

THE
NEW AMERICAN
LATIN GRAMMAR:

OR, A
COMPLETE INTRODUCTION
TO THE
LATIN TONGUE.

FORMED
FROM THE MOST APPROVED WRITINGS IN THIS KIND

By the late Presidents,

BURR, FINLEY,

AND OTHERS:

And now carefully revised and reformed by a great Variety of
AMENDMENTS, CORRECTIONS, and USEFUL REMARKS,
most of which are entirely new, with the Definitions of all
the GRAMMATICAL TERMS, in their proper Places.

*The whole rendered much more useful than any of the Kind yet
published.*

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TRANSFER FROM LENOX,

THE
NEW AMERICAN
LATIN GRAMMAR, &c.

—*—
OF GRAMMAR.

THE articulate Sounds, which are called *Words*, are fixed Marks or Signs of our Thoughts; and the Design of Men in using them, is to communicate their Thoughts intelligibly to each other. This cannot be effected, but by their using Words according to the Propriety of that Language in which they speak. Therefore the Study of Grammar is absolutely necessary to all who would speak or write *correctly* in any Language.

GRAMMAR is the Art of Speaking and Writing any Language properly; as *Latin, Greek, English, &c.* Its Parts are Four: *Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody.*

I. Of ORTHOGRAPHY.

ORTHOGRAPHY teaches how to write Words with proper Letters and Syllables.

In *Latin* there are Twenty-four Letters, A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, X, Y, Z:

In *English* there are Twenty-six Letters; but *k, z,* and *w,* are not used by the Latins, and *y* but seldom.

The Letters are divided into Vowels and Consonants.

A *Vowel* is a Letter that makes a full and perfect Sound of itself, without being joined with any other

Letter.—Of these there are five proper, *a, e, i, o, u*, to which may be added the Greek Vowel, *y*. In English *w* and *y* are Consonants, when they begin a Word or Syllable, but ending, either are Vowels.

A *Consonant* has no sound, unless joined to a Vowel, with which it *sounds*; thus, *prs* has no sound; *pars* has. Consonants are divided into *Mutes* and *Semivowels*: The *Mutes* are, *b, c, d, f, g, h, j, p, q, t, v*: The *Semivowels* are, *l, m, n, r, s, x, y, z*; of which, *l, m, n, r*, and sometimes *s*, are called *Liquids*; *x* and *z* are *double*, *x* containing the Sound of two Letters, *ks* or *cs*, and *z*, of *ds* or *ts*.

C is sounded like *k* before *a, o, u, l, r*, but like *s* before *e, i, y*: as, *ca, ce, ci, co, cu, cy*; *ka, se, si, ko, ku, sy*; *clean, cross*. Also *ch* uses to be sounded like *k*; as *Charta* is pronounced *Karta*: Yet to sound it like *hh* is probably the truest pronunciation; as, *hharta*.

G is mostly sounded soft before *e, i, y*; but hard before *a, o, u, h, l, r*; also at the end of Words, and when double; as, *ga, ge, gi, go, gu*; *gy, je, ji, jy*; *glad, grow*; *Ghost, Ring, Dagger*. Neither *c* nor *g* beginning a Word before *h*, are sounded; as, *Cnidus, Gnomon*, are pronounced *Nidus, Nomon*. And in English, *knit, gnash*, are pronounced *nit, nash*. *P* also is sometimes quiescent, as, *Psallo, Ptolemæus*. The same is observable of *m* beginning a Word before *n*, as, *Mnemon*.

Ti before a Vowel is sounded like *shi*; as, *Natio*; except at the beginning of a Word, and when *s* or *x* comes immediately before it; as, *Tiara, Questio, Mixtio*.

A *Syllable* is the Comprehension of one Sound in a Word; as, *Vir*. There are as many Syllables in a Word as there are Vowels distinctly sounded; as in *Virtutes* are three, *Vir-tu-tes*.

If a Word has but one Syllable, it is called a *Mono-syllable*; if two, a *Dissyllable*; if three, a *Trisyllable*; if more, a *Polysyllable*.

