

# A SHORT LATIN GRAMMAR.

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## SECTION I.

### OF LETTERS.

1. GRAMMAR is the art of speaking or writing properly.
2. There are four parts of grammar: Letters, Syllables, Words, and Sentences.
3. Letters make a syllable, syllables a word, words a sentence.
4. The letters in Latin are twenty-two: a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, (j,) l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, ~~v~~, (x,) x, y, z.
5. Letters are either vowels or consonants.
6. A vowel is a letter that may be pronounced alone, as a. A consonant is a letter that cannot be pronounced without a vowel, as b, c.
7. There are six vowels, a, e, i, o, u, y; of which are formed five diphthongs, æ, œ, au, ei, eu.
8. C before e, æ, œ, i; also t before i and another vowel, is pronounced like s.
9. Four of the consonants are called liquids, l, m, n, r.
10. Three are called double consonants, j, x, z.
11. The rest are called mutes, b, c, d, f, g, h, p, q, s, t, v.
12. A syllable is a vowel or diphthong, either single or pronounced with a consonant.
13. A word is the sign of a thought, and part of a sentence or speech.
14. A sentence is several words put together.
15. There are seven sorts of words, four of which are declinable, Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle: Three indeclinable, Adverb, Preposition, Conjunction.

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## SECTION II.

### OF SUBSTANTIVE NOUNS.

1. A NOUN is the name of a thing.
2. Nouns are either Substantives or Adjectives.

3. A Substantive is a Noun that may stand by itself; as, *vir*, a man. An Adjective is a Noun that is always joined with a Substantive; as, *bonus vir*, a good man.

4. A Noun is either proper, as, George, *Georgius*; or common, as, a man, *homo*.

5. There are three Genders; the Masculine, *he*; the Feminine, *she*; the Neuter, *it*.

6. Names of gods, angels, and men, are of the Masculine Gender; as, *Jupiter*, *Michael*, *Georgius*.

7. Names of winds and months are of the Masculine Gender; as, *Auster*, the south wind; *Aprilis*, April.

8. Names of rivers and mountains are of the Masculine Gender; as, *Tibris*, the Tiber; *Parnassus*, the mountain so called.

9. Names of goddesses and women are Feminine; as, *Juno*, *Anna*.

10. Names of cities, countries, and islands are Feminine; as, *Roma*, Rome; *Gallia*, France; *Anglia*, England.

11. Names of ships, trees, herbs, and poems are Feminine; as, *Argo*, the ship so called; *pyrus*, a pear-tree; *Æneis*, the *Æneid*.

12. Nouns signifying the offices of men are Masculine; as, *rex*, a king.

13. Nouns signifying the offices of women are Feminine; as, *regina*, a queen.

14. Nouns common to either sex are either Masculine or Feminine; as, *exul*, a banished man or woman; *adolescens*, a youth; *advena*, a stranger; *affinis*, a relation; *auctor*, an author; *civis*, a citizen; *comes*, a companion; *conviva*, a guest; *custos*, a keeper; *dux*, a guide; *hæres*, an heir; *hostis*, an enemy; *infans*, an infant; *judex*, a judge; *parens*, a parent; *sacerdos*, a priest or priestess; *testis*, a witness; *vindex*, an avenger: With some others. So are the following:—

*Pulvis*, *margo*, *silex*, *grossus*, *corbis*, *cinis*, *obex*, *cortex*, *calx*, *imbrex*, *atomus*, *clunis*, *canalis*, *forceps*, *linter*, *adeps*, *scrobs*, *torquis*, *stirps*, *phaselus*, *pampinus*, *anguis*, *rubus*, *funis*, *barbitus*, *amnis*, *specus*, *penus*, *pumex*, *finis*, and *dies*.

15. Nouns indeclinable, also Nouns ending in *on* or *um*, are Neuter; as, *nihil*, nothing; *criterion*, a mark; *regnum*, a kingdom.

16. The Genders of other Nouns are known by the termination.

17. The Numbers of Nouns are two; the Singular, which speaks of one thing, as, *lapis*, a stone; the Plural, which speaks of more, as, *lapides*, stones.

18. A Case is the variation of the last syllable.

19. There are six Cases, the Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative, Ablative.

20. The Nominative is placed before the Verb; the Accusative after it; the Genitive follows the sign *of*; the Dative *to*; the Vocative *O*; the Ablative *in*, *with*, *from*, *by*, and *than* after a Comparative Degree.

21. The Declensions are five.

22. The FIRST forms the Genitive and Dative Singular in *æ* diphthong, except in Greek Nouns.

23. This has four terminations, *a*, *e*, Feminine; *as*, *es*, Masculine.

24. But these five ending in *a* are Masculine; *Adria*, *mandragora*, *pandecta*, *planeta*, *cometa*.

#### EXAMPLES OF THE FIRST DECLENSION.

Nom.	Singular.				
	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Voc.	Abl.
	of	to		O	in, &c.
<i>Penn-a</i> , a pen,	-æ,	-æ,	-am,	-a,	-â.
<i>Od-e</i> , a song,	-es.	-e,	-en,	-e,	-e.
<i>Thom-as</i> ,	-æ,	-æ,	-am,	-a,	-â.
<i>Anchis-es</i> ,	-æ,	-æ,	-en,	-e,	-â.

#### Plural.

<i>Penn-æ</i> , pens,	-arum,	-is,	-as,	-æ,	-is.
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And so the rest.

25. Some Nouns of this Declension form the Dative and Ablative Plural in *abus*; as, *anima*, *dea*, *domina*, *equa*, *famula*, *filia*, *nata*, *serva*, *socia*.

26. The SECOND forms the Genitive in *i*, and Dative in *o*.

27. This has five terminations, *er*, *ir*, *us*, Masculine; *um*, Neuter.

## EXAMPLES OF THE SECOND DECLENSION.

Singular.					
Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Voc.	Abl.
	of	to		O	in, &c.
<i>Lib-er</i> , a book,	<i>-ri</i> ,	<i>-ro</i> ,	<i>-rum</i> ,	<i>-er</i> ,	<i>-ro</i> .
<i>Vi-r</i> , a man,	<i>-ri</i> ,	<i>-ro</i> ,	<i>-rum</i> ,	<i>-r</i> ,	<i>-ro</i> .
<i>Ven-tus</i> , the wind,	<i>-ti</i> ,	<i>-to</i> ,	<i>-tum</i> ,	<i>-te</i> ,	<i>-to</i> .
<i>Criter-ion</i> , a mark,	<i>-ii</i> ,	<i>-io</i> ,	<i>-ion</i> ,	<i>-ion</i> ,	<i>-io</i> .
<i>Reg-num</i> , a kingdom,	<i>-ni</i> ,	<i>-no</i> ,	<i>-num</i> ,	<i>-num</i> ,	<i>-no</i> .
Plural.					
<i>Libr-i</i> ,	}	<i>-orum</i> ,	<i>-is</i> ,	<i>-os</i> ,	<i>-i</i> ,
<i>Vir-i</i> ,					
<i>Vent-i</i> ,					
<i>Criteri-a</i> ,	}	<i>-orum</i> ,	<i>-is</i> ,	<i>-a</i> ,	<i>-a</i> ,
<i>Reg-na</i> ,					

28. But *virus* and *pelagus* are Neuter. The following are Feminine: *Papyrus*, *antidotus*, *bolus*, *diphthongus*, *byssus*, *abyssus*, *periodus*, *synodus*, *methodus*, *eremus*, *arctus*, *Exodus*, *nardus*, *lecythus*, *dialectus*, *halus*, *humus*, *alvus*, *vannus*, *domus*, *colus*, *plinthus*, *pharus*, *ficus*, and *diametrus*. *Vulgus*, the common people, is Masculine and Neuter.

29. *Filius*, and proper names ending in *ius*, form the Vocative in *i*; as, *fili*. *Deus* remains unchanged.

30. The THIRD forms the Genitive in *is*, and Dative in *i*.

This has twenty-four terminations, *er*, *or*, *os*, *o*, *n*, Masculine; *io*, *do*, *go*, *as*, *es*, *is*, *aus*, *x*, and *s* after a consonant, Feminine; *a*, *e*, *i*, *c*, *l*, *men*, *ar*, *ur*, *us*, *ut*, Neuter.

## EXAMPLES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

Singular.					
Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Voc.	Abl.
	of	to		O	in, &c.
<i>Late-r</i> , a brick,	<i>-ris</i> ,	<i>-ri</i> ,	<i>-rem</i> ,	<i>-r</i> ,	<i>-re</i> .
<i>Labo-r</i> , labour,	<i>-ris</i> ,	<i>-ri</i> ,	<i>-rem</i> ,	<i>-r</i> ,	<i>-re</i> .
<i>Nepo-s</i> , a grandchild,	<i>-tis</i> ,	<i>-ti</i> ,	<i>-tem</i> ,	<i>-s</i> ,	<i>-te</i> .
<i>Serm-o</i> , speech,	<i>-onis</i> ,	<i>-oni</i> ,	<i>-onem</i> ,	<i>-o</i> ,	<i>-one</i> .
<i>Delph-in</i> , a dolphin,	<i>-inis</i> ,	<i>-ini</i> ,	<i>-inem</i> ,	<i>-in</i> ,	<i>-ine</i> .
<i>Nati-o</i> , a nation,	<i>-onis</i> ,	<i>-oni</i> ,	<i>-onem</i> ,	<i>-o</i> ,	<i>-one</i> .

Nom.	Singular.				
	Gen. of	Dat. to	Acc.	Voc. O	Abl. in, &c.
<i>Arund-o</i> , a reed,	<i>-inis</i> ,	<i>-ini</i> ,	<i>-in</i> ,	<i>-o</i> ,	<i>-ine</i> .
<i>Imag-o</i> , an image,	<i>-inis</i> ,	<i>-ini</i> ,	<i>-inem</i> ,	<i>-o</i> ,	<i>-ine</i> .
<i>Æsta-s</i> , summer,	<i>-tis</i> ,	<i>-ti</i> ,	<i>-tem</i> ,	<i>-s</i> ,	<i>-te</i> .
<i>Rup-es</i> , a rock,	<i>-is</i> ,	<i>-i</i> ,	<i>-em</i> ,	<i>-es</i> ,	<i>-e</i> .
<i>Nav-is</i> , a ship,	<i>-is</i> ,	<i>-i</i> ,	<i>-em</i> ,	<i>-is</i> ,	<i>-e</i> , or <i>-i</i> .
<i>Frau-s</i> , fraud,	<i>-dis</i> ,	<i>-di</i> ,	<i>-dem</i> ,	<i>-s</i> ,	<i>-de</i> .
<i>Fa-x</i> , a torch,	<i>-cis</i> ,	<i>-ci</i> ,	<i>-cem</i> ,	<i>-x</i> ,	<i>-ce</i> .
<i>Le-x</i> , a law,	<i>-gis</i> ,	<i>-gi</i> ,	<i>-gem</i> ,	<i>-x</i> ,	<i>-ge</i> .
<i>Trab-s</i> , a beam,	<i>-is</i> ,	<i>-i</i> ,	<i>-em</i> ,	<i>-s</i> ,	<i>-e</i> .
<i>Pul-s</i> , gruel,	<i>-tis</i> ,	<i>-ti</i> ,	<i>-tem</i> ,	<i>-s</i> ,	<i>-te</i> .
<i>Them-a</i> , a theme,	<i>-atis</i> ,	<i>-ati</i> ,	<i>-a</i> ,	<i>-a</i> ,	<i>-ate</i> .
<i>Ma-re</i> , the sea,	<i>-ris</i> ,	<i>-ri</i> ,	<i>-re</i> ,	<i>-re</i> ,	<i>-ri</i> .
<i>La-c</i> , milk,	<i>-ctis</i> ,	<i>-cti</i> ,	<i>-c</i> ,	<i>-c</i> ,	<i>-cte</i> .
<i>Anima-l</i> , an animal,	<i>-lis</i> ,	<i>-li</i> ,	<i>-l</i> ,	<i>-l</i> ,	<i>-li</i> .
<i>Carm-en</i> , a verse,	<i>-inis</i> ,	<i>-ini</i> ,	<i>-en</i> ,	<i>-en</i> ,	<i>-ine</i> .
<i>Calca-r</i> , a spur,	<i>-ris</i> ,	<i>-ri</i> ,	<i>-r</i> ,	<i>-r</i> , <i>-re</i> , or <i>-ri</i> .	
<i>Rob-ur</i> , an oak,	<i>-oris</i> ,	<i>-ori</i> ,	<i>-ur</i> ,	<i>-ur</i> ,	<i>-ore</i> .
<i>Litt-us</i> , the shore,	<i>-oris</i> ,	<i>-ori</i> ,	<i>-us</i> ,	<i>-us</i> ,	<i>-ore</i> .
<i>Cap-ut</i> , the head,	<i>-itis</i> ,	<i>-iti</i> ,	<i>-ut</i> ,	<i>-ut</i> ,	<i>-ite</i> .

## Plural.

<i>Later-es</i> ,	<i>-um</i> ,	<i>-ibus</i> ,	<i>-es</i> ,	<i>-es</i> ,	<i>-ibus</i> .
<i>Rup-es</i> ,	<i>-ium</i> ,	<i>-ibus</i> ,	<i>-es</i> ,	<i>-es</i> ,	<i>-ibus</i> .
<i>Mar-ia</i> ,	<i>-ium</i> ,	<i>-ibus</i> ,	<i>-ia</i> ,	<i>-ia</i> ,	<i>-ibus</i> .
<i>Capit-a</i> ,	<i>-um</i> ,	<i>-ibus</i> ,	<i>-a</i> ,	<i>-a</i> ,	<i>-ibus</i> .

