

A
GRAMMATICAL INSTITUTE
OF THE
LATIN LANGUAGE:
INTENDED FOR THE
Use of LATIN SCHOOLS,
IN THE
UNITED STATES.

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*"The Rules of old discovered, not devis'd,
Are Nature still, but Nature methodiz'd."---POPE.*

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A

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LATIN LANGUAGE.



GRAMMAR.

WORDS, in the Latin Language, are divided into *nine* distinct parts of speech; and are called *Noun, Pronoun, Adjective, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, and Interjection.*

A N O U N.

Is the name of any thing, that has existence, whether material or immaterial. As, *terra, the earth; bonitas, goodness.*

Nouns have two numbers, the *singular* and *plural*. The singular number includes one thing only; as, *homo, a man*. The plural number includes more than one; as, *homines, men*.

Nouns are *common, or proper*. A proper noun is applied to one individual thing, in distinction from others of the same class. As, *Corinthus, Corinth; Paulus, Paul*.

A common noun is applied to a whole species, or kind; as *herba, an herb; nubes, a cloud*. Common nouns are also called *Appellatives*.

Nouns

Nouns have three genders; the *masculine*, the *feminine*, and the *neuter*. To these may be added the *doubtful* and *epicene* genders.*

Nouns are declined with six cases; the *nominative*, the *genitive*, the *dative*, the *accusative*, the *vocative*, and the *ablative*.

Nouns have five declensions. The first is known by the ending of the genitive case singular, in *a*; the second in *i*; the third in *is*; the fourth in *us*; the fifth in *ei*.

SIGNS OF THE CASES.

(*A* and *the* are signs of the *nom.* *of* is the sign of the *gen.* *to* and *for* are signs of the *dat.* *the* is sign of the *accu.* *O* is sign of the *voc.* *with*, *by*, *from*, are signs of the *abl.*)

DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

FIRST DECLENSION.

Nouns of the first declension belong to the feminine gender.†

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. <i>Menſa, a table,</i>	N. <i>Menſæ, tables,</i>
G. <i>Menſæ, of a table,</i>	G. <i>Menſarum, of tables,</i>
D. <i>Menſæ, to a table,</i>	D. <i>Menſis, to tables,</i>
A. <i>Menſam, the table,</i>	A. <i>Menſas, the tables,</i>
V. <i>Menſa, O table,</i>	V. <i>Menſæ, O tables,</i>
A. <i>Menſâ, by a table.</i>	A. <i>Menſis, by tables.</i>

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SECOND

* For remarks on the distinction of genders, see *Appendix*, Section 2.

† A few Latin and Greek nouns, applied to males, are excepted.

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SECOND DECLENSION.

Masculine Gender.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Annus,	N. Anni,
G. Anni,	G. Annorum,
D. Anno,	D. Annis,
A. Annum,	A. Annos,
V. Anne,	V. Anhi,
A. Anno.	A. Annis.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Magister,	N. Magistri,
G. Magistri,	G. Magistrorum,
D. Magistro,	D. Magistris,
A. Magistrum,	A. Magistros,
V. Magister,	V. Magistri,
A. Magistro.	A. Magistris.

Neuter Gender.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Saxum,	N. Saxa,
G. Saxi,	G. Saxorum,
D. Saxo,	D. Saxis,
A. Saxum,	A. Saxa,
V. Saxum,	V. Saxa,
A. Saxo.	A. Saxis.

THIRD DECLENSION.

Nouns of this declension are of all genders.

Masculine Gender.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Mons,	N. Montes,
G. Montis,	G. Montium,
D. Monti,	D. Montibus,
A. Montem,	A. Montes,
V. Mons,	V. Montes,
A. Monte.	A. Montibus.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Leo,	N. Leones,
G. Leonis,	G. Leonum,
D. Leoni,	D. Leonibus,
A. Leonem,	A. Leones,
V. Leo,	V. Leones,
A. Leone,	A. Leonibus.

N. B. Feminine nouns of this declension are declined, like the masculines.

Neuter Gender.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Lumen,	N. Lumina,
G. Luminis,	G. Luminum,
D. Lumini,	D. Luminibus,
A. Lumen,	A. Lumina,
V. Lumen,	V. Lumina,
A. Lumine.	A. Luminibus.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Sedile,	N. Sedilia,
G. Sedilis,	G. Sedilium,
D. Sedili,	D. Sedilibus,
A. Sedile,	A. Sedilia,
V. Sedile,	V. Sedilia,
A. Sedili.	A. Sedilibus.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

Nouns of this declension are of all genders.

Masculine Gender.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Cafus,	N. Cafus,
G. Cafûs,	G. Cafuum,
D. Cafui,	D. Cafibus,
A. Cafum,	A. Cafus,
V. Cafus,	V. Cafus,
A. Cafu.	A. Cafibus.

N. B. Feminines of this declension are declined, like masculines,

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Neuter Gender.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Genu,	N. Genua,
G. Genu,	G. Genuum,
D. Genu,	D. Genibus,
A. Genu,	A. Genua,
V. Genu,	V. Genua,
A. Genu,	A. Genibus.

FIFTH DECLENSION.

All nouns of this declension, excepting *dies* and *meridies*, are of the feminine gender.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Rēs,	N. Res,
G. Rei,	G. Rerum,
D. Rei,	D. Rebus,
A. Rem,	A. Res,
V. Res,	V. Res,
A. Re.	A. Rebus.

N. B. The remarks, on the declensions of nouns, are contained in the Appendix, Section, 5, with which the student ought to be well acquainted.

IRREGULAR NOUNS.

FIRST DECLENSION.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>
N. Æneas,	Anchises,	Epitōme,	Penelope,
G. Ænéæ,	Anchisæ,	Epitōmes,	Penelopes,
D. Ænéæ,	Anchisæ,	Epitōme	Penelope,
A. Ænéam,	Anchisen,	Epitōmem or	} Penelopen.
or Ænéam,		Epitōmen,	
N. Ænéa,	Anchise, or a,	Epitōme,	Penelope,
A. Ænéa,	Anchise,	Epitōme,	Penelope.

SECOND

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SECOND DECLENSION.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>
N. Delos,	Athos,	Samos,	Androgeos,
G. Deli,	Atho,	Samo,	Androgei, or o,
D. Delo,	Atho,	Samo,	Androgeo,
A. Delon or } Delum, }	Atho, or } Athon, }	Samon,	Androgeo, or } Androgeon, }
V. Dele,	Athos,	Samo,	Androgeo,
A. Delo.	Atho.	Samo.	Androgeo.
<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>
N. Ilion,	Chorus,	Antonius,	Chaos, N.
G. Ilii,	Chori,	Antonii,	
D. Ilio,	Choro,	Antonio,	Chao,
A. Ilion, or } Ilium }	Chorum,	Antonium,	Chaos,
V. Ilion,	Chore, or us,	Antoni,	
A. Ilio.	Choro.	Antonio.	Chao.
<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	
N. Deus,	Dii,	Orpheus,	
G. Dei,	Deorum,	Orphii, ei, eos,	
D. Deo,	Diis,	Orphii, ei, eo,	
A. Deum,	Deos,	Orpheum, on, a,	
V. Deus,	Dii,	Orpheu,	
A. Deo.	Diis.	Orpheo.	

THIRD DECLENSION.

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Sing.</i>
N. Oedipus,		Daphnis,
G. Oedipi and Oedipodis,		Daphnidis,
D. Oedipo and Oedipodi,		Daphnidi,
A. Oedipum and Oedipodem,		Daphnida,
V. Oedipu and Oedipus,		Daphnis,
A. Oedipo and Oedipode.		Daphnidi.
<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>
N. Lampas,	Lampades,	Phyllis,
G. Lampadis,	Lampadum,	Phyllidos,
D. Lampadi,	Lampadibus,	Phyllidi,
A. Lampadem, } and Lampada, }	Lampadas,	Phyllida,
V. Lampas,	Lampades,	Phylli,
A. Lampade,	Lampadibus,	Phyllidi,

Sing.

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<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Erinnyes,	Erinnyes,
G. Erinnyos,	Erinnyum,
D. Erinnyi,	Erinnybus,
A. Erinna,	Erinnyes, <i>and</i> }
and Erinnyen,	Erinnyas, }
V. Erinny,	Erinnyes,
A. Erinnye.	Erinnybus.

<i>Sing.</i>	
Achilles,	
Achilleos,	ei,
Achillei,	
Achillen,	
Achille,	
Achille.	

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>
N. Titan,	Pan,	Tethys,	Genesis,
G. Titanos,	Panos,	Tethyos,	Genesios,
D. Titani,	Pani,	Tethyi,	Genesii,
A. Titana,	Pana,	Tethyn,	Genesin,
V. Titan,	Pan,	Tethy,	Genesim,
A. Titani.	Pani.	Tethyc.	Genesie.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Bos,	Boves,
G. Bovis,	Bôum,
D. Bovi,	Bobus, <i>or</i> bubus,
A. Bovem,	Boves,
V. Bos,	Boves,
A. Bove.	Bobus, <i>or</i> bubus.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
Vas,	Vasa,
Vasis,	Vasorum,
Vasi,	Vasis,
Vas,	Vasa,
Vas,	Vasa,
Vase.	Vasis.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Onyx,	Onyches,
G. Onychis,	Onychum,
D. Onychi,	Onychibus,
A. Onychem,	Onychas,
and Onycha,	
V. Onyx,	Onyches,
A. Onyche.	Onychibus.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>
Jupiter,	Paris,
Jovis,	Paridos, Parios,
Jovi,	Paridi,
Jovem,	Parida, <i>and</i>
Jupiter,	Parin,
Jove.	Paria,
	Paride.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>
N. Sappho,	Manto,
G. Sapphus,	Mantus,
D. Sappho,	Manto,
A. Sappho,	Manto,
V. Sappho,	Manto,
A. Sappho.	Manto.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>
Clio,	Pallas,
Clius,	Pallantis,
Clio,	Pallanti,
Clio,	Pallantem, <i>or</i> en,
Clio,	Palla,
Clio.	Pallante.

Sing.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Problemata,	Problemata,
G. Problematis,	Problematum,
D. Problemati,	Problematis or Problematibus,
A. Problema,	Problemata,
V. Problema,	Problemata,
A. Problemate.	Problematis, or Problematibus.

In the same manner are declined all Greek neuters in *ma*; as, *poema, thema, anigma, &c.*

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Jusjurandum,	Jurajuranda,
G. Jurisjurandi,	Juriumjurandorum,
D. Jurisjurando,	Juribusjurandis,
A. Jusjurandum,	Jurajuranda,
V. Jusjurandum,	Jurajuranda,
A. Jurejurando.	Juribusjurandis.

If the *first part* of two nouns compounded, is in any case but the nominative, then the latter only is declined; as,

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>
N. Jurisconsultum,	Senatûsconsultum,
G. Jurisconsulti,	Senatûsconsulti,
D. Jurisconsulto,	Senatûsconsulto,
A. Jurisconsultum,	Senatûsconsultum,
V. Jurisconsultum,	Senatûsconsultum,
A. Jurisconsulto.	Senatûsconsulto.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>
N. Domus,	Domus,	N. Jesus,
G. Domi,	Domorum, and	G. Jesu,
and Domus, }	Domuum, }	D. Jesu,
D. Domui }	Domibus,	A. Jesum,
and Domo. }		V. Jesu,
A. Domum,	Domos, and	A. Jesu.
V. Domus,	Domus, }	
A. Demo.	Domibus, †	

FIFTH.

FIFTH DECLENSION.

Sing.	Plur.
N. Respublica,	Respublicæ,
G. Reipublicæ,	Rerumpublicarum,
D. Reipublicæ,	Rebuspublicis,
A. Rempublicam,	Respublicas,
V. Respublicam,	Respublicæ,
A. Republica.	Rebuspublicis.

N. B. To sustain the character of a critical scholar, the student must understand all the variety of irregular nouns; in understanding which, he will gain some assistance from SECTION V, of the Appendix.

P R O N O U N S,

As the term imports, are words that are used instead of nouns, to which they refer. As, *iste, est puer, qui prelectionem neglexit*; this is the boy, *that* neglected his lesson. Here, the pronoun, *qui*, is used instead of the noun, *puer*.

There are nineteen pronouns: *Ego, tu, sui, ille, iste, ipse, is, hic, quis, qui, meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, cuius, nostras, vestras, and cujas*.

Ego, tu, and sui are pronoun substantives; the others are pronoun adjectives.

DECLENSION OF PRONOUNS

Sing.	Plur.
N. Ego, <i>I,</i>	N. Nos, <i>We,</i>
G. Mei, <i>of me,</i>	G. Nostrum; or nostri; <i>of us,</i>
D. Mihi, <i>to me,</i>	D. Nobis, <i>to us,</i>
A. Me, <i>me,</i>	A. Nos, <i>us,</i>
V. —, —,*	V. —, —,
A. Me, <i>by me.</i>	A. Nobis, <i>by us.</i>

Sing.

* The horizontal stroke is evidence that the case, where it is used, is wanting.

Sing.
 N. Tu, *thou*,
 G. Tui, *of thee*,
 D. Tibi, *to thee*,
 A. Te, *thee*,
 V. Tu, *O thou*,
 A. Te, *by thee*.

Plur.
 N. Vos, *you*,
 G. Vestrum, *or vestri, of you*,
 D. Vobis, *to you*,
 A. Vos, *you*,
 V. Vos, *O you*,
 A. Vobis, *by you*.

Sing. and Plur.
 N. _____,
 G. Sui, *of himself*,
 D. Sibi, *to himself*,

Sing. and Plur.
 A. Se, *himself*,
 V. _____,
 A. Se, *by himself*.

Sing.
 M. F. N.
 N. Ille, illa, illud,
 G. Illius,
 D. Illi,
 A. Illum, illam, illud,
 V. Ille, illa, * illud,
 A. Illo, illa, illo.

Plur.
 M. F. N.
 Illi, illæ, illa,
 Illorum, illarum, illorum,
 Illis,
 Illis, illas, illa,
 Illi, illæ, illa,
 Illis, illis, illa, 2A

N. B. In the same manner are declined *ipse* and *ipse*; excepting, that *ipse* makes *ipsum*, in the neuter gender of the *nom. acc.* and *voc. sing.*

Sing.
 N. Hic, hæc, hoc,
 G. Hujus,
 D. Huic,
 A. Hunc, hanc, hoc,
 V. Hic, hæc†, hoc,
 A. Hoc, hac, hoc.

Plur.
 Hi, hæ, hæc,
 Horum, harum, horum,
 His,
 Hos, has, hæc,
 Hi, hæ, hæc,
 His.

Sing.
 N. Is, ea, id,
 G. Ejus,
 D. Ei,
 A. Eum, eam, id,
 V. _____, _____,
 A. Eo, ea, eo.

Plur.
 Ii, eæ, ea,
 Eorum, earum, eorum,
 Iis, or eis,
 Eos, eas, ea,
 _____, _____,
 Iis, or eis.

Sing.

* O nox illa, pene æternas huic urbi tenebras attulisti.

CICERO PRO FLACE.

no nunc, Sol, testis, et hæc mihi terra precanti.—ÆN. 12. l. 176.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Qui, quæ, quod,	Qui, quæ, quæ, [rum,
G. Cujus,	Quorum, quarum, quo-
D. Cui,	Quibus, or queis,
A. Quem, quam, quod,	Quos, quas, quæ,
V. _____, _____, _____,	_____, _____, _____,
A. Quo, quâ, quo.	Quibus, or queis.

This pronoun makes also *qui* in the *abl. sing.* and *plur.* and then is of any gender. The pronoun *quis* is declined like *qui*, only it makes, sometimes, *quid*, in *nom.* and *accu. sing. neut. gend.*

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Meus, mea, meum,	Mei, meæ, mea,
G. Mei, meæ, mei,	Meorum, mearum, meorum,
D. Meo, meæ, meo,	Meis,
A. Meum, meam, meum,	Meos, meas, mea,
V. Mi, mea, meum,	Mei, meæ, mea,
A. Meo, mæa, meo.	Meis.

In the same manner are declined *tuus* and *suus*; wanting, however, the *voc. sing.* and *plur.*

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Noster, tra, trum,	Nostri, træ, tra,
G. Nostri, ræ, ri,	Nostrorum, rarum, rorum,
D. Nostro, ræ, ro,	Nostris, ris, ris,
A. Nostrum, ram, rum,	Nostros, ras, ra,
V. Noster, tra, trum,	Nostri, træ, tra,
A. Nostro, ra, ro.	Nostris, ris, ris.

The vocative case of *vester* is wanting. In all other respects, it is declined like *noster*.

Cujus makes only *cuja*, *cujam*, *cujum*.

Nostras, *Vestras*, and *Cujas* are called gentiles; because they express relation to nations, countries, societies, and parties. They are declined in manner following:

B

Sing.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Nostras,	Nostrates, nostratia,
G. Nostratis,	Nostratium,
D. Nostrati,	Nostratibus,
A. Nostratem, nostras,	Nostrates, nostratia,
V. Nostras,	Nostrates, nostratia,
A. Nostratē, or nostrati.	Nostratibus.

COMPOUND PRONOUNS.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Idem, eadem, idem,	Iidem, eædem, eadem,
G. Eiusdem,	Eorundem, earundem, eorundem,
D. Eidem,	Eisdem, or iisdem, [dem,
A. Eundem, eandem, idem,	Eisdem, eisdem, eadem,
V. Idem, eadem, idem,	Iidem, eædem, eadem,
A. Eodem, eadem, eodem,	Eisdem, or iisdem.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
N. Quidam, quædam,	quoddam, or quiddam,
G. Cujusdam,	cujusdam,
D. Cuidam,	cuidam,
A. Quendam, quandam,	quoddam, or quiddam;

This pronoun, in the Gen. Plur. makes,

;*Quorundam, quarundam, quorundam.*

In the other cases there is nothing particular.

N.	<i>Sing.</i>	G.
Quisnam,	quænam, quodnam, or quidnam;	Cujusnam.
Quispiam,	quæpiam, quodpiam, or quidpiam;	Cujuspiam.
Quisquam,	quæquam, quodquam, or quidquam;	Cujusquam.
Quisque,	quæque, quodque, or quidque;	Cujusque.
Quisquis,	quæquid, quodquid, or quidquid;	Cujuscujus.

The terminations of the other cases, *sing.* and *plur.* the pupil may easily make familiar to his mind. He will observe, however, that *quisquis* has no *feminine*, in any case, or number; and no *neuter gender*; the *nom.* and *accu.* excepted.

Quisquam has, sometimes, *quicquam* for *quidquam*. The *acc. sing.* is *quenquam*, in the *mas. gend.* It has no *fem.* The *plur.* is seldom used.

The

The *compounds* of *qui* are thus declined :

N.	Sing.	
Quicumque,	quæcunque,	quodcunque.
Quilibet,	quælibet,	quodlibet or quidlibet.
Quivis,	quævis,	quodvis, or quidvis.

The other cases are declined according to the terminations of *qui*. As, *G.* Cujuscunque, cujuslibet, cujusvis, &c. *D.* Cuicumque, cuilibet, cuivis, &c.

These five, *Aliquis, Ecquis, Nequis, Numquis, and Siquis*, are declined like *quis*. But in the *nom. sing. fem.* they make *qua*. They also make *qua*, in the *nom.* and *acc. plur. neut. gen.* In these exceptions, *ecquis* makes both *ecquæ* and *ecqua*.

The compound pronouns, generally, make *quibus* and not *queis*, in the *dat.* and *abl. plur.*

Excepting *quisque, quilibet, aliquis, and unusquisque*, the other compound pronouns want the *vocative*.

Unusquisque makes, in the *gen. sing. uniuscujusque* ; and *unicuique*, in the *dat.* The other cases are plain.

Iste and *hic*, compounded, make, in *nom. sing.* *Isthic, isthæc, isthoc, or isthuc.* *Acc.* *Isthunc, isthanc, isthoc, or isthuc.* *Abl.* *Isthoc, isthac, isthoc.* In *nom.* and *acc. plur. neut.* *Isthæc.*

Ecce and *is*, compounded, make *ecceum* and *eccam* in *acc. sing.* And *eccos, eccas*, in *acc. plur.*

Ecce and *ille* make *ellum, el'am, and ellos, ellas*, in the accusatives.

The noun, *modus*, is often used in composition with the pronouns, *quis, iste, hic, and is*. And when thus compounded, they are used, in the *gen. sing. only.* *G.* *Cujusmodi ; istiusmodi ; huiusmodi ; ejusmodi.*

ejusmodi. Sometimes the particle *ce* intervenes; as *hujuscemodi*.

The enclitic adjections, *met, te, se, pte,* and *cine* added to pronouns, make them more emphatical. As, *egomet, tute, hujusce, meapte,* and *hiccine*.

Pronouns have three persons and three genders, in both numbers.

Ego and *nos* are of the first person.

Tu and *vos* are of the second person.

All the other pronouns, the nouns, participles, and adjectives used substantively, are of the third person.

But *iste* and *qui* are, by the best authors, applied to any person.

The preposition *cum* is generally put after *me, te, se, nobis, vobis, qui, quo,* and *quibus*. As, *mecum, tecum, secum, nobiscum, vobiscum, quicum, quocum, quibuscum,* in the *abl*.

RELATIVE pronouns are these; *qui, idem, is, hic, ille,* and *iste*.

POSSESSIVE pronouns are these; *meus, tuus, suus, noster,* and *vester*.

PRIMITIVE pronouns are these, *ego, tu, sui, ille, iste, Mc,* and *is*. They are often used as DEMONSTRATIVE pronouns.

A D J E C T I V E S

(Are words, that express the qualities and accidents of *persons, actions,* and *things*.)

They are ever connected with nouns, in number, case, and gender; except when they are used in the nature of nouns.

Adjectives of three terminations, have their *first* termination similar to the *second* declension of nouns,

nouns, *maf. gen.* Their *second* termination is similar to the *first* declension of nouns; and the *third* termination is similar to the *second* declension of nouns, in the *neut. gender.*

THREE TERMINATIONS.

Adjectives, that end in *us*, in the *nom. fing.* are declined, like *durus*, hard.

<i>Sing.</i>			<i>Plur.</i>		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. Duri,	a,	um,	Duri,	æ,	a,
G. Duri,	æ,	i,	Durorum,	arum,	orum,
D. Duro,	æ,	o,	Duris,	is,	is,
A. Durum,	am,	um,	Duros,	as,	a,
V. Dure,	a,	um;	Duri,	æ;	a,
A. Duro,	a,	o.	Duris,	is,	is.

Those, that end in *er*, in the *nom. fing.* are declined, like *facer*, holy.

<i>Sing.</i>			<i>Plur.</i>		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. Sacer,	ra,	rum,	Sacri,	ræ,	ra,
G. Sacri,	ræ,	ri,	Sacrorum,	arum,	orum,
D. Sacro,	ræ,	ro,	Sacris,	ris,	ris,
A. Sacrum,	am,	um,	Sacros,	ras,	ra,
V. Sacer,	ra,	rum,	Sacri,	ræ,	ra,
A. Sacro,	ra,	ro.	Sacris,	ris,	ris.

N. B. Some adjectives, that have *e*, in the *maf. fing.* retain it, in the *fem.* and *neut.* and all compounds, in *ger.* and *fer.* The retention of *e*, lengthens the word one syllable. As, *tener*, *tenera*, *tenerum*.

N. B. All participles, ending in *us*, are declined, like *durus*. As, *amatus*, *amata*, *amatum*, &c.

Some adjectives make their *gen.* in *ius*; and *dative* in *i*; and are declined, like

B a

UNUS.

UNUS.

Sing.			Plur.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. Unus,	a,	um.	Uni,	æ,	a.
G. Unius,	ius,	ius.	Unorum,	arum,	orum.
D. Uni,	i,	i.	Unis,	is,	is.
A. Unum,	am,	um.	Unos,	as,	a.
V. Une,	æ,	um.	Uni,	æ,	a.
A. Uno,	a,	o.	Unis,	is,	is.