Words may be divided into Syllables, as follows:

1. When a **C**onsonant comes between two **V**owels, it is to be joined with the latter; *x*, and sometimes *p*, excepted; as, *da-tis*,

2. When two **V**owels to be distinctly sounded come together, divide them; as, *De-us*.

3. When two **C**onsonants come together in the Middle of a **W**ord, divide them; as, *red-do*. Except when a **C**onsonant comes between *l* or *r*, they are both joined to the following **V**owel; as, *a-gros*, *re-clu-do*, *in-flu-vit*.

4. **C**ompounded **W**ords may be divided according to their original **P**arts; as, *in-u-si-ta-te*, *a-da-mo*.

A **D**iphthong is one **S**ound made of two **V**owels; of which are Nine, *ae*, *oe*, *ai*, *ei*, *oi*, *ui*, *au*, *eu*, *ou*; as in *Musæ*, *Cælum*, *Aio*, *Hei*, *Oiliens*, *Cui*, *Audio*, *Euge*, *Quous-que*; *æ* and *œ* are pronounced as *e*.

Of the Use of CAPITALS.

LETTERS are either made *small*, *a*, *b*, *c*, &c. or *great*, *A*, *B*, *C*, &c.

CAPITALS, or **G**reat Letters, are used only to begin *Sentences*, *Verses*, *Titles*, *Proper Names*, and remarkable **W**ords. The **P**ronoun *I* is always a **C**apital.

But **C**apitals, when found alone, sometimes stand for *Abbreviations*; as,

A. B. Artium Baccalaureus; *Bachelor of Arts*.

A. D. Anno Domini; *the Year of our Lord*.

A. M. Artium Magister; *Master of Arts*.

——. Anno Mundi; *the Year of the World*.

——. Ante Meridem; *before Noon*.

Ast. P. G. C. Astronomy Professor of Gresham College.

A. U. C. Ab Urbe Condita.

B. D. Baccalaureus Divinitatis; *Bachelor of Divinity*.

B. V. Beata Virgo.

C. Centum. **Cap. Caput.** *Chapter.* **Cler.** Clericus.
Coss. Consulibus.

C. P. S. Custos Privati Sigilli. **C. S.** Custos Sigilli.
Car. Curator.

D. D. Doctor Divinitatis. D. Denarius. Dec. December.

E. G. Exempli Gratia.

F. R. S. Frater Regalis Societatis.

G. R. Georgius Rex.

Ibid. Ibidem. i. e. id. est.

I. H. S. Jesus Hominum Salvator.

Imp. Imperator. Impp. Imperatoribus.

L. Liber & Libra. L. L. D. Legum Doctor. m. manipulus.

M. B. Medicinæ Baccalaureus. M. D. Medicinæ Doctor.

M. S. Manuscriptum, & Memorizæ Sacrum. MSS. Manuscripta.

N. B. Nota Bene; *mark well.* n. l. non liquet.

N. S. New Stile.

O. S. Old Stile. Ob. Objectio.

P. C. Patres Conscripti. P. M. Post Meridiem.

P. M. G. Professor of Music at *Gresham College.*

P. R. Populus Romanus. P. S. Postscript. Q.

Questio. q. d. quasi dicat. q. l. quantum libet. q. s. quantum sufficit.

R. S. S. Regiæ Societatis Socius; *Fellow of the Royal Society.*

Reg. Prof. Regius Professor. R. P. Respublica.

S. Solidus; a *shilling.* S. D. Salutem dicit.

S. P. Salutem precatur. S. P. D. Salutem plurimam dicit.

S. V. B. E. E. Q. V. Si vales, bene est. ego quoque valeo.

S. C. Senatus Consultum. S. P. Q. R. Senatus Populusque Romanus.

S. T. P. Sanctæ Theologiæ Professor. S. S. Sacra Scriptura.

SS. T. Sacrosancta Trinitas.