And so the rest.

31. Those nouns forming the Ablative Singular in *i*, make the Genitive Plural in *ium*.

32. But the following words, although they end in *er*, *or*, *os*, *o*, are not of the Masculine Gender:—

*Arbor* and *arbos*, *caro*, *dos*, *cos*, are Feminine: The following are Neuter, *spinther*, *suber*, *tuber*, *gingiber*, *uber*, *verber*, *iter*, *laver*, *ver*, *piper*, *æs*, *papaver*, *æquor*, *marmor*, *ador*, *cor*, *siser*, *os*, and *cadaver*.

33. Nor are these, although ending in *do*, *as*, *es*, *is*, *x*, and *s* after a consonant, of the Feminine:—

Masculine. *Adamas*, *as*, *pes*, *gurgēs*, *paries*, *magnes*, *stipes*, *trames*, *cespes*, *palmes*, *lebes*, *tapes*, *limes*, *fomes*, *poples*, *cassidēs*,

*piscis, vermis, glis, vectis, lienis, callis, collis, caulis, fustis, lapis, orbis, axis, fascis, panis, postis, unguis, cucumis, vomis, torris, sanguis, follis, mensis, sentis, grex, ensis, ignis, calix, bombyx, phœnix, scobs, fornix, natrix, varix, coccyx, seps, gryps, chalybs, fons, dens, mons, rudens, pons, torrens, hydrops, vepres, cardo, and ordo.* Neuter. *Vas, vasis.*

34. Nor are the following of the Neuter:—

Masculine. *Sal, sol, lar, lepus, mus, grus, furfur, turtur, and vultur.*

Feminine. *Sindon, gorgon, icon, ædon, virtus, juvenus, tellus, salus, palus, incus, senectus, subscus, servitus, and pecus.*

35. *Aqualis, avis, clavis, cutis, febris, messis, navis, ovis, pelvis, puppis, ratis, restis, securis, sentis, and turris,* form the Accusative Singular in *em* or *im*, the Ablative in *e* or *i*: *Amnis, anguis, civis, classis, collis, finis, fustis, ignis, imber, labes, mons, orbis, pars, postis, sordes, sors,* and all Adjectives of one ending, and Comparatives, make the Ablative in *e* or *i*, though oftenest in *e*.

36. *Amussis, canalis, cucumis, ravis, sinapis, sitis, tussis, vis,* and proper names, (except of men,) form the Accusative Singular in *im*, and the Ablative in *i*; as, *Tybrim, Tybri.*

37. *Cor, cos, dos, faux, glis, lar, lis, mus, nix, nox, os, sal, vas,* and most Nouns ending in two consonants, and those that do not increase in the Genitive Singular, form the Genitive Plural in *ium*; as, *parens, parentium.*

38. So do those that form the Ablative in *e* or *i*.

39. *Bos*, an ox, has in the Genitive Plural, *boum*; in the Dative and Ablative, *bobus* or *bubus*.

40. Greek Nouns form the Accusative Singular in *a*, the Accusative Plural in *as*; so, *Æneis, Æneida, Æneidas.*

41. The FOURTH forms the Genitive in *ûs*, the Dative in *ui*.

42. It has two terminations, *us* Masculine, *u* Neuter.

#### EXAMPLES OF THE FOURTH DECLENSION.

##### Singular.

Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Voc.	Abl.
<i>Fruct-us</i> , fruit,	<i>-ûs</i> ,	<i>-ui</i> ,	<i>-um</i> ,	<i>-us</i> ,	<i>-u</i> .
<i>Cornu</i> , a horn, is indeclinable in the Singular Number.					

## Plural.

Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Voc.	Abl.
<i>Fruct-us,</i>	<i>-uum,</i>	<i>-ibus,</i>	<i>-us,</i>	<i>-us,</i>	<i>-ibus.</i>
<i>Corn-ua,</i>	<i>-uum,</i>	<i>-ibus,</i>	<i>-ua,</i>	<i>-ua,</i>	<i>-ibus.</i>

43. *Jesus* makes the Accusative, *Jesum* ; in all other cases, *Jesu*.

44. Only these seven are Feminine: *Acus, domus, ficus, Idus, manus, porticus, tribus*.

*Acus, arcus, ficus, lacus, partus, quercus, specus, tribus*, form the Dative and Ablative Plural in *ibus* ; as, *acus, acubus*.

45. These have *ibus* and *ubus* : *Artus, portus, questus, genu, veru*.

46. The FIFTH forms the Genitive and Dative in *ei*.

47. It has but one termination, *es*, which is Feminine.

## AN EXAMPLE OF THE FIFTH DECLENSION.

## Singular.

Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Voc.	Abl.
<i>Res, a thing,</i>	<i>rei,</i>	<i>rei,</i>	<i>rem,</i>	<i>res,</i>	<i>re.</i>

## Plural.

<i>Res,</i>	<i>rerum,</i>	<i>rebus,</i>	<i>res,</i>	<i>res,</i>	<i>rebus.</i>
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N.B. *Meridies* and *dies* are of the Masculine Gender.

48. Most Nouns of this Declension have only the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative in the Plural Number.

49. The Vocative Case is the same with the Nominative ; but *us* of the Second Declension is made *e*.

50. The Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative of Neuters are the same, and in the Plural end in *a*.

51. HETEROCLITE Nouns which differ from the common way of declining, are either Defective, Variant, or Redundant.

52. Nouns are deficient either in Number or in Case.

53. All proper names ; names of things sold by weight ; names of herbs, liquors, metals, virtues, vices, diseases, and ages, want the Plural.

54. So do *hepar, pontus, venia, vulgus*, and some others.

55. These want the Singular: *Athenæ, calendæ, cunæ, divitiæ, exuviæ, nonæ, nugæ, nuptiæ, phaleræ, tenebræ, Thebæ, valvæ*, and some others.

56. Nouns defective in Case are :—

(1.) Aptots, which have but one ending for every Case; as, *frugi, gummi, fas, nefas, gelu, nihil, instar, mane, tot, quot, mille, quatuor, quinque*, and all numbers to an hundred.

(2.) Monoptots, which have but one Case; as, *astu, jussu, noctu, natu, promptu, permissu, inficias, ingratiis*: Or,

(3.) Diptots, which have but two Cases; as, *spontis, sponte. repetundarum, repetundis*.

(4.) Triptots, which have three Cases; as, *opis, opem, ope, precis, precem, prece*: These are regular in the Plural.

57. Nouns Variant in their Gender are *dies* and *finis*, which are either Masculine or Feminine in the Singular, and Masculine only in the Plural. *Jocus* and *locus* are Masculine in the Singular, and Masculine and Neuter in the Plural. Singular, *epulum, nundinum, delictum*; Plural, *epulæ, nundinæ, delicta*. *Rostrum, frænum, filum*, are Neuter in the Singular, but Masculine and Neuter in the Plural. *Cælum* is Neuter in the Singular, and Masculine in the Plural.

58. Nouns are Redundant in the Nominative; as, *arbor, arbos*; *baculus, baculum*: Or in other Cases; as, *requies*, Genitive *etis & ei*; *do-mus*, Genitive *mi & mus*, &c.

## SECTION III.

### OF ADJECTIVE NOUNS.

1. ADJECTIVES are of one, two, or three terminations.

2. Adjectives of three Terminations are declined thus:—

#### Singular.

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Voc.	Abl.
Mas.	<i>Dur-us</i> , hard,	<i>-i</i> ,	<i>-o</i> ,	<i>-um</i> ,	<i>-e</i> ,	<i>-o</i> .
Fem.	<i>Dur-a</i> ,	<i>-æ</i> ,	<i>-æ</i> ,	<i>-am</i> ,	<i>-a</i> ,	<i>-â</i> ,
Neu.	<i>Dur-um</i> ,	<i>-i</i> ,	<i>-o</i> ,	<i>-um</i> ,	<i>-um</i> ,	<i>-o</i> ,

#### Plural.

Mas.	<i>Dur-i</i> ,	<i>-orum</i> ,	<i>-is</i> ,	<i>-os</i> ,	<i>-i</i> ,	<i>-is</i> .
Fem.	<i>Dur-æ</i> ,	<i>-arum</i> ,	<i>-is</i> ,	<i>-as</i> ,	<i>-æ</i> ,	<i>-is</i> .
Neu.	<i>Dur-a</i> ,	<i>-orum</i> ,	<i>-is</i> ,	<i>-a</i> ,	<i>-a</i> ,	<i>-is</i> .

3. All Adjectives ending in *us*, except *vetus*, Gen. *veteris*, old; some in *er*, as, *sacer*, *sacra*, *sacrum*, holy; and one in *ur*, as, *satur*, *satura*, *saturum*, well-fed, are declined like *durus*.

4. These Adjectives form the Genitive in *ius*, the Dative in *i*: *Unus*, *solus*, *totus*, *ullus*, *nullus*, *alter*, *uter*, *neuter*; and *alius*, which makes the Neuter *aliud*, Gen. *alius*, Dat. *alii*. These six last want the Vocative.

5. Adjectives of two Terminations are declined thus:—

Singular.						
	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Voc.	Abl.
M. or F.	<i>Trist-is</i> , sad,	<i>-is</i> ,	<i>-i</i> ,	<i>-em</i> ,	<i>-is</i> ,	<i>-i</i> .
N.	<i>Trist-e</i> ,	<i>-is</i> ,	<i>-i</i> ,	<i>-e</i> ,	<i>-e</i> ,	<i>-i</i> .
Plural.						
M. or F.	<i>Trist-es</i> ,	<i>-ium</i> ,	<i>-ibus</i> ,	<i>-es</i> ,	<i>-es</i> ,	<i>-ibus</i> .
N.	<i>Trist-ia</i> ,	<i>-ium</i> ,	<i>-ibus</i> ,	<i>-ia</i> ,	<i>-ia</i> ,	<i>-ibus</i> .

Or thus:—

Singular.						
	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Voc.	Abl.
M. or F.	<i>Duri-or</i> , harder,	<i>-oris</i> ,	<i>-ori</i> ,	<i>-orem</i> ,	<i>-or</i> ,	<i>-ore</i> .
N.	<i>Duri-us</i> ,	<i>-oris</i> ,	<i>-ori</i> ,	<i>-us</i> ,	<i>-us</i> ,	<i>-ore</i> , or <i>-ori</i> .
Plural.						
M. or F.	<i>Durior-es</i> ,	<i>-um</i> ,	<i>-ibus</i> ,	<i>-es</i> ,	<i>-es</i> ,	<i>-ibus</i> .
N.	<i>Durior-a</i> ,	<i>-um</i> ,	<i>-ibus</i> ,	<i>-a</i> ,	<i>-a</i> ,	<i>-ibus</i> .

6. The following in *er* are declined like *tristis*: *Campester*, *volucer*, *celeber*, *celer*, *saluber*, *sylvester*, *alacer*, *pedester*, *equester*.

7. Adjectives of one Termination are declined thus:—

Singular.						
	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Voc.	Abl.
M. or F.	<i>Amen-s</i> , mad,	<i>-tis</i> ,	<i>-ti</i> ,	<i>-tem</i> ,	<i>-s</i> ,	<i>-te</i> , or <i>-ti</i> .
N.	<i>Amen-s</i> ,	<i>-tis</i> ,	<i>-ti</i> ,	<i>-s</i> ,	<i>-s</i> ,	<i>-te</i> , or <i>-ti</i> .
Plural.						
M. or F.	<i>Amen-tes</i> ,	<i>-tium</i> ,	<i>-tibus</i> ,	<i>-tes</i> ,	<i>-tes</i> ,	<i>-tibus</i> .
N.	<i>Amen-tia</i> ,	<i>-tium</i> ,	<i>-tibus</i> ,	<i>-tia</i> ,	<i>-tia</i> ,	<i>-tibus</i> .

8. Adjectives ending in *as*, *es*, *ar*, *or*, *x*, or *s*, and some in *er*, are declined like *amens*.

9. Adjectives of the Comparative Degree are declined like *durior*; of the Superlative, like *durus*.

10. Participles of the Present Tense are declined like *amens*; all other Participles, like *durus*.

11. Adjectives have three Degrees of Comparison; the Positive, which is the Adjective itself; the Comparative, which declares some preference or excess, and sometimes defect; the Superlative, which often shows an excess above the Positive to the highest degree.

12. The Comparative Degree is formed by adding *or* to the first Case of the Positive ending in *i*; as, *altus*, high; *alti*, *altior*, higher.

13. The Superlative, by adding *ssimus*; as, *altissimus*, highest.

Pos.	Com.	Sup.
From <i>Durus</i> , G. <i>duri</i> ,	are formed <i>durior</i> , <i>durissimus</i> .	
<i>Mollis</i> , G. <i>mollis</i> , D. <i>mollis</i> ,	<i>mollior</i> , <i>mollissimus</i> .	

14. But Adjectives in *er* form the Superlative by adding *rimus*; as, *asper*, *asperrimus*.

15. *Agilis*, *docilis*, *facilis*, *gracilis*, *humilis*, *imbecillis*, *similis*, by changing *is* into *linus*; as, *similis*, like; *simillimus*, most like.