In like manner are declined *Alius, Alter, Neuter, Nullus, Solus, Totus, Ullus, Uter* and its compounds; as *Uterque, Uterlibet, Utervis, and Alteruter*. *Alius, alter, neuter, nullus, ullus, uter* and its compounds, have no *voc.* *Alius* has the *gen. sing.* in *alius* not *aliius*. The *neut. sing.* is *aliud*, not *aliuum*.

Unus is never used in the *plur. num.* but when joined with a noun, that wants the *sing.* As, *una literæ*; *una moenia*; or when the noun comprehends several particulars. As, *una vestimenta*, one suit of clothes.

PLAUTUS.

Ambo and *duo* are thus declined :

Plur.			Plur.		
N. Ambo,	æ,	o.	A. Ambos,	as,	o.
G. Amborum,	arum,	orum.	V. Ambo,	æ,	o.
D. Ambobus,	abus,	obus.	A. Ambobus,	abus,	obus.

Adjectives of TWO TERMINATIONS, are declined like nouns of the third declension. The *first* is *mas.* and *fem.* the *second* is neuter gender.

Sing.		Plur.	
N. Dulcis,	e.	N. Dulces,	ia.
G. Dulcis,	is.	G. Dulcium,	ium.
D. Dulci,	i.	D. Dulcibus,	ibus.
A. Dulcem,	e.	A. Dulces,	ia.
V. Dulcis,	e.	V. Dulces,	ia.
A. Dulci, or e.*		A. Dulcibus,	ibus.

COMPARATIVE

* All genders.

COMPARATIVE DEGREE.

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>	
N. Major,	majus,	Majores,	majora.
G. Majoris,	majoris.	Majorum,	majorum.
D. Majori,	majori.	Majoribus,	majoribus.
A. Majorem,	majus.	Majores,	majora.
V. Major,	majus.	Majores,	majora.
A. Majore, or majori. †		Majoribus,	majoribus.

The following adjectives; *acer, alacer, campester, celer, celebr, equester, paluster, pedester, saluber, and silvester*, make their *mas.* in *nom.* and *voc.* either in *er* or *is*, indifferently. Their *fem.* ever in *is*, and *neut.* in *e*.

<i>Sing.</i>		
M.	F.	N.
N. Acer, or acris,	acris,	acre.
G. Acris,	acris,	acris.
D. Acri,	acri,	acri.
A. Acrem,	acrem,	acre.
V. Acer, or acris,	acris,	acre.
A. Acri,	acri,	acri.

The others are formed, in the same manner. Their *plurals* are declined, like the plural of *dulcis*.

Adjectives of two terminations make the *gen. plur.* in *ium*, and the *nom. acc.* and *voc. neut. gend.* in *ia*.

The compounds of *ceps, fex, pes, and corpor*, make the *gen. plur.* in *um*. As, *artifex, bipes, princeps, tricorpor*.

Comparative adjectives ever make the *gen. plur.* in *um*, and the *nom. acc.* and *voc.* in *a*.

Adjectives of ONE TERMINATION, in the *nom. sing.* are declined, like nouns of the third declension, of both the *mas.* and *neut. gend.*

Sing.

† All genders,

Sing.	Plur.
N. Capax.	Capaces, capacia.
G. Capacis.	Capacium.
D. Capaci,	Capacibus.
A. Capacem, capax.	Capaces, capacia.
V. Capax,	Capaces, capacia.
A. Capaci, or capace.*	Capacibus.

N. B. Participles of the *present time*, are varied in this declension. As, N. *Amans*, G. *Amantis*, D. *Amanti*, &c.

The following adjectives form the *gen. plur. in um*: *Compos, consors, degener, dives, hospes, impos, inops, juvenes, pauper, senex, sospes, supplex, superstes, uber, and vigil.*

These adjectives are seldom used, in the *neut. gen.*

Par makes *abl. sing. pari*; and *plus* makes *plure*. The *gen. plur.* is *plurium*; and the *nom. acc. and voc. plur.* is *plura, or pluria*.

The participle of this declension, that is used in the *abl. absolute*, generally ends in *e*. As, *Augusto regnante, Augustus reigning*:

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives have two degrees of comparison only, the *comparative* and *superlative*.

An adjective, in its positive state, admits no comparison; as *dulcis*, sweet. This state expresses the simple quality of a thing, without increasing, or decreasing. Three apples may be placed together; of which, the *first* may be *dulce*, sweet; the *second*, may be *dulcius*, sweeter; and the *third* may be *dulcissimum*, sweetest.

Hence,

* All genders, ..

Hence, although adjectives have two degrees of comparison *only*, yet they may have *three states*. As,

<i>Pos.</i>	<i>Com.</i>	<i>Super.</i>
Durus,	durior,	durissimus.
Hard,	harder,	hardest,
Mollis,	mollior,	mollissimus.
Soft,	softer,	softest.

FORMATION.

1. If the adjective end in *us*, in the *nom. sing.* the comparative degree is made, by adding *or* to the *gen. sing.* for the *mas.* and *fem. gen.* and *us* for the *neut.* As, *gen. duri* ; durior, durius. The Superlative degree is made, by adding *ssimus*, to the *gen. sing.* As, *gen. duri* ; durissimus.

2. If the adjective end in *is*, in the *nom. sing.* the comparative degree is formed, by adding *or* to the *dat. sing.* for the *mas.* and *fem.* and *us*, for the *neut.* As, *dat. dulci* ; dulcior, dulcius. The superlative is formed, by adding *ssimus* ; as, *dat. dulci* ; dulcissimus.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. If the *nom. sing.* end in *er*, the comparative is regular ; but the superlative is formed by the addition of *rimus* ; as, pauper, —, pauperrimus.

2. The following adjectives, ending in *is*, in the *nom. sing.* have their comparatives regular ; but they make their superlatives, by rejecting *is* from the *nom.* in its positive *state*, and adding *limus*.

<i>Pos.</i>	<i>Com.</i>	<i>Super.</i>
Agilis,	agilior, us,	agillimus.
Docilis,	docilior, us,	docillimus.
Facilis,	facilior, us,	facillimus.
Gracilis,	gracilior, us,	gracillimus.
Humilis,	humilior, us,	humillimus.
Imbecilis,	imbecilior, us,	imbecillimus.
Similis,	similior, us,	simillimus.

3. The compounds of *dicus*, *ficus*, *loquus*, and *velus*, have their comparatives, in *entior*; and superlatives, in *entissimus*.

<i>Pos.</i>	<i>Com.</i>	<i>Super.</i>
Benedicus,	benedicentior,	benedicentissimus.
Maleficus,	maleficentior,	maleficentissimus.
Benevolus,	benevolentior,	benevolentissimus.
Magniloquus,	magniloquentior,	magniloquentissimus.

4. When a vowel precedes the *nom.* in *us*, the comparatives and superlatives are, generally, formed by the adverbs: *admodum*, *apprime*, *insigniter*, *magis*, *maxime*, *mire*, *perquam*, and *valde*.

<i>Pos.</i>	<i>Com.</i>	<i>Super.</i>
Pius,	magis pius,	maxime pius.

5. *Per* and *præ* in composition with an adjective, are often used to denote the superlative degree. As, *pergratus*, very agreeable; *prægravis*, very heavy.

IRREGULAR COMPARISONS.

Of these, some want the *positive* state; others have no *comparative degree*; and the *superlative* is formed not according to any of the preceding rules.

<i>Pos.</i>	<i>Com.</i>	<i>Super.</i>
Bonus.	melior,	optimus.
—	citior,	citimus.
—	diutior,	diutissimus.
Dives,	ditior,	ditissimus.
Externus,	exterior,	extremus, or extimus.
Inferus,	inferior,	infimus, or imus,
Intus,	interior,	intimus.
Magnus,	major,	maximus.
Malus,	pejor,	peffimus.
Multus,	plus. N.	plurimus.
—	nequior,	nequissimus.
—	prior,	primus.

Pos.

<i>Pos.</i>	<i>Com.</i>	<i>Super.</i>
Parvus,	minor,	minimus.
Posterus,	posterior,	postremus, or posthumus.
_____	proprior,	proximus.
Superus,	superior,	supremus, or summus.
_____	ulterior,	ultimus.
Vetus,	veterior,	veterrimus.

DEFECTIVES.

<i>Pos.</i>	<i>Com.</i>	<i>Super.</i>
Adolescens,	adolescētiōr,	_____.
_____	deteriōr,	deterrimus.
Communis,	communiōr,	_____.
Fidus,	_____,	fidissimus.
Inclutus,	_____,	inclutissimus.
Meritus,	_____,	meritissimus.
Novus,	_____,	novissimus.
Opimus,	opimior,	_____.
_____	ocyōr,	ocyssimus.
_____	potior,	potissimus.
Senex,	senior,	_____.
Sinister,	sinisterior,	_____.

The following are seldom used ; assiduor, egregissimus, exiguissimus, ipsissimus, mirificissimus, multissimus, perpetuissimus, pientissimus, or piissimus, tuissimus.

Cinædior, Neronior, and Poenior are corruptly used from *Cinædo*, *Nerone*, and *Poeno*.

Participles in *dus* and *rus* have no comparative, nor superlative, degree.

Adjectives, that end in *bundus*, *imus*, *inus*, *ivus*, and *orus*, have no comparative, nor superlative, degree.

Numeral and ordinal adjectives, and these, *almus*, *calvus*, *claudus*, *delirus*, *egenus*, *eternus*, *magnanimus*, *mirus*, *memor*, *salvus*, *rudis*, and *vulgaris*, have no comparative, nor superlative, degree.

VERBS

V E R B S

Are a part of speech, that signify the *being*, or *acting*, of persons and things.

The Latin language makes use of four different kinds of verbs; *active*, *passive*, *deponent*, and *neuter*.

It has two *voices*; the *active voice*, which ends in *o*; as *amo*, I love: The *passive voice*, which ends in *or*; as *amor*, I am loved.

The *active verb* expresses an action, that terminates on a subsequent object, either expressed or understood. As, *scribo literas*, I write letters. Here the action of *writing* terminates on the object, *letters*.

A *verb passive* expresses an action that is done to the nominative word, by one person, or thing, to another person, or thing. As, *Cæsar occisus fuit Brutus*, *Cæsar* was killed by *Brutus*. The agent to a passive verb is sometimes expressed, and sometimes understood; the agent is ever in the *dative*, or *ablative*, case.

Verbs deponent end like verbs passive; and yet have either an active signification; as, *sequor*, I follow; or a neuter signification; as, *glorior*, I boast.

A *verb neuter* expresses the simple state, or existence, of a person, or thing. As, *Sum*, I am; *Palesco*, I grow pale; *Sedeo*, I sit.

MODE is the manner of expressing the *doing*, or *acting*, of persons, or things, of which there are four: The *Indicative*, the *Imperative*, the *Conjunctive*, and the *Infinitive*.

When the simple existence of an action is declared, the verb is put in the *Indicative mode*; as, *scribit*, he writes.

A command puts the verb in the *Imperative mode*; as *scribe*; write thou. This mode may be called the *commanding mode*. When

When an action is *contingent*, or *doubtful*; or when *power*, *obligation*, *duty*, *inclination*, and *liberty* are expressed by the verb, it is then put in the *Conjunctive mode*. As, *si amem*, if I love.

The *Infinitive mode* expresses *being* and *acting* without any limitation whatever. As, *amare*, to love.

To express the different times, in which actions are done, the Latins make use of six different times: *The present time*, *the imperfect time*, *the perfect time*, *the pluperfect time*, *the first future time*, and *the second future time*.

The *present time* expresses the present doing of an action. As, *scribo*, I write, or am writing.

The *imperfect time* expresses an action, that was doing while some other action passed. As, *faciebat pennam*, he made a pen.

The *perfect time* speaks of an action already passed and completed. As, *audivi*, I have heard.

The *pluperfect time* expresses an action, that was finished prior to the finishing of some other action mentioned, in the sentence. As, *hi pueri legerant prelectiones, antequam preceptor venisset*.

The *first future time* expresses an action, that is to take place hereafter. As, *de officio monebo eos*, I shall admonish them of their duty.

The *second future time* expresses an action, that will be accomplished, when some future event shall be present. As, *finem legendi Virgilium fecerit, coenandi tempore*; at *supper time*, he will have made an end of reading Virgil.

Verbs, like pronouns, have three persons, in both numbers. As, *ego amo, tu amas, ille amat. Nos amamus, vos amatis, illi amant.*

G E R U N D S

Are verbal nouns, having both an active and
C passive

passive signification. They may be called nouns of the second declension, neuter gender. As such, they are complete in all their cases, except the vocative; and are thus declined:

(N. Amandum;	loving,	or	being loved.
G. Amandi;	of loving,	or	of being loved.
D. Amando;	for loving,	or	for being loved.
A. Amandum;	loving,	or	being loved.
V. _____;			
A. Amando;)	in loving,	or	in being loved.

S U P I N E S

May be called verbal nouns, of which there are two; *amatum*, and *amatu*.* The first ends in *um*, and hath an active signification; as, *amatum*, to love. The second ends in *u*, and hath a passive signification; as, *amatu*, to be loved.

As the neuter verb, *SUM*, is often an auxiliary, let it be, first, committed to memory.

DECLINED.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Per.</i>	<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Part.</i>
<i>Sum,</i>	<i>fui,</i>	<i>esse,</i>	<i>futurus.</i>

C O N J U G A T E D.

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TIME.

Sing. <i>Sum,</i>	<i>I am,</i>
<i>Es,</i>	<i>thou art,</i>
<i>Est.</i>	<i>he is.</i>
	Plur.

* "The supine in *um* is a substantive noun in the accusative of the fourth declension; and governed by *ad* or *in* understood. This *Supine*, with the verb *iri* constitutes the future of the infinitive passive, and the supine being a substantive noun never varies its termination."

"The Supine in *u* is a substantive noun of the fourth declension, in the ablative, and governed by *in*, *e*, or *ex*, understood."

Plur. Sūmus, *We are,*
 Eſtis, *you are,*
 Sunt. *they are.*

IMPERFECT TIME.

Sing. Eram, *I was,*
 Eras, *thou waſt,*
 Erat. *he was.*

Plur. Erāmus, *We were,*
 Eratis, *you were,*
 Erant. *they were.*

PERFECT TIME.

Sing. Fui, *I have been,*
 Fuisti, *thou haſt been,*
 Fuit. *he has been.*

Plur. Fuimus, *We have been,*
 Fuistis, *you have been,*
 Fuērunt, or fuēre. *they have been.*

PLUPERFECT TIME.

Sing. Fueram, *I had been,*
 Fueras, *thou hadſt been,*
 Fuerat. *he had been.*

Plur. Fuerāmus, *We had been,*
 Fuērātis, *you had been,*
 Fuerānt. *they had been.*

FIRST FUTURE.

Sing. Ero, *I ſhall, or will be,*
 Eris, *thou ſhalt, or will be,*
 Erit. *he ſhall, or will be.*

Plur. Erimus, *We ſhall, or will be,*
 Erītis, *you ſhall, or will be,*
 Erunt. *they ſhall, or will be.*

SECOND FUTURE.

Sing. Fuero, *I ſhall have been,*
 Fueris, *thou ſhalt have been,*
 Fuerit. *he ſhall have been.*

Plur.

Plur. Fuerimus,	<i>We shall have been,</i>
Fueritis,	<i>you shall have been,</i>
Fuerint.	<i>they shall have been.</i>

IMPERATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TIME.

Sing. Es, esto; esto.	<i>Be thou; let him be.</i>
Plur. Este, estote; sunt.	<i>Be you; let them be.</i>

CONJUNCTIVE MODE.

PRESENT TIME.

Sing. Sim,	<i>I can be,</i>
Sis,	<i>thou can be,</i>
Sit.	<i>he can be.</i>
Plur. Sīmus,	<i>We can be,</i>
Sitis,	<i>you can be,</i>
Sint.	<i>they can be.</i>

IMPERFECT TIME.

Sing. Effem,	<i>I might be,</i>
Effes,	<i>thou might be,</i>
Effet.	<i>he might be.</i>
Plur. Effēmus,	<i>We might be,</i>
Effētis,	<i>you might be,</i>
Effent.	<i>they might be.</i>

PERFECT TIME.

Sing. Fuërim,	<i>I may have been,</i>
Fuëris,	<i>thou may have been,</i>
Fuërit.	<i>he may have been.</i>
Plur. Fuerīmus,	<i>We may have been.</i>
Fuerītis,	<i>you may have been,</i>
Fuërint.	<i>they may have been.</i>

PLUPERFECT TIME.

Sing. Fuissē,	<i>I might have been,</i>
Fuisses,	<i>thou might have been,</i>
Fuisset.	<i>he might have been.</i>
Plur. Fuissēmus,	<i>We might have been,</i>
Fuissētis,	<i>you might have been,</i>
Fuissent.	<i>they might have been.</i>

FIRST

FIRST FUTURE.

Sing.	Ero,	<i>I shall be,</i>
	Eris,	<i>thou shall be,</i>
	Erit.	<i>he shall be.</i>
Plur.	Erīmus,	<i>We shall be,</i>
	Erītis,	<i>you shall be,</i>
	Erunt.	<i>they shall be.</i>

SECOND FUTURE.

Sing.	Fuēro,	<i>I shall have been,</i>
	Fuēris,	<i>thou shall have been.</i>
	Fuērit,	<i>he shall have been.</i>
Plur.	Fuerīmus,	<i>We shall have been,</i>
	Fuerītis,	<i>you shall have been,</i>
	Fuērint.	<i>they shall have been.</i>

N. B. Conjunctions implying *doubt*; or *conditionality*, put verbs in the *Conjunctive Mode*. The Latins have no distinct ending either for the *optative*, or *potential Mode*. When *power*, *duty*, *obligation*, *liberty*, or *inclination* are expressed, the verb is used, in the *Conjunctive Mode*, with these auxiliaries, in English: *May*, *must*, *might*, *could*, *should*, *would*, and *can*.

INFINITIVE MODE:

Pres. and Imp. Esse; to be.
Per. and Plup. Fuisse; to have been.

PARTICIPLE:

- Futurus:*
 1. *Fut. Futurum esse; to be about to be.*
 2. *Fut. Futurum fuisse; to have been about to be.*

REGULAR VERBS.

Of these there are four conjugations, both in the active and passive voices.

The	}	hath	{	ā long before <i>re & ri,</i>	}	in the infinitive.
				ē long before <i>re & ri,</i>		
				ē short before <i>re,</i>		
				i long before <i>re & ri,</i>		

* From this verb is formed the participle *ens*; but it is used by metaphysicians only.

ACTIVE VOICE.

DECLINED.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Per.</i>	<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Sup.</i>
1. Amo,	amāre,	amavi,	amātum.
2. Doceo,	docēre,	docui,	doctum.
3. Lego,	legēre,	legi,	lectum.
4. Audio,	audīre,	audivi,	auditum.

CONJUGATED.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Time.

Sing.			Plur.		
<i>I love,</i>	<i>thou lovest,</i>	<i>he loves.</i>	<i>We love,</i>	<i>ye love,</i>	<i>they love.</i>
1. Amo,	as,	at.	āmus,	ātis,	ant.
2. Doceo,	es,	et.	ēmus,	ētis,	ent.
3. Lego,	is,	it.	īmus,	ītis,	unt.*
4. Audio,	is,	it.	īmus,	ītis,	iunt.

Imperfect Time.

Sing.			Plur.		
<i>I loved, &c.</i>			<i>We loved, &c.</i>		
1. Amābam,	as,	at.	bāmus,	bātis,	bant.
2. Docēbam,	as,	at.	bāmus,	bātis,	bant.
3. Legēbam,	as,	at.	bāmus,	bātis,	bant.
4. Audiēbam,	as,	at.	bāmus,	bātis,	bant.

PASSIVE

* Verbs, in *io* of the third conjugation, are conjugated like *Lego* and *Legor*, except the following.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Sing.			<i>Present Time.</i>			Plur.		
3. Fugio,	is,	it.		Fugimus,	itis,	iunt.		

Imperfect Time.

3. Fugiebam,	iebas,	iebat.		Fugiebamur,	iebatis,	iebant.
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First Future.

. Fugiam,	ies,	iet.		Fugiemus,	ictis,	ient.
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IMPERATIVE MODE.

3. Fuge,	ito;	ito.		Fugite,	itote;	iunto,
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CONJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present Time.

3. Fugiam,	ies,	iet.		Fugiamus,	itis,	iant,
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PASSIVE VOICE.

DECLINED.

<i>Præs.</i>	<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Per.</i>
1. Amor,	amāri,	amātus sum, <i>or</i> fui.
2. Doceor,	docēri,	doctus sum, <i>or</i> fui.
3. Legor,	legi,	lectus sum, <i>or</i> fui.
4. Audior,	audiri,	auditus sum, <i>or</i> fui.

CONJUGATED.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Present Time.

<i>Sing.</i>				<i>Plur.</i>
<i>I am loved, &c.</i>				<i>We are loved, &c.</i>
1. Amor, āris <i>or</i> āre,	atur.	āmur,	amīni,	antur.
2. Doceor, ēris <i>or</i> ēre,	etur.	ēmur,	emīni,	entur.
3. Legor, ēris <i>or</i> ēre,	itur.	imur,	imīni,	untur.*
4. Audior, īris <i>or</i> īre,	itur.	imur,	imīni,	iuntur.

Imperfect Time.

<i>Sing.</i>				<i>Plur.</i>
<i>I was loved, &c.</i>				<i>We were loved, &c.</i>
1. Amābar, āris <i>or</i> āre,	atur.	bāmur,	bamīni,	bantur.
2. Docēbar, āris <i>or</i> āre,	atur.	bāmur,	bamīni,	bantur.
3. Legēbar, āris <i>or</i> āre,	atur.	bāmur,	bamīni,	bantur.
4. Audiēbar, āris <i>or</i> āre,	atur.	bāmur,	bamīni,	bantur.

ACTIVE

* INDICATIVE MODE.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Present Time.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
3. Fugior, eris <i>or</i> ere,	itur.	Fugimur, imini, iuntur.
3. Fugiebar, iebaris <i>or</i> iebare,	iebatur.	iebamur, iebamini, iebantur,

First Future.

3. Fugiar, ieris <i>or</i> iere,	ietur.	Fugiemur, ieamini, ientur.
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IMPERATIVE MODE.

3. Fugere, itor; itor.	† Fugimini;	iuntor.
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CONJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present Time.

3. Fugiar, iaris <i>or</i> iare,	iatur.	† Fugiamur, iamini, iantur.
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ACTIVE VOICE.

Perfect Time.

Sing.		Plur.	
<i>I have loved, &c.</i>		<i>We have loved, &c.</i>	
1. Amāvi,	} istī, it.		imū, istis, ērunt or ēre.
2. Dōcui,			
3. Legi,			
4. Audivi,			

Pluperfect Time.

Sing.		Plur.	
<i>I had loved, &c.</i>		<i>We had loved, &c.</i>	
1. Amāvērā,	} ras, rat.		rāmū, rātis, rant.
2. Docuērā,			
3. Legērā,			
4. Audivērā,			

First Future.

Sing.		Plur.		
<i>I shall love, &c.</i>		<i>We shall love, &c.</i>		
1. Amābo,	} bis, bit.		bimū, bitis, bunt.	
2. Docēbo,				
3. Legā,				es, et.
4. Audiam,				ies, iet.
			ēmū, ētis, ent.	
			iēmū, iētis, ient.	

Second Future.

Sing.		Plur.	
<i>I shall have loved, &c.</i>		<i>We shall have loved, &c.</i>	
1. Amāverō,	} eris, erit.		erimū, eritis, erint.
2. Docuēro,			
3. Legēro,			
4. Audivēro,			

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Sing.		Plur.	
<i>Love, or love thou, &c.</i>		<i>Love ye, &c.</i>	
1. Ama,	āto ; āto.	āte,	atōte ; anto.
2. Doce,	ēto ; ēto.	ēte,	etōte ; ento.
3. Lege,	īto ; īto.	īte,	itōte ; unto.
4. Audi,	īto ; īto.	īte,	itōte ; iunto.