U. I. D. Utriusque juris Doctor.

V. D. M. Verbi Dei Minister. Viz. videlicet. Ult. ultimo.

Sometimes *Capitals* stand for a Latin *Prænomen* (for the Romans had usually three, and oft times four) as,

1. *Publius*, 2. *Cornelius*, 3. *Scipio*, 4. *Africanus*. 1. their *Prænomēn*, or proper Name; 2. *Nomēn*, or Name of the Stock of their Ancestors; 3. *Cognōmēn*, or Name of their particular Family; 4. *Agnōmēn*, or Name given them for some remarkable Deed or Event. Thus A. stands for Aulus; C. Caius; C. Cai; D. Decius, G. Gaius; L. Lucius, or Lucia; M. Marcus, or Marcia; P. Publius; Q. Quintus; S. Sextus; Sp. Spurius; T. Titus, or Tullius, &c.

The *Romans* likewise used seven of the Capitals to express their numbers by, which may be called, *Numerical Letters*.

I. 1; V. 5; X. 10; L. 50; C. 100; D. 500; M. 1000.

Their Reasons may be these. M. being the first Letter of *Mille*, stands for 1000; which M. was formerly writ *CIƆ*. Half of that *Ɔ* or D. is 500. C. the first Letter of *Centum*, stands for 100, which C. was anciently writ *LO*. and so half of it will be L, 50. X. denotes 10, which is twice 5, and made of two V's, one at the Top, and t'other at the Bottom. V. stands for 5, because their Measure of *Five Ounces* was of that Shape: And I. stands for 1, because 'tis made by one stroke of the Pen.

The *Rules* are, 1. If a less Number stands before a greater, the less must be taken from the greater; as, IV, 4; IX, 9; XL, 40, &c.

2. If a less Number follows a greater, the less must be added to the greater; as, VI, 6; XI, 11; LX, 60; CX, 110, &c. Example:—

<i>New-York burnt in the</i>	}	MDCCLXXVI.	}	1776.
Year		or		CIƆICCLXXVI.

Of POINTING, or the Use of STOPS.

THE Stops which are used in Reading and Writing are six :

A Comma , A Colon : An Interrogation ?

A Semicolon ; A Period . An Exclamation !

A Comma requires a Pause while the Reader can leisurely say *One*, and separates the simple Members of a Sentence; *that is*, such as consist of one Nominative and one Verb; as, *I come to the Pleasures of a virtuous Life, with which all good Men are delighted, which are not impaired by Time, and yield Satisfaction to a rational Being.*

It is used in these and like Cases: 1. Where there are several *Nominatives* and *finite Verbs*, expressed or implied. 2. To separate *Nouns* put in *Apposition*. 3. To distinguish every *Vocative* and *Ablative absolute*. 4. Before every, &c. 5. To separate short and independent *Clauses*, and frequently before the *Relatives* *who* and *which*; as, *When they arrived, Gentlemen, says Regulus, who was the Roman General, the Soldiers being present, Virtue, Industry, and Frugality, are the Privileges of the Romans, the Governors of the World, who conquer, vanquish, and subdue, &c. to reign wisely, soberly, and justly.*

A Colon and a Semicolon require a Pause in Reading while the Reader may count, for a Semicolon, *Two*; for a Colon, *Three*; and though frequently used promiscuously, are thus distinguished, *viz.* A Colon distinguishes the conjunct Members of a Sentence, *that is*, such as contain several *Nominatives* and *finite Verbs*, either expressly or implicitly, which may be divided into other Members, whereof one, at least, is conjunct; thus, *As we perceive the Shadow has moved on the Dial, though no Body ever saw it move; and that the Grass grows, though no Body ever saw it grow: So the Advances we make in Knowledge, as they consist of such minute Steps, are only perceived by the Distance gone over. The Advancement in Knowledge is compared*

to the Motion of a Shadow, and the Growth of Grass; which Comparison divides the Sentence into two principal Parts: But since the first contains two simple Members, they are to be separated by a Semicolon; consequently the other Part must be separated by a higher Point, *viz.* a Colon.

1. Besides the foregoing Difference, a Semicolon is to be used when a Sentence is to be divided into large and equal Parts, if one of them be conjunct; as, *Whoever is overtaken with Poverty; the same will find Coldness and Contempt will follow.*

2. When the Members are opposite one to another, but relate to the same Verb, they are separated by a Semicolon; as, *On this side, is Modesty; on that, Impudence; on this, Fidelity; on that, Deceit.*

3. In such Sentences where the Whole going before, the Parts follow; as, *The Parts of Grammar are Four; Orthography, Etymology, &c.*

A *Period* is put at the End of a short Compass of Discourse which contains perfect Sense, and requires a Pause while the Reader may count four or five.