16. Words ending in *us* pure, form the Comparative by adding *magis*; the Superlative, by adding *maximè*, *valdè*, *perquam*, or *admodum*; as, *pius*, pious; *magis pius*, more pious; *maximè pius*, most pious.

17. The following words are irregularly compared: *Bonus*, good, *melior*, *optimus*; *malus*, bad, *pejor*, *pessimus*; *magnus*, great, *major*, *maximus*; *parvus*, little, *minor*, *minimus*; *multus*, many, *plus*, N., *plurimus*; *inferus*, below, *infinus*; *superus*, above, *superior*, *supremus* or *summus*; *posterus*, *posterior*, *postremus*; *exterus*, *exterior*, *extremus*; *nequam*, wicked, *nequior*, *nequissimus*; *benevolus*, *benevolentior*, *benevolentissimus*; and so *maledicus*, *munificus*, *magniloquus*.

18. *Duo* and *ambo* are thus declined:—

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Voc.	Abl.
M.	<i>Du-o</i> , two,	<i>-orum</i> ,	<i>-obus</i> ,	<i>-os</i> ,	<i>-o</i> ,	<i>-obus</i> .
F.	<i>Du-æ</i> ,	<i>-arum</i> ,	<i>-abus</i> ,	<i>-as</i> ,	<i>-æ</i> ,	<i>-abus</i> .
N.	<i>Du-o</i> ,	<i>-orum</i> ,	<i>-obus</i> ,	<i>-o</i> ,	<i>-o</i> ,	<i>-obus</i> .

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Voc.	Abl.
M. or F.	<i>Tr-es</i> , three,	<i>-ium</i> ,	<i>-ibus</i> ,	<i>-es</i> ,	<i>-es</i> ,	<i>-ibus</i> .
N.	<i>Tri-a</i> ,	<i>-um</i> ,	<i>-bus</i> ,	<i>-a</i> ,	<i>-a</i> ,	<i>-bus</i> .

19. Other numerals, to *centum*, an hundred, are indeclinable.

## SECTION IV.

### OF PRONOUNS.

1. A PRONOUN is a sort of word which is put for a Noun.

2. There are eighteen Pronouns, which are declined thus:—

#### Singular.

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Voc.	Abl.
M. or F.	<i>Ego</i> , I,	<i>mei</i> ,	<i>mihi</i> ,	<i>me</i> ,	—,	<i>me</i> .

#### Plural.

*Nos*, we, *nostrum*, or *i*, *nobis*, *nos*, —, *nobis*.

#### Singular.

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Voc.	Abl.
M. or F.	<i>Tu</i> , thou, <i>tui</i> ,		<i>tibi</i> ,	<i>te</i> ,	<i>tu</i> ,	<i>te</i> .

#### Plural.

*Vos*, ye, *vestrum*, or *i*, *vobis*, *vos*, *vos*, *vobis*.

#### Singular and Plural.

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Voc.	Abl.
M. or F.	Himself, <i>sui</i> ,		<i>sibi</i> ,	<i>se</i> ,	—,	<i>se</i> .

#### Singular.

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Voc.	Abl.
M.	<i>Ille</i> , he, <i>illius</i> ,		<i>illi</i> ,	<i>illum</i> ,	—,	<i>illo</i> .
F.	<i>Illa</i> , she, —,		—,	<i>illam</i> ,	—,	<i>illa</i> .
N.	<i>Illud</i> , it, —,		—,	<i>illud</i> ,	—,	<i>illo</i> .

#### Plural.

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Voc.	Abl.
M.	<i>Illi</i> , they, <i>illorum</i> ,		<i>illis</i> ,	<i>illos</i> ,	—,	<i>illis</i> .
F.	<i>Illæ</i> , —,	<i>illarum</i> ,	—,	<i>illas</i> ,	—,	—.
N.	<i>Illa</i> , —,	<i>illorum</i> ,	—,	<i>illa</i> ,	—	—.

3. *Ego*, *tu*, *sui*, are Substantives, and of the same Gender with the Noun they are used for; as, *ego*, (*vir*,) M.; *tu*, (*puella*,) F. The rest are Adjectives.

4. *Iste*, he, is declined like *ille*; and so is *ipse*, himself, only it has *ipsum* in the Neuter Singular.

5. *Ille*, *iste*, *is*, and *hic*, all signify he; but with this distinction,—*hic* is nearest the speaker, *iste* next, and *ille* farthest off.

Likewise *ille* shows respect; *iste*, contempt; as, *Cæsar ille magnus*, “the great Cæsar.”

## Singular.

	Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Voc.	Abl.
M.	<i>Hic</i> , this,	<i>hujus</i> ,	<i>huic</i> ,	<i>hunc</i> ,	—,	<i>hoc</i> .
F.	<i>Hæc</i> ,	—,	—,	<i>hanc</i> ,	—,	<i>hâc</i> .
N.	<i>Hoc</i> ,	—,	—,	<i>hoc</i> ,	—,	<i>hoc</i> .

## Plural.

M.	<i>Hi</i> ,	<i>horum</i> ,	<i>his</i> ,	<i>hos</i> ,	—,	<i>his</i> .
F.	<i>Hæ</i> ,	<i>harum</i> ,	—,	<i>has</i> ,	—,	—.
N.	<i>Hæc</i> ,	<i>horum</i> ,	—,	<i>hæc</i> ,	—,	—.

## Singular.

M.	<i>Is</i> , he,	<i>ejus</i> ,	<i>ei</i> ,	<i>eum</i> ,	—,	<i>eo</i> .
F.	<i>Ea</i> ,	—,	—,	<i>eam</i> ,	—,	<i>ed</i> .
N.	<i>Id</i> ,	—,	—,	<i>id</i> ,	—,	<i>eo</i> .

## Plural.

M.	<i>Ii</i> ,	<i>eorum</i> ,	<i>eis</i> , <i>iis</i> ,	<i>eos</i> ,	—,	<i>eis</i> , <i>iis</i> .
F.	<i>Eæ</i> ,	<i>earum</i> ,	—, —,	<i>eas</i> ,	—,	—, —.
N.	<i>Ea</i> ,	<i>eorum</i> ,	—, —,	<i>ea</i> ,	—,	—, —.

## Singular.

M.	<i>Qui</i> , who,	<i>cujus</i> ,	<i>cui</i> ,	<i>quem</i> ,	—,	<i>quo</i> .
F.	<i>Quæ</i> ,	—,	—,	<i>quam</i> ,	—,	<i>quâ</i> .
N.	<i>Quod</i> ,	—,	—,	<i>quod</i> ,	—,	<i>quo</i> , <i>quî</i> .

## Plural.

M.	<i>Qui</i> ,	<i>quorum</i> , <i>quibus</i> ,	<i>quos</i> ,	—,	<i>quibus</i> ,
		or <i>queis</i> ,			or <i>queis</i> .
F.	<i>Quæ</i> ,	<i>quarum</i> , —,	<i>quas</i> ,	—,	—.
N.	<i>Quæ</i> ,	<i>quorum</i> , —,	<i>quæ</i> ,	—,	—.

N.B. *Quî* in the Ablative Singular is of all Genders.

6. *Quis*, who? and its compounds, are declined like *qui*; only it has *quid* in the Neuter Singular, and its compounds form the Feminine Singular and the Neuter Plural in *qua*; as, *siqua*.

7. *Idem*, *eadem*, *idem*, the same, the compound of *is*; and

*quidam*, some one, the compound of *qui*, turn *m* before *d* into *n*; as, Acc. *eundem*, *eandem*, *idem*; *quendam*, *quandam*, *quoddam*.

8. *Quisquis* like *quis*, but the Neuter *quicquid*; *isthic*, or *istic*, thus:—

## Singular.

Nom.	<i>Isthic</i> ,	<i>isthæc</i> ,	<i>isthoc</i> , or <i>isthuc</i> .
Acc.	<i>Isthunc</i> ,	<i>isthanc</i> ,	<i>isthoc</i> , or <i>isthuc</i> .
Abl.	<i>Isthoc</i> ,	<i>isthâc</i> ,	<i>isthoc</i> .

9. *Meus*, *tuus*, *suus*, *noster*, *vester*, are declined like *durus*; only *meus* has *mi* for *mee*, in the Vocative.

10. *Nostras*, *vestras*, *cujas*, like *æstas*.

11. *Qui* is called a Relative Pronoun, because it always relates to something going before.

12. *Ego* is of the First Person; *tu* of the Second; the other Pronouns of the Third, as are all Nouns.

13. All want the Vocative, but *tu*, *meus*, *noster*, *nostras*.

## SECTION V.

## OF VERBS.

1. A VERB is a sort of word, that expresses either doing, and then it is called Active; suffering, and then it is called a Passive; or being, and then it is called a Neuter Verb.

2. Verbs are not only varied by Numbers and Persons, but also by Moods, Tenses, and Conjugations.

3. There are four Moods: (1.) The Indicative, which shows that a thing is done. (2.) The Imperative, which commands it to be done. (3.) The Subjunctive, which generally follows another Verb, and expresses that a thing may, can, or should be done; and, (4.) The Infinitive, which has neither Number nor Person.

4. There are five Tenses: (1.) The Present Tense, which speaks of the present time. (2.) The Preterimperfect, which speaks of the time not perfectly past. (3.) The Preterperfect, which speaks of the time perfectly past. (4.) The Preterpluperfect, which speaks of the time that is more than perfectly

past ; and, (5.) The Future, which speaks of the time to come.

5. A Conjugation is the manner of varying the beginning or ending of Verbs, in their several Moods.

6. There are four Conjugations.

## SECTION VI.

### OF AUXILIARY VERBS.

1. THERE is but one Auxiliary Verb, which is, *sum*, I am.
2. It is conjugated thus :—

#### INDICATIVE MOOD.

##### Present.

	Singular.		Plural.	
I am,	thou art, he is ;	we are,	ye are,	they are.
<i>Sum,</i>	<i>es, est ;</i>	<i>sumus,</i>	<i>estis,</i>	<i>sunt.</i>

##### Imperfect.

	Singular.		Plural.	
I was,	thou wast, he was ;	we were, ye were,	they were.	
<i>Eram,</i>	<i>eras, erat ;</i>	<i>eramus, eratis,</i>	<i>erant.</i>	

##### Perfect.

	Singular.		Plural.	
I have been, &c.				
<i>Fui,</i>	<i>fuisti, fuit ;</i>	<i>fuimus,</i>	<i>fuistis, fuérunt,</i>	<i>or fuére.</i>

##### Pluperfect.

	Singular.		Plural.	
I had been, &c.				
<i>Fueram, fueras, fuerat ;</i>		<i>fueramus, fueratis, fueratis.</i>		

##### Future.

	Singular.		Plural.	
I shall or will be, &c.				
<i>Ero, eris, erit ;</i>		<i>erimus, eritis, erunt.</i>		

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

## Present.

Singular.		Plural.		
I may be, &c.				
<i>Sim,</i>	<i>sis,</i>	<i>sit ;</i>	<i>simus,</i>	<i>sitis, sint.</i>

## Imperfect.

Singular.		Plural.		
I might be, &c.				
<i>Essem,</i>	<i>esses,</i>	<i>esset ;</i>	<i>essemus,</i>	<i>essetis, essent.</i>

## Perfect.

Singular.		Plural.		
I may have been, &c.				
<i>Fuerim,</i>	<i>fueris,</i>	<i>fuerit ;</i>	<i>fuerimus,</i>	<i>fueritis, fuerint.</i>

## Pluperfect.

Singular.		Plural.		
I might have been, &c.				
<i>Fuissem,</i>	<i>fuissem,</i>	<i>fuisset ;</i>	<i>fuissemus,</i>	<i>fuissetis, fuissent.</i>

## Future.

Singular.		Plural.		
I shall have been, &c.				
<i>Fuero,</i>	<i>fueris,</i>	<i>fuerit ;</i>	<i>fuerimus,</i>	<i>fueritis, fuerint.</i>

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.		Plural.	
Be thou,	let him be ;	be ye,	let them be.
<i>Es, esto,</i>	<i>esto ;</i>	<i>este, estote,</i>	<i>sunto.</i>

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

## Present.

*Esse*, to be.

## Perfect.

*Fuisse*, to have been.

## Future.

*Futurum esse* or *fuisse*, to be about to be

## Participle.

*Futurus*, about to be.

## SECTION VII.

## OF REGULAR VERBS.

1. A PARTICIPLE is an Adjective derived of a Verb, which partakes of the Tense and force of a Verb.

2. There are four Participles : Two Active, two Passive.

3. There are three Gerunds ; and two Supines.

4. All the Gerunds and Supines are, strictly speaking, Nouns Substantive ; the former of the Second, the latter of the Fourth, Declension.

5. Regular Verbs of the First Conjugation form the Infinitive in *āre*, the Perfect in *avi*, the First Supine in *atum*.

6. Except the following Verbs : *Frico, fricui, frictum ; mico, micui, no Supines ; seco, secui, sectum ; juvo, juvi, jutum ; lavo, lavi, lotum ; crepo, cubo, domo, sono, tono, veto, ui, itum ; do, dedi, datum ;* (and so *circundo, pessundo, satisdo, venundo ;* but its other compounds are of the Third Conjugation, and form *didi, ditum ;*) *sto, steti, statum* (but its compounds form, *stiti, stitum*, and sometimes *statum*).