PASSIVE

PASSIVE VOICE.

Perfect Time.

Sing.		Plur.	
<i>I have been loved, &c.</i>		<i>We have been loved, &c.</i>	
1. Amātus,	} sum, es, est, or or or	i fūmus,	i estis, i sunt,
2. Doctus,		or	fuērunt,
3. Lectus,		fui; fuisti; fuit.	fūimus; fūistis; or fuēre.
4. Audītus,			

Pluperfect Time.

Sing.		Plur.	
<i>I had been loved, &c.</i>		<i>We had been loved, &c.</i>	
1. Amātus,	} eram, eras, erat, or or or	i erāmus,	i erātis, i erant,
3. Doctus,		or	fuēramus; fuērātis; fuērant,
3. Lectus,		fuēram; fueras; fuerat.	
4. Audītus,			

First Future.

Sing.		Plur.	
<i>I shall be loved, &c.</i>		<i>We shall be loved, &c.</i>	
1. Amābor,	} bēris or bēre, bītur. bīmur, bimīni, buntur,		
2. Decēbor,			
3. Legar,		ēris or ēre, ētur. ēmur, emīni, entur.	
4. Audiar,		iēris or iēre, iētur. iēmur, icmīni, ientur.	

Second Future.

Sing.		Plur.	
<i>I shall have loved, &c.</i>		<i>We shall have loved, &c.</i>	
1. Amātus,	} ero, eris, erit. erimus, eritis, erunt.		
2. Doctus,			
3. Lectus,			
4. Audītus,			

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Sing.		Plur.	
<i>Let thee be loved, &c.</i>		<i>Let you be loved, &c.</i>	
1. Amāre,	ātor; ātor.	amīni,	antor.
2. Decēre,	ētor; ētor.	emīni,	entor.
3. Legere,	itor; itor.	imīni,	untur.
4. Audire,	itor; itor.	imīni,	iuntur.

ACTIVE

ACTIVE VOICE.

CONJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present Time.

Sing.			Plur.		
<i>I can love, &c.</i>			<i>We can love, &c.</i>		
1. Amem,	es,	et.	ēmus,	ētis,	ent.
2. Doceam,	cas,	eat.	eāmus,	eātis,	eant.
3. Legam,	as,	at.	āmus,	ātis,	ant.
4. Audiam,	ias,	iat.	iāmus,	iātis,	iant.

Imperfect Time.

Sing.			Plur.		
<i>I might love, &c.</i>			<i>We might love, &c.</i>		
1. Amārem,	} res, ret.		rēmus,	rētis,	rent.
2. Docērem,					
3. Legērem,					
4. Audīrem,					

Perfect Time.

Sing.			Plur.		
<i>I might have loved, &c.</i>			<i>We might have loved, &c.</i>		
1. Amavērim,	} ēris, ērit.		erimus,	eritis,	erint.
2. Docuērim,					
3. Legērim,					
4. Audivērim,					

Pluperfect Time.

Sing.			Plur.		
<i>I might had loved, &c.</i>			<i>We might had loved, &c.</i>		
1. Amavisset,	} isses, issēt.		issēmus,	issētis,	issent.
2. Docuisset,					
3. Legisset,					
4. Audivisset,					

First and Second Future.

Sing.			Plur.		
<i>I shall love, or I shall have loved, &c.</i>			<i>We shall love, &c. or We shall have loved, &c.</i>		
1. Amavēro,	} ēris, ērit.		erimus,	eritis,	erint.
2. Docuēro,					
3. Legēro,					
4. Audivēro,					

PASSIVE

PASSIVE VOICE.

CONJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present Time.

Sing.		Plur.
	<i>I can be loved, &c.</i>	<i>We can be loved, &c.</i>
1. Amer,	eris or ěre, ětur.	emur, emini, entur.
2. Docear,	} aris or are, atur.	} amur, amini, antur.
3. Legar,		
4. Audiar,		

Imperfect Time.

Sing.		Plur.
	<i>I might be loved, &c.</i>	<i>We might be loved, &c.</i>
1. Amārer,	} eris or ěre, ětur.	} emur, emini, entur.
2. Docērer,		
3. Legērer,		
4. Audīrer,		

Perfect Time.

Sing.		Plur.
	<i>I might have been loved, &c.</i>	<i>We might have been loved, &c.</i>
1. Amātus,	} fim, fis, fit, or or or	} i fīmus, i fītis, i fīnt, or or or
2. Doctus,		
3. Lectus,		
4. Audītus,		
	fuērim; fuēris; fuērit.	fuerīmus; fuerītis; fuerīnt.

Plurperfect Time.

Sing.		Plur.
	<i>I might had been loved, &c.</i>	<i>We might had been loved, &c.</i>
1. Amātus,	} essem, esses, esset, or or or	} i essemus, i essetis, i essent, or or or
2. Doctus,		
3. Lectus,		
4. Audītus,		
	fuissem; fuisses; fuisset.	fuissemus; fuissetis; fuissent.

First and Second Future.

Sing.		Plur.
	<i>I shall be loved, &c.</i>	<i>We shall be loved, &c.</i>
1. Amātus,	} ero, eris, erit. I shall have been loved, &c.	} erimus, eritis, erunt. We shall have been loved, &c.
2. Doctus,		
3. Lectus,		
4. Audītus,		
	fuero, fueris, fuerit.	fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

ACTIVE

ACTIVE VOICE.

.INFINITIVE MODE.

Present and Imperfect Times.

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Amāre, to love ; | 3. Legere, to read ; |
| 2. Docere, to teach ; | 4. Audire, to hear. |

Perfect and Pluperfect Times.

1. Amavisse, to have, or had loved.
2. Docuisse, to have, or had taught.
3. Legisse, to have, or had read.
4. Audivisse, to have, or had heard.

First Future.

1. Amatūrum esse, to be about to love.
2. Doctūrum esse, to be about to teach.
3. Lectūrum esse, to be about to read.
4. Auditūrum esse, to be about to hear.

Second Future.

1. Amatūrum fuisse, to have been about to love.
2. Doctūrum fuisse, to have been about to teach.
3. Lectūrum fuisse, to have been about to read.
4. Auditūrum fuisse, to have been about to hear.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Time.

1. Amans ; loving.
2. Docens ; teaching.
3. Legens ; reading.
4. Audiens ; * hearing.

Future in rus. †

1. Amatūrus ; about to love.
2. Doctūrus ; about to teach.
3. Lectūrus ; about to read.
4. Auditūrus ; † about to hear.

PASSIVE

* These are declined, like *Capax*.

† These are declined, like *durus*.

P A S S I V E V O I C E .

I N F I N I T I V E M O D E .

Present and Imperfect Times.

1. Amāri, to be loved ; 3. Legi, to be read ;
2. Docēri, to be taught ; 4. Audiri, to be heard.

Perfect and Pluperfect Times.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|---|------------------------------|
| 1. Amātum, | } esse or fuisse, | { | to have, or had been loved. |
| 2. Doctum, | | | to have, or had been taught. |
| 3. Lectum, | | | to have, or had been read. |
| 4. Audītum, | | | to have, or had been heard. |

First Future.

1. Amātum iri, to be about to be loved.
2. Doctum iri, to be about to be taught.
3. Lectum iri, to be about to be read.
4. Audītum iri, to be about to be heard.

Second Future.

1. Amātum fore, to be about to have been loved.
2. Doctum fore, to be about to have been taught.
3. Lectum fore, to be about to have been read.
4. Audītum fore, to be about to have been heard.

P A R T I C I P L E S .

Perfect Time.

1. Amātus ; loved.
2. Doctus ; taught.
3. Lectus ; read.
4. Audītus ; * heard.

Future in dus.

1. Amandus ; to be loved.
2. Docendus ; to be taught.
3. Legendus ; to be read.
4. Audiendus ; * to be heard.

GERUNDS

* These are declined, like *durus*,

G E R U N D S

Of the four conjugations are thus declined.

FIRST DECLENSION.

- (N. Amandum ; loving, or being loved.
 G. Amandi ; of loving, or of being loved.
 D. Amando ; for loving, or for being loved.
 Ac. Amandum ; loving, or being loved.
 A. Amando ; in loving, or in being loved.

SECOND DECLENSION.

- N. Docendum ; teaching, or being taught.
 G. Docendi ; of teaching, or of being taught.
 D. Docendo ; for teaching, or for being taught.
 Ac. Docendum ; teaching, or being taught.
 A. Docendo ; in teaching, or in being taught.

THIRD DECLENSION.

- N. Legendum ; reading, or being read.
 G. Legendi ; of reading, or of being read.
 D. Legendo ; for reading, or for being read.
 Ac. Legendum ; reading, or being read.
 A. Legendo ; in reading, or in being read.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

- N. Audiendum ; hearing, or being heard.
 G. Audiendi ; of hearing, or of being heard.
 D. Audiendo ; for hearing, or for being heard.
 Ac. Audiendum ; hearing, or being heard.
 A. Audiendo ; in hearing, or in being heard.

S U P I N E S.

FIRST SUPINE.

1. Amātum ; to love.
2. Doctum ; to teach.
3. Lectum ; to read.
4. Auditum ; to hear.

SECOND SUPINE.

1. Amātu ; to be loved.
2. Doctū ; to be taught.
3. Lectū ; to be read.
4. Auditū ; to be heard.

IRREGULAR

IRREGULAR VERBS.

DECLINED.

<i>Pref.</i>	<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Per.</i>	<i>Sup.</i>
Poffum,	potē,	potui,	_____.
Profum,	prodeffe,	profui,	_____.
Volo,	velle,	volui,	_____.
Nolo,	nolle,	nolui,	_____.
Malo,	malle,	malui,	_____.
Edo,	edere or eſſe,	edi,	eſum or eſtum.
Eo,	ire,	ivi,	itum.
Fero,	ferre,	tuli,	latum.
Fio,	feri,	factus ſum,	_____.
Feror,	ferri,	latus ſum,	_____.

CONJUGATED.

INDICATIVE MODE.

Preſent Time.

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
Poffum, potēs,	potēſt.	Poffumus, potēſtis, poſſunt.
Profum, prodes,	prodeſt.	Profumus, prodeſtis, profunt.
Volo, vis,	vult.	Volūmus, vultis, volunt.
Nolo, nonvis,	nonvult.	Nolūmus, nonvultis, nolunt.
Malo, mavis,	mault.	Malūmus, mavultis, malunt.
Edo, edis or es,	edit or eſt.	Edīmus, editis, edunt.
Eo, is,	it.	Imus, itis, eunt.
Fero, fers,	fert.	Ferimūſ, fertis, ferunt.
Fio, fis,	fit.	Fimus, fitis, fiunt.
Feror, ferris or ferre,	fertur.	Ferimur, ferimini, feruntur.

Imperf. Et Time.

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
Poteram, } Proderam, }	eras, erat.	erāmus, erātis, erant.
Volēbam, } Nolēbam, } Malēbam, } Edēbam, } Ibam, } Ferēbam, } Fiebam, }	bas, bat.	bāmus, bātis, bant.
Ferebar,	bāriſ or bāre, bātur.	bāmur, bamīni, bantur.

Perfēt

Perfect Time.

	Sing.	Plur.
Potui, Profui, Volui, Nolui, Malui, Edi, Ivi, Tuli,	} isti, it.	} imus, istis, erunt or ere.
Factus, Latus,		

Pluperfect Time.

	Sing.	Plur.
Potueram, Profueram, Volueram, Nolueram, Malueram, Ederam, Iveram, Tuleram,	} ras, rat.	} ramus, ratis, rant.
Factus, Latus,		

Future Time.

	Sing.	Plur.
Potero, Prodero,	} eris, erit,	} erimus, eritis, erunt.
Volam, Nolam, Malam, Edam,		
Ibo,	ibis, ibit.	Ibimus, ibitis, ibunt.
Feram, Fiam,	} es, et. emus, etis, ent.	
Ferar,	eris or ere, etur,	remur, remini, rentur.

IMPERATIVE

IMPERATIVE MODE.

Possum, Volo, and Malo, have no Imperative.

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>	
Prodes, esto;	esto,	este, estote;	funto.
Noli;	nolito.	nolite;	nolitote.
Es, esto, ede, edito;	esto, edito.	{ este, edito, estote, editote; }	edunto.
I, ito;	ito.	ite, itote;	eunto.
Fer,* ferto;	ferto.	Ferte, fertote;	ferunto.
Fi, fito;	fito.	fite, fitote;	fiunto.
Ferre, fertor;	fertor.	ferimini;	feruntor.

CONJUNCTIVE MODE.

Present Time.

<i>Sing.</i>			<i>Plur.</i>			
Poffim, Proffim, Velim, Nolim, Malim,	} is,	fit.		imus,	itis,	int.
Edam, Eam, Feram, Fiam,	} as,	at.		amus,	atis,	ant.
Ferar, aris or are, atur.			amur, aminī, antur.			

Imperfect Time.

<i>Sing.</i>			<i>Plur.</i>			
Poffem, Prodessem, Vellem, Nollem, Mallem, Ederem, or Effem, Irem, Ferrem, Fierem,	} es,	et.		emus,	etis,	ent.
Ferrer, eris or ere, etur.			emur, eminī, entur.			

Perfect

* Dic, duc, fac, fer are put, by syncope, for dice, duce, face, and fere.

Perfect Time.

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
Potuerim, Profuerim, Voluerim, Noluerim, Maluerim, Ederim, Iverim, Tulerim,	} eris, rit.	erimus, eritis, erint.
Factus, } Latus, }	} <i>sim, fit,</i> <i>or or or</i> } <i>fuërim; fuëris; fuërit.</i>	} <i>i simus,</i> <i>or</i> } <i>fuërimus, &c.</i>

Pluperfect Time.

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
Potuissem, Profuissem, Voluissem, Noluissem, Maluissem, Edissem, Ivissem, Tuluissem,	} <i>isses, isset.</i>	} <i>issëmus, issëtis, issent.</i>
Factus, } Latus, }	} <i>essem, esset,</i> <i>or or or</i> } <i>fuissem; fuisses; fuisset.</i>	} <i>i essëmus,</i> <i>or</i> } <i>fuissemus, &c.</i>

Future Time.

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plur.</i>
Poturo, Profuro, Voluro, Noluro, Maluro, Edero, Ivero, Tulero,	} <i>eris, erit.</i>	} <i>erimus, eritis, erunt.</i>
Factus, } Latus, }	} <i>ero, eris, erit,</i> <i>or or or</i> } <i>fuero; fueris; fuerit.</i>	} <i>i erimus,</i> <i>or</i> } <i>fuerimus, &c.</i>

INFINITIVE

INFINITIVE MODE.

Present and Imperfect Times.

Posse,	Edere or esse,
Prodesse,	Ire,
Velle,	Ferre,
Nolle,	Fieri,
Malle,	Ferri.

Perfect and Pluperfect Time.

Potuisse,	Edisse,
Profuisse,	Iviffe,
Voluisse,	Tulisse,
Noluisse,	Factum esse, or fuisse,
Maluisse,	Latum esse, or fuisse.

Future Time.

Possum, volo, nolo, and malo have no future.

Profore, or profuturum esse.
 Esurum esse,
 Iturum esse,
 Laturum esse,
 Factum iri,
 Latum iri.

PARTICIPLES.

Present Time.

Volens, Nolens, Malens, Edens, ferens, Potens,
 iens, *Gen.* euntis, *Dat.* eunti, &c.

Perfect Time.

Factus, Latus. The others are wanting.

Future in *rus* and *du*.

Facturus, Laturus, Iturus, faciendus.

The

The GERUNDS and SUPINES. are declined, like those of regular verbs.

The compounds of *Fero* are conjugated, like *Fero*; afferō, auferō, conferō, differō, exferō, inferō, offerō; also, circumferō, defero, antefero, perferō, præferō, proferō, referō, sufferō, transferō.

The compounds of *Eo* are conjugated, like *Eo*: As, abeo, adeo, exeo, obo, redeo, subeo, pereō, coëo, ineo, præeo, antëeo, prodeo, prætereo, transeo, queo, and nequeo. The two last have no imperative Mode.

The compounds of *Edo* are conjugated, like *Edo*: As comedo, exedo, &c.

PARTICIPLES.

Are derived from verbs, and they have the nature of nouns, adjectives, and verbs.

As nouns, they are declined with gender, number, and case; and are frequently used as the agent, or nominative word, to a following verb.

In the nature of adjectives, they are used to express the qualities and circumstances of the nouns to which they are joined. As, *homo doctus* in theologia, *a man learned* in divinity.

In the nature of verbs, they have both an active and passive signification; and they govern the same cases as the verbs from which they are derived govern.

Of participles, there are four kinds.

1. The present time active, ending in *ans* or *ens*; as, *amans*, loving; *docens*, teaching.
2. The perfect time passive, ending in *us*; as, *amatus*, loved.
3. The future active in *rus*; as, *amaturus*, about to love,

4. The

4. The future passive in *dus*; as, *amandus*, to be loved.

The words that end in *bundus*; as, *errabundus*, *populabundus*, *ludabundus*, are adjective nouns, nearly resembling the nature of participles.

Deponent verbs form their participles, like active verbs; as, *loquor*, *sequor*; partic. *loquens*, *sequens*.

Participles may be compared; as,

<i>Pos.</i>	<i>Com.</i>	<i>Super.</i>
Amans, Loving,	amantior, more loving,	amantissimus, most loving.
Doctus, Learned,	doctior, more learned,	doctissimus, most learned.

A D V E R B S

Are used to qualify the meaning of the words, with which they are united. They may qualify nouns, adjectives, verbs, participles, and adverbs. Nouns, as, *fere circulus*, almost a circle; adjectives, as, *valde pius*, very pious; verbs, as, *bene scribit*, he writes well; participles, as, *magis doctus*, more learned; adverbs, as, *valde velociter*, very swiftly.

Adverbs, derived from adjectives, have the degrees of comparison.

<i>Pos.</i>	<i>Com.</i>	<i>Super.</i>
Docte, Learnedly,	doctius, more learnedly,	doctissime. most learnedly.

C O N J U N C T I O N S

Connect words and sentences together, and are either *conjunctive* or *disjunctive*.

Conjunctive,

Conjunctive, or copulative conjunctions, connect many words together and continue the sense; as, *quorum tu, et frequentiam videre, et studia perspicere, et voces paulo ante exaudire potuisti*,

Disjunctive conjunctions connect words together; but express opposition in the sense; as, *hi sunt homines ex his coloniis, quas Fesulis Sulla constituit;—sed tamen hi sunt coloni—*.

Conjunctions are often understood; as, *abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit*.

The distributions of *adversative, concessive, causal, conditional, exceptive, illative, interrogative, perfective, restrictive, suspensive, expletive, ordinative, &c.* are more perplexing, than instructive, to the pupil.

P R E P O S I T I O N S

Are used to signify the relation, that nouns, in apposition, have to each other. As, *sustulit palmas ad sidera*; he raised his hands *to* the stars. In this relation, they govern the noun that follows them.

They are often used, in composition with nouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs. In this composition, they frequently alter the signification of the primitive word. As, *utilis*, useful; *inutilis*, unuseful.

I N T E R J E C T I O N S

Denote some sudden *emotion*, or *passion* of the mind. As, *O tempora! O mores! O the times! O the manners!*

N. B. *Adverbs, Conjunctions, Prepositions, and Interjections* are undeclined; that is, they do not change their endings like the other parts of speech.

SYNTAX.

S Y N T A X.

SYNTAX teaches the due construction of language, the mutual connection between the different parts of speech; and the influence that one word has upon another.

To parse the Latin language systematically the following rules are necessary.

N O U N S.

NOMINATIVE CASE.

RULE I.

The nominative case governs the verb.

As, *Deus creavit mundum*; *God created the world.*

Remarks.

1. To find the governing nominative, ask the question, *who? which? what?* The answer is the nominative. As, who created the world? Answer, *Deus.* *Deus* is, therefore, the nominative.

2. A noun, in the nominative singular, when followed by another noun in the ablative, governed by *cum*, often governs a plural verb; and it may also take a plural adjective, or participle.

As, *Quirinus, cum fratre, jura dabunt.* *Cadmus, cum uxore, in dracones conversi sunt.*

RULE

RULE II.

The verb agrees with its nominative case, in number and person.

As, *mali pueri ludunt*, in schola ; naughty boys play, at school.

Remark.

The nominative case, when it is a pronoun, is seldom expressed, except when the sentence is emphatical.

RULE III.

A verb, in the infinitive mode, may do the office of a nominative case to a verb.

As, *negligere tuas prælectiones est turpe* ; to neglect thy lessons is base.

RULE IV.

A member of a sentence may do the office of a nominative case to a verb.

As, *ingenuas discere fideliter artes emollit mores hominum* ; to learn faithfully the liberal arts softens the manners of men.

RULE V.

An adverb of *time, place, or quantity*, governing the genitive, may be used as a nominative to a verb.

As, *partim virorum ceciderunt in bello* ; part of the men have fallen in battle. *Nusquam loci invenitur* ; no place is found.

RULE VI.

(A noun of multitude singular may govern a verb in the plural number.)

As, *turba ruunt* ; the multitude rush on.

RULE

RULE VII.

(Two, or more nouns singular, may have a verb, adjective, and pronoun, in the plural, to agree with them.)

As, *pater ejus et mater sunt pii* ; his father and mother are pious.

Remarks.

1. When the nouns are of different genders, the adjective and pronoun must be of the most worthy gender.

2. The first person is more worthy than the second ; the second, more worthy than the third : Also the masculine gender is more worthy than the feminine ; and the feminine, more worthy than the neuter ; but, in things without life, the neuter is most worthy. In this instance, the adjective and pronoun must be in the neuter gender. As, *hæc charta et scalpellum sunt mala*.

RULE VIII.

(A verb, between two nominatives of different numbers, may agree with either.)

As, *amantium iræ amoris integratio est*, the quarrels of lovers is the renewal of love.

GENITIVE CASE.

RULE I.

(Two nouns, in conjunction and implying property, will have the latter in the genitive case.)

As, *bonitas Dei* ; the goodness of God.

RULE II.

(Several nouns together, meaning the same thing, agree in the same case, by apposition.)

E

As

As, *temeritas, imago stulti*, ostendit animum muliebrem; *temerity, the picture of a fool*, shews a womanish mind.

Remarks.

1. A plural noun may be set in apposition to a singular noun; and a singular noun may be set in apposition to a plural noun. And nouns, in apposition, may be of different genders.

2. After the enumeration of many particulars, whose nouns may indifferently be of either number, a singular noun may include them all, and be set in apposition to them.

3. When a common noun, in the plural, is set in apposition to two, or more, proper names of different genders, the common noun must be of the most worthy gender. As, *ad Ptolomeum, Cleopatramque reges legati missi*.

RULE III.

(If an adjective of praise, or dispraise, be joined to the latter noun, it may be either in the genitive, or ablative; case.)

As, *vir nulla fide*; a man of no faith. *Ingenui vultus puer, ingenuique pudoris*; a lad of an ingenuous countenance and of ingenuous modesty.*

Remarks.

1. The latter noun is often put in the dative. As, *hominibus Deus est pater*; God is the father of men.

2. The

*1710. When the latter substantive is put in the ablative, some preposition, such as, *cum, de, ex, in, a, ab*; with *ens, existens, natus, praeditus, affectus*, or the like, is understood. As, *homo infirma valetudine*; i. e. *affectus ab, &c.*

2. The latter noun is sometimes changed into a possessive adjective. As, *patris domus*, the house of my father ; changed, *paterna domus*, my paternal house.

3. When the former noun is omitted, by an ellipsis, the latter is still in the genitive. As, *ventum erat ad Vestæ* ; when they had come to the temple of the goddess *Vesta*. Here *templum* is omitted by an ellipsis.

DATIVE CASE.

(Nouns, that are compounded with *con*, govern the dative.)

As, *multi fuerunt commilitiones Jasoni et congerrones ei*, cum vellus aureum furatus fuit ; many were fellow soldiers and companions with Jason, when he stole the golden fleece.