An *Interrogation* asks a Question; as, *Who will read this?*

An *Exclamation* is used at any sudden Cry or Wondering; as, *O the Cures of Men!*

To these may be added the following Marks, which *Orthography* contains:

A <i>Parenthesis</i> ()	A <i>Dieresis</i> ..
An <i>Hyphen</i> -	An <i>Apostrophe</i> '

A *Parenthesis* includes one Sentence in another, which *included* Sentence, were it left out, the Sense would be entire; as, *Teach me (I pray you) to read.*

As *Parentheses* interrupt, and in some Measure obscure the Sense, they ought not to be used without Necessity; and when used they should never be long.

Brackets are marked thus [] and though they have some Resemblance of a *Parenthesis*, yet are used for a different End. They either include Words that may be used instead of those expressed in the Sentence; or ex-

plain what went before; or contain something to be explained.

An *Hyphen* connects the Syllables of a Word, written Part at the End of one Line, and Part, for Want of Room, at the Beginning of the next; as, *Grammar*, not *Gramm-ar*, *Trans-action*, not *Transa-ction*. It also joins two Words into one; as, *Foot-stool*, *Pater-Familias*.

A *blank Line*, as —, is used to denote that the Expression is abrupt, through Vehemence and Passion; or that the Word before it is not definite, but that another may be used in its Room; or that some Letters in a Word, or Words in a Sentence, are wanting. In general it denotes some Deficiency, and may be called an *Ellipsis*.

To Pauses may be properly subjoined, *Accent*, *Emphasis*, and *Cadence*.


An *Accent* is the pronouncing of any particular Syllable in a Word with a stronger Voice than the rest.

When, in the same Manner, we distinguish any particular Word in a Sentence, it is called *Emphasis*. The emphatical Words in a Sentence are those that are most important, and on which the Sense of the others chiefly depends, and are therefore to be marked by a fuller Sound of the Voice, not only to gratify the Ear, but in many Cases to make the Sense plain.

Cadence, the Reverse of *Emphasis*, generally takes Place at the End of a Sentence; when the last Syllables or Words, though spoken full and distinct, and to be heard as plainly as the Rest, yet are pronounced with an easy and graceful *Faling of the Voice*.

A *Dieresis* divides Diphthongs, and makes two Syllables of that which, without a Mark, would be but one; as, *aëris* sounds *a-e-ris*, not *aris*.

An *Apostrophe* is the Mark of a Letter taken away; as, *us'd* for *used*; *Tun' habes* for *Tune habes*.

These Marks are also sometimes met with. § Section, ¶ Paragraph. “ ” Quotations. ^ Caret. * Asterism, † † * || References.  Ind. x.

A *Quotation* signifies that an Author is quoted in his own words; and always begins with a capital Letter.

A *Caret* denotes that some Word or Clause of a Sentence is wanting.

††*|| Refer to something in the Margin worthy of Notice.

☞ Signifies that the Sentence pointed to is especially remarkable.

H. Of ETYMOLOGY,

Or, The SECOND PART of GRAMMAR.

ETYMOLOGY divides the Words into their proper distinct Classes, and considers their *Derivations*, *Accidents*, and *Formations*.

The LATIN TONGUE is divided into these eight *Parts, viz.*

<i>Noun,</i> <i>Pronoun,</i> <i>Verb,</i> <i>Participle,</i>	{	which are declin'd;	{	<i>Adverb,</i> <i>Conjunction,</i> <i>Preposition,</i> <i>Interjection,</i>	}	which are undeclin'd.
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A Word is said to be *declin'd* when it changes it's *Ending*; and *undeclin'd*, when it does not change it's *Ending*.

Of a NOUN.

A Noun is the Name of any Thing, and is either *Substantive* or *Adjective*.

