Iuno	4	15	1	20
inveho	5	3	0	8	Iuppiter	10	73	12	95
invenio	25	19	106	150	iurgium	1	6	3	10
invicem	3	1	11	15	iuro	14	14	14	42
invictus	4	8	0	12	ius	25	48	13	86
invideo	8	29	10	47	iustitia	6	5	13	24
invidia	11	10	8	29	iustus	14	29	22	65
invidus	0	8	0	8	iuencus	1	18	2	21
invito	2	3	19	24	iuvenilis	3	2	1	6
invitus	3	16	5	24	iuvenis	13	73	69	155
invoco	4	2	3	9	iuventa	3	19	2	24
involveo	2	4	4	10	iuventus	6	7	12	25
io	0	30	0	30	iuvo	6	50	12	68
iocor	1	2	2	5	iuxta	3	4	27	34
iocosus	0	7	0	7					
iocus	2	14	4	20					
Ionathas	0	0	12	12					
Iohannes	0	0	15	15	Kalendae	3	3	10	16
Ionius	3	4	0	7	Karolus	0	0	22	22
ipse	208	323	345	876					
ira	23	23	20	66					
iracundia	7	0	2	9	L.	9	0	0	9
irascor	14	16	15	45	labor, v.	0	26	7	33
irriguus	0	4	4	8	labor, n.	24	63	63	150
irrito	4	2	2	8	laboriosus	1	4	0	5
irritus	4	0	10	14	laboro	7	12	15	34
irrumpeo	5	0	1	6	labrum	2	7	1	10
irruo	2	0	8	10	lac	2	12	1	15
is	731	89	1178	1998	Lacaena	0	0	0	5
Israel	0	0	7	7	Lacedaemonius	8	2	1	11
iste	54	56	142	252	lacero	3	12	5	20
ita	96	25	111	232	lacertus	4	12	3	19
Italia	15	4	19	38	lacrima	8	61	25	94
Italus	0	9	1	10	lacrimo	3	3	2	8
itaque	68	3	54	125	lacrimosus	0	0	5	5
item	12	5	48	65	lacteus	1	4	1	6
iter	43	25	43	111	lacus	10	22	5	37
itero	0	5	4	9	laedo	1	20	8	29
iterum	13	15	41	69	Laelius	5	2	0	7
iubar	0	7	0	7	laetifico	0	0	5	5
iubeo	60	62	66	188	laetitia	6	3	14	23
iubilo	0	0	5	5	laetor	2	6	11	19
iucunditas	4	0	6	10	laetus	6	51	23	80
iucundus	7	21	11	39	laevus	5	12	3	20
Iudaea	1	0	10	11	laicus	0	0	6	6
iudex	16	15	11	42	lamina	1	3	1	5
iudicium	19	0	19	38	lampas	0	6	0	6
iudico	8	2	9	19	lana	2	6	1	9
iugalis	0	6	0	6	lancea	4	2	8	14
iugerum	1	13	0	14	languae	2	7	3	12
iugiter	0	1	7	8					

	Pr.	Po.	M.	T.		Pr.	Po.	M.	T.
languidus	1	5	3	9	libellus	7	19	5	31
lanio	2	3	0	5	libens	9	12	19	40
lapideus	4	0	1	5	liber, adj.	37	24	29	90
lapis	5	23	13	41	liber, n.	16	7	52	75
lapsus	3	8	2	13	liberalis	15	1	12	28
laquear	0	2	3	5	liberalitas	5	0	5	10
laqueus	1	5	3	9	liberi	3	2	4	9
Lar	1	19	2	22	libero	7	4	24	35
largior	3	3	1	7	libertas	15	7	7	29
largitas	1	1	4	6	libertus	13	1	0	14
largus	2	20	7	29	libet	2	18	4	24
lascivio	2	0	4	6	libido	7	5	8	20
lascivus	1	11	1	13	libo	0	19	1	20
lassus	0	14	6	20	libra	1	5	8	14
latebra	0	5	2	7	Libya	0	5	0	5
lateo	3	17	13	33	Libycus	0	5	0	5
latex	0	7	0	7	licentia	4	3	5	12
Latinus	8	13	14	35	licet	25	56	27	108
latitudo	3	0	2	5	ligneus	1	3	4	8
Latium	1	14	1	16	lignum	2	4	27	33
Latona	0	8	0	8	ligo, v.	0	4	18	22
latro, v.	0	7	0	7	lilium	0	12	8	20
latro, n.	6	0	12	18	limen	4	37	0	41
latus, adj.	24	35	17	76	limes	0	8	3	11
latus, n.	10	15	6	31	limus (mud)	0	10	0	10
laudabilis	1	0	5	6	linea	2	3	5	10
laudo	20	24	21	65	lingua	9	31	43	83
Laurentius	0	5	1	6	linquo	2	31	1	34
laureus	0	3	2	5	linter	2	5	0	7
laurus	0	28	2	30	linteus	3	4	1	8
laus	33	37	46	116	liqueo	2	4	2	8
lavo	4	11	11	26	liquesco	2	2	1	5
laxo	1	3	4	8	liquidus	1	17	2	20
laxus	2	5	3	10	liquor, n.	0	15	0	15
leaena	0	5	0	5	lis	0	17	6	23
lectio	0	0	14	14	littera	38	7	74	119
lector	1	7	11	19	litteratus	0	0	7	7
lectus, n.	4	7	3	14	litus	9	46	10	65
legatus	12	0	8	20	loco	11	10	4	25
legio	34	4	1	39	locuples	4	3	2	9
lego, -are	4	0	1	5	locus	134	71	144	349
lego, -ere	32	69	79	180	longaevus	0	6	0	6
lenio	3	1	1	5	longus	61	133	47	241
lenis	2	22	1	25	loquax	0	5	0	5
Lentulus	5	0	0	5	loquor	41	58	56	155
lentus	1	19	0	20	lorum	2	5	4	11
leo	1	25	19	45	lubricus	2	12	4	18
lepidus	1	4	1	6	Lucanus	1	5	3	9
lepor	1	7	2	10	luceo	2	19	1	22
Lesbia	0	7	0	7	lucerna	0	5	3	8
letalis	1	3	2	6	lucidus	0	14	6	20
Lethaeus	0	6	0	6	lucifer	0	9	0	9
letum	0	21	0	21	Lucina	0	7	0	7
levis	25	67	11	103	lucrum	2	4	6	12
lēvis	3	9	2	14	luctor	2	4	0	6
levitas	1	1	4	6	luctus	7	12	4	23
levo	1	20	7	28	lucus	1	22	2	25
lex	26	69	24	119	ludibrium	3	4	1	8

	Pr.	Po.	M.	T.		Pr.	Po.	M.	T.
ludo	0	30	10	40	mancipium	4	1	3	8
ludus	3	11	9	23	mando, -are	11	12	20	43
lugeo	3	3	5	11	manduco	0	0	12	12
lugubris	2	4	0	6	mane	3	10	34	47
lumen	10	65	24	99	maneo	11	36	21	68
luna	5	35	13	53	manes	0	21	0	21
luo	1	6	5	12	manifesto	0	0	5	5
lupus	3	13	16	32	manifestus	6	3	4	13
lustrum	1	14	0	15	Manlius	4	4	1	9
lustrum	0	12	1	13	mano	3	6	2	11
lusus	1	9	0	10	mansio	0	0	5	5
luteus	0	5	1	6	mansuesco	1	2	3	6
lutum (mud)	1	2	6	9	Mantua	0	5	1	6
lux	21	50	23	94	manus	62	148	111	321
luxuria	4	3	7	14	marceus	0	8	0	8
luxus, n.	1	5	3	9	Marcus	4	3	1	8
Lyaeus	0	7	2	9	mare	30	68	49	147
Lydia	0	7	0	7	margarita	1	1	4	6
Lydius	0	6	0	6	Maria	0	7	8	15
lympa	1	9	0	10	marinus	1	3	4	8
Lyra	0	21	7	28	maritus	11	50	8	69
					Marius	5	2	0	7
					marmor	1	15	4	20
					marmoreus	0	6	0	6
M.	19	0	2	21	Maro	0	12	2	14
Macedon	6	0	2	8	Mars	6	24	8	38
Macer	2	4	0	6	Marsus	0	5	0	5
macero	0	3	2	5	Martialis	0	6	0	6
machina	0	5	8	13	Martius	3	11	2	16
machinor	0	1	4	5	martyr	0	0	12	12
macto	0	5	0	5	mater	21	105	63	189
mactus	1	4	0	5	materia	11	17	8	36
macula	2	3	2	7	maternus	1	13	4	18
maculo	0	4	1	5	matrimonium	4	0	6	10
madeo	0	5	3	9	matrona	1	3	4	8
madidus	0	6	1	7	maturus	4	17	2	23
Macaenas	1	8	0	9	matutinus	0	0	8	10
Maenalius	0	14	0	14	Maugrinus	0	0	5	5
Maeonius	0	7	0	7	Maurus	0	4	10	14
maereo	0	21	2	23	Mavors	0	6	0	6
maeror	4	0	4	8	maximus	84	40	50	174
maestus	2	34	5	41	me	106	249	235	590
magicus	0	4	2	6	mecum	11	31	13	55
magis	63	65	34	162	medeor	0	4	1	5
magister	6	20	74	100	medicina	1	5	3	9
magistratus	15	0	0	15	medicus	5	0	15	20
magnificus	5	4	5	14	mediocris	7	0	1	8
magnitudo	29	0	10	39	meditor	2	7	13	22
magus	111	175	133	419	medius	38	55	46	139
Maimundus	0	0	7	7	medulla	0	13	0	13
maiestas	2	7	5	14	Medus	0	7	2	9
maior	55	57	43	155	mehercule	6	0	0	6
maledico	0	1	6	7	mel	0	11	15	26
maleficium	1	0	6	7	Meliboeus	0	8	0	8
malignus	4	6	3	13	melior	25	39	43	107
malitia	3	0	12	15	melos	0	2	4	6
malo	15	21	10	46	membrum	6	42	18	66
malus	67	132	63	262	memini	9	30	2	41

	Pr.	Po.	M.	T.		Pr.	Po.	M.	T.
memor	6	21	8	35	miserabilis	2	4	10	16
memorabilis	4	4	1	9	miseratio	4	0	3	7
memoria	32	0	16	48	misereo	1	5	7	13
memoro	9	22	11	42	miseria	4	3	7	14
mendax	0	7	6	13	misericordia	4	0	16	20
mens	18	101	56	175	misericors	1	0	7	8
mensa	4	17	24	45	miseror	4	13	4	21
mensis	5	15	13	33	mitigo	1	3	3	7
mensura	2	1	3	6	mitis	3	21	11	35
mentior	5	4	3	12	mitto	54	55	67	176
meo	0	9	2	11	mobilis	0	4	3	7
mercator	1	1	3	5	moderor	4	4	4	12
Mercurius	3	4	4	11	modestus	1	2	2	5
mereo	11	60	36	107	modicus	7	4	13	24
mergo	1	18	2	21	modo	8	11	7	26
meridies	4	0	4	8	modulor	0	8	5	13
merus	3	22	7	32	modus	98	125	96	319
merx	4	11	10	25	moenia	7	18	10	35
Messalla	1	7	0	8	moles	3	24	5	32
messis	0	20	3	23	molestus	6	6	3	15
-met	5	3	2	10	molior	3	7	0	10
meta	0	5	3	8	mollio	3	5	0	8
metallum	0	10	2	12	mollis	3	52	2	57
Metellus	8	2	0	10	momentum	5	4	2	11
metior	6	4	0	10	monachus	0	0	76	76
meto	0	1	4	5	monasterium	0	0	52	52
metuo	11	34	7	52	moneo	11	29	11	51
metus	34	26	7	67	monile	0	2	13	15
meus	97	371	288	756	mons	23	48	42	113
mico	0	15	5	20	monstro	1	10	6	17
migro	2	2	3	7	monstrum	4	11	3	18
mihi	97	338	191	626	monumentum	9	12	5	26
miles	88	33	79	200	mora	4	21	22	47
militaris	18	0	2	20	morbus	8	15	8	31
militia	4	15	7	26	mordeo	0	11	6	17
milito	2	4	0	6	morior	17	49	31	97
mille	36	25	30	91	moror	17	16	0	33
mina	2	10	3	15	mors	59	110	76	245
minax	0	8	1	9	morsus	0	8	4	12
Minerva	3	10	0	13	mortalis	14	43	11	68
minimum	16	7	11	34	mortifer	1	3	1	5
minister	11	15	25	51	mortuus	17	4	35	56
ministro	0	4	15	19	mos	43	57	71	171
minitor	3	3	0	6	motus	4	8	2	14
minor, v.	3	8	2	13	moveo	46	85	28	159
minor, adj.	17	24	15	56	mox	22	24	32	78
Minos	0	5	0	5	mucro	2	4	4	10
minuo	5	5	5	15	mugio	0	5	0	5
minus	34	28	18	80	mulceo	1	11	1	13
minutus	0	1	5	6	muliebris	6	1	0	7
mirabilis	5	1	11	17	mulier	7	14	57	78
miraculum	6	4	9	19	multiplex	1	3	1	5
miror	14	45	33	92	multiplico	1	0	4	5
mirus	9	17	25	51	multitudo	30	0	20	50
misceo	5	43	10	58	multus	146	139	181	466
misellus	1	3	1	5	mulus	1	0	5	6
Misenum	8	1	0	9	mundanus	0	2	8	10
miser	18	74	31	123	mundus, adj.	4	34	19	57

	Pr.	Po.	M.	T.		Pr.	Po.	M.	T.
mundus, n.	8	51	44	103	Nedui	0	0	7	7
munio	8	4	10	22	nefandus	1	5	5	11
munitio	8	0	0	8	nefarius	2	2	1	5
munus	16	73	28	117	nefas	2	19	4	25
murmur	1	17	4	22	negligentia	2	0	5	7
murmuro	0	4	5	9	negligo	12	11	16	39
murus	10	14	33	57	nego	26	25	14	65
mus	1	0	11	12	negotium	13	6	16	35
Musa	2	52	4	58	Nemesis	0	7	0	7
musca	2	0	3	5	nemo	42	22	30	94
musica	2	4	4	10	nempe	2	4	1	7
mustus	0	7	0	7	nemus	2	43	7	52
muto	13	35	13	61	nepos	4	16	9	29
mutus	4	11	4	19	neptis	3	0	4	7
mutuus	3	12	2	17	Neptunus	0	6	0	6
myrrha	0	5	3	8	nequam	0	3	8	11
myrteus	0	8	0	8	nequaquam	3	0	9	12
myrtus	0	17	0	17	neque	177	88	26	291
mysterium	1	1	4	6	nequeo	3	7	9	19
mysticus	0	0	6	6	neququam	5	6	1	12
					nequitia	2	3	1	6
					Nereis	0	6	0	6
Naias	0	9	0	9	Nero	22	7	3	32
nam	100	105	72	277	Nervii	8	0	0	8
namque	11	26	31	68	nervus	1	3	2	6
nanciscor	6	3	4	13	nescio	16	25	39	80
narcissus	1	4	0	5	nescius	0	11	3	14
nardus	0	8	1	9	neu (neve)	3	20	0	23
narro	7	14	34	55	neuter	2	1	3	6
nascor	8	40	3	51	nex	8	8	4	20
Naso	4	1	2	7	nexus	2	6	0	8
nasus	2	7	4	13	ni	4	7	4	15
natalis	2	8	5	15	Nicolaus	0	0	19	19
natio	5	1	7	13	nidus	0	8	4	12
nato	0	8	6	14	niger	4	42	21	67
natura	54	63	40	157	nihil	128	32	82	242
naturalis	6	0	4	10	nihilum	3	2	3	8
natus	22	79	42	143	nil	0	36	26	62
naufragium	4	2	4	10	Nilus	0	14	1	15
naufragus	1	4	5	10	nimbus	2	9	0	11
nauta	3	5	9	17	nimirum	1	3	6	10
navalis	3	2	1	6	nimis	4	13	22	39
navicula	1	1	3	5	nimius	8	24	34	66
navigium	2	2	3	7	nisi	72	41	88	201
navigo	4	4	13	21	niteo	2	25	2	29
navis	22	9	31	62	nitidus	1	20	2	23
navita	0	10	0	10	nitor, v.	2	13	2	17
ne	163	108	129	400	nitor, n.	4	2	1	7
-ne	44	68	52	164	niveus	0	27	1	28
nebula	2	6	1	9	nix	6	24	6	36
nec	194	651	211	1056	no	7	4	0	11
necdum	2	7	6	15	nobilis	16	32	33	81
necessarius	7	0	28	35	nobilitas	5	6	7	18
necesse	17	8	7	32	nobis	43	68	108	219
necessitas	9	3	25	37	noceo	9	26	11	46
neco	5	6	3	14	noctu	3	9	8	20
nectar	0	9	2	11	nocturnus	10	18	9	37
necto	0	20	0	20	nodus	5	10	0	15