ABLATIVE CASE.

RULE I.

(Two nouns, in conjunction, and the latter expressing some property, or manner, or reason, belonging to the former, the latter must be in the ablative.)

As, *tu es filius ejus ortu* ; you are his son, by birth. *Nomine et natione ille est Gallus* ; he is a Frenchman, by name and nation.

Remark.

The latter noun sometimes admits the preposition *ex*, before it. As, *Anglus ex natione* ; an Englishman by nation.

RULE

RULE II.

The nouns, *opus* and *usus* signifying *need*, govern the ablative, and sometimes the genitive, of the thing; and always a dative of the person expressed, or understood.)

As, *auctoritate tua nobis est opus*; we have *need* of your *authority*.

A GENERAL RULE.

A noun, derived from a verb often governs a following verb, in the same case, as the verb, from which it is derived, would govern.

As, *reditio domum*; his return *home*. *Translatio alteri*; a delivery *to another*.

RELATIVES.

RULE I.

(The relative agrees with its antecedent, in number, gender, and person.)

As, *homo, qui leges observat, est laudatus*; the *man, who* regards the laws, is to be commended.

RULE II.

(When there is no nominative between the relative and the verb, the relative is the nominative.)

As, *foemina, quæ casta est, amatur*; a woman, *who* is chaste, is loved.

RULE III.

(When a nominative comes between the relative and the verb, the relative is governed by the verb, or by some other word in the sentence, on which it depends.)

As, *Deus, quem colimus, qui fabricavit mundum, cujus munere vivimus, et a quo conservamur, est*

est eternus ; God, *whom* we worship, *who* made the world, by *whose* favour we live, and by *whom* we are preserved, is eternal.

RULE IV.

(A member of a sentence is often the antecedent to a relative.)

As, *amicus meus mortuus est, quod mihi dolori est ; my friend is dead, which is a grief to me.*

Remarks.

1. When the member of a sentence is the antecedent to a relative, the relative must ever be the *third person singular and neuter gender.*

2. When two members of a compound sentence, are the antecedent to a relative, the relative must ever be in the *third person plural and neuter gender.* As, *pensum meum Latinum composui, et singulam explicare sententiam possum, quæ præceptoribus placet.*

3. Two, or more, antecedent nouns singular will have a relative plural, which must agree with the most worthy person and gender.

4. Interrogatives and sometimes indefinites come under the rules of relative pronouns.

5. A possessive pronoun is, sometimes, the antecedent to a relative. - As, *omnes laudare fortunas meas, qui haberem gnatum tali ingenio præditum.*

P R O N O U N S.

RULE I.

(To express a person the Latins use the genitive cases of the primitive personal pronouns, *mei, tui, sui, nostri,* and *vestri.*)

E 2

As,

As, amor *mei*, the love of *me* ; pars *tui*, part of *thee*.

RULE II.

(To express possession, or property, the Latins use *meus, tuus, suus, noster, and vester.*)

As, *noster dominus* ; our master.

Remarks.

1. The possessive pronoun, agreeing with its substantive, may be used in lieu of the genitive case of the personal pronoun ; and, when thus used, it may govern any other noun, in the genitive. As, *nostra omnium memoria*.

2. *Sui* and *suus* are reciprocal pronouns. As, *jugulavit se illius gladio*.

3. *Ille* and *iste* are demonstrative pronouns. When we speak in praise of a person, we use *ille* ; as Petrus Czar, *ille magnus*, Peter Czar, *the great*. When we speak in the dispraise of a person, we use *iste* ; *Benedictus Arnold, iste perfidus*, *Benedict Arnold, the traitor*.

A D J E C T I V E S.

GENERAL RULE.

(The adjective, pronoun, and participle agree with their nouns, in number, case, and gender.)

As, *puer studiosus* ; a *studious* boy.

Remark.

(The noun is often not expressed ; and, then, if the word, *man*, be understood, the adjective, pronoun, or participle must be in the masculine gender : If *thing*, or any such general word be understood, the adjective, &c, must be in the neuter gender.

gender. In either case, the adjective, &c. may have the government and use of nouns.)

GENITIVE CASE.

RULE I.

(Adjectives, that express an affection of the mind, govern the genitive.)

As, *securus amorum germanæ*; regardless of his sister's love. *Reus majestatis*; guilty of treason.

Remark.

To this rule belong, *anxius, docilis, callidus, curiosus, dubius, eruditus, maturus, parcus, &c.*

RULE II.

(An adjective, or pronoun, put in the neuter gender absolute, may govern a genitive.)

As, *tantum calamitatis est, nescio quid consilii capiam*; there is so much calamity, I know not what counsel I shall take.

RULE III.

(Adjectives, that signify plenty, or want, govern the genitive.)

As, *dives opum*; abounding in wealth. *Puer otiosus inops est mentis*; an idle boy is void of understanding.

RULE IV.

(Partitives, numerals, interrogatives, comparatives, superlatives, and adjectives taken partitively, govern the genitive plural.)

As, *una fororum*; one of the sisters.

Primus hominum; the first of men.

Senior fratrum; the elder of brothers.

Aliquis

Aliquis poetarum; *some one* of the poets.
Sancte deorum; *thou holy one* of the gods.
Utrum horum? *Which* of these?

Remarks.

1. This genitive may be resolved into the accusative, with *inter*, *ante*; or into the ablative, with *in*, *de*, *è*, *ex*. As, *optimus inter reges*, or *ex regibus*; *the best* of kings.

2. *Primus*, *secundus*, *tertius*, &c. and superlatives importing *proximity* generally govern the dative singular. As, *proximus huic*; *the nearest* to him. *Secundus nulli*; *second* to none. They sometimes have an ablative with a preposition. As, *tertius ab Æneâ*; *the third* from Æneas.

RULE V.

Partitives, &c. often govern the genitive singular of collective nouns, or nouns of multitude.)

As, *doctissimus classis*; *the most learned* of the *form*. *Nympharum sanguinis una*; *one of the blood* of the Nymphs. O *Danaum fortissime gentis*; O thou, *the bravest* of the *nation* of the Greeks.

DATIVE CASE.

RULE I.

Adjectives, that signify likeness or unlikeness, profit or disprofit, meetness or unmeetness, pleasure or displeasure, relation, friendship, hatred, due, submission, favour, resistance, difficulty, trust, or belonging to any thing, govern the dative.*

As, *virtus est jucunda justis, utilis omnibus, et non inutilis ullis*; *virtue is pleasant* to the righteous, *useful* to all, and not *unprofitable* to any.

RULE

* When the pupil gives this rule, he may mention the word only, that applies,

RULE II.

(These adjectives, *amicus, inimicus, socius, vicinus, par, equalis, similis, dissimilis, proprius, communis, conterminus, fidus, adversus, contrarius*, and *superstes* often govern the genitive.)

As, *vitia sunt virtutum contraria* ; vices are opposite to *virtues*.

RULE III.

(Adjectives, that imply motion, tendency, or fitness for any thing, admit *ad* before the noun, in the accusative, on which the fitness falls.)

As, *misericos piger est ad pœnas* ; a merciful man is *slow* to punish.

RULE IV.

(*Alienus, communis*, and *immunis*, may govern the genitive, or dative, and sometimes an ablative, with a preposition.)

As, *hoc mihi tecum commune est* ; this is common to me and you.

Remark.

In imitation of the Greeks, many adjectives govern the genitive, especially among the poets.

As, *pauper argenti* ; *lapsus rotarum*, &c.

ACCUSATIVE CASE.

(Adjectives, expressing *length, breadth, height, depth, thickness*, and *distance*, govern the noun following them, in the accusative.)

As, *turris centum pedes alta* ; a tower an hundred feet *high*.

Remarks.

Remarks.

1. The noun, that is governed in the accusative, is generally placed, in English, before these adjectives; *big, deep, high, long, broad, thick, distant.*

2. Adjectives, importing the above qualities, sometimes, govern the ablative; but rarely the genitive. An ablative thus; *fons latus pedibus tribus*; a fountain *three feet* broad. A genitive thus; *arcas latas pedum denum, longas quinquagenum* facito; make beds *ten feet* broad, and *fifty feet* long.*

SYNECDOCHE.

Adjectives, by a synecdoche, govern nouns, in the accusative. |

As, *faucius frontem*; wounded in the *forehead*.

Remarks.

1. This rule, in imitation of the Grecian language, may be explained by the following prepositions; *circa, quatenus ad, per, ad, ob, propter, quoad, or secundum.*

As, *os humerosque Deo similis*. *Cressa genus Pholoë.*

2. Adjectives in *bundus* govern the accusative; As, *populabundus agros*.

ABLATIVE CASE.

RULE I.

Nouns, signifying the instrument, cause, or manner, are governed, in the ablative, by the efficient adjective. |

As, *incurvus senectute*; crooked with *old age*.
Ebrius vino; drunk with *wine*. *Pallidus ira, rubicundus*

* When a noun, that signifies the length, breadth, &c. of a thing, is put in the genitive, *mensurâ, spatio, longitudine, latitudine, or altitudine* are understood.

bicundus *furore*, et trepidus. timoris *pænâ*; pale with *anger*, red with *fury*, and trembling for *fear* of punishment. *Spe* dives; rich in *hope*.

RULE II.

(Adjectives, signifying diversity, govern the ablative, with the preposition *a* or *ab*.)

As, ille diversus est *a patre*; he is different *from his father*.

Remark.

(Adjectives of diversity sometimes govern the dative.) As, maritus diversus est *uxori*; the husband is different *from the wife*.

RULE III.

(Adjectives, signifying plenty, or want, may govern the ablative.)

As, *benevolentia* plenus; full of *benevolence*. *Ira* vacuus; destitute of *anger*.

RULE IV.

(Adjectives of the comparative degree, govern the ablative, when *quam* is omitted, in Latin.)

As, *vilius* argentum est *auro*, *virtutibus* aurum; silver is viler *than gold*, gold is viler *than the virtues*.

RULE V.

(Adjectives of dearness and cheapness, govern the nouns on which their influence falls, in the ablative.)

As, hoc scalpellum *charum* est *drachmâ*; this penknife is *dear* at a *groat*.

RULE VI.

(Adjectives, denoting some infirmity, or affection of body, or mind, govern the nouns, that are the part affected, in the ablative.)

As,

As, *faucius capite et membris, ægrotus febre, infirmus corpore toto, et debilis mente*; wounded in his *head* and *limbs*, sick of a *fever*, infirm in his *whole body*, and feeble in *mind*.

RULE VII.

Dignus, indignus, præditus, captus, contentus, lætus, extorris, profugus, liber, and fretus, govern the ablative.

As, *dignus honore*; worthy of *honour*. *Profugus fato*; in obedience to *heaven's decree*.

Remark.

Some of these adjectives often govern a genitive. As, *carmina digna deæ*; songs worthy of a *goddess*. *Extorris regni*; banished from the *kingdom*.

RULE VIII.

Adjectives, importing the measure, or degree, in which one thing excels another, govern the ablative of the word signifying the measure, or degree of excess.

As, *maximus natu*; the *oldest*. *Grandior ætate, major natu*; the greater *in birth*. *Quo plus habent, eo plus cupiunt*; the more men possess, the more they desire. *Quanto doctior es, tanto te geras submissius*; by *how much* thou art more learned, by *so much* thou must behave more submissively.

V E R B S

Have the following rules of government.

NOMINATIVE CASE.

RULE I.

(Verbs neuter, as *sum, forem, fio, and existo*, govern the nominative after them.

As,

As, *hominum Christus est Salvator* ; Christ is the *Saviour* of men.

RULE II.

Passive verbs of naming, as *appellor, dicor, nuncupor, vocor*, govern the nominative after them.

As, *ejus nomen appellabitur Jesus* ; his name shall be called *Jesus*.

RULE III.

These passive verbs, *agnoscor, salutor, existimor, putor, invenior, scribor, videor, nascor, designor, creor, constituor, putor, &c.* govern the nominative after them.

As, *Paulus habebatur excellentissimus prædicator* ; Paul was accounted a most excellent *preacher*.

RULE IV.

These verbs of gesture, *cubo, incedo, sto, eo, redeo, maneo, venio, sedeo, jaceo, evado, fugio, &c.* govern the nominative after them.

As, *ast ego, quæ Divûm incedo regina* ; but I, who move majestically *the queen* of heaven.

Remarks.

1. The infinitives of the verbs, mentioned in these four rules, govern the same case after them that goes before them.

As, *tu cupis esse vir doctus* ; you desire to be a learned *man*. *Ille amat dici patronus* ; he loves to be called a *patron*. *Vult se creari ducem* ; he would be made *general*.

N. B. When verbs, that govern the dative, come before any of the above named verbs in the infinitive, the latter commonly have a dative after them ; but sometimes an accusative. As, *non*

F datur

datur omnibus esse nobilibus et opulentis ; sed licet omnibus esse bonis, si velint. Expedit vobis esse bonas.—TER.

2. Nearly all verbs admit an adjective, or pronoun, after them in the nominative, or accusative, that agrees with the noun, or pronoun, preceding the verb.

As, *homo incedit erectus in cœlum ;* a man walks *erect* towards heaven.

GENITIVE CASE.

RULE I.

The verb *sum*, importing *duty, possession, or property*, governs the genitive.

As, *reddite, quæ Dei sunt, Deo ;* render to God, the things that are *God's*.

Remarks.

1. In sentences that come under this rule, *philosophus, doctor, gratia, causa, proprium, munus, officium, negotium, opus, &c.* are understood.

2. These neuter pronouns, *meum, tuum, suum, nostrum, vestrum*, and *possessive nouns*, are used in the nominative, when *sum* signifies *possession, property, or duty*.

As, *non vestrum, sed caninum est pugnare ;* to fight does not belong to *you*, but to *dogs*.

RULE II.

Verbs of *esteeming* and *valuing* govern a genitive of the value, and the accusative of the thing.

As, *desertus homo æstimat pretii magni amicum fidum ;* a wise man esteems a faithful *friend*, at a great *price*.

Remarks.

Remarks.

1. The verb, *æstimo*, does often govern an ablative of the value. As, *magno ubique virtus æstimanda est* ; virtue is to be esteemed, every where, of great worth.

2. *Flocci, nauci, nihili, pili, assis, hujus, teruncii*, are especially used with *æstimo*, *pendo*, and *facio*.

RULE III.

Consulo and *facio* govern *boni* and *æqui*, in the genitive only.

As, *boni consulo* ; I take it in good part.

RULE IV.

Satago, misereor, and *miserescō* govern the genitive ; seldom the dative.

As, *miserere afflictorum* ; pity the afflicted. *Huic misereor* ; I pity him.

RULE V.

Many verbs, signifying a strong affection of the mind, as *discrucior, fallor, lætor*, &c. govern the genitive.

As, *lætor animi* ; I am very glad.

Remark:

In examples, that come under this rule, *gaudio, anxietate, dolore*, &c. are understood. The above rule is founded on the idiom of the Grecian language, and is in use among the Latin Poets ; according to whom verbs of this description often govern the ablative.

RULE VI.

Verbs of *accusing, condemning, warning, and acquitting*, govern an accusative of the person, and the genitive of the crime, or thing.

As,

As, *Deus peccatorum admonet homines* ; God admonishes *men* of their *sins*.

Remarks.

1. After verbs of accusing, condemning, warning, and acquitting, the noun, that signifies the *crime*, or *thing*, is often put in the ablative, with or without a preposition.

2. These verbs ever demand, that *uterque, nullus, alius, alter, neuter, ambo*, and the *superlative degree*, should be used in the ablative.

RULE VII.

Carpo, corripio, calumnior, criminor, culpo, punio, reprehendo, taxo, traduco, and vitupero, govern a genitive of the *person*, and accusative of the *crime*, or *thing*.

As, *reprehendere hominis pertinaciam* ; to reprehend a *man* for *pertinacy*.

RULE VIII.

Potior may govern the genitive or ablative.

As, *Romani signorum et armorum potiti sunt* ; the Romans gained possession of the *standards* and *arms*. *Optata potiuntur Troes arenâ* ; the Trojans enjoy the *wished for shore*. *Rerum*, and not *rebus*, must ever be used after *potior* : As, *potiri rerum*, to obtain the *supreme power*.

RULE IX.

Reminiscor, obliviscor, recordor, and meminî govern the genitive.

As, *proprium est stultitiæ aliorum vitia cernere, et oblivisci suorum* ; to see the vices of others and forget *their own* is the part of fools.

Remarks.

Remarks.

1. These verbs sometimes govern the accusative. As, *oblivisci lectionem est ignavi pueri* ; to forget his lesson is the part of an idle boy.

2. *Memini* and *recordor*, to make mention, often have an ablative, with the preposition *de*. As, *memini de te* ; I spake of you.

DATIVE CASE.

RULE I.

Sum and *suppetit*, when used for *habeo*, govern the dative.

As, *est mihi penna* ; I have a pen. *Pauper enim non est, cui rerum suppetit usus* ; he is not poor, that has a sufficient supply.

RULE II.

The compounds of *sum*, in general, except *possum*, govern a dative.

As, *ignavi nec profunt sibi, nec aliis* ; idlers neither profit themselves, nor others.

RULE III.

Sum, do, dono, verto, habeo, tribuo, mitto, puto, relinquo, &c. may elegantly govern two dative cases ; one of the person to whom the thing happens, and the other of the design to which the thing refers.)

As, *exitio est avidis mare nautis* ; to avaricious sailors the sea is destruction. *Do tibi vestem pignori* ; I give thee my garment, in pawn.

Remarks.

1. When a proper name is applied to a person, the construction comes under this rule. As, *Petro*

F 2

tro.

tro nomen est *tibi* ; your name is *Peter*. *Afcanius*, *cui* nunc cognomen *Iulo* additur.

2. In applying a proper name, the nominative and genitive are often used.

3. These datives, *mihi*, *tibi*, *sibi*, and *illi* are often used simply for the sake of elegance, in composition ; as, *suo sibi gladio hunc jugulavi* ; I slew him with his own sword.

RULE IV.

Verbs, compounded with *fatis*, *bene*, and *male*, govern the dative.

As, *fatisfacere Reipublicæ* ; to satisfy the *Republick*.

RULE V.

Verbs, compounded with *præ*, *ad*, *con*, *sub*, *ante*, *post*, *ob*, *inter*, *in* and *super*, govern a dative of the noun affected, by the preposition.

As, *virtutem omnibus præfer* ; prefer virtue to *all things*. *Convixit nobis* ; he lived *for us*.

Remarks.

1. *Interdico* governs the dative of *the person*, and ablative of *the thing*. As, *interdixit Deus hominibus ira et ultione* ; God hath forbidden *men*, *anger* and *revenge*.

2. *Accedo*, *applico*, *conduco*, *confero*, and *converto*, may elegantly take the accusative with *ad*.

3. These verbs, *allatro*, *antesto*, *attendo*, *condono*, *illudo*, *insulto*, *præstolo*, *prævenio*, *præeo*, *præcedo*, *præcurro*, *præverto*, *adjuvo*, *anteverto*, *admiror*, *alloquor*, *aspicio*, *adjuro*, *impedio*, *invado*, *invenio*, *obeo*, *occido*, *subeo*, &c. often admit the accusative.

RULE

R U L E V I .

The noun, or pronoun, *to which*, or *for which*, any thing is done, is governed by the verb, in the dative.

As, homines nascuntur non *seipsis*, sed *aliis* ; men are not born *for themselves*, but *for others*.

Remarks.

1. *To* is not to be considered as the sign of the dative after verbs of *calling*, *inviting*, *exhorting*, *belonging*, or that express *motion*, *readiness*, or *tendency*. Nouns and pronouns following verbs of this description admit *ad* and *in*, which govern them in the accusative.

2. The poets sometimes use the dative, after verbs of motion.

As, it clamor *cælo* nautarum ; the clamour of the sailors goes *to heaven*.

R U L E V I I .

(Verbs, that signify *to profit* and *disprofit*, *please* and *displease*, *obey*, *favour*, *help*, *hurt*, *resist*, *promise*, *spare*, *approach nigh*, *tell*, *command*, *upbraid*, *to be angry with*, *meet*, *indulge*, *flatter*, and *persuade*, govern the dative.)

As, jam fas est parcere *genti* ; it is now lawful to spare *a nation*. Scopulo propinquabant ; they approached nigh *the rock*.

R U L E V I I I .

Verbs of *comparing*, *declaring*, *giving*, *forgiving*, *promising*, *paying*, *envying*, *shewing*, *trusting*, *distrusting*, *restoring*, *threatening*, *telling*, *owing*, and *taking away*, govern the dative of *the person*, and accusative of *the thing*.

As;

As, *aes alienum numeravit mihi* ; he paid a debt for me.

N. B. When the pupil gives either of the foregoing rules for the government of any word, he may mention the *verb* only, that applies.

Remarks.

1. After verbs of comparing, *the person*, with whom the comparison is made, is sometimes put in the ablative, with *cum*.

As, *comparo Virgillum eum Homero* ; I compare Virgil with Homer.

2. Verbs of *asking, speaking to, ceasing, expecting, delivering from, receiving, and taking away*, often govern the ablative, with a preposition.

As, *omnia a te expectat* ; he expects all things of you.

3. *Guberno* and *rego* govern the accusative ; *temporo* and *modero* have sometimes the dative and sometimes the accusative.

4. *Offendo, juvo, oppugno, and laedo* govern the accusative.

ACCUSATIVE CASE.

RULE I.

Active and deponent verbs, in general, govern an accusative of the object, on which an action terminates.

As, *fuge tentationes* ; shun temptations. *Venerare Deum* ; worship God.

Remark:

Grammarians have called many verbs neuter, that, in the highest sense, have an active signification. And these verbs, say they, govern the accusative.

cusative. But the verbs are active, and without any explanation, follow the general rule.

As, *vixit vitam* ; *servit servitutem* ; *currit cursum*.

RULE II.

The accusative case, by a *synecdoche*, is put after some neuter verbs.

As, *ille rubet faciem* ; he has a red face. *Candet dentes*. His teeth are white.

Remark.

Vox hominem sonat ; *olet hircum* ; &c. come under this rule.

RULE III.

Active verbs of *clothing*, *intreating*, *asking*, *teaching*, *warning*, *undressing*, and *celo*, govern two accusatives, one of the *person*, and the other of the *thing*.

As, *posce Deos veniam* ; ask favour of the Gods.

Remarks.

1. Verbs of *asking*, *intreating*, &c. sometimes change the accusative of the *person*, into the ablative, with a preposition.

As, *Deum obtestemur, veniamque oremus ab eo* ; let us implore God, and ask pardon of him.

2. Verbs of *clothing* often change one accusative into the dative, or ablative.

As, *induit se toga*, or *sibi togam* ; he put on his gown.

3. *Instruo*, *instituo*, *formo*, *informo*, and *imbuo*, govern the ablative without a preposition.

ABLATIVE

ABLATIVE CASE.

Abutor, communico, consto, creor, cresco, defungor, dignor, edo, epulor, fruor, fungor, gaudio, generor, gignor, gestio, glorior, impertio, impertior, indignor, lator, nascor, nitor, orior, pascor, propugno, prosequor, sero, sto, supersedeo, utor, vescor, victito, and tristior, govern the ablative.

As, *fungi munere* ; to discharge duty.

N. B. When the student gives this rule let him mention the *verb* only, that applies.

Remarks.

1. *Dignor, impertio, impertior, and prosequor,* govern the accusative of the person, and ablative of the thing.

As, *nec me dignor tali honore* ; neither do I esteem myself worthy of such honour.

2. *Indignor* governs the accusative of the thing, and the ablative of the person, with a preposition.

As, *et casum infantis mecum indignabar amici* ; I repined with myself at the misfortune of my innocent friend.

3. The verbs, in the above rule, sometimes take the accusative.

RULE II.

Verbs of *abounding* and *wanting* govern either the ablative, or genitive.

As, *eget amicis, qui pecuniâ eget* ; he, that wants money, wants friends. *Non tam artis indigent, quam laboris* ; they are not so destitute of art, as labour.