7. Regular Verbs of the Second Conjugation form the Infinitive in *ēre*, the Perfect in *ui*, the First Supine in *itum*.

8. Except *aboleo, abolevi, abolitum ; adoleo, adolevi, adultum ; ardeo, hæreo, maneo, rideo, suadeo, si, sum ; augeo, lugeo, mulgeo, xi, ctum ; caveo, cavi, cautum ; faveo, favi, fautum ; cieo, cievi, citum ; vieo, vievi, vietum : censeo, censui, censum ; deleo, impleo, fleo, neo, and Verbs in veo, vi, tum ; doceo, doctum ; frendeo, frendi, fressum ; sedeo, sedi, sessum ; jubeo, jussi, jussum ; mulceo, mulsi, mulsum ; misceo, mistum or mixtum ; mordeo, momordi, morsum ; pendeo, pependi, pensum ; spondeo, sponsondi, sponsum ; tondeo, totondi, tonsum ; indulgeo, indulsi, indultum ; sorbeo, sorpsi, sorptum ; prandeo, prandi, pransum ; oleo, to grow, olevi, oletum ; and so *exoleo, inoleo, absoleo ; teneo, tentum ; torreo, tostum ; torqueo, torsi, tortum ; video, vidi, visum*.*

9. These have no Supine ; and form the Perfect thus : *Algeo, fulgeo, turgeo, urgeo, si ; conniveo, vi and xi ; ferveo, fervi ; paveo, pavi ; frigeo, luceo, xi ; strideo, stridi*.

10. These have no Supine ; and form the Perfect thus : *Audeo, ausus sum ; gaudeo, gavissus ; mæreo, mæstus ; soleo, solitus sum*

11. Regular Verbs of the Third Conjugation form the Infinitive in *ĕre*, and the Perfect and Supines variously.

Thus: If they end in

Bo: *Bibo, bibi, bibitum; glubo, glubi, glubitum, & glupsi, gluptum.*

*Scribo, scripsi, scriptum; nubo, nupsi, nuptum, & nupta sum.*

*Accumbo, discumbo, incumbo, &c.; cubui, cubitum.*

Co: *Dico, dixi, dictum; duco, duxi, ductum; vinco, vici, victum.*

*Ico, ici, ictum; parco, parsi, parsum, & peperci, parcitum.*

Sco: *Cresco, crevi, cretum; nosco, novi, notum.*

Also, *Agnosco, agnovi, agnitum; cognosco, cognovi, cognitum.*

*Pasco, pavi, pastum; but compesco, dispesco, ui, itum.*

Do makes *di, sum*; as, *scando, mando, prehendo, defendo, accendo*, and some others.

*Edo, edi, esum, & estum*, to eat; *comedo, comesum & comestum*; but

*Credo, edo, dedo, reddo, perdo, abdo vel obdo;*

*Condo, indo, trado, prodo, vendo, simul addo*, make *didi, ditum.*

*Vado, rado, lædo, ludo, divido, trudo; & claudio, plaudo, rodo*, formant sibi *si, sum.*

*Cado, cecidi, casum; cædo, cecidi, cæsum; cedo, cessi, cessum.*

*Fundo, fudi, fusum; findo, fidi, fissum; scindo, scidi, scissum; fido, fisus.*

*Pando, pandi, pansum & passum; pendo, pependi, pensum.*

*Tendo, tetendi, tensum & tentum; tundo, tutudi, tunsum* (its compounds form *tusum*).

Go (& guo) makes *xi, ctum*; as, *Rego, plango, ungo, jungo, distinguo*, and some others.

Except *surgo, pergo, rexi, rectum.*

*Fingo, mingo, pingo, stringo*, leave out *n* in their Supine.

*Frango, fregi, fractum; ago, egi, actum; lego, legi, lectum;* but *diligo, intelligo, negligo, exi, ectum.*

*Pango, pepigi, to bargain; panxi, to join; pactum.*

*Pungo, pupugi & punxi, punctum; figo, fixi, fixum.*

*Tango, tetigi tactum; mergo, spargo, tergo, si, sum.*

Ho: *Traho, traxi, tractum; veho, vexi, vectum.*

Lo: *Alo, malo, ui, itum; colo, consulo, occulo, ui, ultum.*

*Excello, præcello, antecello, cellui, celsum.*

*Percello, procello, recello, culi, culsum.*

*Fallo, fefelli, falsum.*

*Pello, pepuli, pulsum; sallo, salli, salsum.*

*Tollo, sustuli, sublatum; vello, velli & vulsi, vulsum.*

*Mo: Fremo, gemo, vomo, ui, itum; emo, emi, emptum.*

*Premo, pressi, pressum; como, demo, promo, sumo, psi, ptum.*

*No: Sperno, spreui, spretum; cerno in its compounds creui, cretum.*

*Sterno, stravi, stratum; sino, sivi, situm.*

*Lino, levi, lini & livi, litum.*

*Temno, tempesi, temptum; cano, cecini, cantum (its compounds form cinui, centum).*

*Gigno, genui, genitum; pono, posui, positum.*

*Po: Scalpo, sculpo, carpo, serpo, repo, &c., psi, ptum.*

*Except rumpo, rupi, ruptum; strepo, strepui, strepitum.*

*Quo: De-Re-linguo, liqui, lictum; coquo, coxi, coctum.*

*Ro: Quæro, quæsivi, quæsitum; tero, trivi, tritum; curro, cucurri, cursum.*

*Verro, verri & versi, versum; gero, gessi, gestum; uro, ussi, ustum.*

*Sero, sevi, satum, to sow or plant; sero, serui, sertum, to lay in order.*

*Consero, sevi, satum, to plant together.*

*Consero, serui, sertum, to intermingle.*

*So: Arcesso, capesso, facesso, lacesso, sivi or si, situm.*

*Pinso, pinsui, pinsitum, or pinsi, pinsum & pistum.*

*To: Mitto, misi, missum; meto, messui, messum.*

*Necto, pecto, plecto, xi or xui, xum; flecto, flexi, flexum.*

*Peto, petivi, petitum; verto, verti, versum.*

*Sisto, stiti, statum; its compounds want the Supines.*

*Vo: Solvo and volvo, volvi, volutum; vivo, vixi, victum.*

*Xo: Texo, texui, textum; and some others.*

*Io: Facio, feci, factum; jacio, jeci, jactum.*

*Efficio, effeci, effectum; ejicio, ejeci, ejectum, &c.*

*Aspicio, aspexi, aspectum; allicio, allexi, allectum.*

*Fodio, fodi, fossum; fugio, fugi, fugitum.*

*Cupio, cupivi, cupitum; pario, peperit, partum.*

*Rapio, rapui, raptum; in its compounds ripui, reptum.*

*Quatio, quassum; in its compounds cutio, cussi, cussum.*

*Uo: Arguo, statuo, tribuo, diluo, ui, utum.*

But *luo*, *lui*, *luitum* ; *ruo*, *rui*, *ruitum* (its compounds form *rutum*).

*Fluo*, *fluxi*, *fluxum* ; *struo*, *struxi*, *structum*.

12. Inceptives in *sco*, as *puerasco*, *tepesco*, and the following Verbs, have neither Perfect nor Supine ; nor have the following : *Sido*, *furo*, *vergo*, *ambigo*, *glisco*, *fatisco*, *hisco*, *liquor*, *ringor*, *vescor*, *reminiscor*.

13. Regular Verbs of the Fourth Conjugation form the Infinitive in *īre*, the Perfect in *īvi*, the First Supine in *ītum*.

14. But the following Verbs thus : *Amicio*, *amixi*, *amicui*, & *amicivi*, *amictum* ; *aperio*, *operio*, *perui*, *pertum* ; *venio*, *veni*, *ventum* ; *haurio*, *hausi*, *haustum* ; *farcio*, *fulcio*, *sepio*, *si*, *tum* ; *raucio*, *sentio*, *si*, *sum* ; *sancio*, *vincio*, *xi*, *ctum* ; *salio*, to dance, *salui*, *saltum* (its compounds form *silui*, *sultum*) ; *sepelio*, *singultio*, *ivi*, *ultum*.

15. These have neither Preterperfect nor Supine : *Ferio*, and all Desideratives, except *esurio*, *nupturio*, *parturio*, which, with *cæcutio*, *gestio*, *ineptio*, have *ivi*.

16. The Perfect Tenses of Verbs, especially of the Fourth Conjugation, are frequently contracted ; as, *abiît*, *periî*, *abiêrat*, for *abivît*, *perivî*, *abiverat*.

## ACTIVE VOICE.

### INDICATIVE MOOD.

#### Present.

Singular.		Plural.			
I love,	thou lovest, he loveth ; we love, ye love, they love.				
<i>Am-o</i> ,	<i>-as</i> ,	<i>-at</i> ;	<i>-āmus</i> ,	<i>-ātis</i> ,	<i>-ant</i> .
<i>Mon-eo</i> ,	<i>-es</i> ,	<i>-et</i> ;	<i>-ēmus</i> ,	<i>-ētis</i> ,	<i>-ent</i> .
<i>Reg-o</i> ,	<i>-is</i> ,	<i>-it</i> ;	<i>-imus</i> ,	<i>-itis</i> ,	<i>-unt</i> .
<i>Aud-io</i> ,	<i>-is</i> ,	<i>-it</i> ;	<i>-īmus</i> ,	<i>-ītis</i> ,	<i>-iunt</i> .

#### Preterimperfect.

I loved or did love, &c.

<i>Am-ābam</i> ,	<i>-ābas</i> ,	<i>-ābat</i> ;	<i>-abāmus</i> ,	<i>-abātis</i> ,	<i>-ābant</i> .
<i>Mon-ēbam</i> ,	<i>-ēbas</i> ,	<i>-ēbat</i> ;	<i>-ebāmus</i> ,	<i>-ebātis</i> ,	<i>-ēbant</i> .
<i>Reg-ēbam</i> ,					
<i>Audi-ēbam</i> ,					

## Preterperfect.

Singular.				Plural.
I have loved, &c.				
<i>Amáv-i,</i>	<i>-isti,</i>	<i>-it;</i>	<i>-imus,</i>	<i>-istis, -erunt,</i> <i>or ére.</i>
<i>Monu-i,</i>				
<i>Rex-i,</i>				
<i>Audív-i,</i>				

## Preterpluperfect.

I had loved, &c.				
<i>Amave-ram,</i>	<i>-ras,</i>	<i>-rat;</i>	<i>-rámus,</i>	<i>-rátis, -rant.</i>
<i>Monue-ram,</i>				
<i>Rexe-ram,</i>				
<i>Audive-ram,</i>				

## Future.

I shall or will love, &c.				
<i>Amá-bo,</i>	<i>-bis, -bit;</i>	<i>Am-abimus,</i>	<i>-abitis, -ábunt.</i>	
<i>Moné-bo,</i>		<i>Mon-ebimus,</i>	<i>-ebitis, -ébunt.</i>	
<i>Reg-am,</i>	<i>-es, -et;</i>	<i>-émus,</i>	<i>-étis, -ent.</i>	
<i>Audi-am,</i>				

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

## Present.

Singular.				Plural.
Love thou ; let him love ; let us love ; love ye ; let them love.				
<i>Am-a,</i>	<i>-áto ; -et, -áto ; -émus ;</i>	<i>-áte, -atôte ;</i>	<i>-ent, -anto.</i>	
<i>Mon-e,</i>	<i>-éto ; -eat, -éto ; -eámus ;</i>	<i>-éte, -etôte ;</i>	<i>-eant, -ento.</i>	
<i>Reg-e,</i>	<i>-ito ; -at, -ito ; -ámus ;</i>	<i>-íte, -itôte ;</i>	<i>-ant, -unto.</i>	
<i>Aud-i,</i>	<i>-íto ; -iat, -íto ; -iámus ;</i>	<i>-íte, -itôte ;</i>	<i>-iant, -iunto.</i>	

## POTENTIAL MOOD.

## Present.

Singular.				Plural.
I may or can love, &c.				
<i>Am-em,</i>	<i>-es,</i>	<i>-et ;</i>	<i>-émus, -étis,</i>	<i>-ent.</i>
<i>Mone-am,</i>	<i>-as,</i>	<i>-at ;</i>	<i>-ámus, -átis,</i>	<i>-ant.</i>
<i>Reg-am,</i>				
<i>Audi-am,</i>				

## Preterimperfect.

## Singular.

## Plural.

I might love, &amp;c.

*Amá-rem, -res, -ret; Am-arémus, -arétis, -árent.**Mové-rem, Mon-erémus, -erétis, -érent.**Rege-rem, Reg-erémus, -erétis, -erent.**Audí-rem, Aud-irémus, -irétis, -írent.*

## Preterperfect.

I may have loved, &amp;c.

*Amave-rim, -ris, -rit; -rimus, -ritis, -rint.**Monue-rim,**Rexe-rim,**Audive-rim,*

## Preterpluperfect.

I might have loved, &amp;c.

*Amav-issem, -isses, -isset; -issémus, -issétis, -issent.**Monu-issem,**Rex-issem,**Audiv-issem,*

## Future.

I shall have loved, &amp;c.

*Amav-ero, -eris, -erit; -erímus, -erítis, -erint.**Monu-ero,**Rex-ero,**Audiv-ero,*

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

## Present and Preterimperfect.

*Amāre, to love.**Monēre, to advise.**Regēre, to rule.**Audīre, to hear.*

## Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect.