	Pr.	Po.	M.	T.		Pr.	Po.	M.	T.
nolo	14	24	49	87	obdormio	1	0	4	5
nomen	41	118	101	260	obduco	2	3	1	6
nomino	6	4	27	37	obedientia	0	0	5	5
non	488	681	658	1827	obedio	0	0	6	6
nondum	9	14	4	27	obeco	6	21	5	32
nonne	2	3	10	15	obicio	11	4	11	26
nonnullus	1	1	11	13	obliquus	3	5	1	9
nonnumquam	2	0	3	5	obliviscor	7	12	7	26
nonus	3	2	7	12	oblivio	4	3	3	10
Normannus	0	0	7	7	obnoxius	4	4	2	10
nos	33	66	98	197	obruo	9	7	3	19
nosco	8	63	39	110	obscurus	6	11	5	22
noster	105	226	198	529	obsecro	1	2	3	6
Notkerus	0	0	7	7	obsequor	0	4	15	19
notitia	5	2	4	11	obseruo	9	1	6	16
noto	5	18	4	27	obses	3	1	1	5
notus	11	62	16	89	onsideo	8	3	4	15
novem	3	10	7	20	obsidio	5	0	1	6
novies	0	2	3	5	obstinatus	3	2	1	6
novitas	2	4	2	8	obstipesco	0	3	2	5
novus	29	90	39	158	obsto	5	14	5	24
nox	53	115	114	282	obstrepo	2	3	0	5
noxa	3	2	1	6	obstruo	1	1	3	5
noxius	1	7	3	11	obsum	1	7	0	8
nubes	6	21	4	31	obtero	3	2	0	5
nubilus	1	15	2	18	obtineo	9	1	22	32
nubo	3	23	4	30	obuius	12	12	10	34
nudo	3	3	1	7	occasio	7	2	10	19
nudus	9	19	9	37	occasus	5	6	3	14
nugae	1	2	2	5	occido	19	24	35	78
nullus	94	142	106	342	occido	1	4	5	10
num	5	7	3	15	occulto	6	2	4	12
numen	2	62	2	66	occultus	5	7	5	17
numero	6	18	4	28	occupo	5	9	9	23
numerosus	1	9	0	10	occurro	9	4	10	23
numerus	40	29	16	85	occurso	4	2	0	6
Numida	0	9	0	9	Oceanus	3	14	2	19
nummus	6	0	3	9	ocellus	0	12	0	12
numquam	34	58	35	127	ocior	2	1	4	7
numquid	1	1	3	5	octavus	4	0	5	9
nunc	48	212	73	333	octo	2	2	6	10
nuncupo	1	1	3	5	October	0	1	4	5
nuntio	11	6	12	29	oculus	29	56	50	135
nuntius	17	9	17	43	odi	2	8	2	12
nuper	5	11	7	23	odium	11	6	9	26
nuptiae	2	3	11	16	odor	2	17	13	32
nurus	1	4	1	6	odorbr	0	10	2	12
nusquam	3	5	7	15	Oetaeus	0	5	0	5
nuto	1	4	0	5	offendo	5	7	7	19
nutrio	0	8	12	20	offero	7	9	17	33
nutrix	5	5	4	14	officium	13	21	25	59
nutus	2	6	5	13	oleo	0	6	1	7
nux	0	4	1	5	oleum	3	3	21	27
nympha	0	26	0	26	olim	5	28	4	37
					oliva	0	7	0	7
o	9	143	66	218	olor	0	5	0	5
ob	16	6	21	43	Olympus	0	19	0	19
					omen	5	3	2	10

	Pr.	Po.	M.	T.		Pr.	Po.	M.	T.
omitto	13	0	3	16	pabulum	2	2	4	8
omnino	4	3	1	8	paciscor	2	3	2	7
omnis	378	301	505	1184	paco	0	9	1	10
onero	7	5	10	22	pactum	2	4	4	10
onus	5	12	3	20	paedagogus	3	1	1	5
onustus	1	0	6	7	paene	18	8	13	39
opacus	0	9	1	10	paenitentia	4	0	9	13
opera	7	1	3	11	paenitet	2	3	7	12
operio	12	5	6	23	paganus	0	0	15	15
operor	0	6	11	17	pagina	1	10	6	17
operosus	0	4	3	7	pagus	2	2	2	6
opinio	15	0	4	19	palam	6	8	4	18
opinor	9	6	2	17	palatium	4	3	21	28
oportet	17	3	18	38	palatum	2	3	5	10
oppidum	7	10	1	18	Pallas	1	0	5	6
oppono	2	4	5	11	palleo	0	20	1	21
opportunitas	4	0	2	6	pallidus	0	10	1	11
opportunus	3	0	5	8	pallium	0	2	6	8
opprimo	12	8	7	27	palma	1	18	1	20
opprobrium	1	2	2	5	palmes	0	5	1	6
oppugno	6	0	1	7	palus, -udis	4	8	0	12
ops	27	47	10	84	Pan	0	13	0	13
optimas	9	0	1	10	pando	2	24	11	37
optimus	25	14	25	64	pango	1	2	5	8
opto	8	30	19	57	panis	5	1	28	34
opus	62	63	61	186	pannus	0	1	16	17
ora	1	20	1	22	Papa	0	0	21	21
oraculum	4	4	0	8	Paphius	0	7	0	7
oratio	22	1	24	47	par	19	38	13	70
orator	18	2	5	25	Parca	0	13	0	13
oratorius	1	0	4	5	parco	11	39	9	59
orbis	12	101	13	126	parcus	3	2	6	11
orbita	0	6	0	6	parens	17	81	14	112
orbis	1	4	0	5	pareo	9	12	8	29
Orcus	1	9	0	10	paries	1	1	3	5
ordino	2	2	13	17	pario	10	36	8	54
ordior	2	5	1	8	Paris	0	6	3	9
ordo	27	23	48	98	Parisius	0	0	9	9
origo	4	8	7	19	Parisiensis	0	0	5	5
orior	30	51	27	108	pariter	9	21	17	47
ornamentum	4	0	14	18	paro	40	25	38	103
orno	8	18	14	40	pars	76	108	100	284
oro	12	6	22	40	Parthus	2	12	1	15
Orpheus	1	19	0	20	particeps	2	2	3	7
os (oris)	19	117	51	187	partim	1	11	2	14
os (osis)	2	38	21	61	partior	2	5	4	11
osculator	3	0	5	8	parturio	1	5	1	7
osculum	0	25	5	30	parum	20	9	13	42
ostendo	25	11	31	67	parumper	1	4	5	10
ostentio	3	1	2	6	parvulus	3	3	11	17
ostium	3	4	14	21	parvus	17	64	15	96
ostrum	0	6	0	6	pasco	4	12	13	29
otium	11	25	6	42	pascuum	0	4	2	6
Ovidius	5	1	0	6	passer	0	7	0	7
ovis	1	16	17	34	passim	8	9	6	23
ovo	0	7	4	11	passio	0	0	9	9
ovum	5	3	3	11	passus	10	9	5	24

	Pr.	Po.	M.	T.		Pr.	Po.	M.	T.
pastor	2	14	14	30	perfidia	2	1	2	5
patefacio	3	8	5	16	perfidus	0	9	7	16
pateo	18	29	13	60	perforo	2	0	7	9
pater	47	103	191	341	perfugio	7	0	0	7
paternus	2	10	1	13	perfuno	2	12	5	19
patesco	1	3	1	5	Pergamum	0	6	1	7
patientia	11	1	4	16	pergo	7	3	41	51
pator	21	36	37	94	perhibeo	2	4	1	7
patrimonium	3	0	4	7	periculosus	4	1	7	12
patria	28	49	39	116	periculum	54	12	28	94
patrius	0	17	0	17	perimo	1	8	6	15
patronus	4	3	4	11	perinde	3	1	1	5
paucus	36	21	17	74	peritus	4	2	8	14
paulatim	6	3	3	12	perlego	4	1	4	9
paulisper	4	2	4	10	permaneo	5	3	6	14
paululus	1	0	6	7	permisceo	2	5	1	8
paulus	30	9	6	45	permitto	11	27	34	72
Paulus	9	7	5	21	pernicies	2	3	1	6
pauper	1	20	47	68	perpendo	3	0	3	6
pauperies	0	6	1	7	perpes	0	3	4	7
paupertas	3	7	9	19	perpetior	0	1	5	6
paveo	3	8	1	12	perpetro	1	0	5	6
pavidus	2	6	1	9	perpetuus	12	10	14	36
pavor	2	13	3	18	Persae	2	5	3	10
pax	11	38	27	76	persequor	11	3	7	21
pecco	7	3	38	48	Perseus	0	5	1	6
pectus	10	95	33	138	persevero	5	0	6	11
pecunia	26	1	19	46	persolvo	0	3	3	6
pecus, -oris	3	25	4	32	persona	7	0	20	27
pecus, -udis	4	21	1	26	persono	3	2	3	8
pedes	14	3	10	27	perspicio	6	4	1	11
peior	3	2	2	7	perspicuus	0	0	1	5
pelagus	2	33	4	39	persuadeo	8	0	2	10
pellis	2	3	0	5	perterreo	13	0	5	18
pello	11	14	8	33	pertinax	2	3	1	6
Penates	6	13	2	21	pertineo	20	1	7	28
pendeo	1	22	0	23	perturbo	4	0	3	7
pendo	5	27	15	47	pervenio	31	8	36	75
Penelope	1	4	0	5	perverto	4	0	5	9
penes	1	1	4	6	pervius	2	2	1	5
penetralis	0	7	1	8	pervolo	1	5	0	6
penetro	4	17	6	27	pes	21	83	50	154
penitus	3	11	9	23	pessimus	3	3	6	12
penna	0	15	5	20	pestis	1	8	2	11
penso	1	8	2	11	petitio	1	0	5	6
per	139	333	348	820	peto	43	82	62	187
perago	7	15	7	29	petra	0	0	6	6
percello	3	7	0	10	Petrus	0	0	11	11
percipio	7	4	16	27	petulans	1	6	0	7
percurro	0	2	3	5	pharetra	0	11	1	12
percutio	3	8	23	34	Philippus	9	4	4	17
perdo	15	25	34	74	Philomena	0	3	5	8
perduco	6	2	6	14	philosophia	4	0	10	14
peregrinus	1	4	10	15	philosophus	6	2	32	40
perennis	2	13	3	18	Phoebus	0	53	7	60
pereo	20	49	15	84	Phoenix	0	8	2	10
perfero	10	12	8	30	Phrygius	1	27	0	28
perficio	12	2	20	34	Phyllis	0	9	0	9

	Pr.	Po.	M.	T.		Pr.	Po.	M.	T.
pictura	1	3	6	10	popularis	10	3	0	13
Pierius	0	17	0	17	populor	2	4	0	6
pietas	5	25	16	46	populus	48	57	49	154
piger	0	12	5	17	porcus	0	1	5	6
piget	0	5	3	8	porrigo	3	9	16	28
pignus	0	13	2	15	porro	2	6	7	15
pilum	9	4	3	16	porta	15	19	24	58
pincerna	0	0	7	7	portentum	6	2	1	9
pingo	3	25	3	31	portio	2	0	6	8
pinguis	2	20	3	25	porto	1	15	37	53
pinna	1	12	0	13	portus	3	11	8	22
pinus	1	7	2	10	posco	9	13	6	28
pippinus	0	0	11	11	possessio	1	0	10	11
pirata	2	0	3	5	possibilis	0	0	5	5
piscis	0	13	21	34	possideo	5	8	11	24
pius	6	55	30	91	possum	259	225	305	789
placeo	21	40	43	104	post	43	54	116	213
placidus	6	28	13	47	postea	13	1	24	38
placo	3	0	13	16	posteaquam	2	0	3	5
plaga	3	9	6	18	posteritas	3	3	1	7
plango	2	6	9	17	posterus	20	5	5	30
planta	0	6	2	8	postis	0	11	0	11
planus	13	4	4	21	postmodo	0	2	10	12
platea	0	0	8	8	postquam	34	19	23	76
Plato	4	2	5	11	postremus	13	2	7	22
plaudo	6	14	2	22	postulo	9	4	21	34
plaustrum	5	3	1	9	potens	8	22	12	42
plausus	2	4	0	6	potentia	11	3	6	20
plebs	9	10	3	22	potestas	9	11	17	37
plectrum	0	12	5	17	potio, n.	4	0	1	5
plenus	13	42	50	105	potior	5	10	3	18
plerusque	26	4	11	41	potis	34	35	21	90
ploro	4	8	2	14	poto	0	5	5	10
pluma	0	8	4	12	potus	0	4	18	22
plurimus	20	15	40	75	prae	8	3	22	33
plus	55	48	72	175	praebeco	10	24	17	51
pluvius	3	10	2	15	praecedo	3	2	10	15
poculum	2	19	11	32	praiceps	6	9	4	19
poema	3	0	3	5	praecido	1	0	4	5
poena	15	33	20	68	praecipio	19	14	63	96
Poenus	8	4	0	12	praecipito	4	3	0	7
poeta	10	31	9	50	praecipuus	11	10	16	37
polleo	1	7	7	15	praecclarus	5	6	6	17
pollex	0	9	7	16	praeconius	0	0	5	5
polliceor	8	2	3	13	praecordia	1	3	3	7
Pollio	2	3	0	5	praeda	9	11	10	30
Pollux	0	4	1	5	praedico, -are	7	0	13	20
polus	0	24	2	26	praedico, -ere	3	6	28	37
pompa	0	6	0	6	praedor	2	3	2	7
Pompeianus	11	1	0	12	praeeo	2	0	5	7
Pompeius	34	6	3	43	praefero	9	11	3	23
pomum	2	16	11	29	praeficio	11	3	15	29
pondus	14	30	10	54	praefor	3	0	5	8
Pono	35	78	77	190	praemitto	4	0	3	7
pons	7	3	12	22	praemium	17	10	7	34
Ponticus	1	4	0	5	praeparo	6	1	21	28
pontifex	1	2	8	11	praepes	0	5	0	5
pontus	2	50	0	52	praepono	6	6	6	18

	Pr.	Po.	M.	T.		Pr.	Po.	M.	T.
praerumpo	2	4	2	8	proconsul	4	1	0	5
praesens	13	6	21	40	procul	11	42	12	65
praesentia	5	4	13	22	procumbo	3	4	0	7
praesentio	0	11	0	11	procuro	12	1	14	17
praesertim	7	4	3	14	procurro	12	1	0	13
praeses	1	5	0	6	procus	0	5	0	5
praesideo	2	1	3	6	prodigus	1	1	4	6
praesidium	17	5	4	26	proditor	2	1	3	6
praesto, v.	28	22	22	72	prodo	12	19	13	44
praesul.	0	0	7	7	produco	4	4	10	18
praesum	11	0	5	16	proelior	5	0	1	6
praesumo	1	2	14	17	proelium	51	19	10	80
praetendo	0	1	4	5	profecto	8	2	4	14
praeter	17	7	25	49	profero	7	10	15	32
praeterea	17	10	2	29	proficio	8	3	19	30
praetereo	10	16	12	38	proficiscor	12	2	4	18
praetermitto	3	0	3	6	profiteor	7	3	2	12
praetexo	1	4	0	5	profluo	1	1	4	6
praetor	5	0	0	5	profugus	2	6	3	11
praetorius	6	1	1	8	profundo	4	5	1	10
praevaleo	1	0	5	6	profundus	0	18	7	25
praevenio	3	0	3	6	progenies	2	8	2	12
prandeo	0	0	5	5	progredior	11	1	6	18
prandium	0	1	8	9	prohibeo	11	12	7	30
pratum	1	17	12	30	proicio	5	7	16	28
pravus	3	1	8	12	proinde	10	2	4	16
precor	3	37	9	49	prolabor	5	2	0	7
prehendo	0	7	0	7	proles	2	23	3	28
premo	9	59	12	80	promitto	12	16	18	46
presbyter	0	0	36	36	promo	0	6	4	10
pretiosus	1	2	17	20	promoveo	5	0	0	5
pretium	9	18	12	39	promptus	6	5	4	15
prex	9	20	21	50	pronuntio	7	0	4	11
Priamus	1	11	13	25	pronus	5	8	3	16
pridem	2	5	0	7	prope	31	24	15	70
pridie	3	0	3	6	propero	7	38	19	64
primus	114	160	96	370	Propertius	0	6	0	6
princeps	41	15	29	85	properus	3	3	1	7
principatus	7	0	0	7	propheta	0	0	16	16
principium	16	8	12	36	propinquus	11	5	6	22
prior	10	24	69	103	propitius	4	0	1	5
priscus	1	20	3	24	propono	18	5	13	36
pristinus	8	2	7	17	proprius	12	35	43	90
prius	8	17	34	59	propter	22	21	60	103
priusquam	6	1	8	15	propterea	3	2	3	8
privatus	12	7	2	21	prorsus	2	2	6	10
privo	2	2	6	10	prorumpo	1	2	5	8
pro	49	61	82	192	prosequor	6	2	6	14
proavus	1	7	0	8	Proserpina	1	5	0	6
probitas	0	3	5	8	prosperus	10	3	9	22
probo	19	19	23	61	prospicio	5	8	6	19
probus	0	7	3	10	prosterno	3	5	9	17
procax	2	6	1	9	prosum	11	30	13	54
procedo	13	11	16	40	protego	8	2	5	15
procella	1	8	2	11	protendo	2	2	1	5
procer	1	5	7	13	protero	2	2	2	6
procido	1	0	4	5	protervus	0	4	1	5
proclamo	2	4	0	6	protinus	6	16	14	36

	Pr.	Po.	M.	T.		Pr.	Po.	M.	T.
prout	2	0	9	11	quaero	37	78	78	193
proveho	2	0	3	5	quaeso	3	12	6	21
provenio	1	3	3	7	quaestio	2	1	4	7
providentia	2	0	4	6	quaestor	5	0	0	5
provideo	9	1	4	14	quaestus	5	0	2	7
provincia	9	1	14	24	qualis	14	47	35	96
provoco	1	5	7	13	qualiscumque	2	3	3	8
proximus	35	37	13	85	quam	49	44	65	158
prudens	1	7	16	24	quamdiu	1	0	6	7
prudentia	5	3	2	10	quamquam	29	13	5	47
psallo	0	1	4	5	quamvis	17	38	15	70
psalmus	0	0	5	5	quando	9	15	43	67
psittacus	0	6	1	7	quandoque	3	2	11	16
pubes	1	9	1	11	quantitas	0	0	6	6
publico	2	0	3	5	quantus	57	63	71	191
publicus	101	13	16	130	quapropter	1	3	6	10
puDET	4	21	5	30	quare	17	16	14	47
puDicitia	4	5	1	10	quartus	9	3	13	25
puDicus	0	12	1	13	quasi	46	6	73	125
puDor	3	30	4	37	quasso	2	3	1	6
puella	1	123	50	174	quatenus	1	0	11	12
puer	19	110	114	243	quater	0	8	3	11
puerilis	6	2	4	12	quatio	2	26	1	29
pueritia	4	0	2	6	quattuor	4	4	28	36
puerulus	0	0	18	18	-que	1038	2745	2988	6771
pugil	0	2	3	5	quemadmodum	7	0	5	12
pugna	27	12	7	46	queo	4	11	3	18
pugnator	0	0	5	5	quercus	0	13	2	15
pugno	25	12	14	51	querela	3	13	1	17
pulcher	7	44	17	68	queror	9	45	3	57
pulchritudo	0	1	10	11	querulus	0	4	1	5
Pullo	5	0	0	5	qui, quis	1874	1942	2737	6553
pullus	1	0	4	5	quia	43	29	222	294
pulso	0	19	14	33	quicumque	22	57	32	111
pulvis	3	8	6	17	quidam	101	12	276	389
pumex	3	3	0	6	quidem	127	35	59	221
pumiceus	0	6	0	6	quies	12	0	12	24
pungo	1	3	5	9	quiesco	17	13	12	42
Punicus	5	5	0	10	quietus	3	2	2	7
punio	9	2	8	19	quilibet	4	10	19	33
puppis	2	11	1	14	quin	18	34	7	59
purgo	6	3	5	14	quingenti	3	0	4	7
purpura	2	15	2	19	quinquaginta	3	1	5	9
purpureus	0	25	2	27	quinque	6	5	21	32
purus	4	35	21	60	Quintilianus	0	5	4	9
pusillus	4	1	4	9	quintus	4	4	9	17
puteus	0	2	9	11	quippe	10	7	14	31
puto	51	54	26	131	Quirinus	4	4	0	8
pyramis	0	5	0	5	Quirites	3	4	0	7
					quis, see qui.				
					quisnam	7	6	7	20
					quisquam	48	51	18	117
Q.	5	0	1	6	quisque	73	117	25	215
qua	4	5	2	11	quisquis	27	57	42	126
quadragesimus	0	0	5	5	quivis	1	6	3	10
quadraginta	3	0	5	8	quo	9	11	16	36
quadriga	0	3	2	5	quod	84	65	103	252
quadringenti	2	0	3	5	quomodo	13	0	48	61