RULE

R U L E I I I .

Verbs, that signify *to fill, empty, load, unload, deprive, rob, spoil, free, bind, loose, and clothe*, govern an ablative of the thing with which any vessel is filled, emptied, &c. and an accusative of the person, or thing, that is the subject.

As, *mero implevit pateram* ; he filled the goblet with *pure wine*.

Remark.

Verbs of *filling* and *emptying* often govern the genitive of the thing with which any thing is filled, or emptied off.

As, *meri pateram implevit regina* ; the queen filled the goblet with *pure wine*.

R U L E I V .

The part of the body, or mind affected, is in the ablative, and governed by the verb, that denotes the affection.

As, *ægrotat animo, magis quam corpore* ; he is sicker in *his mind*, than *body*.

R U L E V .

Verbs of *buying* and *selling* govern an ablative of the noun, that is the price for which any thing is bought, or sold.

As, *multorum sanguine ac vulneribus ea Pœnis victoria stetit* ; the Carthagenians purchased the victory with the *blood* and *wounds* of many soldiers.

Remarks.

1. *Valeo*, to be worth, sometimes puts the noun of price, in the accusative.

As,

As, *dicti sunt denarii, quod denos æris valebant*; they were called *denarii*, because they were worth *ten pieces* of brass.

2. *Dimidio, duplo, magno, minimo, nimio, paulo, plurimo*, and *vili*, are used in the ablative without their substantives.

As, *vili vendebat fundum*; he sold his farm, at a *small price*.

3. These genitives; *tanti, quanti, minoris, pluris, tantidem, quantivis, quantilibet*, and *quancunque*, meaning the *worth* or *price*, are used in the genitive, when the noun is understood; if the noun be expressed, they are put in the ablative.

As, *vendo non pluris, quam cæteri*; fortasse etiam *minoris*; I do not sell for *more* than others; perhaps, for *less*. *Minore pretio vendidi, quam emi*; I sold it for *less*, than I gave.

RULE VI.

Muto, and *commuto* govern an accusative of the thing changed, or given; and the ablative of the thing for which it is changed, or given.

As, *gloriosum est iram commutare amicitia*; to exchange *anger* for *friendship* is a glorious thing.

RULE VII.

Verbs govern an ablative of the noun, that signifies the *instrument, cause, or manner* of acting.*

As, *gladio sese jugulavit*; he killed himself *with a sword*. *Jam veniet tacito curva senecta pede*; with *silent foot, crooked old age* will now approach.

RULE

* Some grammarians say, that this noun is governed by the preposition *cum*, &c. understood.

RULE VIII.

Mercor, when qualified with *bene*, *male*, *melius*, *pejus*, *optime*, *peffime*, governs the ablative with the preposition *de*.

As, *Aristides optime de fuis civibus meruit* ; *Aristides merited the best of his citizens.*

RULE IX.

(Verbs, importing *distance* and *excelling*, govern the nouns following them, in the ablative.)

As, *urbes distant longo cursu* ; cities at a great distance. *Quos præstaret dignitate* ; whom he excelled in *dignity*.

Remark.

This ablative often admits the prepositions, *a*, *ab*, *e*, *ex*, *de*. As, *longe distat a nobis* ; he is at a great distance from us.

PASSIVE VERBS.

RULE I.

(Passive verbs of *clothing*, *asking*, *entreating*, *teaching*, *warning*, *undressing*, and *celo* in the passive, govern an accusative of the thing.)

As, *docetur literas* ; he is taught letters. *Rogabatur sententiam* ; he was asked his opinion. *Inutile ferrum cingitur*. *Induitur faciem Dianæ*.

RULE II.

• The agent, or doer, after passive verbs, is put in the dative, and often in the ablative with these prepositions, *a*, *ab*, *abs*.)

As, *laudatur mihi* ; he is praised by me. *Culpatur ab illis* ; he is blamed by those.

G

RULE

RULE III.

Passive verbs, in general, govern the same case, as their actives.

As, a magistratu condemnabatur *furti* ; he was condemned by the magistrate of *theft*.

RULE IV.

These verbs, *exulo*, *fo*, *liceo*, *vapulo*, and *veneo*, when used in the passive sense, govern an ablative of the agent, or doer, with these prepositions, *a*, *ab*, *abs*.

As, philosophia exulat *a convivantibus* ; philosophy is banished *by intemperate men*.

N. B. Excepting those verbs mentioned in the first rule, the accusative case after passive verbs is, generally, governed by a preposition expressed, or understood.

THIRD PERSON.*

Many verbs, used in the *third person* only, have the following rules of government.

RULE I.

To verbs of the *third person* only the nominative is understood.†

As, *deceat* ; it becomes. *Licet* ; it is lawful.

Remark.

The nominative, that is understood, may be either, *res*, *negotium*, *officium*, *penfum*, or some such general word.

RULE

* See Appendix, SECTION VI.

† The word understood is ever *thing*, and not *person*. This, perhaps, is the reason, that these verbs have been called impersonal. But the phrase is improper, as it leads the inexperienced, to think that they cannot admit an agent, or nominative word.

RULE II.

Verbs of the *third person* only, may govern a noun, in the accusative.

As, *delectat nos*; it delights *us*.

RULE III.

(*Interest* and *refert* govern the genitive.)

As, *interest hominum bene agere*; it concerns *men* to conduct well.

Remarks.

1. These adjectives, *tanti, quanti, magni, parvi, quanticunque, tantidem*, are used in the genitive after *interest* and *refert*.

2. But these verbs govern *mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra*, and *cujus*, in the ablative singular, feminine gender. Some grammarians will have them in the accusative plural neuter gender; the noun *negotia*, &c. being understood.

RULE IV.

(*Libet, licet, placet*, and all third personal verbs, having *to*, or *for*, after them, govern the dative.)

As, *licet tibi*; lawful *for you*. *Stat mihi casus renovare omnes*; *I* am determined to renew all misfortunes.

RULE V.

(*Decet, delectat, fallit, figit, juvat, latet, oportet, piget*, and *præterit*, govern an accusative of the person with the infinitive.)

As, *nec me meminisse pigebit Elisæ*; *I* shall always remember *Elisa* with pleasure.

RULE.

RULE VI.

| *Miserescit, miseret, piget, pœnitet, pudet, tædet, and pertæsum est,* govern aⁿ accusative of the *person*, and genitive of the *thing*.)

As, *tædet animam meam vitæ meæ*; my soul is weary of my life.

RULE VII.

Attinet, pertinet, and *spæctat* govern the accusative with the prepositions *ad* and *in*.

As, *pertinet in utramque partem*; it appertains to each part.

RULE VIII.

| The agent, or doer, after *third personal verbs*, in the passive voice, is ever in the ablative with a preposition; and the verb may serve for any number, or person.)

As, *agitur a me, a te, a nobis, a vobis, ab illis*; I did it, thou didst it, we did it, you did it, they did it.

RULE IX.

| When the agent, or doer, is understood, the verb is in the neuter gender, and may serve for any number, or person.)

As, *dictum fuit*; it was said. *Postquam altos ventum in montes*; after they had reached the high mountains. *Ast ubi patriæ perventum ad limina sedis*; but when I had come to the gates of my father's seat.

RULE

RULE X.

Cæpit, incipet, definit, debet, solet, and potest, are used as third personal verbs, when followed by the infinitive of similar verbs.

As, sacerdotem inscitæ *pu*dere debet ; a minister ought *to be ashamed* of ignorance.

I N F I N I T I V E M O D E .

RULE I.

! A verb may be used in the infinitive mode independent.

As, *incipere* narrationem, pugnabatur cominus ab illis ; *to begin* the narration, they fought in close encounter.

RULE II.

! One verb may govern another, in the infinitive.

As, pii amant *venerare* Deum ; the pious love *to venerate* God.

RULE III.

! Nouns may govern verbs, in the infinitive.

As, si tantus *amor* casus *cognoscere* nostros ; if there be such *desire to know* our misfortunes. *Tempus* abire. *Occasio* scribere.

RULE IV.

! Adjectives, that do not govern a genitive case, may elegantly put verbs in the infinitive.

As *ignus* *mori* ; worthy *to die*.

RULE V.

! Participles govern verbs, in the infinitive.

As, *paratus* seu *versare* dolos, seu certæ *occumbere* morti ; *prepared to practise* deceit, or *to expose* himself to certain death.

RULE VI.

A noun, or pronoun, in the accusative absolute, governs a verb in the infinitive. |

As, *historii dicunt nobis, Aristidem non relinquere, cum obiit, pecuniam sufficientem impensis funeri suo*; historians tell us, that *Aristides*, when he died, did not *leave* money sufficient for the expenses of his funeral.

Remarks.

1. This *accusative* is said to be absolute; because it is not governed by any word, whatever. And, upon the same principle, a verb is said to be in the infinitive mode independent.

2. Phrases, in which the accusative is absolute, may be resolved by *quod* and *ut*; which put the verbs, in the conjunctive mode.

As, *volo te agere melius*; resolved: *Volo ut tu ageres melius*.

3. The infinitive mode is often understood. As, *Spéro equidem mediis supplicia hausurum (esse) scopulis*; I hope, however, that thou wilt suffer punishment, on the intervening rocks. In this sentence, *esse*, in the infinitive, is understood.

4. The infinitive mode is often set alone, by an ellipsis, when its dependence is on some verb understood.

As, *hinc spargere voces in vulgum ambiguas, et quærere, conscius, arma*. In this sentence, *incipiebat* is understood. Hence he began to disseminate dubious expressions among the rabble, and, conscious, to seek arms.

PARTICIPLES.

PARTICIPLES.

RULE I.

/ A noun, or pronoun, is in the ablative case absolute, when joined with a participle expressed or understood, and there is no word to govern it./

As, *Dea matre, monstrante viam*; the goddess mother, shewing the way. *Te volente*; you being willing.

Remark.

When the participle is not expressed, *existente*, in the ablative singular, or *existentibus*, in the ablative plural, are understood.

RULE II.

/ Participles, whether active or passive, deponent or neuter, govern the same cases, as the verbs from which they are derived, govern.

As, *amans librum*; loving his book. *Maledicens magistratibus*; reviling the magistrates. *Nulla tuarum audita mihi, nec visa sororum*. Cæsar, *existens imperator*, Gallos subegit. *Exuvias indutus Achillei*.

RULE III.

/ Participles, by the synecdoche, govern the accusative./

As, *vultum demissus*; down cast in his countenance.

RULE IV.

/ Participial adjectives, ending in *ans, ens, ax,* and *us,* govern the genitive./

As,

As, *alieni appetens* ; covetous. *Tempus edax* est rerum ; time devours things. *Inexpertus belli* ; unexperienced in war. *Potens nimborum*, master of storms.

RULE V.

[Participial adjectives, ending in *bilis* and *dus*, and all passive participles, commonly govern the dative.]

As, *pax bonis omnibus* est optabilis ; peace is desired by all good men. *Deus nobis*, or *a nobis*, colendus est ; God is to be worshipped by us.

RULE VI.

Exosus, *perosus*, and *pertæsus*, having an active signification, govern the accusative : Having a passive signification, they govern the dative.

As, *pertæsus ignaviam suam* ; he is weary of his idleness. *Exosus Deo et sanctis* ; hated by God and saints.

RULE VII.

[These participles, *cretus*, *creatus*, *editus*, *genitus*, *generatus*, *natus*, *ortus*, *prognatus*, and *fatus*, govern the ablative.]

As, *fatus regibus* ; descended from kings. *Generatus Trojâ* ; a son of Troy.

Remark:

The ablative, after these participles, may sometimes be preceded by a preposition.

As, *edita de magno flumine* nympha fui ; I was a nymph descended from a great river.

GERUNDS,

GERUNDS.

RULE I.

(Gerunds govern the same cases, as the verbs from which they are derived, govern.)

As, *studium fruendi Deo*; the desire of enjoying God. *Sibi auctoritati parendum esse fateantur*; let them confess, that they ought to obey authority. *Amor videndi Romam*; the love of seeing Rome.

RULE II.

(Adjectives, that take a genitive, and such nouns as, *amor, vis, causa, gratia, studium, tempus, ars, occasio, potestas, otium, voluntas, cupido, regula, norma, &c.* govern gerunds, in the genitive case,)

As, *ars loquendi*; the art of speaking. *Memor benefaciendi esto*; be mindful of doing well. *Certus cundi*; sure of going.

Remarks.

1. Instead of the gerund in *di* of the genitive, the poets sometimes use a verb in the infinitive. As, *studium bona sua tueri*; the desire of defending their own property.

2. Nouns and pronouns, in the genitive plural are not inelegantly governed by this gerund. As, *quum illorum videndi gratia me in forum contulisssem*; when I went to the forum for the sake of seeing them.

RULE III.

(The gerund in *do*, of the dative case, is governed by adjectives that signify *profit, usefulness, fitness, &c.*)

As,

As, *semen utile ferendo* ; seed *useful* for sowing.
Penna habilis scribendo ; a pen *proper* for writing.

Remarks.

1. The governing adjectives, *aptus, habilis, idoneus, par, utilis, &c.* are often understood. As, *non est ambulando*, (supply *idoneum*) ; it is not *convenient* to walk.

2. The gerund in *do*, in the dative, is often governed by a verb. As, *cum omnes scribendo adessent.*—Cic.

RULE IV.

/ The gerund in *do*, of the ablative, is governed by these prepositions, *a, ab, abs, de, e, ex, cum, in,* and *pro.* }

As, *ignavi a discendo cito deterrentur* ; idle boys are easily frightened *from learning*.

Remarks.

1. The governing preposition is often understood. As, *colendo Deum* ; *in worshipping* God.

2. The gerund in *do*, of the ablative, is frequently used, as the *instrument, cause, or manner* of acting. As, *legendo defessus est* ; he is weary *with reading*.

RULE V.

/ The gerund in *dum*, of the nominative, is used in conjunction with the verb, *est* ; and, importing necessity, governs a dative of the *person, or thing,* on whom the necessity falls.)

As, *cum luxuria nobis, cum amentia, cum scelere certandum est* ; *we must combat* with luxury, with madness, with villany.

Remarks.

Remarks.

1. This gerund is properly the nominative to the verb, *est*; and the *parasing* comes under Rules I, and II, under nouns.

2. If, in construction, a verb immediately precedes *est*, the gerund in *dum* of the accusative, and the infinitive mode *esse*, are to be used. As, *quotidie meditère resistendum esse iracundiæ*; every day consider, that *you must resist* anger. In phrases of this nature, the gerund is in the accusative absolute.

3. The person, or thing, on whom the necessity falls, is often understood.

RULE VI.

The gerund in *dum* of the accusative, is governed by the prepositions, *ad*, *ante*, *ob*, and *propter*.

As, *ab ætheri descendebat Christus propter peccatores redimendum*; Christ descended from heaven, *for the redemption* of sinners.

Remark.

The gerund in *dum*, of the nominative, or accusative, is indifferently used either in the singular or plural number. As, *eundum est mihi*; *I must go*. *Eundum est nobis*; *we must go*. *Ante demandum ingentes tollent animos*; *before they are broken*, they will swell their mettle high.—V&C.

RULE VII.

Gerundial participles* govern the same case as the verbs from which they are derived, govern.

As,

* Some grammarians choose to call them *gerundive adjectives*, and to have the following as the rule of government.

RULE. Gerunds, when turned into *gerundive adjectives*, agree with their nouns in number, case and gender; and still retain their government.

Whether they are called *gerundial participles*, or *gerundive adjectives*, is immaterial. To know the manner in which they are used, is the more important thing.

As, *ad festos dies ludorum celebrandos*; to celebrating the festival days of plays.

Remarks.

1. The gerundial participles have the same case, gender, and number, as the nouns they govern. As, *ad dies celebrandos*.

2. They admit prepositions, that govern them in the accusative, or ablative. As, *ad superandos pessimos nequitia*; to outdoing the worst in villany.

RULE VIII.

(The gerundial participle, in conjunction with the verb *est*, or *esse*, governs a dative of the person, or thing, on whom the necessity falls.)

As, *-nec mihi esse C. Cethegi furiosam temeritatem pertimescendam*; I need not fear the furious temerity of C. Cethegus.

RULE IX.

When the gerundial participle does not govern a following word, it agrees with its noun, in number, case, and gender.

As, *amor coercenda est inter veritatis terminos*; love must be restrained within the bounds of truth. *In negotio transagendo fidus est*; he is faithful in transacting business.

RULE X.

Gerunds, that govern the accusative, and those derived from *abutor*, *fruor*, *fungor*, *potior*, and *utor*, may be changed into gerundial participles, and agree with their nouns, in number, case, and gender.

As, *O conditionem miseram non modo administrandæ verum etiam conservandæ Reipublicæ!* O miserable

miserable condition not only of governing, but of preserving the Commonwealth ! Also these, *invidiae meae levandae causa ; abutendae libertatis ; justitiae fruendae ; generandi gloria mellis.*

Remark.

They are called gerundial participles ; because, as participles, they express time and agree with their nouns ; and as gerunds, they may govern their nouns, in their respective cases.

S U P I N E S.

RULE I.

(Supines govern the same case, as the verbs from which they are derived, govern.)

As, *scitatum oracula Phœbi mittimus ;* we send to inquire of the oracle of Phœbus.

RULE II.

(The supine in *um*, has an active signification, and is governed by verbs and participles signifying motion to a place.)

As, *milites sunt missi speculatum arcem ;* soldiers were sent to view the tower.

RULE III.

(The supine in *u*, has a passive signification, and is governed by adjectives.)

As, *horribile visu ;* horrible to be seen.

T I M E.

RULE I.

(Nouns, that signify the time, *when*, are generally put in the ablative.)

As, *hesterno die abiit ;* he departed, yesterday.

H

RULE

RULE II.

| Nouns, that signify the *continuance* of time, are commonly put in the accusative. |

As, *studebat, quatuor annos*; he studied, *four years*.

Remarks.

1. The time, *when*, may be in the accusative. As, *id tempus creatus est Consul*; he was created Consul, *at that time*. And the *continuance* of time is sometimes put in the ablative. As, *imperavit triennio, et decem mensibus, octoque diebus*; he reigned *three years, ten months, and eight days*.

2. Nouns, that express the time, *when*, and *continuance* of time, are sometimes governed by prepositions, in the accusative, or ablative. As, *ne detine in annum integrum, quod commodatum est, in die*; detain not, *a whole year*, what is lent thee, *for a day*.

NAMES or PLACES.

RULE I.

| Nouns, that signify the names of kingdoms, cities and towns, if they are of the *first*, or *second*, declension, and singular number, are put in the genitive. |

As, *Romæ Cicero vixit*; Cicero lived, *at Rome*.

RULE II.

| Proper names of places, that are of the plural number *only*, or of the third declension, are put in the ablative. |

As, *Hannibal Carthagine vixit*; Hannibal lived *at Carthage*. *Socrates mortuus est Athenis*; Socrates died *at Athens*.

RULE

RULE III.

(Proper names of places, after verbs of motion, are put in the accusative. /

As, *Romam* venit ; he came to Rome.

RULE IV.

(The proper name of a place, from which a person goes, is put in the ablative. /

As, profectus est *Corintho* ; he went from Corinth.

RULE V.

The distance of one place from another is put in the accusative, or ablative. /

As, *Wigornia* distat *Providentiâ* *quadraginta* *milia* *passuum* ; Worcester is forty miles distant from Providence.

Remarks.

1. *Domas* and *rus*, and these genitive nouns, *militiæ*, *humi*, and *belli*, signifying the place where, follow the construction of proper names. / As, *humi* sternitur bos ; the ox is knocked to the ground.

2. The proper names of countries, cities, and many appellatives, after verbs of motion, frequently take a preposition before them. As, *ad* *Genevâ* profectus est ; he went to Geneva. *Ibant* *ad* *templum* ; they went to the temple.

3. *Rus*, in the accusative plural, always takes *ad* before it. As, *ad* *rura* ; into the country.

4. *Domi*, when it means, at home, can have no adjective to agree with it, but these genitives, *meæ*, *tuæ*, *sua*, *nostræ*, *vestræ*, *alienæ*. When connected with any other adjective, it must be in the ablative. As, *vivit* *domo* *superba*.

5. The

5. The proper name of a city, town, or place, *nigh to which*, or *before which*, any thing is done, is put in the accusative with *ad*. As, *bellum quod gesserat ad Trojam*; the war, which she carried on, at Troy.

6. Two nouns, expressing place and belonging to one thing, the one being a *proper* noun, and the other *common*, cannot be in apposition, although no word is placed between them. As, *primum Antiochiæ—loco nobili, et celebri quondam urbe et copiosa*. To say, *natus est Eboraci, urbis affluentis*, is bad Latin; it ought to be, *urbe affluentis*. The noun *urbe*, is governed by *in*, understood.

A D V E R B S.

RULE I.

(Adverbs govern the same cases, as the words, from which they are derived, govern.)

As, *venit obviam nobis*; he came to meet us. *Illa canit similiter cycno, or cyeni*; she sings like a swan. *Castra propius urbem moventur*. *Inutiliter amicis vivit*. *Hoc est convenienter omnibus*.

RULE II.

(Adverbs of *time*, *place*, and *quantity*, with *instar* and *ergo*, govern the genitive.)

As, *ergo illius*; for his sake. *Instar montis*; as large as a mountain. *Satis eloquentiæ*; enough of eloquence. *Pridie calendarum*; the day before the calends. *Nusquam loci*; no place.

RULE III.

(Adverbs of the comparative and superlative degrees, govern the same case that their adjectives govern.)

As,

As, qui gerunt se cautissime omnium, et vivunt vigilantius aliis ; they that conduct the most cautiously of all men, and live more watchfully than others.

RULE IV.

En, ecce, and hem, govern an accusative of the thing, and dative of the person.

As, en tibi quatuor aras ! lo, four altars for you !

Remark.

When they upbraid, they have the accusative only. As, en hominem ; what a man.

RULE V.

Cedò, used adverbially, governs the accusative. As, cedò illum librum ; give me that book.

RULE VI.

(These adverbs, aliter, ante, post, and secus, govern the ablative of the noun, that signifies the quantity.)

As, longa post tempore ; a long time after. Multo aliter. Paulo secus. Paulo post. Multo ante.

RULE VII.

These adverbs ; quoad, until ; quasi ; as though ; tanquam, as ; ac si, even as ; dum until, govern verbs, in the conjunctive mode only.

RULE VIII.

The adverb, ne, in forbidding, may govern either the imperative, or conjunctive mode, indifferently. But, when it signifies lest, or lest that, it must have the conjunctive only.

RULE IX.

These adverbs, *donec*, as long as ; *ut*, when, or after that ; *dum*, whilst, or as long as, if a nominative and a verb come next after them, govern the indicative mode only.

As, *dum lustrat singula sub ingenti templo, ut conspexit spolia ; currus, ipsumque corpus amici.*

Remark.

The other adverbs may take either the indicative, or conjunctive, mode.

CONJUNCTIONS.

(Conjunctions couple like modes, times, and cases, except when the government otherwise demands.)

As, *Socrates docuit Xenophontem et Platonem ;* Socrates taught *Xenophon* and *Plato*.

PREPOSITIONS.

RULE I.

(Verbs, compounded with prepositions, govern the case of their prepositions, when their force falls on the casual word.)

As, *avidit templum ;* he went to *the temple*; *De-trudent naves scopulo ;* they shove the ships from *the rock*.

RULE II.

Verbs, compounded with *a*, *ab*, *ad*, *con*, *de*, *e*, *ex*, and *in*, often admit a similar preposition before the casual noun.

As, *hominibus Deus iussit abstinere a malis ;* God hath commanded men to *abstain from evil*.

RULE

RULE III.

Nouns and pronouns are often governed, by prepositions understood.

As, habeo te loco parentis ; I have you in the place of my father.

RULE IV.

(These thirty two prepositions govern the accusative ; *ad, adversus, adversum, ante, apud, circa, circum, circiter, cis, eitra, contra, erga, extra, infra, inter, intra, juxta, ob, penes, per, pone, post, præter, prope, propter, secundum, secus, supra, trans, ultra, versus, usque, or usque ad.*)

RULE V.