A Noun *Substantive** is the Name of any Substance, having before in English *A, an, or the*; as, *Arbor, a Tree, Vir. the Man.*

* A Noun Substantive is either proper or common: A proper Noun Substantive is that which is proper to the Thing it betokeneth; as, *Georgius* is proper to the person so named: Or common, as, *Homo*, is a common Name to all Men. This sometimes is called an Appellative Noun

A Noun *Adjective* expresses some *Quality* or *Property* of a *Thing*; as, *bonus, good*; *durus, hard*.

The *Accidents* of a Noun are five, *viz. Number, Case, Declension, Gender* and *Comparison*.

Of NUMBER.

Number is the Distinction of one from many, and is either *Singular*, which denotes but one *Thing*; as, *Liber, a Book*: Or, *Plural*, which denotes more than one *Thing*; as, *Libri, Books*.

Of CASE.

Case implies the different Terminations, Nouns or Pronouns take to express their relations to one another, or the Things they represent?

There are six *Cases*, *viz. The Nominative, the Genitive, the Dative, the Accusative, the Vocative, and Ablative*.

Of DECLENSION.

Declension is the Inflection or changing the Termination of Nouns according to their *Cases*. There are five Declensions, known by the *Ending* of the *Genitive Case* singular; thus, the *first* in *æ*, the *second* in *î*, the *third* in *is*, the *fourth* in *us*, the *fifth* in *ei*.

An EXAMPLE of the FIRST DECLENSION.

<i>Singulariter.</i>	<i>Pluraliter.</i>
N. Penna, <i>a Pen.</i>	N. Penn-æ, <i>Pens.</i>
G. Penn-æ, <i>of a Pen.</i>	G. Penn-arum, <i>of Pens.</i>
D. Penn-æ, <i>to a Pen.</i>	D. Penn-is, <i>to Pens.</i>
A. Penn-am, <i>a Pen.</i>	A. Penn-as, <i>Pens.</i>
V. Penn-a, <i>O Pen.</i>	V. Penn-æ, <i>O Pens.</i>
A. Penn-à, <i>with a Pen.</i>	A. Penn-is, <i>with Pens.</i>

In like Manner,

Mensa, æ; Musa, æ; Fabula, æ;
Rabula, æ; Tabula, æ; Via, æ.

OBSERVATIONS on the FIRST DECLENSION.

1. *Obs.* the first Declension hath *four* Terminations, *a, as; e, es.*

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>G.</i>	<i>D.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>V.</i>	<i>A.</i>	} These are Greek Nouns.
as Æneas	æ	æ	am-an	a	â	
es Anchises	æ	æ	en	e	â	
e Ode	es	e	en	e	e	

2. These Nouns, *filia* and *nata*, make the Dat. and Ab. plur. in *is*, or, *abus*; but *Dea*, *Mula*, *Equa*, *Liberta*, *Famula*, *Socia*, *Domina*, &c. in *abus* only, to distinguish them from their Males of the second Declension.

SECOND DECLENSION.

<i>Singulariter.</i>	<i>Pluraliter.</i>	<i>In like Manner.</i>
<i>N.</i> Ventus,	<i>N.</i> Vent-i,	Liber, bri, a <i>Book</i> .
<i>G.</i> Vent-i,	<i>G.</i> Vent-orum,	Puer, eri, a <i>Boy</i> .
<i>D.</i> Vent-o,	<i>D.</i> Vent-is,	Annus, ni, a <i>Year</i> .
<i>A.</i> Vent-um,	<i>A.</i> Vent-os,	Vir, iri, a <i>Man</i> .
<i>V.</i> Vent-e,	<i>V.</i> Vent-i,	Culter, tri, a <i>Knife</i> .
<i>A.</i> Vent-o,	<i>A.</i> Vent-is,	Taurus, ri, a <i>Bull</i> .
Neuters of this	<i>Declension</i> ; as,	Regnum, i, a <i>Kingdom</i> .
<i>N.</i> Regnum,	<i>N.</i> Regna,	Ostium, i, a <i>Door</i> .
<i>G.</i> Reg-ni,	<i>G.</i> Regna-rum,	Membrum, i, a <i>Member</i> .
<i>D.</i> Regn-o,	<i>D.</i> Regn-is,	Oppidum, i, a <i>Town</i> .
<i>A.</i> Regn-um,	<i>A.</i> Regn-a,	Donum, i, a <i>Gift</i> .
<i>V.</i> Regnum,	<i>V.</i> Regn-a,	Signum, i, a <i>Sign</i> .
<i>A.</i> Regn-o,	<i>A.</i> Regn-is,	Folium, i, a <i>Leaf</i> .