	Pr.	Po.	M.	T.		Pr.	Po.	M.	T.
quondam	4	39	14	57	regio	9	14	18	41
quoniam	16	26	33	75	regius	17	7	19	43
quoque	75	81	69	225	regno	3	18	26	47
quot	5	15	13	33	regnum	17	52	56	125
quotiens	7	22	2	31	rego	14	35	25	74
					regredior	5	2	3	10
					regula	1	1	12	14
					reicio	2	3	1	6
rabidus	0	9	0	9	religio	12	8	13	33
rabies	1	5	1	7	religiosus	2	0	20	22
racemus	0	3	2	5	religo	1	2	3	6
radio	0	8	2	10	relinquo	41	44	39	124
radius	0	16	2	18	reliquiae	1	0	4	5
radix	5	3	2	10	reliquus	48	1	18	67
ramus	3	21	7	31	remaneo	4	4	23	31
rapax	0	6	0	6	remedium	7	0	7	14
rapidus	3	24	3	30	remeo	1	2	6	9
rapina	2	5	2	9	remex	1	2	2	5
rapio	9	65	28	102	remitto	10	9	8	27
rarus	9	28	8	45	removeo	1	15	17	33
ratio	47	48	16	111	remus	2	12	3	17
ratis	8	21	0	29	renascor	1	6	1	8
raucus	0	7	1	8	renovo	2	6	6	14
reboo	0	5	0	5	reor	11	11	7	29
recedo	5	13	31	49	reparo	0	9	4	13
recens	8	11	2	21	repello	2	9	3	14
recessus	1	7	2	10	rependo	0	4	2	6
recido	4	3	0	7	repente	8	8	7	23
recipio	17	16	50	83	repentinus	7	0	2	9
recito	7	1	9	17	reperio	22	13	40	75
reclinis	1	4	0	5	repertor	0	5	0	5
reclino	2	1	3	6	repeto	16	12	4	32
recludo	0	11	1	12	repleo	1	4	15	20
recondo	3	3	2	8	repono	3	5	7	15
recordor	4	1	7	12	reporto	0	4	7	11
recreo	1	3	2	6	reprimo	4	1	2	7
rector	4	6	2	12	repugno	4	3	1	8
rectus	25	8	20	53	reputo	4	0	2	6
recubo	1	6	4	11	requies	0	3	14	17
recumbo	1	3	3	7	requiesco	1	11	7	19
recupero	5	0	6	11	requiro	5	12	20	37
recurro	0	2	6	8	res	321	149	108	578
recuso	6	3	1	10	rescribo	1	1	5	7
reddo	26	45	40	111	resero	0	8	3	11
redemptio	0	0	12	12	resido	2	8	16	26
redeo	47	27	55	129	resisto	9	4	10	23
redigo	2	2	3	7	resolvo	1	9	1	11
redimio	1	8	1	10	resono	0	15	3	18
redimo	3	4	13	20	respicio	18	18	20	56
redoleo	0	4	2	6	respiro	0	4	2	6
reduco	2	13	14	29	respondeo	19	5	95	119
refero	36	73	40	149	responsum	2	1	14	17
reficio	5	6	9	20	restauro	0	0	5	5
refoveo	1	3	1	5	restinguo	2	2	1	5
refugio	5	9	1	15	restituo	6	7	4	17
regalis	0	6	6	12	resto	2	9	3	14
regimen	1	0	5	6	resulto	0	4	3	7
regina	0	14	19	33	resumo	0	4	6	10

	Pr.	Po.	M.	T.		Pr.	Po.	M.	T.
resupinus	1	5	0	6	rursus	19	20	16	55
resurgo	0	5	7	12	rus	0	39	7	46
retego	0	4	1	5	rusticus	3	17	19	39
retineo	17	17	15	49	rutilus	0	12	1	13
retraho	1	1	6	8					
retro	4	5	4	13					
reus	7	6	9	22	Sabbata	0	0	10	10
reveho	2	5	1	8	Sabinus	2	8	0	10
reverentia	0	2	6	8	Saburra	10	0	0	10
revertō	15	8	29	52	sacculus	1	0	4	5
reviso	0	3	2	5	saccus	0	0	11	11
revoco	12	18	10	40	sacer	13	101	25	139
revolve	2	3	11	16	sacerdos	6	10	20	36
rex	60	67	367	494	sacramentum	1	0	8	8
Rhenus	2	6	1	9	sacrificium	7	0	3	10
rhetor	1	2	2	5	sacrifico	1	0	4	5
Rhodope	0	6	0	6	sacrilegus	0	4	1	5
rideo	8	33	11	52	sacrista	0	0	10	10
rigeo	0	4	2	6	sacro	0	9	5	14
rigidus	0	7	3	10	saecularis	0	0	13	13
rigo	0	5	1	6	saeculum	14	39	27	80
rigor	1	3	2	6	saepe	50	91	28	169
rimor	0	2	4	6	saepes	0	2	4	6
ripa	14	28	7	49	saeptum	0	3	3	6
risus	2	8	9	19	saevio	4	12	2	18
rite	1	8	2	11	saevitia	3	1	3	7
ritus	0	7	6	13	saevus	4	56	7	67
rivus	1	18	3	22	sagax	0	5	8	13
rixa	0	5	1	6	sagitta	1	18	7	26
robigo	3	4	0	7	sagittarius	5	0	2	7
robur	7	8	7	22	sal	0	0	4	12
robustus	3	4	2	9	salio	0	6	2	8
rogita	2	0	3	5	Sallustius	4	0	1	5
rogo	11	28	31	70	saltem	3	7	11	21
rogus	2	26	8	36	saltus	3	14	8	25
Roma	19	41	15	75	salubris	3	2	3	8
Romanus	81	37	29	147	salus	22	12	39	73
Romulus	11	8	0	19	saluto	2	4	11	17
Romuleus	0	5	2	7	salveo	1	10	13	24
Romulidae	0	0	5	5	salvo	0	0	10	10
roro	0	6	0	6	salvus	8	5	13	26
ros	0	17	2	19	Samson	0	0	23	23
rosa	0	35	3	38	sanctitas	0	0	5	5
roscidus	0	11	0	11	sanctus	5	40	139	184
roseus	0	14	2	16	sanguineus	1	4	0	5
rostrum	0	8	5	13	sanguis	14	48	22	84
rota	0	20	2	22	sano	0	1	6	7
roto	0	5	0	5	sanus	12	8	12	32
rotundus	2	1	3	6	sapiens	12	6	32	50
rubeo	0	20	2	22	sapientia	9	6	31	46
ruber	0	12	4	16	sapio	0	10	5	15
rubor	1	6	1	8	sapor	2	4	5	11
rudis, adj.	2	26	4	32	sarcina	2	0	3	5
ruina	6	15	2	23	sat	1	6	0	7
rumor	6	7	8	21	satago	0	0	5	5
rumpo	3	40	3	46	satio	1	9	4	14
ruo	5	18	6	29	satis	44	47	43	134
rupes	4	15	3	22					

	Pr.	Po.	M.	T.		Pr.	Po.	M.	T.
satur	2	6	1	9	senator	4	0	2	6
Saturnus	3	6	7	16	senatus	23	9	0	32
Satyrus	0	4	1	5	Seneca	8	2	2	12
saucius	1	8	3	12	senectus, adj.	1	14	0	15
Saxon	0	1	23	24	senectus, n.	13	7	7	27
Saxonicus	0	0	5	5	senesco	3	4	0	7
saxum	15	33	6	54	senex	27	55	50	132
scaena	4	3	0	7	senilis	1	3	2	6
Scamander	4	2	0	6	senium	0	7	1	8
scandalum	0	0	6	6	sensus	11	13	24	48
scando	1	8	3	12	sententia	21	3	13	37
scaleratus	3	6	1	10	sentio	21	38	20	79
scelus	15	24	4	43	separo	0	2	8	10
sceptrum	0	11	1	12	sepelio	4	15	18	37
schola	1	0	8	9	sepono	2	6	0	8
scholaris	0	0	17	17	septem	4	10	13	27
scholasticus	2	2	4	8	September	2	0	3	5
scientia	9	0	37	46	septeni	1	5	1	7
scilicet	4	16	34	54	septimus	3	3	4	10
scindo	2	8	4	14	sepulcrum	2	42	12	56
scio	50	38	87	175	sequor	45	55	60	160
Scipio	11	2	0	13	sera	1	14	4	19
sciscitor	1	0	6	7	serenus	2	22	6	30
scopulus	1	9	1	11	series	3	9	3	15
scribo	56	29	77	162	serius	3	4	2	9
scrinium	0	2	3	5	sermo	32	14	33	79
scriptor	7	4	8	19	sero	2	5	7	14
scriptura	0	0	18	18	serpens	2	9	15	26
scrutor	5	5	3	13	sertum	0	21	0	21
scutum	10	1	3	14	serus	1	14	2	17
Scylla	0	6	1	7	servio	18	9	27	54
se	235	98	277	610	servitium	3	7	10	20
seco	3	8	6	17	servitus	5	0	1	6
secretus	4	8	18	30	servo	15	39	22	76
sector, v.	0	8	2	10	servus	42	2	44	88
secum	10	6	41	57	sese	26	21	2	49
secundus	30	22	78	130	set	1	9	0	10
securis	0	5	5	10	seu	15	65	24	104
securitas	5	0	3	8	severitas	4	1	0	5
securus	4	26	8	38	severus	9	9	2	20
secus, adv.	4	2	1	7	sex	7	3	14	24
sed	294	240	390	924	sexaginta	4	0	2	6
sedeo	7	26	37	70	sextus	4	2	8	14
sedes	8	41	17	67	sexus	2	3	1	6
seditio	3	8	2	11	si	265	320	240	825
sedo	3	4	1	8	sibi	68	73	138	279
seduco	0	2	4	6	sibilus	1	5	1	7
sedulus	1	5	6	12	sic	65	153	133	351
seges	1	15	4	20	Sicanus	0	5	0	5
segnis	6	11	2	19	sicco	0	6	0	6
sella	2	3	1	6	siccus	0	16	3	19
semel	3	23	16	42	Sicilia	5	1	1	7
Semele	0	6	1	7	Siculus	1	6	1	8
semen	2	19	4	25	sicut	18	4	117	139
semet	2	5	1	8	sidereus	0	10	0	10
semetipse	3	0	6	9	sidus	5	73	6	84
semita	2	4	1	7	sigilla	0	0	7	7
semper	29	109	60	198	significo	12	7	7	26
sempiternus	3	0	5	8					

	Pr.	Po.	M.	T.		Pr.	Po.	M.	T.
signo	0	13	5	18	sopor	0	8	6	14
signum	32	59	19	110	sordeo	0	5	2	5
silentium	10	6	18	34	sordes	5	6	2	13
sileo	2	19	3	24	sordidus	5	4	2	57
silex	0	9	1	10	soror	5	28	12	40
silva	0	65	23	94	sors	5	7	3	13
silvester	1	8	3	12	sortior	1	0	5	11
similis	22	26	39	87	sospes	0	6	5	4
similitudo	3	0	6	9	spargo	2	34	5	41
simplex	2	8	10	20	spatha	0	0	6	6
simplicitas	0	5	0	5	spatium	21	17	7	55
simul	35	52	34	121	species	23	23	13	59
simulacrum	7	12	2	21	speciosus	3	2	4	9
simulo	3	9	14	26	spectaculum	3	4	2	12
sin	7	4	1	12	specto	6	20	1	32
sincerus	0	4	2	6	speculo	11	7	2	11
sine	64	90	90	244	spelunca	2	2	3	5
singularis	6	0	4	10	sperno	0	15	9	31
singulus	27	9	33	69	spero	18	13	14	45
sinister	12	8	10	30	spes	38	30	22	90
sino	6	14	7	27	spica	0	5	0	5
sinus	8	39	10	57	spiculum	0	4	2	6
siquidem	2	2	7	11	spina	0	2	5	9
siquis	0	15	0	15	spiritus	5	21	34	60
sisto	2	7	1	10	spiro	2	23	3	28
sitio	0	3	7	10	spisso	0	2	6	8
sitis	0	7	6	13	splendeo	2	4	1	7
situs	4	9	7	20	splendidus	8	5	4	17
sive	16	32	23	71	splendor	0	5	3	8
smaragdus	0	6	1	7	spolio	3	7	2	12
sobrius	4	5	8	17	spolium	4	8	3	15
socer	5	7	4	16	spondeo	0	9	2	17
societas	5	0	6	11	spons	7	11	8	20
socio	2	3	6	11	spumo	0	4	1	5
socius	18	25	47	90	stabilis	3	5	1	9
Socrates	2	3	1	6	stabulum	0	4	2	6
sodalis	0	11	1	12	stadium	2	3	2	7
sol	26	82	35	143	stagnum	1	10	1	12
solacium	5	10	14	29	stamen	0	7	0	7
soleo	33	38	46	117	statim	17	1	51	69
solidus	4	7	6	17	statio	12	4	0	16
solitudo	12	0	10	22	status	2	3	2	7
solium	0	4	6	10	statuo	14	6	7	27
sollemnis	4	12	16	32	status	5	0	18	23
sollertia	3	4	1	8	stella	10	23	20	53
sollicito	4	14	1	19	stello	0	5	0	5
sollicitudo	2	1	7	10	sterilis	1	9	1	11
sollicitus	7	17	10	34	sterno	10	19	12	41
solor	1	8	0	9	stilus	0	2	3	5
solum, n.	2	5	3	10	stimulo	0	7	3	10
solus	51	107	87	245	stimulus	1	4	3	8
solvo	12	64	25	101	stipendium	2	1	2	5
somnio	0	0	5	5	stipes	0	4	1	5
somnium	5	18	8	31	stipo	0	5	0	5
somnus	18	63	18	99	stirps	3	8	3	14
sonitus	0	13	7	20	sto	33	69	38	140
sono	7	46	1	54	stoicus	3	2	1	6
sonus	5	18	9	32	stomachus	1	0	6	7
sopio	1	8	2	11	strages	4	4	6	14

	Pr.	Po.	M.	T.		Pr.	Po.	M.	T.
strenuus	4	1	3	8	Sulla	6	2	0	8
strepitus	5	6	3	14	Sulpicius	0	5	0	5
strepo	3	4	0	7	sum	1590	1298	1965	4853
strideo	0	5	0	5	summa	4	2	8	14
stringo	7	9	3	19	summus	58	59	42	159
struo	2	9	3	14	sumo	10	26	23	59
studeo	11	7	24	42	sumptus	2	2	7	11
studiosus	14	3	11	28	super	17	40	86	143
studium	51	16	64	131	superbia	0	3	2	5
stultus	7	4	12	23	superbus	6	33	3	42
stupefacio	1	5	2	8	supercilium	0	7	1	8
stupeo	3	7	2	12	superior	22	0	7	29
Stygius	0	17	0	17	supernus	1	4	6	11
suadeo	1	10	5	16	supero	11	21	12	44
suavis	3	13	16	32	superstes	5	6	2	13
suavitas	3	0	8	11	supersum	23	13	6	42
sub	19	136	58	213	superus	0	19	0	19
subdo	3	7	14	24	supervenio	2	0	23	25
subduco	4	6	1	11	suppedito	2	4	1	7
subeo	12	39	13	64	supplex	2	11	5	18
subiaceo	1	1	8	10	supplicium	9	3	2	14
subicio	5	5	12	22	supplicio	3	0	4	7
subigo	2	4	3	9	suppono	0	9	2	11
subito	5	15	17	37	supprimo	2	5	1	8
subitus	0	3	2	5	supra	18	11	17	46
sublevo	3	2	2	7	supremus	5	19	6	30
sublimis	6	24	4	34	surdus	0	5	2	7
submergo	1	2	2	5	surgo	5	40	50	95
submitto	4	6	6	16	suscipio	3	6	37	46
submoveo	3	4	0	7	suscito	0	3	3	6
subnixus	1	4	0	5	suspendo	4	13	12	29
suboles	0	7	3	10	suspicio, v.	12	4	6	22
subrideo	0	1	6	7	suspicio, n.	5	0	1	6
subsequor	9	0	9	18	suspikor	5	0	6	11
subsidium	4	0	2	6	suspirium	1	2	8	11
subsisto	6	3	3	12	suspiro	0	6	5	11
subsum	2	5	1	8	sustento	2	0	7	9
subter	0	5	2	7	sustineo	16	15	13	44
subtilis	3	0	10	13	susurrus	0	3	3	6
subtilitas	0	6	0	6	suus	231	240	640	1111
subtraho	2	0	5	7	syllaba	1	4	6	11
subveho	1	0	4	5	Syria	2	5	1	8
subvenio	5	0	5	10					
subverto	2	0	4	6					
succedo	3	6	7	16	tabella	0	5	0	5
succendo	3	3	6	12	taberna	1	3	9	13
succumbo	1	4	0	5	tabernaculum	5	0	1	6
succurro	3	5	10	18	tabula	7	3	4	14
sucus	0	7	2	9	taceo	2	23	18	43
sudis	2	1	2	5	tacitus	1	25	7	33
sudo	0	8	1	9	taeda	0	13	0	13
sudor	1	3	2	6	taedium	1	3	3	7
suesco	1	7	4	12	taeter	2	6	1	9
sufficio	5	6	15	26	Tagus	0	5	0	5
suffragium	2	2	3	7	talis	14	50	124	188
sui	4	3	2	9	tam	62	67	56	185
sulco	0	3	2	5	tamen	134	128	105	367
sulcus	0	12	1	13					