(These thirteen prepositions govern the ablative ; *a, ab, abs, absque, coram, cum, de, e, ex, palam, præ, pro, sine.*)

RULE VI.

Tenus may govern a noun, in the genitive or ablative plural. If the noun be singular, it is put in the ablative only.

As, *pube tenus* ; up to the waist. *Mento tenus* ; up to the chin. *Humeris, or humerorum tenus* ; up to the shoulders. *Athenarum tenus* ; as far as Athens.

RULE VII.

(*In, sub, subter, and super, implying motion to a place, or thing, govern the accusative.*)

As, *ivit in undam* ; he went into the water. *Sub mania tendit* ; he goes under the wall. *Incidit super agmina* ; he fell upon the troops. *Ducit subter tectum* ; he brings him under the roof.

RULE

RULE VII.

If *in*, *sub*, *subter*, and *super*, govern either the accusative or ablative.

As, *discurrit in schola*; he runs up and down in the school. *Fronde super viridi*; upon the green grass.

RULE IX.

Clam governs the accusative or ablative indifferently.

As, *clam judicem*, or *judicem*; unknown to the judge.

N. B. When prepositions loose their government, they become adverbs. As, *pone*, *subit con-*

INTERJECTIONS.

Ah and *vah* govern the accusative and vocative.

Heus and *oh* govern the vocative.

Mihi and *mihi* govern the dative.

Hic, *o*, and *pro* govern the nominative, accusative and vocative.)

THE ANSWER.

The question and answer are put in the same time of the verb, and case of the noun.

As, *Cujus est fundus? Vicini*. Whose farm is this? Answer; *My neighbour's*.

APPENDIX.

A P P E N D I X.



SECTION I.

GRAMMATICAL FIGURES.

THE more important and useful grammatical figures are, *the metaphasms, anastrophe, and ellipsis.*

METAPLASMUS

Is the changing of a word from its common orthography, in the following manner :

1. *Prothesis* is the addition of some letters, to the beginning of a word; as, *gnatus* for *natus*.
2. *Apharesis* omits some letters, or syllables, at the beginning of a word; as, *temere* for *contemere*.
3. *Epanthesis* is the insertion of some letters, in the middle of a word; as, *reliquæ* for *reliquæ*.
4. *The Syncope* is the omission of letters, in the middle of a word; as, *extincti* for *extinxisti*.
5. *Apocope* omits some letters, at the end of a word; as, *ingeni* for *ingenii*.
6. *Paragoge* suffixes some letters to the end of a word; as, *accingier* for *accingi*.

7. *Metathesis*

7. *Metathesis* changes the natural position of letters.

8. *Antithesis* is the using of one letter for another ; as, *olli* for *illi*.

9. *Tmesis* divides a word, and puts another between the two parts ; as, *quinamcunque* for *quicunque*.

ENALLAGE

Is the interchanging of one word, or part of speech for another ; as, *satis vini bibitur*. Here *satis*, an *adverb*, is used in lieu of *abundantia*. The other parts of speech are interchanged in this manner.

ELLIPSIS

Is the elegant omission of some word in a sentence. As, *ibant ad Sancti Pauli* : In this sentence *ecclesiam* is elegantly omitted.

S E C T I O N II.

DISTINCTION of GENDERS.

The proper names of heathen gods, of men, of any male creature, of mountains, of months, of rivers, and winds, are masculine gender.

The proper names of heathen goddesses, of women, of any female creature, of countries, of cities, of islands, are feminine gender.

Common names of trees are, generally, of the feminine gender.

The names of birds and beasts, meaning either *he*, or *she*, are either masculine or feminine.

The

The common names of offices and things appertaining to men, are of the masculine gender, and those appertaining to women are of the feminine gender. But if the names are, indifferently, applied to either male, or female, they are of the common gender.

All nouns undeclined, and those ending in *um*, are of the neuter gender.

Common gender contains both male and female ; as, *parens*, father, or mother.

To the *doubtful gender* belong all nouns, that, by good authors, are used in application to both sexes ; as *dies*, a day.

To the *epicene gender* belong nouns, that are indifferently applied, either to the male or female ; as, *passer*, a sparrow ; *aquila*, an eagle.

S E C T I O N III.

COGNATA TEMPORA.

From the first person singular, present time, indicative mode, are derived the imperfect time and first future of the indicative ; the imperative mode ; the present and imperfect times of the conjunctive mode ; the present time of the infinitive ; the present participle and the gerunds.

As, *amo* ; *amabam*, *amabo*, *ama*, *amem*, *amarem*, *amare*, *amans*, *amandum*, *amandi*, *amando*.

From the perfect time of the indicative are formed the pluperfect and second future of the same mode ; the perfect, pluperfect, and first and second future of the conjunctive mode ; the perfect
and

and future of the infinitive ; the supines, the participle of the present time, and future in *rus*.

As, *amavi* ; *amaveram*, *amavero*, *amaverim*, *amaviffem*, *amavero* ; *amaviffie*, *amaturum effe* ; *amatum*, *amatu* ; *amatus*, *amaturus*.

S E C T I O N IV.

PARTICULAR REMARKS.

1. *Syllabic*, or *enclitic* adjections, are letters added to words, to make them more emphatical ; as, *met*, *te*, *ce*, *ffe*, *pte*, *cine*, *nam*, *dam*, *dem*, *quam*, *ve*, *pote*, *cunque* and *piam*.

2. *Cardinals* are nouns of number ; as, *unus*, *duo*, *tres*, *quatuor*, &c.

3. *Gentiles* are denominations of persons, taken from their countries ; as, *Romanus* from *Roma*.

4. *Numerals* are adjectives, that denote number ; as, *one*, &c. *First*, &c. *Once*, &c.

5. *Ordinal adjectives* are these, *primus*, *secundus*, &c.

6. *Patronymics* are denominations of persons from their ancestors ; as, *Pelides* ; Achilles, the son of *Peleus*.

7. *Patronymicals* are names taken from things ; as cities, towns, springs, rivers, mountains. *Iliades*, Trojan women, from *Ilium* a name for Troy.

8. *Primitives* are those words, that are not derived from any other word whatever.

S E C T I O N

S E C T I O N V.

IRREGULAR NOUNS.

First Declension.

Nouns of the first declension have their nominative case end in *a*, *as*, *es*, and *e*. As, *penna*, *Æneas*, *Anchises*, *Penelope*.

The genitive singular sometimes ends in *ai* ; as, *pic̄tai* ; *aulai*.

These nouns, *anima*, *Dea*, *domina*, *equa*, *famula*, *filia*, *mula*, *nata*, *serva*, *socia*, make their dative and ablative plural in *abus*, to distinguish them from their masculines, in *is*.

The genitive plural has frequently some letters taken out, by a syncope ; as, *Æneadum*, for *Æneadarum* ; *Grajugenum*, for *Grajugenarum*.

Second Declension.

Proper names of men, in *ius*, make the vocative in *i* ; as, *Georgius*, *Georgi*. Also *filius* and *genius* make their vocative *fili* and *geni*. Nouns, that end in *us*, have their vocative in *e*. But *Deus* makes vocative *Deus*. *Agnus*, *Bacchus*, *chorus*, *fluvius*, *lucus*, and *vulgus* may have their vocative either in *i*, or *e*.

The genitive plural may suffer an omission of letters ; as, *Deum*, for *Deorum*.

All nouns of the neuter gender, of whatever declension, have the *nominative*, *accusative*, and *vocative* alike. And these three cases, in the plural, ever end in *a*.

Third Declension.

Nouns of this declension often make their accusative singular in *im*, or *in* ; as, *fitim* ; *genesin*.

. I

The

The *ablative singular* generally ends in *e*. When the *accusative singular* is in *im*, the *ablative singular* is for the most part in *i*.

Nouns, that end in two consonants and increase in the *genitive singular*, make the *genitive plural* in *ium*; as, *pars*; *partium*.

A few nouns are excepted from this remark; as, *hyems*; *hyemum*.

Some, that have their *genitive plural* in *ium*, do often make their *accusative plural* in *eis*; as, *parteis*, for *partes*.

Neuters of this declension, that end in *al*, *ar*, and *e*, have the *ablative singular* generally in *i*.

When the *ablative singular* of neuter nouns, ends in *i*, the *nominative*, *accusative* and *vocative plural* end in *ia*.

The names of the feasts of heathen gods, have the *genitive plural* often in *orum*; as, *Saturnaliorum*.

Fourth Declension.

These nouns, *acus*, *arcus*, *ficus*, *lacus*, *partus*, *querus*, *specus*, *tribus*, make the *dative* and *ablative plural* in *ubus*; as, *partubus*.

Sometimes the *genitive singular* ends in *uis*, and the *dative* in *u*.

General Remarks.

Aër and *æther* make the *accusative singular* in *æra* and *æthera*. *Crater* is *cratera*, *singular*; *crateras*, *plural*.

Some nouns are of the masculine gender in the *singular*; and masculine and neuter in the *plural*; as, *jocus*; *locus*. *Plural*, *joci*, *joca*; *loci*, *loca*.

Dindymus, *Gargarus*, *Imarus*, *Massicus*, *Mænalus*, *Tanarus*, *Taygetus* are of the masculine gender, in
the

the singular ; in the plural, they are of the neuter gender.

Rastrum, frenum, capistrum, and flum, in the singular number, are of the neuter gender ; in the plural, they are either masculine, or neuter.

Pergamus and *supplex*, in the *singular* are of the feminine gender ; in the *plural* they are of the neuter gender. As, singular, *Pergamus* ; plural, *Pergama*.

Delicium, epulum, and nundinum, in the *singular*, are of the second declension neuter gender ; in the *plural* they are of the first declension. As, singular, *epulum* ; plural, *epulæ*.

The following nouns are, rarely, used in the singular number : *Acta, antes, antiæ, arma, artus, bellaria, blanditiæ, calendæ, cancelli, castra, crepundia, cunabula, cunæ, diræ, divitiæ, excubiæ, exequiæ, exta, exuviæ, fasti, feriæ, grates, idus, ilia, indicæ, indüviæ, inferiæ, insidiæ, iusta, lactes, lendes, lemures, liberi, literæ, lustra, magalia, majores, manes, manubiæ, mapalia, minæ, minores, mœnia, munia, natales, nonæ, nugæ, nuptiæ, penates, phaleræ, plagæ, præcordia, primitiæ, quisquiliæ, reliquiæ, rostra, sponsalia, suppetiæ, tenebræ, tesqua, thermæ, tricæ, valvæ, vindiciæ, visera.*

These, that follow, are seldom used in the plural number : *Aër, æther, barathrum, bilis, cœnum, cholera, decor, defrutum, fames, far, fel, firmus, fuga, gluten, hesperus, hordeum, halec, humus, indoles, invidia, jubar, justitium, juvenus, lac, labes, lethum, limus, lues, mel, mulfum, muscus, nemo, nihilum, nitrum, paupertas, pelagus, pinus, pituita, pontus, proles, pubes, putror, pus, quies, salum, salus, sanguis, sapientia, sanies, senecta,*

necta, senectus, fenium, fitis, soboles, tabes, talio, tellus, thus; tuffis, valetudo, ver, vesper, vigor, virus, viscum, vitrum, vulgus.

Nouns, that designate the festivals of the heathen gods, are used in the plural only. As *Bacchanalia*, feasts in honour of Bacchus.

Some nouns are used in the *ablative singular* only; as, noctu, jussu, natu, promptu, injussu, permisso.

Some nouns are used without any case; as, fas, genu, tot, instar, frugi, expes, gelu, tempe, quot, gummi, nil, nihil, cornu.

Other nouns have two cases only; as, fors, forte; spontis, sponte; impetis, impete; repetundarum, repetundis; suppetiæ, suppetias.

Others have three cases; as, opis, opem, ope; virus, viri, viro.

The proper names of men, in general, are not used in the *plural* except when they are used as common nouns; as, *Catoes*, the Catoes.

N. B. Attention to the Latin dictionary and good authors will teach, in the best manner, the whole variety of irregular nouns.

S E C T I O N VI.

THIRD PERSONAL VERBS.

Grammarians, both English and Latin, have spoken much concerning impersonal verbs. But, strictly speaking, there are no such verbs, in either language. *It rains, it is warm, it thunders, it behoves, it becomes*, are not, in any sense, impersonal verbs. For *it* is the nominative word to each separate verb; and *it* is the relative to some antecedent noun understood. Thus,

Thus, in Latin, *debet, libet, licet, liquet, miseret, oportet, piget, pœnitet, pudet, and tædet*, are not; properly speaking, impersonal verbs. To these verbs the word *negotium, pensum, officium, res, &c.* Or *some verb in the infinitive*, are used as nominatives cases. To ascertain precisely what word understood is the nominative, we must be directed by the nature of the sentence.

The ten preceding verbs are never used, but in the third person, singular and plural number; their nominative being generally understood. And they may be used, in any *time* of the indicative, conjunctive; or infinitive. They are active verbs, and have government of case, as is largely shewn in the *Syntax*.

Besides these, many other verbs are occasionally used, in the third person singular; some general word being understood for the nominative. Among which we may enumerate the following: *Accidit, beneficit, competit, conducet, confert, constat, contingit, convenit, attinet, pertinet, spectat, displicet, dolet, evenit, expedit, malefit, nocet, obest, patet, placet, præstat, prodest, restat, satisficit, stat, delectat, juvat, debet, cœpigit, incipit, desinit, debet, solet, potest, sufficit, superest; vacat, fallit, figit, latet, and præterit.*

Many passive and neuter verbs may be used in the third person singular, having some general word understood for the nominative. As, *agatur, audiebatur, legitur, pugnatur, statur, ventum est, peccatur, &c.*

To find the nominative case to any of the verbs mentioned in this section, ask the question, *What?* For example, *legitur.* *What?* *Liber*, the book, or *scriptum*, the writing, &c.

I 2.

These

These verbs are, sometimes, used in the third person plural. And it often happens, that, both in the singular and plural number, the nominative case is expressed. As, *decent annos mollia regna tuos. Nemo miserorum commiserescit.* Te non pudet *istud*?— Non te *hæc* pudent?

SECTION VII.

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Verbs, that are wanting, in any *times, persons, numbers, or modes,* are said to be defective. Of which the following is a Catalogue.

		AIO.						
IND.	{	<i>Pres.</i>	Aio,	ais,	ait.	—	—	aiunt.
		<i>Imp.</i>	Aiebam,	as,	at.	bamus,	batis,	bant.
		<i>Per.</i>	—	—	aisti,	—	—	—
SUBJ.	{	<i>Pres.</i>	—	aias,	aiat.	aiamus,	aiatis,	aiant.
		<i>Imper.</i>	ai.	—	—	Part.	Aiens.	—

APAGE.

IMPER. *Sing.* Apage.*Plur.* Apagite.

AVE.

IMPER. *Sing.* Ave, aveto.*Plur.* Avete, avetote.

INFIN. Avere.

AUSIM.

CONJ. *Sing.* Ausim, ausis, ausit.*Plur.* — — — ausint.

CEDO.

IMPER. *Sing.* Cedo.*Plur.* Cedite.

FOREM.

CONJ. *Sing.* Forem, fores, foret.*Plur.* — — — forent.INFIN. Fore; the same as *futurum esse*.

FAXO, OR FAXIM.

IND. and CONJ. *Sing.* Faxim, faxis, faxit. imus, itis, int.

INFIT.

IND. *Sing.* — — — infit,*Plur.* — — — infiunt.

INQUIO,

INQUIO, OR INQUAM.

{	<i>Pres.</i> Inquam, is, it. Inquimus, itis, iunt.		
	<i>Im.</i> — inquebat. — inquebant.		
	<i>Per.</i> — inquisti, inquit. — — —		
	<i>Fut.</i> — inquires, inquiet. — — —		
IMPER.	Inque, inquieto.		
CONJ.	— inquit.	PART.	Inquiens.

QUÆSO.

IND. Sing.	Quæso, is, it.	Plur.	Quæsumus, — — —
INFIN.	Quæserere.	PART.	Quæsens.

SALVE.

IND. Sing.	— salvebis. —	INFIN.	Salverere.
IMPER.	Salve, salveto.		Salvete, salvetote.

VALE.

IND. —	valebis, —	INFIN.	Valere.
IMPER.	Vale, valeto.		Valete, valetote.

The three following verbs have the times, that are formed from *the perfect time* only.

ODI, oderim, oderam, odissem, odero, odisse, odiens, ofus, ofurus.

MEMINI, memineram, meminere, meminisse, meminero, meminisse.

CÆPI, cœperam, cœperim, cœpissim, cœpero, cœpisse, cœptus.

Perofus and *exofus* are in use among the best authors. But *Perodi* and *Exodi* are obsolete.

Dor, der ; for ; fi ; sci, are not in use. But the compounds of the three first are sometimes used : *As, addor, reddor, effor, affor.*

SECTION VIII.

RULES for the Formation of the Perfect Times of Active Verbs, and the Supine in um.

RULE 1. The perfect time of the first conjugation ends in *avi* ; as *amo, per. amavi.*

RULE

RULE 2. The perfect time of the second conjugation ends in *ui* ; as, *moneo, per. monui.*

RULE 3. The ending of the perfect time of the third conjugation, is governed by the ending of the present time, in the following manner.

The present time in	makes the perfect in
<i>bo</i>	<i>bi ; scabo, scabi.</i>
<i>co</i>	<i>ci ; disco, didici.</i>
<i>do</i>	<i>di ; pando, pandi.</i>
<i>go</i>	<i>xi ; frigo, frixi.</i>
<i>ho</i>	<i>xi ; traho, traxi.</i>
<i>lo</i>	<i>ui ; cello, cellui.</i>
<i>mo</i>	<i>ui ; vomo, vomui.</i>
<i>no</i>	<i>vi ; cerno, crevi.</i>
<i>po</i>	<i>psi ; scalpo, scalpsi.</i>
<i>quo</i>	<i>qui ; linquo, liqui.</i>
<i>ro</i>	<i>vi ; tero, trivi.</i>
<i>fo</i>	<i>fui ; arcesso, arcessivi.</i>
<i>sco</i>	<i>vi ; paseo, pavi.</i>
<i>to</i>	<i>ti ; verto, verti.</i>
<i>cto</i>	<i>exi ; flecto, flexi.</i>
<i>vo</i>	<i>vi ; volvo, volvi.</i>
<i>xo</i>	<i>ui ; texo, texui.</i>
<i>cio</i>	<i>ci ; facio, feci.</i>
<i>dio</i>	<i>di ; fodio, fodi.</i>
<i>gio</i>	<i>gi ; fugio, fugi.</i>
<i>pio</i>	<i>pi ; capio, cepi.</i>
<i>rio</i>	<i>ri ; pario, peperii.</i>
<i>tio</i>	<i>ssi ; quatio, quassi.</i>
<i>uo</i>	<i>ui ; statuo, statui.</i>

RULE 4. The perfect time of the fourth conjugation ends in *ivi* ; as, *gestio, per. gestivi.*

Compound

Compound verbs have the same perfect times as their simple verbs. As, *doceo, docui*; *edoceo, per. edocui*.

But if the simple verb doubles a syllable, in the perfect time, the compound doth not. As, *tundo, per. tutudi*, *contundo, per. contudi*.

S U P I N E S.

The supine is governed, by the ending of the perfect time.

The perfect time in	makes the supine in
<i>avi</i>	<i>atum</i> ; <i>amavi, amatum.</i>
<i>bi</i>	<i>tum</i> ; <i>bibi, bibitum.</i>
<i>ci</i>	<i>ctum</i> ; <i>vici, victum.</i>
<i>di</i>	<i>sum</i> ; <i>vidi, visum.</i>
<i>gi</i>	<i>ctum</i> ; <i>legi, lectum.</i>
<i>li</i>	<i>sum</i> ; <i>fefelli, falsum.</i>
<i>mi</i>	<i>tum</i> ; <i>emi, emptum.</i>
<i>ni</i>	<i>tum</i> ; <i>veni, ventum.</i>
<i>pi</i>	<i>tum</i> ; <i>cepi, captum.</i>
<i>qui</i>	<i>ctum</i> ; <i>liqui, lictum.</i>
<i>ri</i>	<i>sum</i> ; <i>veri, versum.</i>
<i>psi</i>	<i>ptum</i> ; <i>scripsi, scriptum.</i>
<i>ti</i>	<i>tum</i> ; <i>steti, statum.</i>
<i>vi</i>	<i>tum</i> ; <i>flavi, flatum.</i>
<i>ui</i>	<i>itum</i> ; <i>domui, domitum.</i>
<i>xi</i>	<i>ctum</i> ; <i>vinxi, vinctum.</i>

The supines of compound verbs are the same as their simples. As, *doctum, edoctum*.

The

The foregoing are the GENERAL RULES of forming the PERFECT TIMES of ACTIVE VERBS and the SUPINE, in um. From these general rules, however, there are many exceptions; and they are contained in the following

C A T A L O G U E.

A.

ABDO, abdere, abdidī, abditum,	to hide.
Aboleo, abolere, abolui and abolevi, abolitum,	to abolish.
Abcondo, abscondere, abscondi, absconditum and absconsum,	} to hide.
Absoleo, absolvere, absolevi, absoletum,	to grow out of use.
Accerso, accerere, accersivi, accersitum,	to call.
Adipiscor, adipisci, adeptus sum, ———*	to obtain.
Adolesco, adolescere, adolui and adolevi, adultum,	} to grow up.
Ago, agere, egi, actum,	to do.
Allicio, allicere, allexi, allectum,	to allure.
Alo, alere, alui, altum and alitum,	to nourish.
Ambigo, ambigere, ———, ———,	to doubt.
Amicio, amicere, amicui and amixi, amictum,	to clothe.
Ango, angere, anxi, ———,	to vex.
Annuo, annuere, annui, ———,	to nod.
Aperio, aperire, aperui, apertum,	to open.
Apiscor, apisci, aptus sum, ———,	to get.
Applico, applicare, applicavi and applicui, applicatum and applicitum,	} to apply.
Arceo, arcere, arcui, arcitum,	to keep back.
Arcesso, arcessere, arcessivi, arcessitum,	to call.
Ardeo, ardere, arsi, arsum,	to burn.
Audeo, audere, ausus sum, ———,	to dare.
Augeo, augere, auxi, auctum,	to increase.
Aveo, avere, ———, ———,	to covet.

B.

BATUO, batuere, batui, batutum,	to beat.
Bibo, bibere, bibi, bibitum,	to drink.

C.

CADO, cadere, cecidi, casum,	to fall.
Cædo, cædere, cecidi, cæsum,	to beat.
Calear,	

* I shall use this ——— mark to denote the want of time and supine, in any verb.