OBSERVATIONS on the SECOND DECLENSION.

1. *Obs.* The Second Declension has five Terminations, *er*, *ir*, *us*, *on*, *um*; as, *Puer*, *Vir*, *Dominus*, *Criterion*, *Donum*, and a Greek Termination *os*, as *Delos*.

2. Some Greek Nouns of this Declension in *os* make the Genitive in *ô*, and Accusative in *on*, as, *Androgeos*, *eô*, *eon*. Greek Nouns in *eus* make the Genitive in *ei*, or *eos*; Dat. *ei*; Acc. *ea*; as, *Orpheus*, *ei*, *eos*. D. *ei*, Acc. *ea*.

3. Proper Names in *ius*, together with *filius* and *Genius*, form the Vocative, by casting away *us* from the Nominative; as, *Georgi*, *fili*, *Geni*.

4. Nouns in *us* make the Vocative in *e*, as *Annus*, V. *Anne*. *Eus* make *eu* in the Vocative; as, *Orpheus*, V. *eu*. But *Deus* makes *Deus* in the Vocative.

And these Nouns, *Agnus*, *Lucus*, *Vulgus*, *Populus*, *Chorus*, *Fluvius*, *Bacchus*, have the Voc. *e* or *us*.

The THIRD DECLENSION.

<i>Singulariter.</i>	<i>Pluraliter.</i>	<i>In like Manner.</i>
N. <i>Later,</i>	N. <i>Later-es,</i>	<i>Arbor-is, a Tree.</i>
G. <i>Later-is,</i>	G. <i>Later-um,</i>	<i>Nepos-otis, a Grandson.</i>
D. <i>Later-i,</i>	D. <i>Later-ibus,</i>	<i>Mas-aris, Male Kind.</i>
A. <i>Later-em,</i>	A. <i>Later-es,</i>	<i>Labes-is, a Spot.</i>
V. <i>Later,</i>	V. <i>Later-es,</i>	<i>Navis-is, a Ship.</i>
A. <i>Latere,</i>	A. <i>Later-ibus,</i>	<i>Laus-dis, Praise.</i>

Neuters of this Declension; as, *Sedile*.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. <i>Sedile, a Seat.</i>	<i>Sedilia,</i>
G. <i>Sedilis,</i>	<i>Sedilium,</i>
D. <i>Sedili,</i>	<i>Sedilibus,</i>
A. <i>Sedile,</i>	<i>Sedilia,</i>
V. <i>Sedile,</i>	<i>Sedilia,</i>
A. <i>Sedili,</i>	<i>Sedilibus.</i>

OBSERVATIONS on the THIRD DECLENSION.

1. *Obs.* This Declension has *nineteen* Terminations, viz. *Er, or, os, as, es, is, ous, ox, and s*; after a Consonant, *a, e, c, l, n, ar, ur, us, ut*.

2. *Obs.* Proper Names in *is*, those of Men and Women excepted, make *im* or *in*, in the Acc. And these following, Acc. *im*, Ab. *e* or *i*, Gen. pl. *ium*.

<i>Vis-is, Force.</i>	<i>Ravis-is, Hourseness.</i>
<i>Amussis-is, a Carpenter's Rule.</i>	<i>Cannabis-is, Hemp.</i>
<i>Sitis-is, Thirst.</i>	<i>Cucumis-is, a Cucumber.</i>
<i>Tussis-is, a Cough.</i>	<i>Sinapis-is, Mustard.</i>

3. *Obs.* These make Acc. *em* or *im*, Ab. *e* or *i* and Gen. pl. *ium*.