	Pr.	Po.	M.	T.		Pr.	Po.	M.	T.
tametsi	3	0	2	5	testudo	3	7	1	11
tamquam	40	4	18	62	texo	3	13	0	16
tandem	6	24	38	68	thalamus	0	25	3	28
tango	2	28	8	38	theatrum	4	9	0	13
Tantalus	0	5	0	5	Thebae	2	7	0	9
tantummodo	1	0	6	7	thesaurus	4	0	36	40
tantus	105	120	136	361	Theseus	0	6	0	6
tardo	1	6	4	11	Thetis	0	11	0	11
tardus	5	31	10	46	Thomas	0	0	5	5
Tartarus	0	11	2	13	Thracae	1	4	0	5
taurus	1	25	4	30	Thracia	3	4	1	8
te	103	306	182	591	Thracius	0	8	0	8
tectum	15	28	17	60	Thuringi	0	0	10	10
tecum	5	28	12	45	thyrsus	0	5	0	5
tegmen	1	5	0	6	Tiberis	2	4	0	6
tego	4	25	1	30	tibi	42	304	146	492
tellus	2	56	4	62	tibia	1	10	4	15
telum	10	34	4	48	Tibullus	1	9	0	10
temerarius	3	5	0	8	Tibur	0	8	0	8
temere	8	7	2	17	Tibur	0	15	1	16
temeritas	4	1	0	5	tigris	19	46	42	107
Tempe	0	5	0	5	timeo	6	11	1	18
temperies	0	3	3	6	timidus	18	16	20	54
tempero	4	20	7	31	timor	0	12	1	13
tempestas	11	6	6	23	tingo	0	7	1	8
tempestivus	3	2	2	7	Titan	0	3	2	5
templum	12	41	10	63	titubo	0	0	2	2
temporalis	0	0	5	5	titulus	1	19	2	22
tempo	11	22	11	44	Titus	3	1	1	5
tempus	103	148	140	391	Tityos	0	7	0	7
tenax	2	5	1	8	Tityrus	0	8	0	8
tendo	2	22	14	38	toga	2	9	0	11
tenebrae	5	31	7	43	togatus	2	3	0	5
teneo	41	96	65	202	tolero	5	3	4	12
tener	0	70	7	77	tollo	23	25	35	83
tenuis	5	19	3	27	tondeo	1	3	2	6
tenus	1	1	5	7	tonellus	0	0	10	10
tepeo	0	10	1	11	tonitrus	1	2	5	8
tepidus	0	5	1	6	tono	0	15	3	18
ter	1	22	6	29	tormentum	4	3	8	15
Terentius	5	1	1	7	torpeo	2	5	2	9
teres	1	9	0	10	torpor	0	2	3	5
tergeo	2	2	1	5	Torquatus	1	4	0	5
tergum	24	22	9	55	torqueo	3	15	9	27
terminus	0	5	7	12	torreo	5	17	2	24
terni	3	3	1	7	torus	1	40	4	45
tero	5	23	2	30	torvus	0	5	0	5
terra	56	132	120	308	tot	16	37	10	63
terrenus	0	3	4	7	totidem	3	4	3	10
terreo	12	10	8	30	totiens	3	11	4	18
terribilis	3	9	5	17	totus	55	120	113	288
terror	11	11	6	28	trabs	0	9	5	14
tertius	17	10	56	83	tracto	5	9	12	26
testa	0	7	2	9	trado	25	18	48	91
testamentum	5	0	6	11	traduco	2	4	0	6
testimonium	3	0	2	5	tragicus	1	4	1	6
testis	2	9	4	15	tragoedia	2	5	1	8
testor	4	6	3	13	traho	11	34	32	77
					traicio	21	4	1	26

	Pr.	Po.	M.	T.		Pr.	Po.	M.	T.
trama	1	3	1	5	turpis	8	26	5	39
trano	2	3	0	5	turris	8	3	26	37
tranquillus	4	4	0	8	tus	1	14	1	16
trans	3	4	1	8	tutela	5	4	1	10
transcendo	1	2	4	7	tutus	15	31	10	56
transeo	17	13	39	69	tuus	75	326	224	625
transfero	5	6	12	23	tympanum	0	7	0	7
transfigo	4	2	2	8	tyrannus	1	10	2	13
transgredior	3	2	1	6	Tyrrenius	0	3	2	5
transigo	4	1	2	7	Tyrus	0	8	2	10
transmitto	3	5	12	20					
transversus	3	0	2	5	uber	4	15	4	23
trecenti	2	3	2	7	ubi	68	63	98	229
tremo	0	14	4	18	ubicumque	2	2	5	9
tremor	4	1	4	9	ubinam	0	1	5	6
tremulus	0	13	3	16	ubique	5	3	11	19
trepido	5	13	0	18	udus	0	9	0	9
trepidus	5	11	2	18	ulciscor	4	5	2	11
tres	23	23	71	117	Ulixes	4	9	0	13
triarii	5	0	0	5	ullus	40	53	13	107
tribunal	3	1	1	5	ulmus	0	7	0	7
tribunus	12	1	0	13	ulterior	3	3	12	18
tribuo	8	14	9	31	ultimus	14	26	17	57
triclinium	7	0	6	13	ultio	2	2	4	8
triginta	4	1	9	14	ultor	1	3	1	5
Trimalchio	8	0	0	8	ultra	11	12	18	41
trini	1	3	2	6	ultra	11	12	18	41
tristis	10	63	24	97	ultra	11	12	18	41
tristitia	2	1	7	10	ultra	11	12	18	41
tristor	1	1	3	5	ultra	11	12	18	41
Triton	0	5	0	5	ultra	11	12	18	41
triumphalis	2	3	2	7	ultra	11	12	18	41
triumpho	2	8	2	12	ultra	11	12	18	41
triumphus	4	33	3	40	ultra	11	12	18	41
trivius	0	3	2	5	ultra	11	12	18	41
Troia	0	25	12	37	ultra	11	12	18	41
Troianus	1	7	5	13	ultra	11	12	18	41
tropaeum	1	6	0	7	ultra	11	12	18	41
trucido	6	0	0	6	ultra	11	12	18	41
truncus, n.	1	5	6	12	ultra	11	12	18	41
trux	0	11	0	11	ultra	11	12	18	41
tu	41	256	85	382	ultra	11	12	18	41
tuba	5	10	2	17	ultra	11	12	18	41
tueor	15	9	3	27	ultra	11	12	18	41
Tullius	2	6	4	12	ultra	11	12	18	41
tum	77	88	27	192	ultra	11	12	18	41
tumeo	0	5	0	5	ultra	11	12	18	41
tumidus	1	11	2	14	ultra	11	12	18	41
tumultus	9	11	6	26	ultra	11	12	18	41
tumulus	4	17	6	27	ultra	11	12	18	41
tunc	10	59	125	194	ultra	11	12	18	41
tundo	0	4	1	5	ultra	11	12	18	41
tunica	1	3	3	7	ultra	11	12	18	41
turba	15	56	12	83	ultra	11	12	18	41
turbidus	1	8	1	10	ultra	11	12	18	41
turbo, v.	5	12	9	26	ultra	11	12	18	41
turbo, n.	0	10	1	11	ultra	11	12	18	41
Turnus	0	6	0	6	ultra	11	12	18	41

	Pr.	Po.	M.	T.		Pr.	Po.	M.	T.
utcumque	3	1	3	7	venatio	3	0	4	7
uter, pro.	16	2	10	28	venator	1	3	7	11
uterque	32	40	33	105	vendo	9	6	11	26
uterus	1	2	2	5	venenum	4	16	4	24
utilis	13	10	22	45	venerabilis	0	5	5	10
utilitas	11	0	11	22	veneratio	2	0	3	5
utinam	0	13	11	24	veneror	3	14	15	32
utor	35	11	25	71	venia	2	4	5	11
utrimque	8	4	0	12	venio	67	183	220	470
utrum	4	0	2	6	venor	1	4	8	13
uva	0	16	2	18	venter	4	2	24	30
uxor	26	17	56	99	ventus	17	58	19	94
					Venus	3	85	9	97
					venustus	2	3	3	8
					ver	3	28	20	51
vaco	6	18	21	45	verax	0	0	8	8
vacuus	5	25	10	40	verber	4	15	9	28
vado	5	8	13	26	verbero	1	11	20	32
vadum	4	22	0	26	verbum	40	70	85	195
vae	1	4	5	10	vereor	9	14	7	30
vagor, v.	2	11	3	16	Vergilius	2	10	24	36
vagus	3	41	3	47	veritas	3	2	18	23
valde	7	1	50	58	vernus	1	17	2	20
valeo	19	48	66	133	vero	88	15	212	315
valetudo	12	0	3	15	Verona	0	5	0	5
validus	8	12	10	30	verro	0	6	0	6
valles	0	14	10	24	verso	13	13	5	31
vallum	13	2	2	17	versus, adv.	2	3	3	8
vanitas	0	0	6	6	versus, n.	10	45	26	81
vanus	5	19	9	33	vertex	3	22	4	29
vapor	1	3	1	5	verto	19	31	25	75
vapulo	0	2	6	8	verumtamen	0	0	5	5
varietas	9	1	2	12	verus	44	64	76	184
vario	3	9	1	13	vervex	0	0	5	5
varius	14	50	20	84	vesanus	0	6	1	7
Varro	7	3	0	10	vescor	2	2	3	7
vas	0	2	22	24	vesper	1	8	14	23
vasculum	1	0	4	5	Vesta	1	5	1	7
vasto	4	0	2	6	vester	14	33	85	132
vastus	6	14	1	21	vestigium	9	15	7	31
vates	0	68	4	72	vestimentum	8	1	11	20
-ve	36	72	45	153	vestio	4	5	9	18
vegetus	2	2	1	5	vestis	9	28	25	62
vehemens	14	1	12	27	veto	6	12	3	21
vehiculum	4	0	1	5	vetulus	1	1	5	7
veho	7	40	5	52	vetus	17	34	20	71
Veii	7	0	0	7	vetustas	7	15	1	23
vel	61	80	153	294	vexo	2	8	3	13
vello	0	8	1	9	via	30	72	42	144
vellus	0	10	2	12	viator	0	10	4	14
velo	2	9	3	14	vibro	2	5	2	9
velocitas	3	0	6	9	vicesimus	3	2	2	7
velox	4	12	7	23	vicinus	1	21	23	45
velum	2	19	8	29	vicis	11	23	14	48
velut	28	20	17	65	vicissim	0	2	5	7
veluti	2	8	7	17	victima	3	5	1	9
vena	0	8	6	14	victor	12	31	5	48
venalis	2	5	2	9	victoria	22	7	9	38

	Pr.	Po.	M.	T.		Pr.	Po.	M.	T.
victrix	1	7	2	10	vitis	1	11	5	17
victus, n.	3	0	7	10	vitium	19	8	19	46
vicus	7	0	5	12	vito	4	13	7	24
videlicet	3	0	12	15	vitreus	0	6	1	7
video	208	225	335	768	vitta	0	7	0	7
viduus	0	6	1	7	vitulus	0	5	2	7
vigeo	6	9	2	17	vivo	40	90	45	175
vigil	5	8	2	15	vivus	19	49	18	86
vigilia	5	0	7	12	vix	16	37	27	80
vigilo	9	12	23	44	vixdum	2	3	0	5
viginti	8	0	19	27	vobis	9	14	55	78
vigor	3	7	1	11	vobiscum	0	3	10	13
vilis	3	13	13	29	vocabulum	1	1	6	8
villa	20	2	10	32	vocalis	0	6	1	7
villicus	3	2	1	6	vociferor	1	1	4	6
vimen	1	3	1	5	vocito	1	1	5	7
vincio	7	19	2	28	voco	32	51	85	168
vinco	42	110	23	175	volito	2	11	3	16
vinculum	7	30	13	50	volo, velle	98	93	163	354
vindex	0	8	1	9	volo, -are	3	27	13	43
vindico	6	4	9	19	volucer	1	42	12	55
vindicta	1	1	4	6	volumen	4	1	4	9
vineus	2	6	1	9	voluntas	23	0	9	32
vinum	10	11	42	63	voluptas	14	21	10	45
viola	0	10	0	10	voluto	2	3	3	8
violens	0	9	4	13	volvo	3	18	6	27
violentia	4	0	6	10	vos	21	46	70	137
violo	4	13	2	19	votum	7	72	17	96
vir	75	140	85	300	vox	28	73	63	164
vireo	1	22	3	26	Vulcanus	2	2	2	6
virga	2	6	10	18	vulgo, v.	10	11	1	22
virgineus	4	8	2	14	vulgus	9	16	7	32
virgo	0	64	29	93	vulnero	2	0	4	6
virgultum	2	2	2	6	vulnus	19	28	13	60
viridis	2	24	4	30	vulpes	0	1	11	12
virilis	1	4	4	9	vultus	17	56	17	90
virtus	75	38	35	148					
vis	73	64	53	190					
viscus	1	7	5	13	Waltharius	0	0	7	7
visio	0	0	5	5	Willelmus	0	0	12	12
visito	0	0	14	14					
viso	7	12	2	21					
vita	55	150	77	282					
vitalis	3	5	1	9	zephyrus	0	5	3	8
vitiosus	3	1	3	7					
					Roman numerals	25	0	118	143

THE RECOMMENDED BASIC VOCABULARY

Introduction

The reasons behind this selection of Latin words as a basic vocabulary for the general reader of Latin literature have been discussed in the first section of this report. As indicated there, the list contains 1,471 Latin words which occurred twenty times or more in the literature examined in this study, and at least ten times in the classical Latin alone. They included 83.6 per cent of the words in the three anthologies, and 84.4 per cent of the words in ten short passages from representative classical authors (which had not been included in the anthologies) were found to occur in this list. We therefore predict that this basic vocabulary will enable the reader to recognize directly about 85 per cent (in round numbers) of all the words he will ever read in Latin literature, and to deduce the meaning of about 10 per cent more as derivatives or compounds of known words, or as obvious roots of known English derivatives. The line was drawn at this point because the group of words next highest in frequency would enable the reader to recognize directly only an additional 7 per cent of the vocabulary of Latin literature after learning about 1,000 additional words. . Of the 1,471 words in the basic vocabulary, about 400 are so closely related in form and meaning to English derivatives and cognates that, in the experience of the writer, they can either be guessed or learned very easily by the average beginning class in secondary schools. This reduces the burden of memorizing the basic vocabulary to about 1,000 words, which should be learned by secondary school pupils in two years, or in one year by the mature reader in college or in later life. It is hoped that these words will be embodied in easy reading materials, or selected for special emphasis from present reading materials, and learned as they occur in reading.

The recommended basic vocabulary was first issued as a single alphabetical list. The writer found this list very difficult to use in writing easy Latin for beginners, and his pupils

were unable to use it effectively as a review of what they had learned. The present list, therefore, has been arranged in groups of related words, including words which are easily confused, and which must be carefully distinguished. All the nouns relating to the gods are put first, then to time, then to the four elements—air, fire, water, and earth, then to plants, food, animals, people, parts of the body; mind, feelings, etc. Verbs, adjectives, and adverbs have similar classification, but the lists of pronouns, conjunctions, and prepositions were so short that we felt nothing would be gained by dividing them. When an adjective is related to a noun, as patrius to pater, it is listed with that noun, and not listed among the adjectives. This principle holds for all related words. All the compounds of a word within the designated range of frequency are listed with that word. Fero seems to be the best example of the force of the common prefixes; nearly all its compounds occur frequently enough to be included, and all have important English derivatives. Words which must be distinguished are prefixed by the abbreviation d. For example, after aer we have d. aes, aer-; aether, aura, d. auris, d. aurum, ventus. Such word-groups were classified and checked so systematically that the teacher may feel confident that all words in the basic vocabulary which are related in form or idea have been brought together. Even within each word-group words are arranged in such sequence that closely related words are brought near together. This arrangement brought together many near-synonyms for which it was sometimes impossible to find English equivalents which would validly distinguish one from another. We could invent such distinctions, but the larger dictionaries gave instances which belied our distinctions. We therefore assigned identical English equivalents to many of these near-synonyms, with the understanding that each synonym would fit one meaning or another of the English equivalent, depending on the context.

A few apparent etymological "howlers" may be discovered among the groups of related words. For example, with vito, shun, we put vitium, vice; with iuvo, please, we put iuvenis, iuventa, and iuventus, referring to youth. All such juxtapositions are intended only as a mnemonic device. Our "related" words are not necessarily related in their etymology, but in every way which pupils have found useful in remembering them. False etymologies are, in fact, a very useful source of suggestions of words which

are easily and naturally remembered together. Teachers who are especially interested in etymology should welcome a few such instances as opportunities to teach their pupils how true etymologies may be distinguished from false.

After arranging the recommended basic vocabulary in groups of related words, we thought it would be unnecessary to go to the added expense of printing it alphabetically as well, since these words occur alphabetically in our "Vocabulary of Latin Literature" on pages 44-80. If any question arises as to whether a given word is in our recommended basic vocabulary, it should be looked up in this other list, and if it occurs twenty times or more in the three anthologies combined, and at least ten times in the classical Latin alone, then it will be in the basic vocabulary. To find it there (for purposes of discovering words related to it), consult the list of "classifications used in the recommended basic vocabulary" on page 86, and look through those under which it would most naturally be classified.

It is hard to support this classification into related word-groups with such scientific evidence as we have adduced for our prior contentions, but we are confident that any pupil, teacher, or textbook-writer who tries to use it will feel its superiority to an alphabetical arrangement. The word-groups almost suggest stories, and each word suggests other words which should be introduced at about the same time. If we are to write a story about the gods, for example, we turn to our section on the gods and find there a goodly store of nouns to begin with. If we are to explore their habitat, we can use many of the words listed under "sky." If a god is to go somewhere, we can consult the list of "Verbs Which Express or Affect the Location of the Subject," and find the preferred modes of locomotion. In all these lists we can be confident that all of the most important words in the Latin language pertaining to this subject have been assembled. As a review list, for getting the new words a pupil has learned into good order in his mind, the word-groups are invaluable.