Caleo, calere, calui, calitum,	<i>to be hot.</i>
Calveo, calvere, calvi, ———,	<i>to be bald.</i>
Cambio, cambire, campsi, campsum,	<i>to exchange.</i>
Cano, canere, cecini, cantum,	<i>to sing.</i>
Capesso, capessere, capessivi, capessitum,	<i>to undertake.</i>
Capio, capere, cepi, captum,	<i>to take.</i>
Carco, carere, carui <i>and</i> cassus sum, caritum <i>and</i> cassum,	} <i>to want.</i>
Carmo, carpere, carpsi, carptum,	
Caveo, cavere, cavi, cautum,	<i>to beware.</i>
Cedo, cedere, cessi, cessum,	<i>to yield.</i>
Celo, cellere, ceculi, cullum,	<i>to break.</i>
Censeo, censere, censui, censum,	<i>to think.</i>
Cerno, cernere, crevi, cretum,	<i>to decree.</i>
Cieo, ciere, civi, citum,	<i>to incite.</i>
Claudo, claudere, clausi, clausum,	<i>to shut.</i>
Cluo, cluere, ———, ———,	<i>to shine.</i>
Cœno, cœnare, cœnavi <i>and</i> cœnatus sum, ———,	<i>to sup.</i>
Coerceo, coercere, coercui, coercitum,	<i>to restrain.</i>
Cogo, cogere, coegi, coactum,	<i>to compel.</i>
Collido, collidere, collisi, collisum,	<i>to strike together.</i>
Colo, colere, colui, cultum,	<i>to worship.</i>
Comedo, comedere, comedi, comesum <i>and</i> comestum,	<i>to eat.</i>
Communisico, comminisci, commentus sum,	<i>to invent.</i>
Como, comere, compsi, comptum,	<i>to comb.</i>
Comperio, comperire, comperi, compertum,	<i>to find out.</i>
Compesco, compescere, compescui, ———,	<i>to pasture.</i>
Concino, concinere, concinui, concentum,	<i>to sing together.</i>
Concutio, concutere, concussi, concussum,	<i>to shake.</i>
Condo, condere, condidi, conditum,	<i>to build.</i>
Confiteor, confiteri, confessus sum, ———,	<i>to confess.</i>
Conjicio, conjicere, conjeci, conjectum,	<i>to cast together.</i>
Conniveo, connivere, connivi <i>and</i> connexi, ———,	<i>to wink.</i>
Confideo, confidere; confedi, confessum,	<i>to fit together.</i>
Consulo, consulere, consului, consultum,	<i>to consult.</i>
Coquo, coquere, coxi, coctum,	<i>to seethe.</i>
Corrigo, corrigere, correxi, correctum,	<i>to correct.</i>
Corripio, corripere, corripui, correptum,	<i>to snatch.</i>
Corruo, corruere, corruui, corrutum,	<i>to fall down.</i>
Credo, credere, credidi, creditum,	<i>to believe.</i>
Crepo, crepare, crepui, crepitum,	<i>to resound.</i>
Cubo, cubare, cubui, cubitum,	<i>to lie down.</i>
Cumbo, cubere, cubui, cubitum,	<i>to go to bed.</i>
Cupio, cupere, cupivi, cupitum,	<i>to covet.</i>
Curro, currere, cucurri, cursum,	<i>to run.</i>

DECIPIO.

D.

DECIPIO, decipere, decepi, deceptum,	<i>to deceive.</i>
Decerpo, decerpere, decerpsi, decerptum,	<i>to crop off.</i>
Dedo, dedere, dedidi, deditum,	<i>to yield.</i>
Dego, degere, degi, ———,	<i>to live.</i>
Deleo, delere, deleui, deletum,	<i>to blot out.</i>
Deliteo, delitere, delitui, ———,	<i>to lie hid.</i>
Demo, demere, dempsi, demptum,	<i>to take away.</i>
Descisco, desciscere, descivi, descitum,	<i>to revolt.</i>
Desilio, desilire, desilivi and desilii, desultum,	<i>to leap down.</i>
Dico, dicere, dixi, dictum,	<i>to speak.</i>
Desiteor, desiteri, desessus sum, ———,	<i>to deny.</i>
Digredior, digredi, digressus sum, ———,	<i>to digress.</i>
Disco, discere, didici, ———,	<i>to learn.</i>
Dispesco, dispescere, dispescui, ———,	<i>to drive beasts.</i>
Dispergo, dispergere, dispersi, dispersum,	<i>to scatter.</i>
Displiceo, displicere, displicui, displicitum,	<i>to displease.</i>
Divido, dividere, divisi, divisum,	<i>to divide.</i>
Do, dare, dedi, datum,	<i>to give.</i>
Doleo, dolere, dolui, dolitum,	<i>to grieve.</i>
Domo, domare, domui, domitum,	<i>to tame.</i>
Duco, ducere, duxi, ductum,	<i>to lead.</i>

E.

EGEO, egere, egui, ———,	<i>to want.</i>
Elicio, elicere, elicui, elictum,	<i>to draw out.</i>
Eligo, eligere, elegi, electum,	<i>to elect.</i>
Emineo, eminere, eminui, ———,	<i>to excel.</i>
Emo, emere, emi, emptum,	<i>to buy.</i>
Enitor, eniti, enisus and enixus sum, ———,	<i>to endeavour.</i>
Eo, ire, ivi, itum,	<i>to go.</i>
Eripio, eripere, eripui, ereptum,	<i>to snatch.</i>
Efurio, esurire, esurivi, esuritum,	<i>to be hungry.</i>
Excello, excellere, excellui, excelsum,	<i>to be eminent.</i>
Exculpo, exculpere, exculpsi, exculptum,	<i>to grave.</i>
Excutio, excutere, excussi, excussum,	<i>to shake.</i>
Exerceo, exercere, exercui, exercitum,	<i>to exercise.</i>
Exigo, exigere, exegi, exactum,	<i>to demand.</i>
Expergiscor, expergisci, experrectus sum,	<i>to awake.</i>
Experior, experiri, expertus sum, ———,	<i>to try.</i>
Exuo, exuere, exui, exutum,	<i>to unclothe.</i>

F.

FACESSO, faceffere, faceffi and faceffivi, } faceffum and faceffitum, }	<i>to go about to do.</i>
Facio, facere, feci, factum,	<i>to do.</i>
Fallo,	

Fallo, fallere, fefelli, falsum,	<i>to deceive.</i>
Farcio, farcire, farfi, fartum and farctum,	<i>to stuff.</i>
Fateor, fateri, fassus sum, _____,	<i>to confess.</i>
Fatisco, fatiscere, _____,	<i>to gape.</i>
Fatiscor, fatisci, fessus sum, _____,	<i>to be weary.</i>
Faveo, favere, favi, fautum,	<i>to favour.</i>
Ferio, ferire, _____,	<i>to strike.</i>
Ferveo, fervere, fervi, _____,	<i>to be hot.</i>
Ferveo, fervescere, fervi, _____,	<i>to wax hot.</i>
Fido, fidere, fides sum, _____,	<i>to trust.</i>
Figo, figere, fixi, fixum,	<i>to fix.</i>
Findo, findere, fidi, fissum,	<i>to cleave.</i>
Fingo, fingere, finxi, fictum,	<i>to feign.</i>
Flaveo, flavere, flavi, _____,	<i>to be yellow.</i>
Flecto, flectere, flexi, flexum,	<i>to bend.</i>
Fleo, flere, flevi, fletum,	<i>to weep.</i>
Fluo, fluere, fluxi, fluxum,	<i>to flow.</i>
Fodio, fodere, fodi, fossum,	<i>to dig.</i>
Frango, frangere, fregi, fractum,	<i>to break.</i>
Frico, fricare, fricui, frictum,	<i>to rub.</i>
Frigeo, frigere, frixi, _____,	<i>to be cold.</i>
Fruor, frui, fruius and fructus sum, _____,	<i>to enjoy.</i>
Fugio, fugere, fugi, fugitum,	<i>to flee.</i>
Fulcio, fulcire, fulci, fultum,	<i>to prop.</i>
Fulgeo, fulgere, fulsi, _____,	<i>to shine.</i>
Fundo, fundere, fudi, fufum,	<i>to empty.</i>
Furo, furere, _____,	<i>to be mad.</i>

G.

GAUDEO, gaudere, gavifus sum, _____,	<i>to rejoice.</i>
Gero, gerere, gessi, gestum,	<i>to carry.</i>
Gestio, gestire, gestivi, gestitum,	<i>to leap for joy.</i>
Gigno, gignere, genui, genitum,	<i>to beget.</i>
Glisco, gliscere, _____,	<i>to spread.</i>
Grador, gradi, gressus sum, _____,	<i>to go.</i>

H.

HÆREO, hæerere, hæsi, hæsum,	<i>to sick.</i>
Haurio, haurire, hausi and haufivi, haustum and haufitum,	<i>to draw.</i>

I.

JACEO, jacere, jacui, _____,	<i>to lie down.</i>
Jacio, jacere, jeci, jactum,	<i>to throw.</i>
Ico, icere, ici, ictum,	<i>to strike.</i>
Immineo, imminere, imminui, _____,	<i>to hang over.</i>
Impertio, impertire, impertivi, impertitum,	<i>to impart.</i>
Impingo,	

K

Impingo, impingere, impegi, impactum,	to stumble
Impleo, implere, implēvi, impletum,	to fill.
Incesso, incescere, incessi and incessivi, incessitum,	to provoke.
Incido, incidere, incidi, incasum,	to fall into.
Incipio, incipere, incepti, inceptum,	to begin.
Indigeo, indigere, indigui, ———,	to want.
Indo, indere, indidi, inditum,	to put in.
Indulgeo, indulgere, indulsi, indulsum and } indultum,	to pamper.
Ineptio, ineptire, ineptivi, ineptitum,	to trifle.
Inficio, inficere, infeci, infectum,	to stain.
Ingruo, ingruere, ingrui, ———,	to invade.
Innuo, innuere, innui, innutum,	to nod.
Insero, inserere, insemi, insitum,	to graff.
Insero, inserere, inserui, insertum,	to insert.
Intelligo, intelligere, intellexi, intellectum,	to understand.
Iraſcor, irasci, iratus sum, ———,	to be angry.
Irruo, irruere, irruui, irrutum,	to run upon.
Jubeo, jubere, jussi, jussum,	to bid.
Jungo, jungere, junxi, junctum,	to join.
Juvo, juvare, juvi, jutum,	to help.

L.

LABO, labare, ———, ———,	to decay.
Labor, labi, lapsus sum, ———,	to slide.
Laceſſo, laceſcere, laceſſi and laceſſivi, laceſſitum,	to provoke.
Lacio, lacere, lacui and laxi, lacity and lactum,	to ensnare.
Lædo, lædere, læſi, læſum,	to hurt.
Lambo, lambere, lambi, ———,	to lick.
Latco, latere, latui, latitum,	to hide.
Lavo, lavare, and lavere, lavi, and lavavi, lautum, } lotum, and lavatum,	to wash.
Leo, lere, levi, letum,	to anoint.
Lingo, lingere, linxi, linctum,	to lick.
Lino, linere, lini and livi, litum,	to daub.
Linquo, linquere, liqui, listum,	to leave.
Liqueſco, liqueſcere, liquefactus sum, ———,	to melt.
Liqueo, lique, lieui, ———,	to melt.
Liquor, liqui, ———, ———,	to melt.
Liveo, vivere, ———, ———,	to be black and blue.
Loquor, loqui, locutus sum, ———,	to speak.
Luceo, lucere, luxi, ———,	to shine.
Ludo, ludere, luſi, luſum,	to play.
Lugeo, lugere, luxi, luſtum,	to mourn.
Luo, luere, lui, luitum,	to expiate.

MANDO,

M.

MANDO , mandere, mandī, mansum,	<i>to chew.</i>
Maneo , manere, mansi, mansum,	<i>to tarry.</i>
Marcesco , marcescere, marcui, _____,	<i>to flag.</i>
Medeor , mederi, _____, _____,	<i>to heal.</i>
Mereor , mereri, merui <i>and</i> meritus sum,	<i>to merit.</i>
Micio , mēire, minxi, mictum,	<i>to make water.</i>
Metior , metiri, mensus sum, _____,	<i>to measure.</i>
Meto , metere, messui, messum,	<i>to mow.</i>
Metuo , metuere, metui, _____,	<i>to fear.</i>
Mico , micare, micui, _____,	<i>to shine.</i>
Micturio , micturire, micturivi <i>and</i> micturii, micturiturum,	} <i>to desire to make water.</i>
Mingo , mingere, minxi, mictum,	
Misceo , miscere, miscui, mixtum <i>and</i> mistum,	<i>to mingle.</i>
Misereor , misereri, misertus sum, _____,	<i>to pity.</i>
Mitto , mittere, misi, missum,	<i>to send.</i>
Morreo , morere, moestus sum, _____,	<i>to be sad.</i>
Mordeo , mordere, momordi, morsum,	<i>to bite.</i>
Morior , mori, mortuus sum, _____,	<i>to die.</i>
Moveo , movere, movi, motum,	<i>to move.</i>
Mulceo , mulcere, mulsi, mulsam, <i>and</i> mulsam,	<i>to pacify.</i>
Mulgeo , mulgere, mulsi <i>and</i> mulsi, mulsam <i>and</i> mulsam,	} <i>to milk.</i>

N.

NANGISCOR , nancisci, nactus sum, _____,	<i>to obtain.</i>
Neco , necare, necavi <i>and</i> necui, necatum <i>and</i> nectum,	} <i>to kill.</i>
Necto , nectere, nexi <i>and</i> nexui, nectum,	
Negligo , negligere, neglexi, neglectum,	<i>to neglect.</i>
Neo , nōre, nevi, netum,	<i>to spin.</i>
Nexo , nexare, nexui, nexum,	<i>to knit.</i>
Nideo , nidere, _____, _____,	<i>to shine.</i>
Nigresco , nigrescere, nigrui, _____,	<i>to grow black.</i>
Ningo , ningere, ninxi, _____,	<i>to snow.</i>
Nitor , niti, nifus <i>and</i> nixus sum,	<i>to endeavour.</i>
Noceo , nocere, nocui, nocitum,	<i>to hurt.</i>
Nosco , noscere, novi, notum,	<i>to know.</i>
Nubo , nubere, nupsi <i>and</i> nupta sum, _____,	<i>to be married.</i>

O.

OBDO , obdere, obdidi, obditum,	<i>to bolt.</i>
Obliviscor , oblivisci, oblitus sum, _____,	<i>to forget.</i>
Occido , occidere, occidi, occasum,	<i>to fall.</i>
Oscido , occidere, occidi, occisum,	<i>to kill.</i>
Ocludo ,	

Ocludo, occludere, occlusi, occlusum,	to shut.
Occulo, occulere, occului, occultum,	to hide.
Odi, odere, ofus sum, ———,	to hate.
Oleo, olere, olui, olitum,	to smell.
Omitto, omittere, omisi, omiffum,	to omit.
Operio, operire, operui, opertum,	to cover.
Opprimo, opprimere, oppressi, oppressum,	to oppress.
Ordior, ordiri, orfus sum, ———,	to begin.
Ordior, ordiri, orditus sum, ———,	to weave.
Orior, oriri, ortus sum, ———,	to rise.
Ostendo, ostendere, ostendi, ostensum and ostentum,	to show.

P.

PACISCOR, pacisci, pactus sum, ———,	to bargain.
Pando, pandere, pandi, pansum and passum,	to open.
Pango, pangere, panxi, pegi, pepigi, pactum,	to covenant.
Parco, parcere, peperci, parsi, parsum,	to spare.
Pareo, parere, parui, paritum,	to obey.
Pario, parere, peperci, partum,	to bring forth.
Pasco, pascere, pavi, pastum,	to feed.
Pateo, patere, patui, passus sum, ———,	to lie open.
Patior, pati, passus sum, ———,	to suffer.
Paveo, pavere, pavi, ———,	to fear.
Pecto, pestere, pexi, pexui, pexum,	to comb.
Pedo, pedere, pepedi, peditum,	to break wind.
Pello, pellere, pepuli, pulsus,	to drive away.
Pendeo, pendere, pependi, pensum,	to hang.
Perdo, perdere, peridi, perditum,	to lose.
Pergo, pergere, perrexi, perrectum,	to proceed.
Perimo, perimere, peremi, peremptum,	to kill.
Perpetior, perpeti, perpeffus sum, ———,	to suffer much.
Persto, perstare, perstiti, perstitum,	to stand.
Pertingo, pertingere, pertigi, pertactum,	to extend.
Pertundo, pertundere, pertudi, pertusum,	to beat.
Pessundo, pessundare, pessundedi, pessundatum,	to undo.
Peto, petere, petii, petivi, petitum,	to ask.
Pingo, pingere, pinxi, pictum,	to paint.
Pinso, pinfere, pinfi, pinsui, pinsum, pinsitum, } pistum,	to bake.
Placeo, placere, placui, placitum,	to please.
Plaudo, plaudere, plausi, plausum,	to rejoice.
Plecto, plectere, plexi, plexum,	to twist.
Plico, plicare, plicavi, plicui, plicatum and plicitum,	to fold.
Pluo, pluere, plui, pluvi, pluitum,	to rain.
Polleo, pollere, ———, ———,	to be able.
Pono,	

Bono , ponere, posui, positum,	<i>to placr.</i>
Posco , poscere, poposci, poscitum,	<i>to demand.</i>
Poto , potare, potavi, potus sum, potatum and potum,	<i>to drink.</i>
Prandeo , prandere, prandi, pransus sum, pransum,	<i>to dine.</i>
Premo , premere, pressi, pressum,	<i>to press.</i>
Prodigo , prodigere, prodegi, _____,	<i>to lavish.</i>
Prodo , prodere, prodidi, proditum,	<i>to betray.</i>
Proficiscor , proficisci, profectus sum, _____,	<i>to journey.</i>
Promo , promere, prompsi, promptum,	<i>to draw.</i>
Pfallo , pfallere, pfalli, _____,	<i>to sing.</i>
Puerasco , puerascere, _____, _____,	<i>to act as a child.</i>
Pungo , pungere, punxi, pupugi, punctum,	<i>to prick.</i>
Punio , punire, punivi, punitus sum, punitum,	<i>to punish.</i>

Q.

QUERO , quærere, quæsi, quæsitum,	<i>to seek.</i>
Quatio , quaterere, quassi, quassum,	<i>to shake.</i>
Queror , queri, questus sum, _____,	<i>to complain.</i>
Queo , quire, quivi, quitum,	<i>to be able.</i>
Quiesco , quiescere, quievi, _____,	<i>to rest.</i>

R.

RADO , radere, rasi, rasum,	<i>to shave.</i>
Raucio , raucire, rausi, rausum,	<i>to be hoarse.</i>
Recido , recidere, recidi, recasum,	<i>to go back.</i>
Recido , recidere, recidi, recisum,	<i>to cut off.</i>
Reddo , reddere, reddidi, redditum,	<i>to restore.</i>
Refello , refellere, refelli, refalsum,	<i>to refuse.</i>
Refringo , refringere, refregi, refractum,	<i>to open.</i>
Rego , regere, rexi, rectum,	<i>to rule.</i>
Reminiscor , reminisci, _____, _____,	<i>to remember.</i>
Reor , reri, ratus sum, _____,	<i>to suppose.</i>
Respuo , respuere, respui, resputum,	<i>to refuse.</i>
Reticeo , reticere, reticui, reticitum,	<i>to be silent.</i>
Rideo , ridere, risi, risum,	<i>to laugh.</i>
Ringo , ringere, rinxi, rictum,	<i>to fret.</i>
Rodo , rodere, rosi, rosum,	<i>to gnaw.</i>
Rodo , rodere, rosi, _____,	<i>to Bray as an ass.</i>
Rumpo , rumpere, rupi, ruptum,	<i>to break.</i>
Ruo , ruere, rui, ruitum, rutum,	<i>to rush.</i>

S.

SALIO , salire, salivi, salui, salii, saltum,	<i>to leap.</i>
Salio and fallio , salire, fallire, salivi, salitum,	<i>to season.</i>
Sallo , fallere, falli, falsum,	

K.

Sancio,

Sancio, sancire, sancivi, sanxi, sancitum and sanctum,	} to stabilish.
Sapio, sapere, sapivi, sapui, sapitum,	to be wise.
Sarcio, sarcire, sarfi, sartum,	to patch.
Satago, satagere, satagi, ———,	to endeavour.
Scabo, scabere, scabi, ———,	to scratch.
Scalpo, scalpere, scalpsi, scalptum,	to carve.
Scando, scandere, scandi, scansum,	to climb.
Saturio, saturire, saturivi, ———,	to flow.
Scindo, scindere, scidi, scissum,	to cut.
Scribo, scribere, scripsi, scriptum,	to write.
Scripturio, scripturare, scripturivi, ———,	to desire to write.
Seco, secare, secui, sectum,	to cut.
Sedeo, federe, sedi, sessum,	to sit.
Sentio, sentire, sensi, sensum,	to perceive.
Sepelio, sepelire, sepelivi, sepultum,	to bury.
Sepio, sepire, sepivi and sepsi, sepitum and septum,	to hedge.
Senescio, senescere, senari, ———,	to grow old.
Sequor, sequi, sequutus sum, ———,	to follow.
Sero, serere, sevi, satum,	to sow.
Sereo, serere, serui, sertum,	to set in order.
Sido, fidere, sedi, sessum,	to settle.
Singultio, singultire, singultivi, singultitum,	to sob.
Sino, finire, fivi, fitum,	to suffer.
Sisto, sistere, stiti, statum,	to stand.
Soleo, solere, solitus sum, ———,	to be wont.
Solvo, solvere, solvi, solutum,	to unloose.
Sono, sonare, sonui, sonitum,	to sound.
Sorbeo, sorbere, sorbui, sorpsi, sorptum,	to sup up.
Spargo, spargere, sparsi, sparsum,	to sprinkle.
Specio, specere, spexi, spectum,	to behold.
Sperno, spernere, sprevi, spretum,	to despise.
Spondeo, spondere, sponsondi, sponsum,	to promise.
Statuo, statuere, statui, statutum,	to appoint.
Sterno, sternere, stravi, stratum,	to cover.
Sterto, stertere, stertui, ———,	to snort.
Sto, stare, steti, statum,	to stand.
Strepo, strepere, strepui, strepitum,	to make a noise.
Strideo, stridere, stridi, ———,	to shriek.
Strido, stridere, stridi, ———,	to rustle.
Stringo, stringere, strinxi, strictum,	to restrain.
Struo, struere, struxi, structum,	to build.
Suadeo, suadere, suasi, suatum,	to persuade.
Sueco, succere, suevi, suctus sum, factum,	to accustom.
	Sugo,

Sugo, fugere, fuxi, fuctum, *to suck*
Sumo, fumere, fumpsi, *sumptum*, *to take*
Surgo, surgere, surrexi, surrectum, *to arise*

T.

TACEO, tacere, tacui, tacitum, *to be silent*
Tango, tangere, tetigi, tactum, *to touch*
Temno, temnere, tempsi, temptum, *to despise*
Tendo, tendere, tetendi, tentum *and* tensum, *to stretch*
Teneo, tenere, tenui, tentum, *to hold*
Tepco, tepere, tepui, ———, *to be warm*
Tepeco, tepescere, tepui, ———, *to grow warm*
Tergo, tergere, terfi, tersum, *to wipe*
Tero, terere, trivi, tritum, *to wear*
Texo, texere, texi, texui, textum, *to weave*
Timeo, timere, timui, ———, *to fear*
Titubo, titubare, titubavi, titubatus sum, titu-
 batum, *to stumble*
Tollo, tollere, sustuli, sublatum, *to take up*
Tondeo, tondere, totondi, tonsum, *to clip*
Tono, tonare, tonui, tonitum, *to thunder*
Torqueo, torquere, torfi, torsum, *torsum*, *to wrest*
Torreo, torrere, torruí, tostum, *to roast*
Trado, tradere, tradidi, traditum, *to deliver*
Traho, trahere, traxi, tractum, *to draw*
Tremo, tremere, tremui, ———, *to tremble*
Trudo, trudere, trufi, trufum, *to thrust*
Tueor, tueri, tutus *and* tuitus sum, ———, *to defend*
Tuo, tui, tutus *and* tuitus sum, ———, *to look*
Tundo, tundere, tundi, tunsam, *to knock*
Turgeo, turgere, turfi, ———, *to swell*

U.

ULCISCOR, ulcisci, ultus sum, ———, *to revenge*
Urgeo, urgere, urfi, ursum, *to urge*
Uro, urere, ussi, ustum, *to burn*
Utor, uti, usus sum, ———, *to use*

V.