*Amavisse, to have loved.**Monuisse, to have advised.**Rexisse, to have ruled.**Audivisse, to have heard.*

## Future.

*Amatúrum esse, to be about to love.**Monitúrum esse, to be about to advise.**Rectúrum esse, to be about to rule.**Auditúrum esse, to be about to hear.*

## Gerunds.

*Aman-di, of loving; -do, in loving; -dum, to love.**Monen-di, of advising; -do, in advising; -dum, to advise.*

<i>Regen-di</i> , of ruling ;	<i>-do</i> , in ruling ;	<i>-dum</i> , to rule.
<i>Audien-di</i> , of hearing ;	<i>-do</i> , in hearing ;	<i>-dum</i> , to hear.

## Supines.

<i>Amát-um</i> , to love ;	<i>-u</i> , to be loved.
<i>Monit-um</i> , to advise ;	<i>-u</i> , to be advised.
<i>Rect-um</i> , to rule ;	<i>-u</i> , to be ruled.
<i>Audit-um</i> , to hear ;	<i>-u</i> , to be heard.

## Participles.

## Present.

<i>Amans</i> , loving.	<i>Monens</i> , advising.
<i>Regens</i> , ruling.	<i>Audiens</i> , hearing.

## Preterperfect.

<i>Amátus</i> , loved.	<i>Monitus</i> , advised.
<i>Rectus</i> , ruled.	<i>Auditus</i> , heard.

Future in *rus*.

<i>Amatúrus</i> , about to love.	<i>Monitúrus</i> , about to advise.
<i>Rectúrus</i> , about to rule.	<i>Auditúrus</i> , about to hear.

Future in *dus*.

<i>Amandus</i> , to be loved.	<i>Monendus</i> , to be advised.
<i>Regendus</i> , to be ruled.	<i>Audiendus</i> , to be heard.

## PASSIVE VOICE.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## Present.

	Singular.		Plural.
I am loved, &c.			
<i>Am-or</i> ,	<i>-áris</i> or <i>-áre</i> ,	<i>-átur</i> ;	<i>-ámur</i> , <i>-amini</i> , <i>-antur</i> .
<i>Mon-eor</i> ,	<i>-éris</i> or <i>-ére</i> ,	<i>-étur</i> ;	<i>-émur</i> , <i>-emini</i> , <i>-entur</i> .
<i>Reg-or</i> ,	<i>-eris</i> or <i>-ere</i> ,	<i>-itur</i> ;	<i>-imur</i> , <i>-imini</i> , <i>-untur</i> .
<i>Aud-ior</i> ,	<i>-íris</i> or <i>-íre</i> ,	<i>-ítur</i> ;	<i>-ímur</i> , <i>-imini</i> , <i>-iuntur</i> .

## Preterimperfect.

I was loved, &c.		
<i>Amáb-ar</i> ,	<i>-aris</i> or <i>-áre</i> ,	<i>-átur</i> ;
<i>Monéb-ar</i> ,		
<i>Regéb-ar</i> ,		
<i>Audiéb-ar</i> ,		
		<i>Amab-ámur</i> , <i>-amini</i> , <i>-antur</i> .
		<i>Moneb-</i>
		<i>Regeb-</i>
		<i>Audieb-</i>

## Preterperfect.

## Singular.

## Plural.

I have been loved, &c.

*Amát-us*    *sum*, -*us es*, -*us est*;    -*i sumus*, -*i estis*, -*i sunt*,  
                  or        or        or                   or        or        or  
                  *fui*,    *fuisti*,    *fuit*;        *fuimus*,    *fuistis*,    *fuérunt*,  
    or *fuére*.

*Monit-us.*

*Rect-us*

*Audít-us*

## Preterpluperfect.

I had been loved, &c.

*Amát-us eram*, -*us eras*, -*us erat*;    -*i erámus*, -*i erátis*, -*i erant*,  
                  or        or        or                   or        or        or  
                  *fueram*,    *fueras*,    *fuerat*;    *fuerámus*, *fuerátis*, *fuerant*.

*Monit-us*

*Rect-us*

*Audít-us*

## Future.

I shall or will be loved.

*Am-ábor*, -*aberis* or -*ere*, -*abitur*;    -*abimur*, -*abimini*, -*abuntur*.  
*Mon-ébor*, -*eberis* or -*ere*, -*ebitur*;    -*ebimur*, -*ebimini*, -*ebuntur*.  
*Reg-ar*,    -*éris* or -*ére*,    -*étur*;    -*émur*,    -*emini*,    -*entur*.  
*Audi-ar*,

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

## Present.

	Be thou loved;	let him be loved.
Sing.	<i>Am-áre</i> , - <i>átor</i> ;	- <i>étur</i> , - <i>átor</i> .
	Let us be loved;    be ye loved;	let them be loved.
Plu.	<i>Am-émur</i> ;    - <i>amini</i> , - <i>aminor</i> ;	- <i>entur</i> , - <i>antor</i> .
Sing.	<i>Mon-ére</i> , - <i>étor</i> ;	- <i>eátor</i> , - <i>étor</i> .
Plu.	<i>Mon-eámur</i> ;    - <i>emini</i> , - <i>eminor</i> ;	- <i>eantur</i> , - <i>entor</i> .
Sing.	<i>Reg-ere</i> , - <i>itor</i> ;	- <i>átor</i> , - <i>itor</i> .
Plu.	<i>Reg-amur</i> ;    - <i>imini</i> , - <i>iminor</i> ;	- <i>antur</i> , - <i>untor</i> .
Sing.	<i>Aud-íre</i> , - <i>ítor</i> ;	- <i>iátor</i> , - <i>ítor</i> .
Plu.	<i>Aud-iámur</i> ;    - <i>imini</i> , - <i>iminor</i> ;	- <i>iantur</i> , - <i>iuntor</i> .

## POTENTIAL MOOD.

## Present.

## Singular.

## Plural.

I may or can be loved, &c.

*Am-er*,    -*éris* or -*ére*,    -*étur*;    -*émur*,    -*emini*,    -*entur*.

## Singular.

## Plural.

*Mone-ar*, -āris or -āre, -ātur; -āmur, -amini, -antur.

*Reg-ar*,

*Audi-ar*,

## Preterimperfect.

I might be loved, &c.

*Am-ārer*, -arēris or -ēre, -arētur; -arēmur, -aremini, -arentur.

*Mon-ērer*, -erēris, &c.

*Reg-erer*,

*Aud-īrer*, -ireris, &c.

## Preterperfect.

I may have been loved, &c.

*Amāt-us* sim, -us sis, -us sit; -i simus, -i sitis, -i sint,

or or or or or or

*fuērīm*, *fuēris*, *fuērit*; *fuērimus*, *fuēritis*, *fuērint*.

*Monit-us*

*Rect-us*

*Audīt-us*

## Preterpluperfect.

I might have been loved, &c.

*Amāt-us* essem, -us esses, -us esset; -i essemus, -i essētis, -i essent,

or or or or or or

*fuissem*, *fuiesses*, *fuiisset*; *fuiissemus*, *fuiissetis*, *fuiissent*.

*Monit-us*

*Rect-us*

*Audīt-us*

## Future.

I shall have been loved, &c.

*Amāt-us* ero, -us eris, -us erit; -i erimus, -i eritis, -i erunt,

or or or or or or

*fuero*, *fuēris*, *fuērit*; *fuērimus*, *fuēritis*, *fuērint*.

*Monit-us*

*Rect-us*

*Audit-us*

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

## Present and Preterimperfect.

*Amāri*, to be loved.

*Monēri*, to be advised.

*Regi*, to be ruled.

*Audiri*, to be heard.

## Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect.

*Amātum esse* or *fuisse*, to have been loved.

*Monitum esse* or *fuisse*, to have been advised.

*Rectum esse* or *fuisse*, to have been ruled.  
*Auditum esse*, or *fuisse*, to have been heard.

#### Future.

*Amatum iri*, to be about to be loved.  
*Monitum iri*, to be about to be advised.  
*Rectum iri*, to be about to be ruled.  
*Auditum iri*, to be about to be heard.

20. Some Verbs have a Passive Termination, with an Active Meaning; as, *loquor*, to speak. These are called Deponents, and have Gerunds, Supines, and Participles.

21. Such are also, *scrutor*, *scrutatus sum*; *imitor*, *imitatus sum*, &c., in the First Conjugation.

22. *Mereor*, *merui*, or *meritus sum*; *fateor*, *fassus*; *misereor*, *misertus*; *polliceor*, *pollicitus*; *reor*, *ratus*; *tueor*, *tuitus*; *vereor*, *veritus*, &c., in the Second Conjugation.

23. *Adipiscor*, *adeptus*; *amplector*, *amplexus*; *complexor*, *complexus*; *comminiscor*, *commentus*; *defatiscor*, *defessus*; *expergiscor*, *experrectus*; *fungor*, *functus*; *fruor*, *fructus*, or *fruitus*; *gradior*, *gressus*; *irascor*, *iratus*; *labor*, *lapsus*; *loquor*, *locutus*; *sequor*, *secutus*; *nanciscor*, *nactus*; *nascor*, *natus*; *nitor*, *nisus*, or *nixus*; *obliviscor*, *oblitus*; *paciscor*, *pactus*; *pator*, *passus*; *profisciscor*, *profectus*; *queror*, *questus*; *ulciscor*, *ultus*; *morior*, *mortuus*, *mori*, &c., in the Third. And,

24. *Largior*, *mentior*, *molior*, *potior*, *sortior*, *-itus*, *sum*; *assentior*, *assensus*; *experior*, *expertus*; *operior*, *opertus*; *metior*, *mensus*; *ordior*, *orsus*; *orior*, *ortus*; *morigor*, *mortuus*, in the Fourth.

25. Some Verbs ending in *or* have both an Active and Passive signification.

26. Compound Verbs form their Perfect and Supines like the Simple Verbs; as, *doceā*, *docui*; *edocēo*, *edocui*.

27. But the syllable which is doubled in the Perfect of the Simple Verbs, is not doubled in their Compounds; as, *cado*, *cecidi*; *occido*, *occidi*.

28. Except in the Compounds of *disco* and *posco*; also, *de*, *ex*, *præ*, *pro*, *-curro*, which have *curri* and *cucurri*.

29. One of the vowels of the Simple Verb is often changed or dropped in its Compounds; as *spargo*, *dispergo*; *claudio*, *occludo*.

## SECTION VIII.

## OF IRREGULAR VERBS.

1. *Possum, volo, nolo, malo, edo, fio, fero, and feror, ar* conjugated thus:—

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## Present.

Singular.	Plural.
I am able, &c.	
<i>Possum, potes, potest ;</i>	<i>possumus, potestis, possunt.</i>
<i>Volo, vis, vult ;</i>	<i>volumus, vultis, volunt.</i>
<i>Nolo, nonvis, nonvult ;</i>	<i>nolumus, nonvultis, nolunt.</i>
<i>Malo, mavis, mavult ;</i>	<i>malumus, mavultis, malunt.</i>
<i>Edo, edis, or es, edit, or est ;</i>	<i>edimus, editis, or estis, edunt.</i>
<i>Fio, fis, fit ;</i>	<i>finus, fitis, fiunt.</i>
<i>Fero, fers, fert ;</i>	<i>ferimus, fertis, ferunt.</i>
<i>Feror, ferris, or ferre, fertur ;</i>	<i>ferimur, ferimini, feruntur.</i>

## Preterimperfect.

I was able, &c.	
<i>Pot-eram, -eras, -erat ;</i>	<i>-erāmus, -erātis, -erant.</i>
<i>Vol-ēbam, -ēbas, -ēbat ;</i>	<i>-ebāmus, -ebātis, -ēbant.</i>
<i>Nol-ēbam,</i>	
<i>Mal-ēbam,</i>	
<i>Ed-ēbam,</i>	
<i>Fi-ēbam,</i>	
<i>Fer-ēbam,</i>	
<i>Ferēb-ar, -āris, or āre, -ātur ;</i>	<i>-āmur, -amini, -antur.</i>

## Preterperfect.

I have been able, &c.	
<i>Potu-i, -isti, -it ;</i>	<i>-imus, -istis, -ērunt,</i>
<i>Volu-i,</i>	<i>or -ére.</i>
<i>Nolu-i,</i>	
<i>Malu-i,</i>	
<i>Ed-i,</i>	
<i>Tul-i,</i>	
<i>Fact-us sum, -us es, -us est, -i sumus, -i estis, -i sunt,</i>	
<i>or or or or or or</i>	
<i>fui, fuisti, fuit ; fuimus, fuistis, fuērunt,</i>	
<i>Lat-us,</i>	<i>or fuére</i>

## Preterpluperfect.

Singular.

Plural.

I had been able, &amp;c.

*Potue-ram, -ras, -rat; -rámus, -rátis, -rant.**Volue-ram,**Nolue-ram,**Malue-ram,**Ede-ram,**Tule-ram,**Fact-us eram, -us eras, -us erat, -i erámus, -i erátis, -i erant.*

or

or

or

or

or

or

*fueram, fueras, fuerat; fuerámus, fuerátis, fuerant.**Lat-us,*

## Future.

I shall or will be able, &amp;c.