The chief criticism of the recommended basic vocabulary will undoubtedly be leveled at the poverty of its accessories. It does not indicate quantity, gender, or the number of conjugation or declension. It omits the infinitive of verbs and the genitive of nouns, except that when the stem of a noun changes

from nominative to genitive, the stem is given without the genitive ending. For example, genus appears as genus, gener-. In a very few cases this truncated stem is hard to pronounce (e.g., patr-), but we found by experiment and practice that words are learned as easily by the silent association of visual symbols as by vocalization, so we simply did not pronounce such stems. Where spoken Latin is emphasized, however, the genitive ending might well be added in these few cases.

The writer has no objection if any teacher or textbook-writer wishes to extend this skeletal organization to include the usual trappings of a word-list. He is anxious for the list to appear in this form, however, to illustrate how the acquisition of a useful vocabulary is simplified by his system of interpreting the Latin word-endings. It makes no use of quantity, gender, declensions, or conjugations. It does not require a knowledge of what endings can be used with what nouns, pronouns, and adjectives, since these are "given" in reading; hence the genitive is unnecessary. It assumes that verb-forms built upon the present stem can be recognized from the first person singular of the present tense as readily as from the infinitive, and all the rules for interpreting "penultimate signs" take this assumption into account. These rules even assert that the present stem is approximately the same (for our purposes) as the first dictionary form of verbs. While this statement will undoubtedly curl the hair of the orthodox grammarian, we know of no instance in the three years during which this system was taught in which a pupil failed to recognize a verb-form built on the present stem for lack of knowledge of the infinitive. On the other hand, the writer believes that the common rule that the present stem is the present infinitive minus -re confuses the pupil when he comes to deponent verbs, and makes no sense in the third conjugation. The stem of duco may technically be ducē-, but it appears only twice in the future and throughout the imperfect subjunctive: almost nowhere else. We might as well say that the present stem of duco is duco, and save one-quarter of the work of learning principal parts.

The basic vocabulary includes a few English equivalents of each Latin word, not with the idea that these equivalents cover the total range of meanings of these Latin words, but with the idea of extending the immediate usefulness of the list by offering a few "core-meanings" of these words which could helpfully

be remembered. We must not confuse the functions of a basic vocabulary with those of a dictionary. To offer the whole range of meaning of a word like rego to a beginner would only confuse him. With our core-meanings as a base, he can extend his acquaintance with such words as he encounters them in different contexts.

The basic vocabulary also offers English derivatives, in which the Latin root is recognizable, whenever they could be found. These are distinguished by parentheses, except when the derivative is identical or almost identical with the English equivalent of the Latin word. In some cases these are not true derivatives of the word with which they appear. Some are cognates, and some are derivatives of other forms of these words which do not appear in our list. In all such cases technical accuracy was sacrificed to the additional meaning which could be thrown upon either the English or the Latin word by putting them together. We used Lindsay's "Etymological Study of the Ten Thousand Words in Thorndike's Teachers' Word Book" as a source of suggestions, but did not confine ourselves to it. Many of the most helpful and interesting derivatives occur beyond this range of frequency.

The basic vocabulary, therefore, presents the barest minimum of information about the most important words in the Latin language with the aim of stripping the acquisition of a useful vocabulary of all non-essentials in the writer's system of interpretation. It is frankly a word-list to be used with this system of interpretation, and to illustrate its simplification of the task of learning to read Latin. Those who use the list may add to this minimum to any extent which they find helpful. All such additions should be made, however, only after careful consideration of the additional burden they will impose upon an already difficult task.

Classifications Used in the Recommended
Basic Vocabulary

I. Nouns and Related Words

1. Gods
2. Time
3. Sky
4. Fire
5. Water
6. Earth
7. Plants
8. Food
9. Animals
10. People
11. Body
12. Mind
13. Feelings
14. Talk
15. Writing
16. Work and Play
17. City and Buildings
18. Military
19. Government
20. Social Approval
21. Evil
22. Death
23. Abstractions and
Unclassified

II. Pronouns

III. Verbs and Related Words

1. Verbs Which Express or
Affect the Location of
the Subject
2. Verbs Which Affect the
Location of the Object
3. Verbs Which Express or
Affect the State of
the Subject

4. Verbs Which Affect the
State of the Object
5. Constructive Activities
6. Destructive Activities
7. Verbs Affecting Other
Verbs
8. Vocal Activities
9. Mental and Sensory Op-
erations
10. Favor
11. Disfavor

IV. Adjectives and Related Words

1. Size
2. Number
3. Texture-Density
4. Appearance
5. Position
6. Time
7. Favorable
8. Unfavorable
9. Unclassified

V. Adverbs

1. Time
2. Place
3. Cause-Manner
4. Adversative

VI. Interjections

VII. Conjunctions

VIII. Prepositions and Prefixes

I. Nouns and Related Words

1. Gods

deus god, di or dii gods
(deity, deify)
dea goddess
divinus divine
divus divine (diva)
d. dives, divit- rich

nympha Nymph

religio, religion- religion

templum temple

ara altar

vates prophet, soothsayer, poet

votum vow, prayer (vote)
devoveo, devovi, devotus
devote

numen, numin- divine will or
power, divinity (Literally a
nod, from nuo, to nod, ex-
pressing a god's purpose to
do something)

fatum fate
fortuna fortune
sors, sort- lot, luck

2. Time

tempus, tempor- time (tempo-
rary, contemporary, pro
tempore)

aetas, aetat- age (Died aet.
92 means at the age of 92)
aevum age
saeculum age

aestas, aestat- summer
d. aestus heat, tide, wave,
storm

ver Spring
vernus Spring-like, vernal

hiems winter, storm

annus year (annual)

mensis month (menstrual)
d. mensa table (mesa)

dies day (diary, sine die)

nox, noct- night
nocturnus nightly (nocturnal)
tenebrae darkness
umbra shade, shadow (umbrella)
somnus sleep (insomnia,
somnia)
somnium dream

hora hour

mora delay (moratorium)
moror, moratus dep. delay,
linger

3. Sky

mundus world, universe, heaven-
ly body (mundane)
d. mundus neat, clean
orbis circle, world (orb)

caelum sky (ceiling)
caelestis heavenly (celestial)
caeruleus blue (caerulean)
polus pole of the earth, sky

sidus, sider- star, constella-
tion, season (sidereal)
stella star, planet (stellar,
constellation)
astrum star (astral, astrol-
ogy)

sol sun (Old Sol, solar)

aer air (aerial, aeroplane)
d. aes, aer- copper, brass,
money
aether upper air, heaven
(ether)
aura air, breeze
d. auris ear
d. aurum gold
ventus wind (ventilate)

nubes cloud

tempestas, tempestat- season,
weather, tempest
imber, imbr- shower, storm

nix, niv- snow
niveus snowy

4. Fire

ignis fire (ignite, ignition)

incendium big fire (incendiary)
accendo, accensus light a
fire, kindle

flamma flame

cinis, ciner- ashes (inciner-
ate)

fax, fac- fire-brand, torch

focus hearth, fireplace (focus,
focal)

5. Water

aqua water (aquatic, aquarium)
aequor water, sea

mare sea (marine, submarine)
pontus the deep, sea
d. pons, pont- bridge
pelagus sea, ocean

ora shore
ripa bank (riparian)
litus, litor- shore, beach
aestus tide, wave, storm, heat
d. aestas summer
unda wave (undulate)
sinus bay, gulf, curve, fold
(sinuous, insinuate)
fretum strait
gurgis, gurgit- whirlpool
(regurgitate)
rivus stream (river, rivulet,
derive)
amnis stream
lacus lake
fons, font- spring, fountain
pons, pont- bridge
d. pontus sea
navis, ship, boat (navy, naval)
ratis raft, boat
classis fleet, class
velum sail (veil)

6. Earth

terra earth, land (terra cotta,
terrain, terrestrial)
tellus, tellur- earth, soil
humus ground, soil (humus)
rus, rur- the country (rural)
rusticus rural, rustic
ager, agr- field, land (agrari-
an)
agricola farmer (agriculture)
arvum ploughed or sown field
campus plain, field (campus,
camp)
pratium meadow
mons, mont- mountain
rupes cliff, rock
collis hill
valles valley
saltus dale, ravine, glade
antrum cave (antrum)

saxum stone, rock
lapis stone, jewel (lapidary,
dilapidated)
marmor marble

aes, aer- copper, brass, money
d. aer air

aurum gold (Chemical symbol Au.)
d. aura air, breeze
d. auris ear
aureus golden

ferrum iron (Chemical symbol
Fe., ferrous)

7. Plants

silva forest (silvan)
nemus, nemor- wood, grove
lucus sacred grove
d. luctus grief

arbor tree (arbor, arboreal)

frons, frond- foliage (frond)
d. frons, front- forehead
folium leaf (folio, port-
folio)

ramus branch (ramify)

robur, robor- oak, strength
(robust, corroborate)

palma palm (tree and hand)

gramen, gramin- grass
herba grass, plant, herb

hortus garden (horticulture)

semen, semin- seed (semen,
seminar, disseminate)

seges, segit- crop, hedge.

messis harvest, crop
d. mensis month
d. mensa table

flos, flor- flower (floral,
florist)
floreo, floru to flower
(flourish)
sertum garland of flowers,
wreath

rosa rose

laurus laurel

lilium lily

8. Food

cibus food

epulae banquet, feast

fames hunger (famine)
d. fama report, rumor, fame

mensa table (mesa)
d. mensis month
d. messis harvest

poculum cup

vinum wine

pomum fruit

mel, mell- honey

9. Animals

animal animal

greg, greg- flock, herd
(gregarious)
egregius outstanding
(egregious)
pecus, pecor- cattle
pecus, pecud- one head of
cattle, beast
pecunia money (pecuniary)
Cattle were once used as
money.

equus horse (equine)
eques, equit- horseman, man
of the middle class (eques-
trian)

bos, bov- cow (bovine)

taurus bull (toreador)

iuvencus young bull or cow, ox

ovis sheep

cornu horn, wing of an army
(cornet)

canis dog (canine)

lupus wolf

leo, leon- lion (leonine)

avis bird (aviator, aviary)
ales, alit- winged thing,
bird
penna feather (pen)

serpens, serpent- snake (ser-
pent)
anguis snake

piscis fish (piscatorial)

10. People

populus people (popular, popu-
lace, vox populi)
plebs common people, lowest
class of free men in Rome
(plebeian)
vulgus, the crowd, common
herd (vulgar)
vulgo, vulgavi, vulgatus
publish, announce, make pub-
lic (Vulgate Bible)
turba mob, throng, tumult
turbo, turbavi, turbatus
disturb, throw into confu-
sion, rout (turbulent)

gens, gent- clan, breed, class
(gentleman)
gens, gener- race, birth,
kind (generate)
gigno, genui, genitus give
birth to (genetics)

homo, homin- man as opp. to
animal (homicide)
humanus human

vir man as opp. to woman
(virile)
virtus, virtut- courage (vir-
tue)
d. vis, vir- violence, force

mulier woman
femina, woman, female
(feminine)

puer boy (puerile)
puella girl

adulescens, adulescent- young
man

virgo, virgin- virgin, maiden

senex, sen- old man (senile)
senectus, senectut- old age
senatus senate

familia family

parens, parent- parent
pario, peperit, partus give birth
d. paro, paravi, paratus
prepare
d. pareo, parui, paritus
obey, appear

pater, patr- father (paternal, patriarch)
patria fatherland (patriotic)

mater, matr- mother (maternal, matriarch)

frater, fratr- brother (fraternity, fratricide)

soror sister (sorority)

proles offspring (proletarian)

filius son (filial)
filia daughter

gener son-in-law

nepos, nepot- nephew, descendant (nepotism)

dominus master (dominate)
domina mistress

princeps, princip- chief (prince, principal)
principium origin, beginning

socius ally, friend (society)
comes, comit- comrade, companion

vicinus neighbor (vicinity)

hospes, hospit- stranger, guest (hospitality)

heres, hered- heir (hereditary)

minister, ministr- servant (minister)
famulus servant, slave

barbarus foreigner, barbarian

pauper poor man, pauper

11. Body

corpus, corpor- body (corporal, incorporate)

caput, capit- head (capital)

coma hair
capillus a hair (capillary)
crinis hair, locks

facies form, figure, face, manner
vultus face, expression, look

frons, front- forehead (front)
d. frons, frond- foliage

oculus eye (oculist, binocular)

os, or- mouth (oral)
d. os, oss- bone (ossify)
osculum kiss (osculate)

dens, dent- tooth (dental)

lingua tongue (language)

gena cheek

cervix, cervic- neck (cervix)
collum neck (collar)

pectus, pector, chest (expectorate)

cor, cord- heart (cordial)

sanguis blood (sanguine, sanguinary)

tergum back

bracchium arm

gremium lap, embrace

manus hand (manual, manufacture)
dexter, dextr- right hand (dexterity)
sinister, sinistr- left hand (sinister)
laevus left
palma palm (hand and tree)
digitus finger (digit)

pes, ped- foot (pedal)
impedio, impedivi, impeditus
hinder (impede)
expedio, expedivi, expeditus
set free, set forth, explain,
be useful to (expedite)
pedes, pedit- foot soldier
passus pace; milia passuum
miles (lit. thousands of
paces)
vestigium footstep, trace
(vestige)

membrum limb, member
forma form, face, manner
formosus beautiful
figura form, shape, figure
species appearance, idea,
kind
imago, imagin- image, idea,
ghost
habitus condition or appear-
ance of the body, dress
(habit)
vestis clothing (divest)

12. Mind

animus mind, soul, courage,
will
anima, breath, life, soul
(animate)
mens, ment- mind, intellect
(mental)
ratio, ration- reason, theory
(rational)
ingenium genius, talent,
nature (ingenious)

memoria memory
memor mindful
memoro, memoravi, memoratus
remind, mention
memini remember
obliviscor, oblitus forget

spontis, sponte of one's free
will (spontaneous)

13. Feelings

ira anger (ire)
irascor, iratus become angry
(irascible, irate)
furor anger, madness (fury)
odium hatred (odium)

fides faith, trust
fidelis faithful (fidelity)
fidus faithful
confido, confisus trust, con-
fide

spes hope
spero, -avi, -atus hope
despero despair

clementia mercy, clemency

deliciae pleasure, pet, darling

14. Talk

sermo, sermon- talk (sermon)

clamor outcry, clamor, shout
clamo, clamavi, clamatus
cry out

tumultus tumult
d. tumulus mound

murmur murmur

rumor rumor

locus joke

15. Writing

verbum word (verb, verbose)

littera letter (of alphabet)
litterae writing (literature)

epistula letter (epistle)

versus verse, line of poetry

fabula story (fable)

historia history

charta sheet of papyrus

titulus title, inscription

lyra lyre

chorus chorus, dance

poeta poet

auctor author

ars, art- art

16. Work and Play

labor labor, work
d. labor, lapsus to fall
(collapse)
labore, laboravi, laboratus
work
opus, oper- a work (opus)
negotium business (negotiate)
merx, merc- merchandise, wares
pretium price (precious)
ops, op- resources, power,
help
otium leisure, rest (otiose)
quies, quiet- rest quiet
quiesco, quievi, quietus
to rest, be quiet

17. City and Buildings

urbs city (urban)
via street (viaduct, via)
obvius in the way of (obvious)
iter, itiner- road, journey
(itinerary)
murus wall (mural)
turris tower (turret)
domus home
villa country house, estate
limen, limin- threshold (eliminate)
ianua door (janitor)
aula hall, palace
columna column
thalamus bedroom
torus couch, knot

18. Military

miles, milit- soldier (military)
militaris military, soldier
militia military service
cohors, cohort- cohort, company
of soldiers

legio, legion- legion, regiment
legatus commander of a legion,
military officer, ambassador

arma arms
armo, armavi, armatus to arm
telum weapon

gladius sword (gladiator)
ensis sword

arcus bow (arc)
sagitta arrow (Sagittarius)

arx, arc- citadel, high fortified
part of a city

moenia walls, ramparts

castra, camp
castellum fortress (castle)

bellum war (bellicose)
proelium battle
impetus attack (impetus, impetuous)

pax, pac- peace (pacify, Pacific)

signum sign, standard, banner
significo, -avi, -atus indicate (significant)

victor victor
victoria victory
vinco, vici, victus conquer
d. vincio, vinxi, vinctum
bind

triumphus triumph

praeda booty (prey)

hostis enemy (hostile)

custos, custod- guardian,
sentinel (custodian)
custodia care, custody

praesidium, guard, garrison,
help

periculum peril, danger

auxilium help (auxiliary)

19. Government

civis citizen (civic)
civilis civil, civic
civitas state (city)

ius, iur- right, law (de jure)
iustitia justice
iustus just
inuria injustice, injury
iudex, iudic- judge (judicial)
iudicium trial, judgment
lis contention, controversy,
suit
lex, leg- law (legal)

carcer prison (incarcerate)

forum forum, public square

curia senate house, court, curia

provincia province

corona crown

20. Social Approval

fas right, lawful
nefas wrong, unlawful
(nefarious)

mos, mor- custom (mores, morals)

decus, decor- honor, ornament

munus, muner- duty, office,
favor, reward (remunerate)

praemium reward (premium)

honos, honor- distinction, honor
honestus honorable, dis-
tinguished

laus, laud- praise, esteem
(laud, laudatory)
laudo, laudavi, laudatus to
praise

fama report, rumor, fame
d. fames hunger (famine)
gloria fame, renown, glory

gratia charm, grace, favor,
thanks, for the sake of
(gratitude)
gratus pleasing
ingratus not pleasing

21. Evil

clades destruction

luctus grief
d. lucus grove

lacrima tears

scelus, sceler- crime

fraus, fraud- fraud, deceit

culpa fault, blame (culpable)

furtum theft (furtive)

insidiae ambush, treachery
(insidious)

venenum poison (venom)

error error, mistake
erro, -avi, -atus wander,
stray (erratic)

crimen, crimin- accusation,
charge (incriminate)

poena punishment, penalty

vulnus, vulner- wound (vulner-
able)
d. vultus face, expression

verber lash, blow (reverberate)
verbero, -avi, -atus to lash

22. Death

mors, mort- death (mortal)
mortuus dead (mortuary)
mortalis mortal
morior, mori, mortuus die
morbus disease (morbid)

letum death, destruction
(lethal)
nex, nec- slaughter (inter-
necine)

funus, funer- funeral, ruin
rogus funeral pyre
sepulcrum tomb, sepulchre
sepelio, -ivi, sepultus bury
tumulus mound, grave
d. tumultus tumult
monumentum monument

manes shades, spirits of the dead

23. Abstractions and
Unclassified

natura nature

causa cause

materia material

res thing, affair, matter

pondus, ponder- weight (pound, ponderous)
moles mass, heap

onus, oner- burden (onus, onerous)
onero, -avi, -atus load, burden

copia supply, stores (copious)

locus place (local, locus)
loco, -avi, -atus to place (locate)
situs site

spatium space

vita life (vital)

vis, vir- force, violence, strength
d. vir man (virile)

vicis change, in turn (vice versa)

finis end, finish
finio, -ivi, -itus to end, finish
initium beginning (initial)

modus manner, way (mode)
quomodo in what way, how?