VADO, vadere, vafi, vafum, *to go*
Valeo, valere, valui, valitum, *to be well*
Veho, vehere, vaxi, vectum, *to carry*
Vello, vellere, velli, vulsi, vulsum, *to pull up*
Vendo, vendere, vendidi, venditum, *to sell*
Venco, venire, vovi, venivi, venum, *to be sold*
Venio, venire, veni, ventum, *to come*
Vergo, vergere, verfi, versum, *to bend*
Verto, *to turn*

Verto, vertere, verti, verſum,	to turn.
Vefcor; veſci, paſtus ſum, ———	to eat.
Veto, vetare; vetui, vetitum,	to forbid.
Video, videre, vidi, viſum,	to ſee.
Vico, viere, vievi, vietum,	to bind with twigs.
Vincio, vincire, vixi, vinctum,	to bind.
Vinco, vincere, vici, victum,	to conquer.
Viſo, viſere, viſi, viſum,	to viſit.
Vivo, vivere, vixi, victum,	to live.
Volvo, volvere, volvi, volutum,	to roll.
Vomo, vomere, vomui, vomitum,	to vomit.
Voveo, vovere, vovi, votum,	to vow.

COMPOUNDS OF FERŌ.

Affero, afferre, attuli, allatum,	to bring.
Antefero, anteferre, antetuli, antelatum,	to prefer.
Aufero, auferre, abſtuli, ablatum,	to take away.
Circumfero, circumferre, circumtuli, circumlatum,	to carry about.
Confero, conferre, contuli, collatum,	to compare.
Defero, deferre, detuli, delatum,	to convey.
Differo, differre, diſtuli, dilatam,	to defer.
Exfero, exferre, extuli, elatum,	to carry out.
Infero, inferre, intuli, illatum,	to infer.
Offero, offerre, obtuli, oblatum,	to offer.
Perfero, perferre, pertuli, perlatum,	to endure.
Præfero, præferre, prætuli, prælatum,	to prefer.
Profero; proferre, protuli, prolatum,	to confer.
Refero, referre, retuli, relatum,	to relate.
Suffero, ſufferre, ſuſtuli, ſublatum,	to ſuffer.
Transfero, transferre, tranſtuli, tranſlatum,	to tranſlate.
Tollo, tollere, ſuſtuli, ſublatum,	to remove.

N. B. The compound verbs, that have ſomething particular in their declenſion, are inſerted in the above catalogue. The compounds, that are declined like their ſimples, are omitted.

SECTION IX.

PROSODY

Is a diſcourſe upon the nature of verſe, and the quantity of ſyllables,

The

The quantity of a syllable means the space, or length of time, that one uses, in pronouncing it.

Of syllables there are three kinds; *the long, the short, the common or doubtful.*

A short syllable has a quick pronunciation; as, *dōmīnūs.*

A long syllable is equal to two short ones; as, *cōntrā.*

A common syllable, in verse, is sometimes long and sometimes short.

Every line, in poetical compositions, is divided into feet.

A poetical foot consists of two, or more syllables, joined together according to their quantity.

To understand the quantity of syllables the following rules should be committed to memory.

CONSONANTS.

RULE I.

A vowel, placed before two single consonants, or a double consonant, is long, by position.

As, *āma, āxis, mājor, patrizo.*

Remark.

The double consonants are *x* and *z*; and also *j* and *v* when placed between two vowels. The letter *j*, between two vowels, in compound words, is not a double consonant.

As, *bījugus, rējicio.*

RULE II.

Two words being together, the first ending with a consonant, and the last beginning with a consonant, the vowel, before the first consonant, is long, by position.

As, *majōr fūm quān possīt fortuna nocere.*

RULE

RULE III.

When two single consonants, or a double consonant, begin a word, and the preceding word ends in a vowel, the ending vowel is short.

As, *sapē filium veritas; æquorā Xerxes flagetavit.*

RULE IV.

A vowel, before a mute, is common.

As, *pātris; volūcris; arātrum.*

Remarks.

1. The mute consonants are *b, c, d, f, g, h, p, q,* and *t.*
2. The mute consonant must be followed by a liquid; otherwise the preceding vowel is not common.
3. The liquid consonants are, *l, m, n, r.*

VOWELS.

General Rules.

One vowel, before another in the same word, is short.

As, *Dēus, mēus, fīus, tūus, omnia, creavit.*

Exceptions.

1. The genitive, in *ius*, is common. But *alius* is ever long; and *alterius* is ever short.
2. The vowel *e*, preceded by *i*, in the genitive and dative of the fifth declension, is ever long. As, *faciēi.*
3. The verb *fīo*, in all its modes and times, hath *i* long, if *i* be not followed by *e*, or *r*.

As, *fīam, fī.*

4. In

4. In words derived from the Grecian language, the first vowel is generally long. As, Lāerten : But, in Thebāis and Phāon it is short.

5. Aēr, dīus, Pompēi, and ai, in the genitive of the first declension, are long; as, aulāi, pictāi.

6. The first vowel, in all interjections, is long; as, hēus, ōhe, hēu, hēi.

DIPHTHONGS.

General Rule.

Diphthongs are long. As, pennæ, musæ, nēuter, āurum, scholæ, mensæ, deæ, filiæ.

Exception.

The diphthong, in præ, when followed by a vowel, is short. As, præaltus; præco; præiens; præustus.

DERIVATIVES.

General Rule.

Derivative words have the same measure, of quantity, as their primitives.

As, amabilis, amicus, amator; from amo.

Exceptions.

1. The following words have the first syllable long, although their primitives have the first syllable short; cōmo, cōmans, fōmes, fōmentum, hūmanus, jūcundus, jūmentum, jūnior, lāterna, lēx, mōbilis, nōnus, rēx, sēdes, vōx, tēgula, trāgula, vōmer, and pēdor.

2. The following words have the first syllable short; their derivatives have the first long; ārena, ārista, ārundo, āruspex, dīcax, dūx, dītio, dīsertus, fīdes, frāgor, gēnui, lūcerna, nāto, nōto, vādum,

vādum, sāper, sāgax, stābilis, frāgilis, pōtūi, and pōfui.

COMPOUNDS.

General Rule.

Compound words retain the quantity of their simples.

As, allēgo from lēgo, pōtens, impōtens from pōssum, &c.

Exceptions.

1. Dejēro, pejēro from jūro; innūba, pronūba from nūbo, are short. Except also agnītus, cognītus, semisōpitus, veridicus; connubium is common.

2. *Re*, except in rēfert, is short.

3. *A, e, de, di,* and *se*, in composition, are ever long; excepting in dīrimo and dīfertus.

4. *Prō*, in composition, is long; excepting prōfugus, prōcella, prōtervus, prōnepos, prōfanus, prōfiteor, prōfundus, prōfecto, prōpero, prōficifor, prōfari, prōfugio, prōpheta, prōpino, and prōpago a noun.

5. These are common; procurro, propello, propulso, profundo, and propago a verb.

Observation.

If the first part of a compound word, end in *a*, or *o*, it is generally long; if it end in *e, i, u, y*, it is short.

Exceptions.

1. *A* is short in eādē, except the ablative. It is also short in hexāmeter, catāpulta, &c.

2. *O* is short in hōdie, quāndōquidem, quōque, duōdecem,

duodecem, sacrosanctus, Timotheus, bardocullus; and in all Greek words written with *omicron*.

3. *E* is long in sedecim, femodius, nequis, nequam, nequitia, nequaquam, nequicquam, nequando, nemo, credo, veneficus, videlicet, mecum, tecum, secum, and memet.

4. *I* is long in the following words; ilicet, bigæ, pridie, tibicen, quidam, quanticumque, republicæ, biduum, triduum, merides, and in words that can be decomposed without injuring the sense; as, ludimagister, siquis, parvipendo, &c.

5. *U* is long in iudicio.

PREPOSITIONS.

All prepositions are short; except they are made long, by position. As, ab, ad, in, ob, &c.

VERBS.

RULE I.

All verbs of two syllables, in the perfect time, have the first syllable long.

As, emi, legi, movi, novi, rexi.

Exception.

From this rule are excepted bibi, dedi, fudi, steti, stiti, tuli, and fidi from findo.

RULE II.

If the perfect times double the first syllable, the two first are short.

As, cecidi, didici, fefelli, momordi, pependi, cecini, peperci, pepedi, pupugi, spospondi, tetendi, tetigi, totondi, tutudi.

L

Remark.

Remark.

The last syllable may be long, by position.

RULE III.

Verbs, increasing by *a*, *e*, and *o*, are long.
As, amo, amāre; plico, plicāre, &c.

Exceptions.

1. The first increase of *do*, and its compounds of the first conjugation, are short. As, do, dāre, dāmus; circumdāmus; dābis, circumdābis.

2. In the present and imperfect times of the third conjugation, *e* before *r* is short. *E* is also short before *ram*, *rim*, and *ro*. In *bēris* and *bēre* it is short. In *scribēris* and *labēris*, of the future time, *e* is long.

3. *Erunt* and *ēre*, of the perfect time active, are long; as, *docuērunt*, *docuēre*.

RULE IV.

Verbs increasing by *i* and *u*, are short.
As, quæro, quæſivi; moneo, monui.

Exceptions.

1. The first increase of the fourth conjugation is long; as, cupio, cupivi.

2. *Simus*, *velimus*, *nolimus*, and *malimus* are long. *Imus* is short in the perfect, and common in the future.

SUPINES.

RULE I.

Supines of two syllables have the first syllable long.

As,

As, *āctum, ārsūm, cāsūm, cāntum, cāptum, dēmp̄tum, dōctum, ēmp̄tum, fōssūm, fūsūm, lātūm, lōtum, mōtum, plēxūm, pūlsūm, &c.*

Exceptions.

1. The supines, formed from *eo, do, ruo, cico, reor, sero, sino, sto, queo, and lino*, have the first syllable short.

2. The supine, from the verb *cio* of the fourth conjugation, is long. The compounds of *sto* are long in *a*; except the *a* be changed into *i*; as, *circumsto, circumstātum*.

RULE II.

All supines, of more than two syllables, have *ātum, ētum, and ūtum*, long.

As, *sublātum, implētum, exūtum*.

RULE III.

Supines, in *itum* from the perfect time in *ivi*, are long; as *cupītum, gestītum*.

But, *plebescītum* has the penult short. And *recensītum* has the penult long.

ADJECTIVES.

RULE.

Adjectives ending in *inus* and *ōsus* have the penult long. As, *clandestīnus, repentīnus, vesperīnus, religiōsus, &c.*

Exceptions.

1. These following have the penult short; *carbasīnus, crastīnus, cedrīnus, diutīnus, fagīnus, hornotīnus, oleagīnus, perendīnus, pristīnus, serotīnus*.

2. Adjectives denoting the substance of which any thing is made, and such as express the colour,

our, smell, or taste of any thing, have the penult short; as, adamantinus, crystallinus, hyacinthinus, myrrhinus, and nardinus.

.NOUNS.

RULE I.

The increase of nouns, in the second declension, is short; as, viri, puëri.

Exception.

The increase of Celtiber and Iber is long; as, Celtibëri, Ibëri.

N. B. A noun is said to increase, if it have a syllable more in the genitive, than in the nominative case singular. Or, if it have a syllable more in any of the plural cases, than in the genitive singular, it is said to increase. In both instances, the penult syllable is the increase.

RULE II.

The increase of *a* and *o*, in nouns of the third declension, is long, as pater, patris; bos, bōvis.

Exceptions.

1. From *a* are excepted masculines in *al* and *ar*; *adis* from *vas*; *atis* from *a* and *s* impure.*

2. The increase of *mas*, *anas*, *hepar*, *par*, *nectar*, *bacchar*, *climax* is short. To these you may add the compounds of *phylax* and *corax*.

3. Neuter nouns, that have *oris* in the genitive, and all proper names, in *or*, have a short increase.

4. Os, ōris, the mouth, and all comparative degrees, in *or*, ōris, are long; as, major, majōris; melior, meliōris.

5. The

* A syllable, preceded by a vowel, is said to be pure; and preceded by a consonant it is impure.

5. The increase of the following nouns is long : Arbor, memor, compos, impos, lepus, Cappadox, præcox. The increase of nouns, that end in *obs* and *ops* is long. These are excepted *cercops*, *hydrops*, *Cyclops* ; the compounds of *pus* are short.

RULE III.

The increase of *e*, *i*, *u*, and *y*, in nouns of the third declension, is short ; *seges*, *segetis* ; *lux*, *lucis*, &c.

Exceptions.

1. These, that increase in *e*, are long : *Hæres*, *locuples*, *quies*, *merces*, *plebs*, *seps* ; *lex*, *rex*, *fex*, *magnes*, *lebes*, *cures*, *tapes*, *Dares*, *halec*, *vervex*, *ver* ; and those, that make *enis* and *elis*, in the genitive.

2. *Aquilëgis* and *lelëgis* are short.

3. Greek nouns, in *er* and *es*, are long ; except *æer* and *æther*.

4. The following are long : *Dis*, *lis*, *gläs*, *vis*, *gryps*, *vibex*, *famnīs*, *nefsis*, *asps*, *quiris*.

5. The increase of nouns, ending in *ix* and *yx*, is long. But the increase of *fornix*, *appendix*, *coxendix*, *varix*, *filiix*, *salix*, *nix*, *calix*, *pix*, *Eyrix*, *carex*, *larix* and *vicis*, is short.

6. The increase of Greek nouns, that have their nominative in *n*, and their genitive in *inis*, or *ynis*, is long. As, *Delphin*, *Dëphnīs*.

7. These nouns, *fur*, *lus*, *pollux*, *frugis*, increasing in *u*, are long ; and so are those that increase in *uris*, *udis*, and *utis*. But the increase of *intercus*, *pecus*, and *ligus*, is short.

RULE IV.

The increase of *a*, *e*, and *o*, in the plural, is long. The increase of *i* and *u* is short :

As, *herbārum*, *Deōrum* ; *arboribus*, *specūbus*.

FINAL SYLLABLES.

1. Words of one syllable, ending in *e*; as, *me*, *te*, &c. are long. The syllabic adjectives make these monosyllables short. As, *mēmet*, *tēte*, &c.
2. Words, ending in *a*, *i*, and *u*, are long. From this remark except all cases in *a*, but the ablative, and the vocative cases from nouns in *as*. As, *vocative lampās*.
3. Greek nouns, that have their dative and vocative, in *i*, or *y*, are short.
4. Patronymics, that have their nominative in *is*, and genitive in *idos*, are short.
5. These words, *eiā*, *iā*, *necubī*, *putā*, *quiā*, *ficubī*, *sicutī*, *postea*, have the final syllable short.
6. These are common; *cui*, *mihi*, *tibi*, *fibi*, *ubi*, *ibi*, *nisi*, and *quasi*.
7. Nouns, ending in *s* and *y*, have the penult short.
8. But nouns of the first declension, and nouns of the fifth declension; the imperative of the second conjugation; and adverbs derived from adjectives of three endings, have the final syllable long. As, *pennā*, *faciēs*, *monē*, *primūm*.
9. *Fermē*, *ferē*, *famē*, *ohē*, *cetē*, and *tempē* are long. But *benē*, *malē*, *infernē*, and *supernē*, are short.
10. *O*, at the end of words, is generally common. In the dative and ablative cases, in adverbs from nouns, and in the neuter verb, *eō*, *o* is ever long. As, *puerō*, *tantō*, &c.
11. *O*, in *imō*, *duō*, *nesciō*, *citō*, *modō*, *sciō*, is short.
12. In *Sapphō*, *Didō*, *Apollō*, *Athō*, *Androgeō*, and *ergō* (for *causa*), *o* is long.

13. Words,

13. Words, ending in *b, d, l, r, t,* are short. As, *ăb, ăd, capūt, consŭl, uxŭr.*

14. *Fār, fūr, nār, nīl, lār, pār, impār, compār, cūr, fāl, fŏl* and *vēr* are long.

15. Hebrew words, that end in *el,* and Greek nouns in *er,* increasing in the genitive, are long. As, *Abdiel, character, crater, &c.*

16. Exotic words, in *d,* are common; as, *Bogud, David, &c.*

17. Words ending in *as, es, os, c,* and *n,* are long. As, *fēc, ēn, Anchifēs, musās, virŏs.*

Exceptions.

1. *Lăc, făc, donēc, and nēc,* are short. The pronoun *hic,* and *hoc,* in the nominative and accusative are short.

2. *Forsitān, forsān, ăn, ın, tamēv,* and nouns that end in *n* by an apostrophe, are short. Also *en* when it makes *inis* in the genitive, and Greek nouns in *on, in, or yn* are short. If the nominative of a Greek noun in *a* be short, then the accusative in *an* is also short.

3. Greek nouns in *as* and genitive in *adis,* and the Greek accusative of the third declension, have the final syllable short.

4. *Es,* the second person of *sum,* with its compounds, *prodēs, adēs, obēs, potēs,* is short. *Penēs,* and nouns in *es,* that have the increase of the genitive singular, in *itis,* as *milēs, divēs,* are short. Also Greek neuters and the nominative and vocative cases plural, of such as increase in the plural, are short. As, *Cacoethēs, Cyclopēs.*

18. Words, ending in *is* and *us* are short. As, *panis, tempus, annus, &c.*

19. From *as* are excepted the nominative cases of such as have a long increase; as, *salus, salutis.*

20. Nouns,

20. Nouns, that have the dative and ablative plural in *īs*, are long, in the last syllable. As, *annīs*, *pennīs*, *menīs*, *dominīs*.

21. The second persons singular, of verbs in *īs*, whose second persons plural end in *ītis*, have *ū* in the singular, and the *penult* in the plural, long. As, *audis*, *audītis*.

22. Nouns in *us* of the fourth declension, have the genitive singular, the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural, long. As, *specūs*, *manūs*, *gradūs*; *senūs*, *visūs*.

23. The last syllable, in every line of poetry, is common.

ACCENT

Is the pressure of voice, that is placed on some particular syllable in a word, without either lengthening, or shortening, the syllable.

Indeclinable words may have the acute accent, on the last syllable; to distinguish them from words that are declined.

Syllabic adjectives ever throw the accent back to the penult; as, *hoccine*.

VERSIFICATION

Is the due arrangement of a certain number of syllables, according to particular rules, that custom, in any language, has established.

The harmony of versification consists; in a pleasing variety of long and short, accented and unaccented syllables.

THE FEET

Mostly in vogue, among the Latin Poets, are the following :

Pyrrhichius ; two short syllables, as, *Dēūs*.

Spondaeus ; two long ones, as, *cōntrā*.

Iambus ;

<i>Iambus</i> ;	short and long,	as,	pīōs.
<i>Trochæus</i> ;	long and short,	as,	fervāt.
<i>Dactylus</i> ;	one long and two short,	as,	cārminā.
<i>Anapæstus</i> ;	two short and one long,	as,	ānimōs.
<i>Tribrachys</i> ;	three short syllables,	as,	mēliūs.
<i>Molossus</i> ;	three long syllables,	as,	dēlectānt.

FIGURES used in VERSIFICATION.

Systole shortens a long syllable.

Diastole lengthens a short syllable.

Apocope takes from the end of a word.

Paragoge adds to the end of a word.

Syncope takes from the middle of a word.

Epenthesis inserts some syllables, or letters.

Synæresis contracts two syllables into one.

Diæresis makes two syllables of one.

Prothesis adds to the beginning of a word.

Aphæresis takes from the beginning of a word.

Synalæpha cuts off a vowel, or diphthong, from the end of a word, if the next word begins with either the one, or the other, or with the letter *h*, which in poetry, is considered simply as an asperate.

Eclipsis cuts off *am*, *em*, *im*, *om*, and *um*, if the next word begins with a vowel, or the letter *h*. As,

Monstrum horrendum informe ingens cui lumen ademptum.

Read thus,

Mōnstr' ōrrēnd' infōrm' ingēns cui lūmēn adēmp̄tūm.

Cæsura is the natural pause, or silence of the voice, in the end of a word. This silence, or pause, may be after the *first*, *second*, *third*, or *fourth* foot; and sometimes after the *fifth* foot. The
cæsural.

cæsural pause makes a syllable long, that, by nature, is short ; even before a vowel. As,

Omnia vincit amōr, et nos cedamus amori.

SCANNING is the dividing, or measuring of a line into its proper feet.

HEXAMETER

Verse consists of six feet. Of which the four first may be either *dactyls*, or *spondees* ; the fifth foot must be a dactyl, and the sixth, a spondee. As,

Titŭrē tū pātūlāē rēcūbāns sūb tēgmīnē fāgī.

PENTAMETER

Verse consists of five feet : The two first may be either dactyls or spondees and a cæsura. Then two dactyls and a long syllable. This is called *Elegiac Verse*. As,

Nil mīhī rēscribās, attāmēn ipsē vēnī.

Or,

Elegiac Verse may be thus made ; the two first feet either dactyls, or spondees ; the third ever a spondee, and the two last feet must be anapæsts.

PHALEUCIAN

Verse has five feet ; a spondee, a dactyl, and three trochees. As,

Quōquō diffūgās, pāvēns Mābilī.

SAPPHIC

Verse has the same feet as the Phaleucian, but differently arranged. In *Sapphic* verse, the first foot is a trochee ; the second, a spondee ; the third, a dactyl ; and the two last feet are both trochees.

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In writing *Sapphic* verse the poets generally put

AN ADONIC

Verse, at the end of every third line ; which consists of a dactyl and a spondee. The *Sapphic*, when the *Adonic* verse is used, is written thus :

Jām sātīs tērrīs nivīs atquē dirāē
Grandinis misit Patēr, et rubente
Dextera sacra jaculatus arces
Tērrūit ūrbēm.

ASCLEPIAD

Verse consists of a spondee, a dactyl, a cæsura, and two dactyls. As,

Mēcaēnās ātāvīs ēditē rēgībūs.

THE GREATER ALCAIC . .

Has two feet and an half of an Iambic, and two dactyls. As,

Vidēs ūt āltā stēt nivē cāndidūm.

THE LESSER ALCAIC

Has two dactyls and two trochees. As,

Præter ātrōcem ānimūm Cātōnis.

Several other kinds of verse are used, by the Latin Poets. On which, for the sake of brevity, we shall make no remarks.

S E C T I O N X.

ABBREVIATIONS.

- A. B. Artium Baccalaureus.
- A. D. Anno Domini.
- A. M. Artium Magister ; Ante Meridiem.
- B. D. Baccalaureus Divinitatis.
- A. U. C. Ab Urbe Condita.
- C. Centum. Cap. Caput. Cler. Clericus.
- Cof. Consul. Cof. Consules.
- C. P. S. Custos privati Sigilli.

D. D.

- D. D. Doctor Divinitatis.
 D. Denarius. Dec. December.
 E. G. Exempli gratia.
 F. R. S. Frater Regalis Societatis.
 G. R. Georgius Rex. Ibid. ibidem. Id. idem. i. e. id est.
 J. H. S. Jesus Hominum Salvator.
 J. D. Jurium Doctor.
 Imp. Imperator. Impp. Imperatores.
 L. Liber et Libra.
 L. L. D. Legium Doctor. L. S. Locus Sigilli.
 M. B. Medicinæ Baccalaureus.
 M. D. Medicinæ Doctor.
 M. S. Manuscriptum; MSS. Manuscripta.
 N. B. Nota Bene. N. Nota.
 P. C. Patres Conscripti.
 P. M. Post Meridiem.
 P. S. Post Scriptum.
 P. R. Populus Romanus.
 R. S. S. Rēgiæ Societatis Socius.
 R. P. Respublica. S. C. Senatus Consultum.
 S. P. Q. R. Senatus Populusque Romanus.
 S. V. B. E. E. Q. V. Si vales bene est, Egoquoque valeo.
 S. T. P. Sanctæ Theologiæ Professor.
 S. T. D. Doctor Sacræ Theologiæ.
 S. S. T. Sacrosancta Trinitas.
 V. D. M. Verbi Dei Minister.

The Romans were extremely fond of having three, or four words, to express the name of any particular person. As, *Publius Cornelius Scipio Africanus*. The *first* word was the proper name of the person; the *second*, the name of his ancestors; the *third*, the name of a particular family; and the *fourth* was added to commemorate some illustrious action, or victory.

ABBREVIATIONS OF NAMES.

A. Aulus. C. Caius. Cn. Cneus. D. Decius. G. Gaius.
 L. Lucius, or Lucia. M. Marcus, or Marcia. P. Publius.
 Q. Quintus. Ser. Servius. Sex. Sextus. Sp. Spurius. T.
 Titus.

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F I N I S.