*Pot-ero, -eris, -erit; -erimus, -eritis, -erunt.**Vol-am, -es, -et; -émus, -étis, -ent.**Nol-am,**Mal-am,**Ed-am,**Fi-am,**Fer-am,**Fer-ar, -éris or -ére, -étur; -émur, -emini, -entur.*

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

## Present.

Singular.

Plural.

Be thou unwilling; be ye unwilling.

*Noli, nolito; nolite, nolitote.*

Eat thou; let him eat; let us eat; eat ye; let them eat.

*Ed-e, -ito; -at, -ito; -ámus; -ite, -ilote; -ant, -unto.**es, esto; esto; este, estote;**Fito; fiat, fito; fiámus; fite, fitote; fiant, fiunto.**Fer, ferto; ferat, ferto; fer-ámus; -te, -tote; -ant, -unto.**Fer-re, -tor; -atur, -tor; -ámur; -imini, -iminor; -antur, untor.*

## POTENTIAL MOOD.

## Present.

Singular.

Plural.

I may be able, &amp;c.

*Poss-im, -is, -it; -imus, -itis, -int*

	Singular.		Plural.		
<i>Vel-im,</i>	<i>-is,</i>	<i>-it ;</i>	<i>-imus,</i>	<i>-itis,</i>	<i>-int.</i>
<i>Nol-im,</i>					
<i>Mal-im,</i>					
<i>Ed-am,</i>	<i>-as,</i>	<i>-at ;</i>	<i>-amus,</i>	<i>-atis,</i>	<i>-ant.</i>
<i>Fi-am,</i>					
<i>Fer-am,</i>					
<i>Fer-ar,</i>	<i>-áris or -áre,</i>	<i>-átur ;</i>	<i>-ámur,</i>	<i>-amini,</i>	<i>-antur.</i>

## Preterimperfect.

I might be able, &amp;c.

<i>Poss-em,</i>	<i>-es,</i>	<i>-et ;</i>	<i>-émus,</i>	<i>-étis,</i>	<i>-ent.</i>
<i>Vell-em,</i>					
<i>Noll-em,</i>					
<i>Mall-em,</i>					
<i>Eder-em, or ess-em,</i>					
<i>Fier-em,</i>					
<i>Ferr-em,</i>					
<i>Ferr-er,</i>	<i>-éris, or ére,</i>	<i>-étur ;</i>	<i>-émur,</i>	<i>-emini,</i>	<i>-entur.</i>

## Preterperfect.

I may have been able, &amp;c.

<i>Potue-rim,</i>	<i>-ris,</i>	<i>-rit ;</i>	<i>-rimus,</i>	<i>-ritis,</i>	<i>-rint.</i>
<i>Volue-rim,</i>					
<i>Nolue-rim,</i>					
<i>Malue-rim,</i>					
<i>Ede-rim,</i>					
<i>Tule-rim,</i>					
<i>Fact-us</i>	<i>sim, -us sis, -us sit,</i>	<i>-i simus, -i sitis, -i sint,</i>			
	<i>or or or or or or</i>				
	<i>fuerm, fueris, fuerit ; fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.</i>				
<i>Lat-us,</i>					

## Preterpluperfect.

I might have been able, &amp;c.

<i>Potu-issem,</i>	<i>-isses, -isset ;</i>	<i>-issémus, -issétis, -issent.</i>
<i>Volu-issem,</i>		
<i>Nolu-issem,</i>		
<i>Malu-issem,</i>		
<i>Ed-issem,</i>		
<i>Tul-issem,</i>		

## Singular.

## Plural.

*Fact-us essem, -us esses, -us esset, -i essēmus, -i essētis, -i essent,*

or or or or or or

*fuissem, fuisses, fuisset; fuissēmus, fuissētis, fuissent.*

*Lat-us,*

## Future.

I shall have been able, &c.

*Potu-ero, -eris, -erit, -erīmus, -erītis, -erint.*

*Volu-ero,*

*Nolu-ero,*

*Malu-ero,*

*Ed-ero,*

*Tul-ero,*

*Fact-us ero, -us eris, -us erit, -i erimus, -i eritis, -i erunt,*

or or or or or or

*fuero, fueris, fuerit; fuerīmus, fuerītis, fuerint.*

*Lat-us,*

## INFINITIVE MOOD.

## Present and Preterimperfect.

*Posse, to be able.*

*Velle, to be willing.*

*Nolle, to be unwilling.*

*Malle, to be more willing.*

*Edere, or esse, to eat.*

*Ferre, to bear, or suffer.*

*Fieri, to be made, or done. Ferri, to be borne, or suffered.*

## Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect.

*Potuisse, to have been able.*

*Voluisse, to have been willing.*

*Noluisse, to have been unwilling.*

*Maluisse, to have been more willing.*

*Edisse, to have eaten.*

*Tulisse, to have borne, or suffered.*

*Factum esse or fuisse, to have been made, or done.*

*Latum esse or fuisse, to have been borne, or suffered.*

## Future.

*Esūrum esse, to be about to eat.*

*Latūrum esse, to be about to bear, or suffer.*

*Factum iri, or faciendum esse, to be about to be made, or done.*

*Latum iri, or fereudum esse, to be about to be borne, or suffered.*

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## Present.

	Singular.		Plural.
<i>Ego</i> , I go,	<i>is</i> , <i>it</i> ;	<i>Imus</i> ,	<i>itis</i> , <i>eunt</i> .

## Preterimperfect.

<i>Ibam</i> , I went,	<i>ibas</i> , <i>ibat</i> ;	<i>Ibamus</i> ,	<i>ibatis</i> , <i>ibant</i> .
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## Future.

<i>Ibo</i> , I shall or will go,	<i>ibis</i> , <i>ibit</i> ;	<i>Ibimus</i> ,	<i>ibitis</i> , <i>ibunt</i> .
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## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

## Present.

<i>Eam</i> , I may go,	<i>eas</i> , <i>eat</i> ;	<i>Eamus</i> ,	<i>eatis</i> , <i>eant</i> .
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## INFINITIVE MOOD.

*Ire*, to go.

2. Some Verbs are Defective, being only used in some Tenses or Persons.

3. Such are *aio*, *inquam*, *fore*, *ausim*, *faxim*, *ave*, *vale*, *salve*, *quæso*, and *cedo*.

Pres. Indic. *Aio*, *ais*, *ait*. Plu. *Aiunt*.

Imperf. *Aiebam*, *aiebas*, *aiebat*. Plu. *Aieb-amus*, *-atis*, *-ant*.

Imperative, *ai*.

Pres. Subjunctive. *Aias*, *aiat*. Plu. *Aiamus*, *aiant*. Participle. Pres. *Aiens*.

Pres. Indic. *Inquo* or *inquam*, *inquis*, *inquit*. Plu. *Inquimus*, *inquiunt*.

Preterperf. *Inquisti*, *inquit*.

Future. *Inquies*, *inquiet*.

Imperative. *Inque*, *inquito*.

Pres. Subjunctive. *Inquiat*. Part. *Inquiens*.

Pres. Subjunctive. *Ausim*, *ausis*, *ausit*. Plu. *Ausint*.

Future. *Faxo* or *faxim*, *faxis*, *faxit*. Plu. *Faxint*.

Imperf. Subjunctive. *Forem*, *fores*, *foret*. Plu. *Forent*.

Infin. *Fore*.

<i>Cepi</i> , <i>odi</i> , I hate, <i>novi</i> , <i>memini</i> ,	}	<i>eram</i> , <i>erim</i> , <i>issem</i> , <i>ero</i> , <i>isse</i> ;
& <i>memento</i> , <i>mementote</i> .		

4. These four last have the signification both of Present and Perfect.

Imperf. *Cedo*. Plu. *Cedite*.

Pres. Indic. *Quæso*. Plu. *Quæsumus*.

Pres. Indic. *Salvebis*. Imperf. *Salve, salveto*. Plu. *Salvete, salvetote*.

Infin. *Salvere*.

5. For *dice, duce, face, fere*, we say, *dic, duc, fac, fer*.

6. Some Verbs are used in the Third Person Singula without any Nominative Case going before them. These are called Impersonal Verbs; as, *pluit*, it rains.

## SECTION IX.

### OF ADVERBS, PREPOSITIONS, AND CONJUNCTIONS.

1. An Adverb is a sort of word which is added to a Verb, to perfect, explain, or enlarge its sense.

2. Adverbs are compared like Nouns Adjective.

3. The Comparative in Adverbs is the same with the Neuter Gender of the Comparative Adjective; as, *aptè, aptiùs*.

4. The Superlative in Adverbs is the same with the Masculine Vocative of the Superlative Adjective; as, *charè, charis simè*.

5. Adverbs of Time, Place, and Quantity, govern a Genitive Case; as, *satis vini*.

6. Among these may be reckoned those words expressing some sudden passion, which are commonly called Interjections.

7. *Hei* and *væ* govern a Dative; *heu*, a Nominative, Dative, or Accusative; *en, ecce, apage*, and *cedo*, an Accusative; *O*, a Nominative, Accusative, or Vocative.

8. *Ah, vah, hem, proh*, govern an Accusative or Vocative.

9. A Preposition is a sort of word which is commonly set before another, or compounded with it; as, *I go to London*.

10. Thirty-three Prepositions govern an Accusative Case; *ad*, to; *adversum, adversus*, against; *ante*, before; *apud*, at; *circa, circum, circiter*, about; *cis, citra*, on this side; *clanculum*, unknown to; *contra*, against; *erga*, towards; *extra*, without; *infra*, beneath; *inter*, between; *intra*, within; *juxta*, near; *ob*, because of; *penes*, in the power of; *per*, through; *pone*, behind; *post*, after; *præter*, beside; *prope*, near; *propter*, because of; *secundum*, according to; *secus*,

by; *supra*, above; *trans*, over; *ultra*, beyond; *versus*, towards; *usque*, to.

11. Fifteen govern an Ablative: *a*, *ab*, *abs*, from; *absque*, without; *clam*, unknown to; *coram*, before; *cum*, with; *de*, *e*, *ex*, of; *palam*, in the presence of; *præ*, before; *pro*, for; *sine*, without; *tenus*, up to.

*A* and *e* are set before words beginning with Consonants; *ab* and *ex*, before words beginning with Vowels.

12. *Tenus* also governs a Genitive Plural, and is commonly put after its Case; as are also *usque*, *penes*, and *versus*; as, *aurium tenus, me penes*; and *cum* is put after *me*, *te*, *se*, *nobis*, *vobis*, *quî*; as, *mecum*, with me.

13. *In*, in, governs an Ablative; *in*, against, amongst, for, into, towards, an Accusative.

*In*, in, after words expressing faith or believing, governs an Accusative.

14. *Sub*, *subter*, under, govern an Ablative; *sub*, about, an Accusative; as do *sub* and *subter*, implying motion.

15. *Super*, above, beside, governs an Accusative; *super*, concerning, an Ablative.

16. A Preposition compounded governs the same case as it did before; as, *Italiâ regem avertere*.

17. *Am*, *di*, *dis*, *re*, *se*, *con*, are found only in Compounds.

18. Prepositions, when compounded, often change a letter; as, *aufero*, *affigo*, *allego*, for *abfero*, *adfigo*, *adlego*.

19. Often they drop one or more letters; as, *omitto*, *trano*, for *obmitto*, *transno*.

20. Often they are doubled; as, *deperdo*, *recolligo*.

21. A Conjunction is a sort of word which joins words or sentences together.

22. The most common Conjunctions are, *et*, and; *vel*, or; *nec*, *neque*, neither.

23. Conjunctions have commonly the same Cases, Moods, and Tenses, before and after them.

24. *Que*, *ve*, and *ne*, asking a question, are always joined to the preceding word; as, *visne legere*?

25. *Autem*, *vero*, but; *enim*, for; *quidem*, indeed; *quoque*, also, are never; *igitur*, therefore; *tamen*, yet, are seldom, the first word in a sentence.

26. *Quod*, that; *quum*, when; *ut*, as, govern an Indicative; *ut*, that; *quum*, seeing that, a Subjunctive Mood.

## SECTION X.

## OF SYNTAX.

1. SYNTAX is the right way of putting words together in a sentence.

2. One part of Syntax teaches the Agreement, the other the Government, of Words.

3. Every Verb agrees with its Nominative Case in Number and Person; every Adjective, with its Substantive in Gender, Number, and Case; every Relative, with its Antecedent in Person, Gender, and Number.

4. The Relative, if there be no other, is the Nominative Case to the Verb; but if there be, it is governed of the Verb, or of some other word in the same sentence.

5. A Nominative of the First or Second Person is often understood; yea, and of the Third, if it has been mentioned before, or may be easily known by the sense of the Verb; as, *ita prædicant*, so they say.

6. So is also the Substantive to an Adjective; as, *amat bonos*, he loves good men.

7. An Infinitive Mood, or part of a sentence, often supplies the place of a Nominative or Accusative Case; as, *non progredi, est regredi*.

8. When an Infinitive Mood, or part of a sentence, supplies the place of a Nominative Case to the Verb, or of a Substantive to an Adjective, the Verb is the Third Person Singular, and the Adjective the Neuter Gender.

9. A Collective Nominative may have either a Singular or Plural Verb; (as, *turba ruit* or *ruunt*;) and so may two Nominatives coupled together; as, *terror et metus invadit* or *invadunt*.

10. A Verb between Nominatives of different Numbers, and an Adjective between Substantives of different Genders, may agree with either; as, *vestes sunt*, or *est, lana*.