exemplum example

ordo, ordin- order, class in society

condicio condition

discrimen turning point, crisis, dividing line (discrimination)

pars, part- part

nemo, nemin- no one

nihil or nil nothing (annihilate, nihilist)

numerus number (numeral)
numero, -avi, -atus to number, count

nomen, nomi- name (nominal)
nomino, -avi, -atus name (nominate)

color, color

odor odor

rota wheel (rotate)

II. Pronouns

ego I
me me
mecum with me
meus my
mihi to me

nos we, us
nobis us, to us
noster our

tu you (singular)
te you
tecum with you
tuus your
tibi to you

vos you (plural)
vobis you, to you
vester, vestr- your

se or sese himself, herself, itself, themselves (refers to subject)
secum with him, her, it, them
sibi to him, her, it, them
suus his, her, its, their

alius other, another (alias)
alienus stranger, foreigner (alien)
aliter otherwise
alter the other (alter)
alternus alternate
ceterus the rest (plural)
others (et cetera)

hic this, he, she, it, Stem h-
with usual endings except
haec sub. subs. objs. it, she,
they, this, these
hanc obj. it, her, this
hoc sub. obj. adv. it, him,
hi
hunc obj. it, him, this
huius adj. of it, him, her,
this
huic adv. it, him, her, this

ille that, he, she, it

is this or that (not so definite
as hic or ille, and used
chiefly to refer to something
or someone already mentioned),
he, she, it. Except in is
(sub.) and id (sub. obj.) the
stem is e- with regular end-
ings.

idem same (same forms as is
followed by -dem)

iste your, this or that of yours

ipse himself, herself, itself,
themselves, that very (for
emphasis)

uter, utr- which, which of two,
one of two
uterque, utr--que each of two,
both

qui, quis who, which, stem qu-
except in cuius adj. whose,
of whom, of which
cui adv. to whom, to which

The following are called "in-
definite pronouns" and are
exceedingly hard to remember
and to distinguish from one
another. In the beginning it
may be better to associate the
following meanings with all of
them, and translate according
to the context: someone, some-
thing, anyone, anything, cer-
tain, each, whoever, whatever.
All have the forms of qui or
quis before the suffix (e.g.,
cuiuscumque) except aliquis
and quisquis. (In the latter,
both qui's have identical
forms throughout.)

aliquis someone, something

quicumque whoever, whatever
quidam a certain one or thing
quilibet anyone or thing you
please
quisnam who then? what then?
quisquam anybody, anything
quisque everyone, everything,
each
quisquis whoever, whatever

III. Verbs and Related Words

1. Verbs Which Express or Affect the Location of the Subject

eo (stem i- or e-) iturus go

abeo go away

adeo go toward, approach

circumeo go around

exeo go out, leave (exit)

ineo go into, enter upon
(initial)

obeo go against, die
(obituary)

pereo perish

praetereo pass over, omit

redeo return

subeo go under, approach,
follow

transeo go through (transmit)

peto, petivi, petitus go after,
seek, ask (petition)

repeto seek again, repeat

pergo, perrexi, perrectus go on,
continue, proceed

propero, -avi, -atus hasten,
hurry

curro, cucurri, cursus run
(curriculum, current)

concurro run together (con-
cur, concurrent, concourse)

occurro run against, occur

cursus course, race

currus chariot

fluo, fluxi, fluctus flow
(fluid, fluent)

flumen, flumin- river

fluvius river

fluctus wave (fluctuate)

venio, veni, ventus come
advenio come toward
adventus arrival (advent)
convenio come together (convention)
evenio come out, happen (event)
invenio come upon, find (invent)
pervenio come through, arrive

cedo, cessi, cessus go, yield, give up
accedo approach (accede)
concedo go away, withdraw (concede)
decedo depart, die (decease)
discedo depart
excedo go away, go beyond, exceed
incedo advance, enter
procedo go forward, proceed
recedo go back, recede

vado go, walk, hasten
evado go out, escape, result (evade)
vadum shallow, shoal, ford, bottom
vagus wandering, unsettled (vague)

fugio, fugi, fugitus flee (fugitive, refuge)
fuga flight

vito, -avi, -atus avoid, shun (inevitable)
vitium vice

appareo, apparui, apparitus
appear (apparition)

lateo, latui be hidden, escape notice (latent)

iaceo, iacui, iaciturus lie (adjacent)
d. iacio, ieci, iactus throw

incumbo, -cubui, -cubitus lie upon, apply to (incumbent)
cubile bed, lair

cado, cecidi, casus fall (cadence, decadent)
accido, accidi happen (accident)
incido, incidi fall on, meet (incident)
casus fall (casualty, case)

labor lapsus dep. fall, slip (lapse, collapse)
d. labor labor

ruo, rui, rurus fall, be ruined, rush
ruina ruin, fall

surgo, surrexi, surrectus rise (resurrection)

orior, ortus dep. rise, begin (origin, orient)
exorior rise up, rise from

ascendo, -ascendi, -scensus
ascend
descendo descend

sto, steti, status stand (station, static)
asto stand by, assist
consto exist, consist, continue, be certain
insto stand on, follow closely, press on (instant)
obsto stand in the way of, block (obstacle)
praesto stand before, show

sedeo, sedi sit (session, sedentary)
resido, -sedi, -sessus sit down, sink down (resident)
sedes seat

maneo, manui, mansurus remain (immanent, permanent)

habito, -avi, -atus live in, inhabit

occupo, -avi, -atus seize, occupy

intro, -avi, -atus enter
intra inside of, within

egredior, egressus go out (egress)
ingredior, ingressus go in, enter, begin

penetro, -avi, -atus penetrate, enter

tango, tetigi, tactus touch (tangible, tact, tactile)
contingo, contigi, contactus touch, concern, happen (contingent, contact)

haereo, haesi, haesus stick,
cling to, stand still (ad-
here, adhesive)

sequor, secutus dep. follow
(sequence, subsequent)
consequor follow, obtain
(consequence)
persequor follow, pursue,
punish (persecute)
secundus following, second,
favorable (since a following
wind was favorable)

comitor, comitatus dep. accom-
pany, follow

2. Verbs Which Affect the Location of the Object

moveo, movi, motus move (motion)
removeo remove (remote)

fero, tuli, latus bring, carry
affero, attuli, allatus
bring to
aufero, abstuli, ablatu
carry away
confero, collatus bring to-
gether (confer, collate)
defero carry down, report
(defer)
differo, distuli scatter
(differ)
effero, extuli bring out,
utter
infero bring on, attack
(infer)
offero, obtuli offer, place
before
perfero carry through
praefero carry before, show,
prefer
profero bring forth, advance
(proffer)
refero bring back, report, it
matters, it is important
(refer, relate)
transfero transfer, convey,
change (translate)

porto, -avi, -atus carry
(portable)
portus port
porta gate (portal)

veho, vexi, vectus carry, bear
(vehicle, convey)

gero, gessi, gestus carry,
carry on (digest)

tollo, sustuli, sublatus lift,
remove (extol)

traho, traxi, tractus drag,
draw, take (traction, tractor)
detraho take down or away,
lower, humiliate (detract)
tracto, -avi, -atus drag,
handle, manage (tractable)

duco, duxi, ductus lead, draw
(induce)
adduco lead towards (adduce)
deduco lead down, accompany
(deduce)
educu lead out, raise up
(educate)
reduco lead back, reduce
dux, duc- leader (duke)

mitto, misi, missus send, send
forth or away, throw (mis-
sion, missive, transmit)
admitto send to, let go, ad-
mit
amitto send away, lose
committo begin, entrust to
(commit)
dimitto send away, stop
(dismiss)
permitto permit, give up,
throw
promitto promise, send forward
remitto send back, concede,
grant (remit)

mando, -avi, -atus entrust to,
command (mandate)
commendo entrust to, recom-
mend

pello, pepuli, pulsus drive,
strike
expello, expuli, expulsus
drive out, expel
impello drive upon, push
forward (impel)
pulso, -avi, -atus strike,
beat, knock (pulse)

ago, egi, actus do, drive, act
(agent)
agito, -avi, -atus drive
about, vex, consider, observe
agmen, agmin- column of sol-
diers, band

cogo, coegi, coactus force
(cogent)
exigo, exegi, exactus demand,
require, exact (exigent)
perago finish, relate, go
through

urgeo, ursi urge, drive on,
press (urgent)

iacio, ieci, iactus throw
(abject, conjecture)
adicio throw at (adjective)
deicio throw down (dejected)
inicio throw into or on
(inject)
obicio throw against, oppose,
expose (object)
proicio throw forward (pro-
ject, projectile)
subicio throw under, place
under, subdue (subject)
traicio throw across, bring
across (trajectory)
iacto, -avi, -atus throw
about, boast, discuss
ictus blow, stroke, accent
(of verse)
d. iaceo, iacui, iaciturus
lie, recline

do, da-, dedi, datus give,
offer, put
addo, -didi, -ditus add, give
to, place
circumdo, -dedi, -datus
surround, put around
prodo, -didi, -ditus bring
forth, betray
reddo, -didi, -ditum give
back, return
subdo, -didi, -ditus put
under, subdue, substitute
trado, -didi, -ditus give up,
hand over, communicate
(tradition)
dono, -avi, -atus present
(donation)
donum gift

praebeo, -bui, -bitus offer,
furnish, give

tribuo, -bui, -butus give as a
share, attribute

pono, posui, positus place,
put, lay (position, postpone,
posture)
appono place near, put to
(opposite)

compono put together, com-
pose, arrange
depono put down, put aside
(deposit)
impono put upon or in (impose)
propono put forward, propose

iungo, iunxi, iunctus join,
unite, connect (junction,
juncture)
iugum yoke
coniungo join together (con-
junction, conjugate)
coniunx, coniug- mate, wife,
husband (conjugal)
maritus husband (marital)
uxor wife (uxorious)

necto, nexui, nexus tie, fasten,
connect

figo, fixi, fixus fix, fasten,
attach, transfix

misceo, miscui, mixtus mix,
mingle

mergo, mersi, mersus dip, im-
merse, sink

pendo, pependi, pensus hang,
weigh, consider, pay (pension,
pensive)
suspendo suspend, hang up
(suspense)
pendeo, pependi hang, depend
on
impendeo overhang (impend)

induo, indui, indutus put on,
assume (endue)

edo, edi, esus eat (edible)
d. edo, edidi, editus give
out, publish (edit)

bibo, bibi, bibitus drink
(imbibe, bib)

haurio, hausui, haustus empty,
draw out (exhaust)

fundo, fudi, fusus pour, scatter
(diffuse)
effundo pour out (effusive)

libo, -avi, -atus pour a liba-
tion, sacrifice, touch, take
from

capio, cepi, captus get, take
(capture)

accipio, -cepi, -ceptus

accept

concipio conceive, catch,
receive

decipio deceive (deception)

excipio except, take out,
take up

incipio begin (incipient,
inception)

percipio perceive (perception)

recipio take back, recover,
receive

suscipio undertake (suscep-
tible)

captivus captive

rapio, rapui, raptus seize,
snatch, grab (rapture)

corripio, -ripui, -reptus

seize, lay hold of

eripio snatch away, rescue

carpo, carpsi, carptus pluck
(carping)

deprehendo, -prehendi, -prehensus
catch, perceive

sumo, sumpso, sumptus take, se-
lect, assume

consumo consume, spend

emo, emi, emptus buy (exempt,
preempt)

habeo, habui, habitus have,
hold

adhibeo, adhibui, adhibitus

apply

prohibeo prohibit

possideo, -sedi, -sessus possess

teneo, tenui, tentus hold

contineo hold together, con-
tain

obtineo obtain

pertineo pertain

retineo retain

sustineo sustain

relinquo, reliqui, relictus

leave, abandon (relinquish)

reliquus remaining (relic)

linquo leave, depart

desero, -serui, -sertus desert,
forsake

vendo, vendidi, venditus sell
(vendor)

pando, pandi, passus spread
out, expand, explain

instruo, instruxi, instructus
arrange, furnish, draw up
in order of battle, instruct

sterno, stravi, stratus strew,
lay low, cover (stratum)

spargo, sparsi, sparsus scatter
(sparse)

quatio, quassi, quassus shake

verto, verti, versus turn,
change, overthrow

averto turn away, avert

adversus turned away, ad-
verse, hostile

converto convert, turn
towards

diversus turned apart, dif-
ferent, diverse

reverto turn back, return
(revert)

vertex, vertic- top

verso, -avi, -atus turn
around, be engaged in

volvo, volvi, volutus roll,
revolve, ponder

aperio, aperui, apertus open
(aperture)

comperio, comperi, compertus
find out

experior, expertus try (ex-
periment)

operio, operui, opertus
cover

reperio, repperi, repertus
find

claudio, clausi, clausus close
(clause)

3. Verbs Which Express or Affect the State of the Subject

sum, esse, fui, futurus be.

Irregular forms:

	am			
	are	was		will be
	<u>is</u>	<u>were</u>		
I	sum	eram		ero
you	es	eras		eris
he	est	erat		erit
we	sumus	eramus		erimus
you	estis	eratis		eritis
they	sunt	erant		erunt

subjunctive

	pres.	past
	<u>be</u>	<u>were</u>
I	sim	essem
you	sis	esses
he	sit	esset
we	simus	essemus
you	sitis	essetis
they	sint	essent

fore is an alternative form for futurum esse will be, is about to be: forem, fores, etc. are alternative forms for either essem, esses, etc., were, or fuissem, fuisses, etc., had been

When used with past participle (last dictionary form of verbs) denotes passive voice: e.g., clausus est, it was closed; clausus erat, it had been closed; clausus erit, it will have been closed; clausus sit, (if) it were closed; clausus esset, (if) it had been closed.

absum, abesse, abfui or afui, afuturus be away, be absent
adsum, adesse, affui or adfui, be present
desum, deesse, defui be lacking
prosum, prodesse, profui be useful or advantageous to, profit
superum, superesse, superfui be over and above, survive, remain
futurus about to be, the future

possum, posse, potui be able, can (potent, possible) (a combination of pot- and sum, with the forms of sum as above in the present, past and future, the t in pot- changing to s before another s; hence possum rather than potsum, etc. potens, potent- powerful (potent)
potentia power (potential)
potestas, potestat- power
potis able; potior, potius preferable, rather; potissimum chiefly, above all

mereo, merui, meritus merit, deserve

nascor, natus, dep. be born, spring from, arise (nascent)
natus offspring, child

vivo, vixi, victus live, be alive
vivus alive, lively
convivium banquet, feast (convivial)

spiro, -avi, -atus breathe, blow, inspire
spiritus spirit, breath

exsisto, or existo, exstiti, exstitus arise, come into existence

cresco, crevi, cretus increase, grow
augeo, auxi, auctus cause to increase, strengthen (augment)

abundo, -avi, -atus abound, overflow

pateo, patui be open, be clear, extend (patent)

vireo be green, vigorous, youthful
viridis green

paleo, pallui be pale (pallid)

rubeo, rubui be red, blush (ruby)

ardeo, arsi, arsus burn, glow,
desire, be in love (ardent,
arson)
ardor heat, ardor
arduus steep, difficult
(arduous)

uro, ussi, ustus burn up (com-
bustion)

fulgeo, fulsi shine, lightning
(refulgent)
fulmen, fulmin- thunderbolt

luceo, luxi be bright, be day-
light, be clear or evident
(lucent, translucent)
lucidus bright, clear, lucid
lumen, lumin- light (illumi-
nate; luminous)
luna moon
lux, luc- light

mico, micui shine, sparkle,
vibrate

niteo, nitui shine, be bril-
liant, be sleek
nitidus shining, handsome,
polished

careo, carui, cariturus be
without, lack, miss, want
egeo, egui be without, be
in need, be destitute, be
poor

parco, peperci or parsi, parsus
spare, be moderate or frugal,
refrain from (parsimony)

vaco, -avi, -atus be empty, be
free of, be at leisure
(vacant)
vacuus empty, free from, un-
occupied (vacuum)

dormio, dormivi, dormitus sleep
(dormitory)

imitor, imitatus dep. imitate,
copy
simulo, -avi, -atus make like,
represent, feign, simulate
simulacrum likeness, portrait,
statue

4. Verbs Which Affect the State of the Object

muto, -avi, -atus change (muta-
tion, transmute)

flecto, flexi, flexus bend
(deflect, flexible)

torqueo, torsi, tortus twist,
torture

tendo, tetendi, tensus stretch,
tend, contend
intendo, intendi, intentus
aim, intend, direct, be in-
tent on
ostendo, ostendi, ostentus or
ostensus show (ostensible,
ostentation)

terro, trivi, tritus rub, wear
(trite)

percutio, percussi, percussus
strike (percussion)

premo, pressi, pressus press,
pursue
opprimo, oppressi, oppressus
oppress, press down, crush

rego, rexi, rectus rule, direct,
govern
dirigo direct, guide
erigo erect, raise, lift
porrigo extend, stretch out
rectus straight, right (recti-
tude)
rex, reg- king (regal)
regina queen
regius royal
regio, region- region
regno, -avi, -atus reign,
rule
regnum kingdom (reign)

vincio, vinx, vinctus bind
vinculum bond, fastening,
chain

cingo, cinxi, cinctus gird,
surround (cincture)

solvo, solvi, solutus loosen,
untie (solve, dissolve)
absolvo absolve, acquit, free

divido, divisi, divisus divide,
separate, distinguish

tego, texi, tectus cover (pro-
tect)
teatum roof, dwelling

pingo, pinxi, pictus paint,
stain, die, color (depict)

tempero, -avi, -atus be tem-
perate, refrain from, temper

extinguo, extinxi, extinctus
extinguish (extinct)

torreo, torrui, tostus heat,
parch, burn (torrid, toast)

excito, -avi, -atus excite,
arouse
citus quick

exerceo, exercui, exercitus
exercise, train, use, prac-
tice
exercitus army

paro, -avi, -atus prepare
comparo prepare, compare
d. pareo, parui, paritus obey
d. pario, peperii, partus give
birth

5. Constructive Activities

facio, feci, factus make, do
(fact)
afficio, -feci, -fectus
affect, influence
conficio finish, get, weaken,
destroy
deficio fail, revolt (defect,
deficit (defection))
efficio bring about, effect
interficio kill
perficio accomplish, complete
(perfect)
praeficio put in charge of
(prefect)
proficio make progress, help
(proficient)
reficio make again, restore
sufficio suffice, put under,
supply
fit, factus be made, become
(-fy as in satisfy)
facilis easy (facility)
officium office, duty

finco, finxi, fictus conceive,
fashion, make, feign
(fiction)

condo, condidi, conditus build,
found, keep, conceal

creo, -avi, -atus create

utor, usus dep. use (what is
used is usually in the
"ablative case"—adverb form)
usus use, experience, usus est
it is necessary
utilis useful (utilize)
utilitas usefulness (utility)

orno, -avi, -atus ornament,
honor, equip

lavo, lavi, lautus or lavatus
wash, bathe (lavatory)

pasco, pavi, pastus feed, eat,
graze
pastor shepherd (pastor)

alo, alui, altus or alitus
nourish, support (alimentary)
almus foster, kind (Alma Mater)
altus tall, deep (altitude)

colo, colui, cultus cultivate,
live in, study, pay attention
or respect to
cultus cultivated or cultiva-
tion, worship (cult)

munio, munivi, munitus fortify,
build, protect, strengthen
(munitions)

defendo, defendi, defensus
defend

servio, servii, servitus serve,
be a slave to (subservient)
servitium slavery, service
servus slave (servant)
servo, -avi, -atus save
(preserve)

6. Destructive Activities

noceo, nocui, nocitus harm,
injure (noxious)

caedo, cecidi, caesus kill,
cut (homicide)
caedes (slaughter)

occido, occidi, occisus kill,
die

laedo, laesi, laesus injure
(collide, lesion)

lacero, -avi, -atus lacerate,
wound

ferio strike
d. fero bear

pugno, -avi, -atus fight
(pugnacious)
corrumpo corrupt, destroy

frango, fregi, fractus break
(fracture, fragment)

negligo, neglexi, neglectus
neglect, disregard

perdo, perdidit, perditus ruin,
destroy, lose (perdition)

pecco, -avi, -atus sin, err,
commit a crime (impeccable)

damno, -avi, -atus condemn,
sentence
damnum damage, injury

7. Verbs Affecting Other Verbs

oportet must, ought

debeo, debui, debitus be
obliged, owe, ought (debt)

decet, decuit it is fitting,
proper (decent)

licet, licuit it is permitted,
may (license)

conor, conatus try

tempto, -avi, -atus try,
attempt (tempt)

coepi begin

cesso, -avi, -atus stop, cease,
be idle

8. Vocal Activities

dico, dixi, dictus say, tell
(diction)
indico, -avi, -atus indicate,
make known

aiō, ais, ait, aiunt (no other
forms) say

inquam, inquit, inquit (few
other forms) say

loquor, locutus talk, speak,
say (loquacious, elocution)
eloquentia eloquence

fateor, fassus dep. confess,
admit
confiteor, confessus dep.
confess, acknowledge

narro, narraui, narratus tell,
relate (narrate)

nuntio, -avi, -atus announce
nuntius messenger

respondeo, respondi, responsus
respond, answer

quaero or quaeso, quaesivi,
quaesitus ask, inquire, beg,
try to get
queror, questus complain,
bemoan (querulous)
requiro, -quisivi, -quisitus
ask for, need (require)

rogo, -avi, -atus demand, en-
treat (postulate)

oro, -avi, -atus speak, pray,
beg
oratio, oration- oration,
speech
orator orator, speaker

precor, precatus pray, beg,
curse (imprecation)
prex, prec- prayer, curse

consulo, consului, consultus
consult, consider
consilium plan, consultation,
wisdom
consul consul (head of Roman
government)

moneo, monui, monitus advise,
warn (admonish)

hortor, hortatus dep. urge,
exhort, encourage

iubeo, iussi, iussus order,
command

impero, -avi, -atus order,
command (imperative)
imperator commander, emperor
imperium an order, right to
command

veto, vetui, vetitus forbid,
prevent (veto)

nego, -avi, -atus deny, say no
(negative)

iuro, -avi, -atus swear (jury,
conjure)

cano, cecini, cantus sing, play
a musical instrument, prophesy
canto, -avi, -atus sing, play
cantus song, poetry (chant)
carmen, carmin- poem

sono, sonui, sonitus sound, re-
sound, shout
sonus sound, noise
sonitus sound, noise

voco, -avi, -atus call (vocal,
vocation)
revoco call back (revoke)
vox, voc- voice

appello, -avi, -atus name, call
by name (appellation)

sileo, silui be silent
silentium silence

taceo, tacui, tacitus be silent
(tacit)
tacitus silent, secret (taci-
turn)

9. Mental and Sensory Operations

video, vidi, visus see (visible)
invideo envy (verb)
invidia envy (noun) (invidious)
viso, visi, visus look at,
come to see, call upon (visit)

cerno, crevi, cretus distin-
guish, decide
decerno decide, decree, re-
solve

tueor, tutus look at, look
after, guard (tutor)
intueor, intuitus gaze at
(intuition)
tutus safe

specto, -avi, -atus look at.
(spectator)
expecto wait for, expect
aspicio, aspexi, aspectum
look at (aspect)
conspicio catch sight of,
perceive (conspicuous)
despicio look down on, despise
(despicable)
respicio look back, reflect
(respect)
suspicio look up to, look
upwards, suspect

audio, audivi, auditus hear
(audience)
auris ear (aural)
d. aura air, breeze
d. aurum gold

vigilo, -avi, -atus watch, be
awake (vigilant)

sentio, sensi, sensus feel,
perceive, think (sentient,
sentiment)
sensus sense, feeling
sententia opinion, thought,
sentence

intelligo or intellego, -lexi,
-lectus understand, know
(intelligent, intelligible)

scio, scivi or scii, scitus
know (science)
nescio not know, be ignorant
of

nosco, novi, notus become ac-
quainted with, recognize, know
(noted)
agnosco perceive, recognize,
acknowledge
cognosco become acquainted
with, perceive, recognize,
know (cognition)

censeo, censui, census give an opinion, think, vote, take a census, estimate, censor

reor, ratus dep. think, suppose, judge
reus accused person, defendant in a trial

credo, credidi, creditus believe, think, trust (credit, incredible)

cogito, -avi, -atus consider, reflect, think (cogitate)
cogitatio, cogitation- cogitation, reflection

puto, -avi, -atus think, suppose, reckon (repute, dispute, etc.)
arbitror, arbitratus dep. think, judge (arbitrate)
existimo, -avi, -atus think, judge, decide

statuo, statui, statutus decide, think, stand, set up (statute)
constituo, -ui, -utus establish, determine, appoint (constitute)
instituo establish, arrange, decide, introduce (institute)

destino, -avi, -atus settle, resolve, aim, make fast (destine)

sino, sivi, situs permit, allow, situate
desino stop, cease (desist)

volo, velle, volui (irregular forms vis, vult, vultis, velim, vellem) wish, be willing (volition)
nolo, nolle, nolui be unwilling, not wish
malo, malle, malui (mavis, mavult, mavultis) prefer
voluntas, voluntat- wish, consent (voluntary)
volupta, voluptat- pleasure (voluptuous)
d. volo, -avi, -atus fly (volatile)
volucer, volucer- flying, a bird

consuesco, -suevi, -suetus be used to, accustomed to
assuetus accustomed to
consuetudo, consuetudin- custom

soleo, solitus be accustomed to

disco, didici learn (disciple)
disciplina training, discipline

doceo, docui, doctus teach (docile, doctor)

lego, legi, lectus read, select (legible)
colligo collect
eligo elect, select

scribo, scripsi, scriptus write (scribe, script)

ignori, -avi, -atus not know, be ignorant of

fallo, fefelli, falsus fool, deceive, escape notice, be mistaken
fallax, fallac- deceitful, false (fallacious)
falsus false

dubito, -avi, -atus doubt, hesitate
dubius doubtful, dubious, hesitant

10. Favor

amo, -avi, -atus love (amiable)
amor love (amorous)
amicitia friendship
amicus friend (amicable)
inimicus enemy, unfriendly (inimical)

foveo, fovi, foveus cherish, keep warm

complector, complexus embrace, surround, grasp

nubo, nupsi, nuptus marry (nuptial)

curo, -avi, -atus care for, take care of, cure
cura care, anxiety
securus free from care, secure

diligo, dilexi, dilectus love,
like, esteem
diligens, diligent- diligent
dilectus beloved, dear

probo, -avi, -atus approve,
prove, show

plaudo, plausi, plausus
applaud

faveo, favi, fautus favor,
help

miror, miratus dep. wonder, be
astonished, admire
mirus wonderful, astonishing
(miracle)

celebro, -avi, -atus celebrate,
visit frequently or in large
numbers, throng, honor, make
known

veneror, -atus dep. venerate,
worship

libet, libuit, libitum it
pleases, is agreeable (ad lib.)
libens, libent- willing
libido, libidin- desire, lust
(libidinous)

placeo, placui, placitus please,
be agreeable (placate)
placidus placid, gentle

iuvo, iuvi, iutus please, de-
light, help
iuvenis youth, young man or
woman (juvenile, rejuvenate)
iuventa youth
iuventus, iuventut- youth

fruor, fructus dep. enjoy
fructus fruit, enjoyment,
profit
frux, frug- fruit, produce

gaudeo, gavisus rejoice
gaudium joy

rideo, risi, risus laugh
(deride)

ludo, lusi, lusus play
ludus game, school

salveo be well, used chiefly in
the greeting salve and salvete
like our "hello!"
salus, salut- safety, health
(salute)
salvus safe, sound (salvation)

valeo, valui, valitus be strong,
prevail, goodbye (valedictory)
validus strong (valid)

desidero, -avi, -atus desire,
long for, miss, lose
desiderium a desire

opto, -avi, -atus desire (op-
tion)

cupio, cupivi, cupitus desire,
yearn
cupido, cupidin- a desire
(Cupid)
cupidus eager, fond, greedy

studeo, studui be eager,
zealous, strive for, want
(student)
studium study, zeal, fondness
studiosus eager, diligent,
studious

audeo, ausus dare
audax, audac- daring, bold
(audacious)

certo, -avi, -atus struggle,
contend
certamen a struggle, contest

11. Disfavor

caveo, cavi, cautus beware,
watch out for (caution)

timeo, timui be afraid (timid)
timor fear

vereor, veritus dep. fear,
revere

metuo, metui, metutus fear
metus fear, dread

horreo, horruī shudder, bristle
(horror)
horridus rough, shuddering,
horrible

terreo, terrui, territus
frighten, terrify
terror terror, fear

patior, passus dep. suffer,
endure (patient)

doleo, dolui, doliturus
suffer pain, grieve (doleful)
dolor grief, pain (dolorous)

maereo be sad, mourn
maestus sad

fleo, flevi, fletus weep, cry

pudeo, pudui, puditus be
ashamed, cause shame, dis-
grace
pudor shame

resisto, restiti resist,
oppose, stand

sperno, spreui, spretus spurn,
despire

contemno, contempsi, contemptus
despise, hold in contempt

IV. Adjectives and Related Words

1. Size

magnus big, great, large
(magnify)
maior, maius bigger, greater
(major)
maximus biggest, greatest
(maximum)
magis more, rather
magnitudo, magnitudin-
greatness, magnitude
magister, magistr- master,
teacher (magistrate)

largus plentiful, liberal,
generous

grandis great, large, grand

immensus immense

ingens, ingent- huge, vast

tantus so great; so much
quantus how great, how much
(following tantus, as)
(quantity)

altus tall, high, deep (alti-
tude)

latus broad, wide (latitude)
d. latus, later- side.
(lateral)

parvus little, small.
minor, minus smaller, less
(minor, minus)
minus smallest, least
(minimum)
parum too little, less.

exiguus very little, tiny

tenuis thin, weak (tenuous)

longus long

brevis short (brevity)

gravis heavy, serious (gravity)

levis light (levity)
levo, -ari, -atus raise
(lever)

amplus ample, large

modicus moderate (modicum)

2. Number

aequus equal, fair, just (equity,
iniquity)

par equal, like
pariter in like manner, alike.

quot how many? (quota)

omnis all (omnipotent, omnibus)
cunctus all, the whole
totus whole, entire, all
(total)
tot so many
universus whole (lit. turned
into one)

multus much, many (multiply,
multiple)
plus, plur- more (plus, plural)
plurimus most
multitudo multitude, large
number

paucus few, scarce (paucity)
paulus little, small

rarus rare, few, scattered

nullus none, no (nullify, null,
annul)
ullus any

unus one (unit, unify)
unicus only, sole, unique
singulus single, one at a
time
solus only, alone, sole
solitudo solitude
primus first (prime, primer)
prior, prius former, prior

duo, two (duet, dual)
geminus double, twin

tres three (trio)
ter three times
tertius third (tertiary)

quartus fourth (quarter)

quinque five (quintet)

sex six (sextet)

septem seven (septet)

octo eight (octave, octagon)

novem nine (November)

decem ten (decimal, December)

centum hundred (C., per cent,
century, centipede)

mille thousand (M., millennium,
millimeter)

3. Texture—Density

acer, acr- sharp, keen, brave
acies, line of battle

firmus firm, strong
firmo, -avi, -atus strengthen

mollis soft (mollify)
lenis gentle (lenient)
lentus slow
mitis mild (mitigate)
tener tender

plenus full (plenty, plenary)
compleo, -plevi, -pletus
fill up
expleo fill up
impleo fill up

inanis empty (inane)
vanus empty, void, vain
cavus hollow (cave)

densus dense, thick
creber thick, frequent
frequens crowded, numerous

liquidus liquid

4. Appearance

albus white (albino)
candidus shining white
(candidate)

niger, nigr- black (Negro)
ater, atr- black, dark
(atrium)

obscurus dark, obscure

purpureus purple

pulcher, pulchr- beautiful

pinguis rich, fat

nudus bare, nude

5. Position

celsus lofty, high
sublimis high, exalted,
sublime

medius in the middle of (medium)

planus plain, level, flat

inferus lower, lower world,
dead (inferior)
infernus lower, lower world
(infernal)

humilis low, humble

profundus deep, profound

extremus last, extreme, end

secretus secret

privatus private
publicus public, res publica
the state
communis common (community)
proprius one's own, special
(property)

6. Time

aeternus eternal
immortalis immortal
perpetuus perpetual
vetus, veter- old (veteran)
vetustas, vetustat- age,
antiquity
antiquus ancient, old
(antique)
priscus former, ancient
maturus mature, ripe
novus new (novel, Nova Scotia)
recens, recent- recent
praesens, praesent- present
assiduus constant, steady
(assiduous)
celer swift (celerity, accel-
erator)
velox, veloc- swift, rapid
(velocity)
rapidus rapid, violent, de-
vouring
citus quick
tardus slow, late (tardy)

7. Favorable

bonus good (bonus, bona fide)
bene well (benefit)
benignus kind (benign)
melior, melius better (ameli-
orate)
optimus best (optimist)
pius dutiful, God-fearing,
pious
pietas virtue, piety, devo-
tion
impius impious, godless
fortis brave, strong
nobilis noble

liber free
liberalis suitable to a free-
man, generous, noble (liberal)
libero, -avi, -atus set free
libertas, libertat- liberty
d. liber, libr- book (library)
libellus little book (libel)

sapiens, sapient- wise (sapient)
sapientia wisdom
sanus sane, healthy

notus noted, known
noto, -avi, -atus mark, note
ignotus unknown
clarus famous
praecipuus special, distin-
guished
insignis distinguished, out-
standing

dignus worthy (dignify)
dignitas, dignitat- dignity
dignor, -atus dep. consider
worthy
indignus unworthy

verus true (verity, veritable)
vero in truth, really

felix, felic- happy, fortunate
(felicity)
infelix unhappy, unfortunate
beatus blessed (beatitudes)
laetus joyful
serenus serene, fair weather
contentus contented

prosperus prosperous, fortunate
dives, divit- rich
divitiae wealth
dis, dit- rich
uber rich, abundant, udder

dulcis sweet (dulcet, dulcimer)
suavis sweet, pleasant (suave)
blandus flattering, tempting
(blandishment)
carus dear
iucundus joyful, jolly
(jocund)
commodus easy, convenient,
obliging, fit

purus pure
merus pure, unmixed
integer, integr- whole, up-
right (integrity)
castus chaste

sacer, sacr- sacred, holy
sacerdos, sacerdot- priest
(sacerdotal)
sanctus holy, sacred, saint
sollemnis solemn
festus sacred, festive

8. Unfavorable

malus bad (malice, mal- as in maltreat)
vilis vile, common, worthless
foedus foul, filthy
turpis disgraceful, base (turpitude)
improbus bad, wicked

crudelis cruel
ferus fierce, wild, savage
d. fere almost
saevus raging, violent
dirus dire, horrible
severus severe, strict
asper rough, harsh (asperity, aspersion)
durus hard, harsh, enduring (durable)
vastus ruined, laid waste (devastated)

miser poor, wretched (miserable)
miseror, miseratus dep. pity (commiserate)
tristis sad
anxius anxious
sollicitus worried, agitated (solicitous)

aeger, aegr- sick
fessus tired, exhausted
lassus weary, languid (lassitude)

caecus blind
stultus stupid (stultify)
rudis rude, rough, uncultivated

avidus greedy, eager, avid
invitus unwilling, (not invite)

9. Unclassified

qualis such
qualis as, what sort of (quality)

necesse necessary
necessitas necessity, need, relationship

similis like (similar, simile)

simplex simple

varius varied

aptus apt, fitting, fastened to

certus certain
incertus uncertain

vehemens, vehement- vehement, violent

frigidus cold, frigid (refrigerator)
frigus, rigor- cold (noun)