11. The First Person is preferable to the Second, the Second to the Third; as, *ego et tu fecimus, tu et ille audivistis*.

12. The Masculine Gender is preferable among animate things; as, *vir et mancipium sunt mersi*; the Neuter, among inanimate; as, *liber, charta, et atramentum parata sunt*.

13. The word *thing* is frequently understood, the Adjective.

tive being put in the Neuter Gender; as, *magnum*, a great thing.

14. The word which asks, and that which answers, a question must be in the same Case; and so must Substantives signifying the same thing; as, *urbs Roma*, the city Rome.

15. Verbs of a Passive Sense govern a Nominative Case; as, *sum discipulus*; *hic vocatur doctus*.

16. So do Verbs of Gesture; as, *homo incedit erectus*, man walks upright.

17. Active and Deponent Verbs govern an Accusative Case. So do some Neuters, especially of Nouns of a like signification; as, *vivere vitam*, to live a life; and the Impersonals, *decet*, *oportet*, *juvat*, *delectat*.

N.B.—*Oportet* is elegantly joined with the Subjunctive Mood, *ut* being understood; as, *oportet facias*, you must do it, for *oportet te facere*.

18. *Celo*, *doceo*, *exuo*, *induo*, *moneo*, *oro*, *peto*, *posco*, *postulo*, *rogo*, and Verbs of a like signification, govern two Accusatives; as, *rogo te hoc*: And their Passives, one; as, *induitur vestem*.

19. Verbs signifying or implying motion, as to allure, apply, avail, belong, call, challenge, conduce, encourage, entice, exhort, incite, incline, invite, lie, provoke, reach, send, stir up, tend, and *loquor*, will have an Accusative with *ad*.

20. So will these Adjectives, *natus*, *paratus*, *præceps*, *proclivis*, *promptus*, *pronus*, *propensus*, *tardus*; as, *tardus ad iram*, slow to anger.

21. *Aptus*, *habilis*, *idoneus*, *vehemens*, have sometimes an Accusative with *ad*, and sometimes a Dative.

22. The English sign of the Genitive Case is *of* or *'s*; as, the Book of the Master, or the Master's Book.

23. But of mine, of thine, of his own, of hers, or her own, of their own, of ours, of yours, are translated *meus*, *tuus*, *suus*, *noster*, *vester*.

24. Of, signifying the matter whereof a thing is made, is translated by *de*, *e*, *ex*, or an Adjective; so, a cup of gold, *poculum ex auro*, or *aureum*.

25. The latter of two Substantives is put in the Genitive Case.

26. Adjectives signifying care, desire, envy, fear, guilt, impatience, knowledge, love, memory, plenty, power, thrift, and their contraries, and those which are alone in the Neuter

Gender, and put Substantively, govern a Genitive Case ; as, *cupidus laudis*, desirous of praise.

N.B.—Adjectives of plenty and want govern a Genitive or Ablative ; as, *dives agris*, or *agrorum*, rich in lands.

27. So do Comparatives, Superlatives, Interrogatives, and some Numerals ; as, *maximus horum*, the greatest of these.

28. As likewise Verbals ending in *ax* or *ns* ; as, *petax pecuniæ*.

29. When the Verb *sum* signifies possession, property, or duty, it governs a Genitive Case ; as, *est Cæsaris*, it is Cæsar's.

30. *Misereor*, *miseresco*, and *satago*, govern a Genitive Case ; and so do the Impersonals, *interest* and *refert* ; as, *interest reipublicæ* : Yet we say, *interest meâ, tuâ, suâ, nostrâ, vestrâ, cuiâ*.

31. *Similis*, *dissimilis*, *proprius*, *communis*, *contrarius*, govern a Genitive or a Dative ; as, *similis tui*, or *tibi*.

32. *Memini*, *reminiscor*, *recordor*, *obliviscor*, govern a Genitive or Accusative ; as, *meminisse laborum*, or *labores*.

33. *Abundo*, *egeo*, *indigeo*, *potior*, *dignus*, *indignus*, *orbis*, *plenus*, *vacuus*, govern a Genitive or Ablative.

N.B.—*Ango*, *discrucior*, *pendeo*, *desipio*, govern a Genitive, sometimes an Ablative, of the part affected ; as, *angit me animi*, it vexes me.

34. Verbs of accusing, acquitting, admonishing, condemning, despising, esteeming, valuing, govern a Genitive and sometimes an Ablative Case after an Accusative ; as, *accuso te superbiam*, I accuse you of pride.

35. Their Passives also govern a Genitive or Ablative Case ; as, *accusor avaritiæ*, I am accused of covetousness.

36. Likewise the Impersonals, *miseret*, *miserescit*, *pœnitet*, *piget*, *pudet*, *tædet*, govern a Genitive after an Accusative ; as, *miseret me tui*, I pity you.

37. Praise and dispraise, likewise the nature, property, or quality of a thing, are expressed either by the Genitive or Ablative Case ; as, *vir summæ virtutis*, a man of the greatest virtue ; *arbor miræ proceritatis*, a tree of a wonderful height.

38. *Consto*, *emo*, *æstimo*, *vendo*, and Verbs of a like signification, govern a Genitive of the Adjective, or an Ablative of the Substantive ; as, *constat minoris*, *constat auro*.

39. Many, both Substantives and Adjectives, govern a Dative Case ; as, *pater urbi*, a father to the city ; *utilis*

*reipublicæ*, profitable to the state: Particularly Verbals in *bilis* and *dus*; as, *flebilis tibi, amandus omnibus*.

40. Verbs expressing anger, believing, commanding, congratulating, envying, favouring, fighting, flattering, forgiving, helping, hurting, indulging, meeting, obeying, pleasing or displeasing, profit or disprofit, resisting, serving, trusting, and upbraiding, govern a Dative Case.

41. As also Verbs compounded of *benè, malè, satis*; or *ad, ante, con, contra, in, inter, ob, post, præ, sub, super*, which have often an Accusative also; as, *præstat officium Domino*.

42. But *guberno, impugno, invado, jubeo, juvo, lædo, offendo, oppugno, prævenio, rego*, govern an Accusative.

43. Many Impersonals govern a Dative Case; as, *licet mihi*.

44. So does *sum*, with its Compounds, except *possum*.

45. *Sum* has often a double Dative; as, *Deus est mihi propugnaculo*, God is my defence; particularly when it is joined to words expressing praise or dispraise, profit or loss; as, *hoc est mihi dedecori*, this is a disgrace to me: And so have *accipio, habeor, do, duco, puto, verto, tribuo, relinquo*, and some others.

46. Verbs of bringing, comparing, declaring, denying, equalling, giving, lending, joining, owing, pardoning, paying, persuading, postponing, preferring, promising, receiving, restoring, returning, sending, showing, taking, threatening, vowing, govern a Dative after an Accusative; as, *da mihi librum*, give me a book.

47. Their Passives govern one Dative; as, *donum datur mihi*, a gift is given to me.

48. Nouns denoting the instrument, the cause, the manner of doing a thing, the value, the quality, the excess of it, the natural endowment, the birth, or any circumstance, are put in the Ablative Case; as, *vulneravit me gladio*, he wounded me with a sword.

49. Nouns expressing measure, or the distance from a place, are put in the Ablative Case, though sometimes in the Genitive or Accusative; as, *domus quadraginta pedibus* (or *pedes*) *alta*, a house forty feet high.

50. If *quam* is omitted after a Comparative, the following Noun must be in the Ablative Case; as, *melior est patre*, he is better than his father.

51. A Substantive joined with a Participle is often put in

the Ablative Case absolute; as, *Deo juvante*, God helping; *nuntio accepto*, news being received.

52. Verbs of abounding, depriving, easing, emptying, filling, loading, robbing, spoiling, unloading, govern an Ablative Case; as, *cumulat me beneficiis*, he loads me with kindnesses.

53. So do these Verbs, *abutor*, *careo*, *commuto*, *defungor*, *dignor*, *dono*, *exulto*, *fruor*, *fungor*, *gaudeo*, *glorior*, *impertio*, *impertior*, *lætor*, *libero*, *muto*, *nitor*, *participo*, *perfungor*, *supersedeo*, *vescor*, *victito*, *utor*; and also, *captus*, *contentus*, *creatus*, *cretus*, *editus*, *extorris*, *fretus*, *genitus*, *lætus*, *natus*, *opus*, *præditus*, *profugus*, *prognatus*, *satus*, *superbus*, and *usus*; as, *vescor carne*; *opus est pluvii*.

54. A Noun of time, answering to the question, *When*, is usually put in the Ablative Case; *How long*, in the Accusative; as, *veni die Jovis*, I came on Thursday; *mansit paucos dies*, he stayed a few days.

55. *At* or *in*, before the Proper Name of a town or city, notes a Genitive; as, *est Romæ*, he is at Rome: But if the word be of the Plural Number, or the Third Declension, a Dative or Ablative; as, *est Athenis*, he is at Athens; *vixit Tiburi*, he lived at Tibur:—*To*, an Accusative; *from*, an Ablative; as, *Larino Romam advolavi*, I hastened from Larinum to Rome. We likewise say for, at home, *domi*; on the ground, *humi*; at the war, *militiæ*, or *belli*.

56. Which way? is answered by the Ablative; as, *veni huc Eboraco*, I came hither by the way of York; or by an Accusative Case with *per*.

57. Before an Imperative or Subjunctive Mood, *ne* is Latin for *not*; as, *ne canta*, do not sing.

58. *Non* in Latin stands before the Verb; as, *non curo*, I care not.

59. The Infinitive Mood follows a Verb; as, *mentiri nescio*; or a Passive or Verbal Adjective; as, *dignus amari*; *audax perpeti*.

60. An Accusative Case often goes before it, following the sign *that*; as, *gaudeo te valere*, I am glad that you are well.

61. It may be turned into another Mood by inserting *ut* or *quòd*; as, *monet me facere*, or *ut faciam*; *scio filium amare*, or *quòd filius amet*.

62. The Infinitive *esse* has the same Case before and after

it; as, *licet nemini esse noxio; indignum est homine esse scelesto.*

63. The Participle *having* before a Verb is translated either by a Deponent Participle, (as, having spoken, *locutus*,) or by *cum* and a Preterpluperfect Tense.

64. Derivatives (whether Participles, Gerunds, Supines, or Adverbs) govern the same Cases with their Primitives.

65. The first Gerund commonly follows a Noun or Verbal Adjective; as, *cupidus discendi*, desirous of learning; *tempus studendi*, the time of studying: The second and third, a Preposition; as, *ignavi citò deterrentur a discendo; locus ad agendum amplissimus.*

66. But if it implies the cause or manner of a thing, the Preposition is omitted; as, *defessus ambulando*, weary with walking.

67. The third Gerund often expresses that a thing must be done; as, *utendum est ætate*, we must make use of time.

68. The first Supine follows Verbs of motion; as, *eo ambulatum*, I go to walk.

69. The second Supine follows Adjectives; as, *turpe dictu*, shameful to be spoken.

#### OF EXAMINING A WORD, &c.

THE manner of examining a word is this:—

QUESTION. What sort of a word is it?

ANSWER 1. A Noun Substantive.

Q. Of what Declension, Gender, Number, Case? Why?

A. 2. A Noun Adjective.

Q. Of how many Terminations? Of what Degree, Gender, Number, Case? With what does it agree?

A. 3. A Pronoun Relative.

Q. Of what Gender, Number, Person? With what does it agree?

A. 4. A Pronoun Substantive.

Q. Of what Person, Number, Case? Why?

A. 5. A Pronoun Adjective.

Q. Of what Gender, Number, Case? With what does it agree?

A. 6. A Verb.

Q. Of what kind, Conjugation, Voice, Mood, Tense, Number, Person? With what does it agree?

A. 7. A Participle.

Q. Of what Verb, Voice, Tense, Gender, Number, Case ?  
With what does it agree ?

A. 8. An Adverb ; a Preposition.

Q. What Case does it govern ?

In order to turn English into Latin, 1. Find out the Verb, by the sign *am* or *do* : 2. The Nominative Case, by asking the question, who ? or what ? with the Verb : 3. The Case following the Verb, by asking the question, whom ? or what ? with the Nominative Case and the Verb : 4. The Noun agreeing with the Case before or after the Verb : 5. The Adverbs or Prepositions : 6. The Case following them : 7. The Ablative Absolute, if there be any.

In order to turn Latin into English, 1. Seek out the Nominative and Verb, agreeing in Number and Person : 2. When you see a Genitive or Dative, seek out the Substantive, Adjective, Verb, or Adverb, governing it : 3. When you see an Accusative or Ablative, seek out the Adjective, Participle, Gerund, Supine, or Preposition, governing it : 4. When you see an Infinitive Mood, seek out the Substantive, Adjective, or Verb, governing it : 5. When you see an Adjective, seek out the Substantive with which it agrees in Gender, Number, and Case.

## SECTION XI.

### OF PROSODY.

1. PROSODY is the art of making verses.
2. A short syllable is marked thus, *ă* ; a long one thus, *ā*.
3. A vowel before two consonants, or a double consonant, is long ; as, *parēns*, *gāza* : And so is a diphthong, or a contracted vowel ; as, *ſædus*, *cōgo*, for *coago*.
4. But *præ* before a vowel is short ; as, *præire*.
5. A vowel before another is short ; as, *Dēus*.
6. Except in *alīus*, (Genitive,) *diēi*, *faciēi*, *fīo*, *fīunt*, *fīebant*, &c.
7. A short vowel, before a mute and a liquid, is either long or short ; as, *pātris*, or *pătris*.
8. Monosyllables are long ; except the enclitics, *que*, *ne*, *ve*.
9. And also *vir*, *quis*, *is*, *es* ; *bis*, *cis*, *ter* ; *nec*, *per*, *in*, *an*, *vel*, and those which end in *b*, *d*, or *t*.