V. Adverbs

1. Time

olim once, formerly

quondam once, sometime

nuper recently

simul at the same time (simultaneous)

iam now, already

nunc now

protinus or protenus immediately

statim immediately, on the spot

subito suddenly

repente suddenly

mox soon

mane early, in the morning

cras tomorrow (procrastinate)

tandem finally, at last

denique finally, at last

numquam never
umquam ever

quotiens or quoties how many
times (quotient)

semel once

iterum again (reiterate)

rursus back, again

bis twice (bicycle)

saepe often

diu for a long time

semper always

usque even, up to, continuously

interim meanwhile
interea meanwhile
interdum meanwhile

quando when
aliquando sometimes, at some
time

tum then
tunc then

2. Place

hic here
hinc from here, hence
huc to this place, hither
adhuc up to this time

ibi there
ibidem in the same place
(ibid.)

illic there, at that place
illuc thither, to that place

inde thence, from that place
deinde thereupon, then, next

penitus deeply

foris outdoors, not at home

passim everywhere, here and
there

procul far off, at a distance

ubi where (in)

quo where (to)

unde whence, from where
undique everywhere, on all
sides

3. Cause—Manner

cur why
quare why, wherefore, on
what account

ergo therefore, then, so
igitur therefore, then, so
ideo therefore, then, so

sic thus, so, in this manner
sicut as, just as

ita so, thus, in such wise
itaque and so, therefore
item also, likewise, in like
manner

tam so, so far, so much, to
such a degree
tamquam as, as if, just as

quam how, in what way, how
much, than, as
quamvis as much as you
please, ever so much, ex-
ceedingly, however much

satis enough (satisfy)

nimis too much
nimius too much, too great,
too long

plerusque for the most part,
generally

frustra in vain (frustrate)

4. Adversative

non not
haud not at all
nondum not yet

neve or neu and not, nor;
neve...neve neither, nor

forsitan perhaps

paene almost
fere almost
d. ferus wild

vix hardly, scarcely

modo only, sometimes

saltem at least

immo rather (contradicting a
previous statement as not
being strong enough)

tamen nevertheless, however,
yet

VI. Interjections

ecce or en look! see!

heu alas! too bad!

io hurrah!

o o

scilicet of course, to be sure

quippe certainly, by all means

VII. Conjunctions

et and, et...et both...and
-que (attached to a word) and

etiam even, also, yet, again

quoque also

atque or ac and, and also

at but

sed but

aut or, aut...aut either...or

autem however, on the contrary

vel or, vel...vel either...or
-ve (attached to a word) or
velut as, just as

nam or namque for

enim for, indeed

quidem indeed, at least
d. quidam someone

an whether, or

nec or neque and not, nor

ne lest, that...not, not
-ne (attached to a word)
sign of a question, trans-
lated only by changing the
English word-order to ques-
tion form

ut or uti that, in order that
utinam O that! would that!

cum when, since, although (as
preposition, with)

dum while

donec until

quoniam since

quia because

quod because

quamquam although

si if
sive or seu or if, whether...
or

quasi as if

nisi unless

etsi although

quin lest, that...not; rather

VIII. Prepositions and Prefixes

ante before (in time) (ante-
bellum)
antea before

prae before, in front of, on
account of (English pre- as
in predict, pre-war)
praeter besides, beyond, more
than, except (preternatural)
praeterea besides, further

pro for, before, in place of,
in proportion to (pro-German)
prope near
proximus nearest (approximate,
proximity)
propinquus near, neighboring
(propinquity)

propter near, on account of
ob on account of, towards,
at, in the way of (object)

ad to, toward (advertise; the
d frequently changes to
other letters as in accede,
affix, allot, announce,
appetite, arrive, assent,
attempt, etc.)

in in, at, on (as prefix some-
times means not: inability,
improper)

inter between, among (inter-
urban, international)

apud at, near, at the house of,
in the words of

circum around (circumnavigate,
circumference)
circa about, in the neighbor-
hood of

contra against, opposite
(contradict)

super over, above; more than
(superhuman, supernatural)
supra over, above, more than
superior higher, upper,
former
supremus or summus highest,
last (supreme summit)
supero, -avi, -atus overcome,
conquer
superbus proud, arrogant

sub below, under (of time)
about, just before (submarine)
(as prefix in Latin sometimes
has the meaning "up from
under" hence up, as in succedo,
English success)
infra below, beneath (infra-red)

per through (perfect, persist)

extra outside of (extra-mural,
extra-curricular)

sine without (sinecure)

a or ab from, away from (abduct,
abhor, abnormal)

de from, down from, concerning
(defend, depend)

ultra beyond, on the other side
of (ultra-modern)
ulterior farther, beyond
(ulterior)
ultimus farthest, last
(ultimate)

e or ex out of, from (emit,
eject, export)

post after (postpone, postscript)
postea afterwards
postquam after
posterus later, the following,
the future (posterity)
postremus last

con- or com- together (confer,
compress)

dis- apart, not (dispel, dis-
regard)

re- back, again (recall, revise)

trans- across (translate,
transport)

APPENDIXES

FIRST THREE HUNDRED LATIN WORDS
IN ORDER OF FREQUENCY

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. -que, 6771 | 47. unus, 429 | 93. nomen, 260 |
| 2. qui, quis 6553 | 48. magnus, 419 | 94. amor, 257 |
| 3. et, 6412 | 49. autem, 412 | 95. iste, 252 |
| 4. sum, 4853 | 50. ne, 400 | 96. quod, 252 |
| 5. in, 3481 | 51. homo, 398 | 97. ago, 249 |
| 6. is, 1998 | 52. tempus, 391 | 98. dum, 247 |
| 7. hic, 1995 | 53. etiam, 390 | 99. mors, 245 |
| 8. non, 1827 | 54. ac, 389 | 100. solus, 245 |
| 9. cum, 1567 | 55. quidam, 389 | 101. annus, 244 |
| 10. ad, 1563 | 56. tu, 382 | 102. sine, 244 |
| 11. ille, 1461 | 57. primus, 370 | 103. puer, 243 |
| 12. ut, 1450 | 58. enim, 369 | 104. nihil, 242 |
| 13. omnis, 1184 | 59. fero, 367 | 105. longus, 241 |
| 14. a, ab, 1128 | 60. tamen, 367 | 106. caelum, 239 |
| 15. suus, 1111 | 61. tantus, 361 | 107. ita, 232 |
| 16. dico, 1068 | 62. ego, 354 | 108. filius, 230 |
| 17. nec, 1056 | 63. volo, velle 354 | 109. ubi, 229 |
| 18. de, 935 | 64. sic, 351 | 110. quoque, 225 |
| 19. sed, 924 | 65. locus, 349 | 111. ante, 224 |
| 20. ipse, 876 | 66. pater, 341 | 112. carmen, 224 |
| 21. si, 825 | 67. dominus, 340 | 113. quidem, 221 |
| 22. per, 820 | 68. nullus, 342 | 114. nobis, 219 |
| 23. possum, 789 | 69. nunc, 333 | 115. o, 218 |
| 24. facio, 785 | 70. manus, 321 | 116. urbs, 216 |
| 25. video, 768 | 71. modus, 319 | 117. quisque, 215 |
| 26. meus, 756 | 72. vero, 315 | 118. post, 213 |
| 27. habeo, 654 | 73. animus, 314 | 119. sub, 213 |
| 28. mihi, 626 | 74. terra, 308 | 120. aio, 212 |
| 29. tuus, 625 | 75. vir, 300 | 121. aliquis, 208 |
| 30. e, ex 624 | 76. idem, 297 | 122. capio, 207 |
| 31. se, 610 | 77. domus, 296 | 123. eo, v. 203 |
| 32. deus, 600 | 78. quia, 294 | 124. amo, 202 |
| 33. te, 591 | 79. vel, 294 | 125. teneo, 202 |
| 34. me, 590 | 80. neque, 291 | 126. nisi, 201 |
| 35. res, 578 | 81. totus, 288 | 127. miles, 200 |
| 36. iam, 572 | 82. audio, 287 | 128. semper, 198 |
| 37. do, 566 | 83. pars, 284 | 129. nos, 197 |
| 38. atque, 565 | 84. nox, 282 | 130. causa, 196 |
| 39. aut, 544 | 85. vita, 282 | 131. verbum, 195 |
| 40. alius, 536 | 86. sibi, 279 | 132. tunc, 194 |
| 41. dies, 536 | 87. bonus, 278 | 133. quaero, 193 |
| 42. noster, 529 | 88. at, 277 | 134. accipio, 192 |
| 43. rex, 494 | 89. nam, 277 | 135. pro, 192 |
| 44. tibi, 492 | 90. inter, 268 | 136. tum, 192 |
| 45. venio, 470 | 91. corpus, 266 | 137. quantus, 191 |
| 46. multus, 466 | 92. malus, 262 | 138. bellum, 190 |

139. pono, 190
140. vis, 190
141. fio, 189
142. frater, 189
143. mater, 189
144. iubeo, 188
145. talis, 188
146. os, oris, 187
147. peto, 187
148. opus, 186
149. duco, 185
150. tam, 185
151. sanctus, 184
152. verus, 184
153. lego, -ere, 180
154. credo, 178
155. cura, 178
156. mitto, 176
157. mens, 175
158. plus, 175
159. scio, 175
160. vinco, 175
161. vivo, 175
162. ignis, 174
163. maximus, 174
164. puella, 174
165. fortis, 173
166. hostis, 173
167. ceterus, 172
168. arma, 171
169. mos, 171
170. saepe, 169
171. voco, 168
172. amicus, 167
173. genus, 167
174. -ne, 164
175. vox, 164
176. alter, 163
177. magis, 162
178. scribo, 162
179. duo, 161
180. sequor, 160
181. ars, 159
182. caput, 159
183. moveo, 159
184. summus, 159
185. dulcis, 158
186. novus, 158
187. quam, 158
188. doceo, 157
189. natura, 157
190. iuvenis, 155
191. loquor, 155
192. maior, 155
193. pes, 154
194. populus, 154
195. ergo, 153
196. -ve, 153
197. aqua, 150
198. invenio, 150
199. labor, n., 150
200. refero, 149
201. gravis, 148
202. virtus, 148
203. ibi, 147
204. mare, 147
205. via, 144
206. consilium, 143
207. debeo, 143
208. natus, 143
209. sol, 143
210. super, 143
211. coepl, 142
212. inquam, 142
213. certus, 140
214. sto, 140
215. medius, 139
216. sacer, 139
217. sicut, 139
218. pectus, 138
219. altus, 137
220. vos, 137
221. cunctus, 136
222. oculus, 135
223. satis, 134
224. valeo, 133
225. senex, 132
226. vester, 132
227. gens, 131
228. puto, 131
229. studium; 131
230. publicus, 130
231. secundus, 130
232. equus, 129
233. redeo, 129
234. numquam, 127
235. fugio, 126
236. orbis, 126
237. quisquis, 126
238. gratia, 125
239. itaque, 125
240. quasi, 125
241. regnum, 125
242. relinquo, 124
243. miser, 123
244. dux, 122
245. fortuna, 121
246. igitur, 121
247. simul, 121
248. bene, 119
249. lex, 119
250. littera, 119
251. respondeo, 119
252. aurum, 118
253. cano, 118
254. gero, 118
255. unde, 118
256. fatum, 117
257. honor, 117
258. munus, 117
259. quisquam, 117
260. soleo, 117
261. tres, 117
262. apud, 116
263. civitas, 116
264. fides, 116
265. laus, 116
266. patria, 116
267. aetas, 113
268. ingenium, 113
269. mons, 113
270. finis, 112
271. parens, 112
272. iter, 111
273. quicumque, 111
274. ratio, 111
275. reddo, 111
276. nosco, 110
277. signum, 110
278. adsum, 109
279. deinde, 109
280. ferus, 109
281. anima, 108
282. licet, 108
283. orior, 108
284. inde, 107
285. melior, 107
286. mereo, 107
287. timeo, 107
288. ullus, 107
289. plenus, 105
290. usque, 105
291. uterque, 105
292. dignus, 104
293. placeo, 104
294. seu, 104
295. castra, 103
296. fleo, 103
297. levis, 103
298. mundus, n., 103
299. paro, 103
300. prior, 103

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF WORDS IMPORTANT CHIEFLY
IN MEDIEVAL LATIN*

abbas, 65	discipulus, 23	panis, 34
aditus, 21	doctrina, 24	persona, 27
admiror, 26	ecclesia, 70	philosophus, 40
aedifico, 25	emitto, 23	potus, 22
aestimo, 20	episcopus, 44	praedico, -are, 20
Alleluia, 56	expendo, 25	praedico, -ere, 37
altaria, 22	expono, 24	praeparo, 28
amarus, 20	festino, 28	praesentia, 22
ambulo, 20	fur, 33	presbyter, 36
angelus, 41	hodie, 32	pretiosus, 20
antequam, 21	induco, 25	prudens, 24
anulus, 26	insula, 21	quattuor, 36
argentum, 34	interrogo, 41	redimo, 20
arripio, 23	invito, 24	religiosus, 22
benedico, 38	iuxta, 34	remaneo, 31
bestia, 20	laetitia, 23	repleo, 20
caritas, 30	lignum, 33	scientia, 46
caro, 25	ligo, v., 22	status, 23
cella, 20	medicus, 20	supervenio, 25
claustrum, 23	meditor, 22	thesaurus, 40
clericus, 27	misericordia, 20	transmitto, 20
comedo, 52	monachus, 76	valde, 58
considero, 23	monasterium, 52	vas, 24
coram, 47	navigo, 21	venter, 30
crux, 21	necessarius, 35	veritas, 23
custodio, 25	nutrio, 20	vesper, 23
daemon, 23	oleum, 27	vestmentum, 20
diabolus, 27	ostium, 21	viginti, 27
	palatium, 28	

WORDS IN THE PRESENT COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION
BOARD LATIN WORD LIST WHICH OCCURRED LESS THAN
FIVE TIMES IN THE LITERATURE EXAMINED

adigo	detrimentum	legatio	prora
aenus	dictito	longinquus	quoad
aerarium	domicilium	lorica	reprehendo
ancora	exanimo	mansuetudo	repudio
arrigo	exercitatio	municipium	secerno
biduum	explorator	necessitudo	serpo
bini	flo	Nonae	sica
celero	furia	onerarius	sido
comitia	glomero	pabulor	spuma
commeatus	gratulatio	parricida	stuprum
consentio	hiemo	patera	supplicatio
conspicor	ignominia	pertimesco	temperantia
coruscus	index	planities	triduum
crater	insidior	postridie	uncus, adj.
crista	intercludo	praeditus	usitatus
debilito	laccio	praetura	vectigal
declivis	lactrocinium	profectio	voveo
desisto			

* Words which occurred more than ten times in the medieval Latin but less than ten times in the classical Latin examined in this study. The total frequency of occurrence is given after each word.

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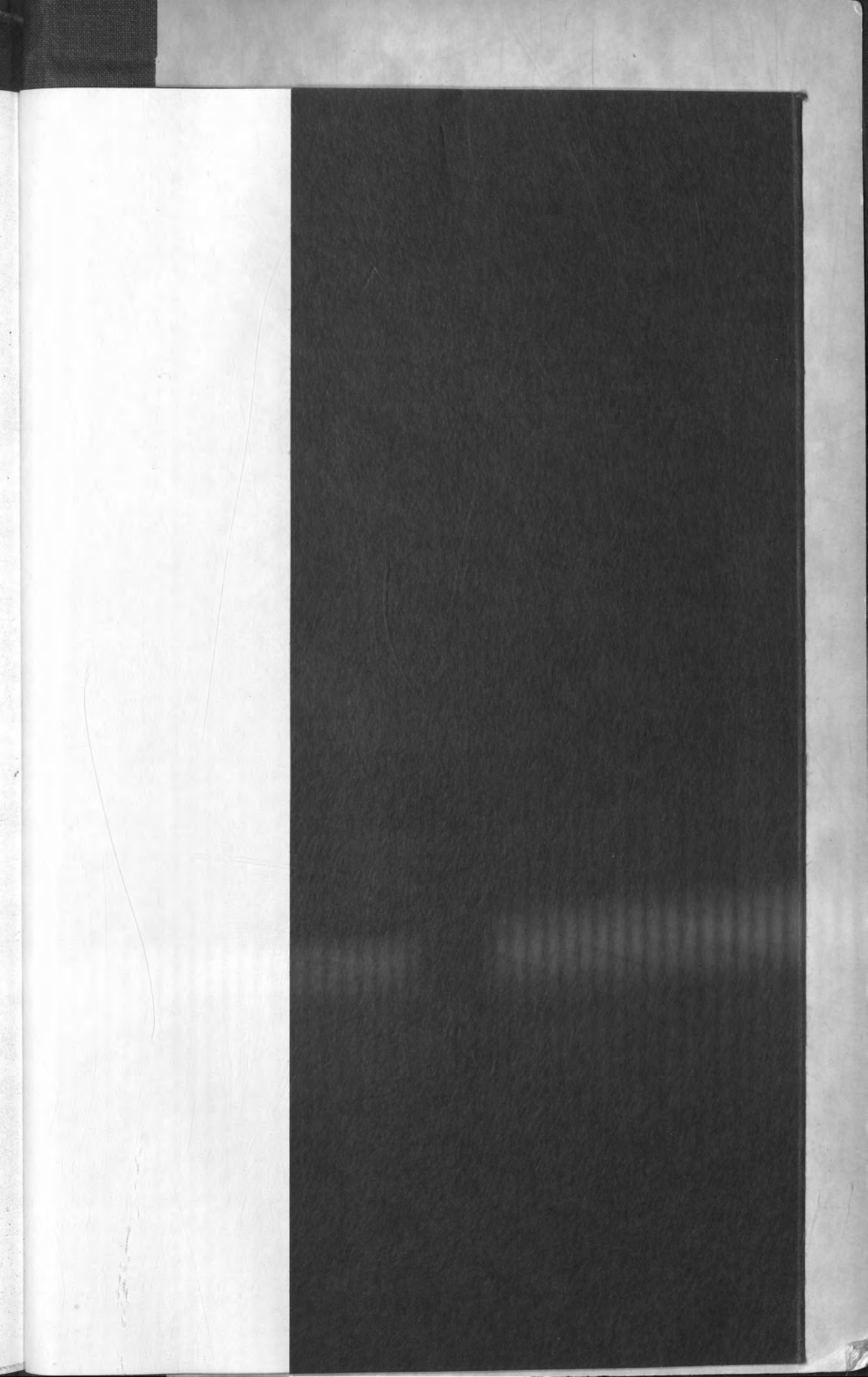
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