10. *A* final declined is short; as, *musă*; but *a* is long in indeclinable words, (as, *frustră*; except *pută*, *ită*, *quiă*, *ejă*, *postea*,) in the Ablative Case, (as, *famă*,) in the Vocative of Greek Nouns, (as, *Æneă*,) and in the Imperative Mood; as, *amă*.

11. *E* final is short; as, *marě*; except in Monosyllables, in the First and Fifth Declension, (as, *odě*, *diě*,) in Imperatives of the Second Conjugation, (as, *docě*,) and in Adverbs from Adjectives of three Terminations; as, *doctě*; except *beně*, *malě*.

12. *I* final is long; except in *necubi*, *nisi*, *quasi*, *sicubi*, *sicuti*, and in the Dative and Vocative of Greek Nouns.

13. *O* final is common; as, *ponō*, or *ponō*; except in monosyllables, in Datives and Ablatives, (as, *filiō*,) and in Adverbs derived from Nouns, (as, *meritō*,) and Nominatives which make their Genitives in *ūs*, (as, *Didō*,) and Gerunds in *do*; as, *amandō*.

14. *U* final is long; as, *penū*. *Y* is short; as, *molŷ*.

15. *B*, *d*, *l*, *r*, *t*, final, is short; except *er*, having *ēris*, and Hebrew words; as, *David*, *Daniel*, *Gabriel*, *Job*.

16. *C*, *n*, final, are long; except some Greek Nouns in *on* and *en*, having *inis*; as, *carmen*, *carminis*; and *donec*, *hic*, *hoc*; *forsan*, *tamen*, and *nostin'*, for *nostine*.

17. *As* final is long; except *as* having *adis*.

18. *Es* final is long; but *es* having *itis*, and *es* in the Nominative Plural of Greek Nouns of the Third Declension, increasing in the Genitive Case, are short; as, *dæmonēs*.

19. So it is in Neuters of the Third Declension; as, *cacoe-thēs*; and in the Second Person of the Verb *sum* and its compounds; as, *potēs*, &c., and in *penēs*.

20. *Os* final is long; except Genitives in *os*.

21. *Os* is also short in Nouns of the Second Declension: So it is in *arbos*, *compos*, *impōs*, *ōtis*, *os ossis*.

22. *Is*, *us*, *ys*, final, are short; except *is* in Plural Nouns, (as, *musīs*,) in Nouns having *itis*, *inis*, *entis*; and in the Second Person Singular of Verbs which form the Second Plural in *itis*.

23. So it is in *glis*, *vis*, *sis*, and their compounds, *quamvis*, *possis*.

24. Except also *us* in Monosyllables; *us* having *odis*, *udis*, *uris*, *utis*, *untis*; and in the Genitive or Plural of the Fourth Declension.

25. *Cor, mel, fel*, and the final syllables of *mihi, tibi, sibi, ubi, ibi, uti*; of words ending in *inta*, (as, *quadraginta*,) or Compounds ending in *par* or *pos*, (as, *impar*,) are common.

26. The Second Declension increases short; as, *gener, generi*.

27. *A, al*, Masculine, *ar, as, adis*, increase short; as, *themātis, Hannibālis, Cæsāris, lampādīs*.

28. But *ar*, Neuter, increases long; except in *jubar, nectar*.

29. *Al*, Neuter, *an, as, atis, ax*, increase long; as, *animālis, Pæānis, æstātis, pācis*: Except *anātis, māris*.

30. *Er, es, ex, ecis, icis*, and *igis*, increase short; as, *carcēris, milītis, nēcis*: Except *vibex, vibicis*, and *es* in Greek Nouns; as, *magnes, magnētis*; and *locuplētis, mercēdis, quīētis, vērīs*, and *hærēdis*.

31. *El, en*, increase long; except *en, inis*; as, *carmnis*.

32. *Il, is*, increase short; as, *vigilis, pulvērīs*: Except *gliris*, and Genitives in *itis*: *In, ix*, long; as, *delphinis, felices*; except *pīcis*, and some others.

33. *O* increases *inis* short, *enis* and *onis* long; as, *hominis, sermōnis*.

34. *Ol, os, ox*, increase long, and *or* Masculine or Feminine; except *bōvis, compōtis, impōtis*, and *præcōcis*; *arbōris, memōris*.

35. *On*, sometimes long, sometimes short; *or*, Neuter or Greek, short.

36. *Ul, ur, us, ut, ux*, increase short; as, *consulis, corporis, femōris, capitis, dūcis*: Except *us* in *udis, uris, utis*, (as, *palūdis*,) and in the Comparative Degree; as, *melius, meliōris*.

37. But these are short, *pecūdis, Ligūris, intercūtis*.

38. *Yr* and *ys* increase short; except *ys, ynīs*; as, *trachynīs*.

39. *S* impure commonly increases short; as, *inops, inōpis*.

40. *A, e, o*, in the increase of Plurals, are long; as, *pennarum, diērum, ventōrum, duābus, ambōbus*: *I, u*, short; as, *sermonibus, artūbus*.

41. Preterites and Supines of two syllables have the former long; as, *vēni*: Except *bibi, dēdi, fīdi, stēti, tūli*; *ītum, sītum, dātum, rātum, sātum, stātum*.

42. Preterites doubling the first syllable have the two former short; as, *tētīgi*.

43. *A, e*, and *o*, in the increase of Verbs, are long as, *amāmus, legēmus, amatōte*.

44. *E* in *beris*, and before *ram*, *rim*, *ro*, is short; as, *amabēris*, *amavēram*, *amavērim*, *amavēro*.

45. *I* in the Third Conjugation is short; as, *legimus*: In the Fourth, long; as, *audimus*.

46. *U* is short; as, *volūmus*; except before *rus* in the Participle; as, *amatūrus*.

47. Participles of two syllables commonly have the former long; as, *nōtus*.

48. Participles from *avi* and *ivi* have the last syllable but one long; as, *amātus*, *audītus*.

49. And so have Participles in *utus*; as, *solūtus*.

50. A vowel before *do*, *go*, *le*, *lis*, *men*, *nus*, *na*, *rus*, *tim*, is long:

51. Except Verbals in *bilis*, Materials, and Derivatives from Adverbs in *inus*: Also *ligo*; *anus*, *bonus*, *dominus*, *genus*, *manus*, *onus*, *sonus*; *columen*; *gena*, *fiscina*, *fuscina*, *machina*, *pagina*, *sarcina*, *trutina*; *ferus*, *herus*, *merus*, *torus*; *statim*, *tamen*.

52. The last vowel but one is also long in words ending in *anis*, *atus*, *ela*, *etus*, *eta*, *etum*, *itis*, *osus*, *orus*, *udus*, *unis*, *utus*; except *canis*, *latus*, *latēris*, *status*, *sitis*.

53. *I*, *u*, before or after *r*, is long; except Meditatives in *urio*: Also, *cærul**us*, *nur**us*, *querul**us*, *trib**us*; *hirud**o*, *hirund**o*; *rudis*, *rudens*; *rig**o*, *furo*, *rigeo*, *rubeo*, *vireo*.

54. *O*, *u*, before *m*, is long; except *coma*, *comes*, *cucumis*, *cumul**us*, *crumena*, *domo*, *domus*, *homo*, *humus*, *incolumis*, *sumus*; *glomer**o*, *tumeo*; *numerus*.

55. *U* before *c* is long; except *cucumis*, *volucer*.

56. A compound or derived syllable generally preserves the quantity of the word from which it is derived.

57. There are other exceptions to these rules, which observation will teach.

58. The common feet in Latin verse are, a Spondee, which is two long syllables, as, *pūrōs*; an Iambic, which is a short and a long, as, *mānūm*; and a Dactyle, which is one long and two short, as, *scribimūs*.

59. The less common feet are, a Trochee, which is a long and a short syllable, as, *pānīs*; an Anapest, which is two short and a long, as, *tūlērās*; Tribrachys, which is three short, as, *dōmīnūs*; and a Proceleusmatic, which is four short.

60. A long verse, commonly called an Hexameter, consists of six feet. The first four of these may be either Dactyles or

Spondees; the fifth must be a Dactyle, the last a Spondee: as,

*Tūtŭrē | tū pāŭ | laē rēcū | bāns sūb | tēgmīnē | fāgī.*

61. But sometimes the fifth is a Spondee; then it is called a Spondaic Verse.

62. A short verse, commonly called a Pentameter, consists of five feet; viz., two either Dactyles or Spondees with a long syllable, and two Dactyles with a long syllable; as,

*Nūllūs ād | āmīs | sās | ūbīt ā | mīcūs ō | pēs.*

63. An Asclepiad Verse consists of a Spondee, a Dactyle, a long syllable, and then two Dactyles; as,

*Mēcæ | nās ātā | vīs | ēdītē | rēgībūs.*

64. A Sapphic consists of a Trochee, a Spondee, a Dactyle, and two Trochees. After three of these verses follows an Adonic, consisting of a Dactyle and a Spondee; as,

*Intē | gēr vī | tæ scēlē | rīsquē | pūrūs  
Nōn ē | gēt Māu | rī jācū | līs nēc | ārcū  
Nēc vē | nēnā | tīs grāvī | dā sā | gīltīs  
Fūscē phā | rētrā.*

65. A Phaleucian verse consists of a Spondee, a Dactyle, and three Trochees; as,

*Hīc ēst | quēm lēgīs | illē | quēm rē | quīrīs.*

An Iambic properly consists of six Iambics; as,

*Sūs | ēt īp | sā Rō | mā vī | rībūs | rūt.*

66. But sometimes it has more, sometimes fewer, feet; and frequently Spondees or other feet in the place of Iambics.

67. It matters not what quantity the last syllable of a verse is of.

68. The last vowel of a word is cut off, if *h* or another vowel follow; and so is *m*, with the vowel going before it: Only *heu* and *O!* are never cut off.

## SECTION XII.

### OF FIGURES.

1. A FIGURE is an elegantly uncommon way of speaking.
2. All the sorts of Grammatical Figures may be reduced to three,—an Ellipsis, a Pleonasm, and an Enallage.

3. An Ellipsis is a defect; a Pleonasm, a redundancy; an Enallage, a change of letters or words.

4. The most common sorts of Ellipses and Pleonasms are contained in the following verses:—

*Demit* Aphæresis \* *initio*, *sed* Prothesis † *addit* :

Syncope ‡ *de medio tollit*, *sed* Epenthesis § *infert* :

*Detrahit* Apocope || *fini*, *sed* dat Paragoge. ¶

5. The most common sorts of Enallage are, Tmesis, which divides a word into two parts; as, *cum quibus erat cunque*.

6. Hypallage, which changes Cases for each other; as, *in nova mutatas corpora formas*.

7. Antiptosis, which puts one Case for another; as, *ipsum ut vivat optant* : And,

8. Enallage, strictly so called, which puts one Voice, Mood, or Tense, for another; as, *tum prora avertit*, for *avertitur*; *tum omnes fortunas meas laudare*, for *laudabant*.

9. The most common Poetical Figures are, Synæresis, which contracts two syllables into one; as, *alveō* for *alvĕō*.

10. Diæresis, which divides one syllable into two; as, *evoluisset*, for *evolvisset*.

11. Systole, which makes a long syllable short; as, *stetĕrunt-que comæ* : And,

12. Diastole, which makes a short syllable long; as, *exercet Diana choros*.

13. The most common Rhetorical Figures are, a Metaphor, which puts one word for another resembling it; as, *ridet ager*.

14. A Metonymy, which puts one word for another that bears a relation to it: Suppose, the effect for the cause; as, *pœnas dedit illud opus*; that is, *Ovidius, autor operis*: The adjunct for the subject; as, *ternos nocte colores*; that is, *licia trium colorum*: The time for the thing done; as, *secula mitescent*; for *homines in seculo*: The place for that which is placed in it; as, *vina coronant*; for *pocula*: Or the abstract for the concrete, or *vice versâ*; as, *ubi illic scelus est?* for *scelestus*.

15. A Synecdoche, which puts a general word for a particular; as, *perniciosum animal perdidimus*; that is, *Catilinam*: The whole for the part, *vice versâ*, part for the whole; as, *fontem ferebant*; that is, *aquam fontis*: The Plural Number for

\* 'st, for est.

† Tetuli, for tuli.

‡ Dixti, for dixisti.

§ Induperator, for imperator.

|| Viden', for videsne.

¶ Claudier, for claudi.

the Singular, or *vice versâ*; as, *obtulimus nos periculis*; *obtuli me*.

16. An Hyperbole, which expresses more than is true; as, *ocyor Euro*.

17. A Catachresis, which is the abuse of a word; as, *vir gregis*, for a ram.

18. An Allegory, which is a continued Metaphor; as, *O navis, referent in mare te novi fluctus!*

19. A Climax, which is a gradation of several sentences, rising each above the other: And,

20. A Prosopopœia, which represents a thing as if it were a person; as, *tecum, Catilina, patria sic aget?*