Aqualis-is, a <i>Water Pot.</i>	Puppis-is, a <i>Stern of a Ship.</i>
Avis-is, a <i>Bird.</i>	Febris-is, a <i>Fever.</i>
Clavis-is, a <i>Key.</i>	Restis-is, a <i>Halter.</i>
Cutis-is, the <i>Skin.</i>	Securis-is, an <i>Ax.</i>
Messis-is, a <i>Harvest.</i>	Ratis-is, a <i>Boat.</i>
Navis-is, a <i>Ship.</i>	Turris-is, a <i>Tower.</i>
Pelvis-is, a <i>Bason.</i>	Ovis-is, a <i>Sheep.</i>

4. *Obs.* These make Acc. *em* ; Ab. *e*, seldom, *i* ; and Gen. pl. *ium*.

Amnis-is, a <i>River.</i>	Classis-is, a <i>Fleet.</i>
Anguis-is, a <i>Snake.</i>	Collis-is, a <i>Hill.</i>
Civis-is, a <i>Citizen.</i>	Finis-is, an <i>End.</i>
Fustis-is, a <i>Club.</i>	Orbis-is, a <i>Circle.</i>
Ignis-is, <i>Fire.</i>	Pars-tis, a <i>Part.</i>
Imber-bris, <i>Rain.</i>	Postis-is, a <i>Post.</i>
Labes-is, a <i>Spot.</i>	Sordes-is, <i>Filth.</i>
Mons-tis, a <i>Mountain.</i>	Sors-tis, a <i>Lot.</i>

5. *Obs.* All Nouns that make *e* or *i* in the Ab. Sing. Nouns of two Syllables, not increasing ; and Nouns that end in two Consonants, form the Gen. pl. in *ium* ; and these Particulars :

Cor-dis, the <i>Heart.</i>	Vas, vadis, a <i>Surety.</i>
Dos, dotis, a <i>Portion.</i>	Mas, maris, a <i>Male.</i>
Glis-iris, a <i>Dormouse.</i>	Mus, muris, a <i>Mouse.</i>
Os, ossis, a <i>Bone.</i>	Sal-is, <i>Salt.</i>
Bes-sis, <i>eight Ounces.</i>	Lis, litis, <i>Strife.</i>
Nox, noctis, <i>Night.</i>	As, assis, a <i>Pound Weight.</i>
Lar-aris, a <i>Household God.</i>	Nix vis, <i>Snow.</i>
Except these, which make the Genitive plural in <i>um</i> .	
Pater-tris, a <i>Father.</i>	Parens-tis, a <i>Parent.</i>
Frater-tris, a <i>Brother.</i>	Vates-tis, a <i>Poet.</i>
Canis-is, a <i>Dog.</i>	Hyems-is, <i>Winter.</i>
Panis-is, <i>Bread.</i>	

6. *Obs.* The Names of *Months* make Ab. *i* ; Neuters in *al*, *ar*, and *e*, make Ab. *i*, Nom. Acc. Voc. pl. *ia*, G. *ium* : But proper Names in *e*, and these following make their Ab. *e* only.

Far-is, *Bread, Corn.*Hepar-is, *the Liver.*Jubar-is, *the Sun Beam.*Gausape-is, *a Rug.*

Nectar-aris.

Laquear-aris.

7. *Obs.* When the Gen. pl. ends in *ium*; the Nom. Acc. and Voc. often instead of *es*, have *eis* or *is*; as *omneis, parteis*; *omnis, partis*, for *omnes, partes*.

8. *Obs.* Nouns in *a* of this Declension have frequently the Dat. and Ab. pl. in *atis*; as, *Poema*, Dat. and Ab. pl. *poematis* or *atibus*.

The FOURTH DECLENSION.

N. Man-us,	N. Man-us,	<i>In like Manner.</i>
G. Man-us,	G. Man-uum,	Gradus, <i>a Step.</i>
D. Man-ui,	D. Man-ibus,	Vultus, <i>the Countenance.</i>
A. Man-um,	A. Man-us,	Fructus, <i>Fruit.</i>
V. Man-us,	V. Man-us,	Visus, <i>the Sight.</i>
A. Man-u,	A. Man-ibus,	Sensus, <i>Sense.</i>

Domus, *an House*, partly of the *Fourth*, and partly of the *Second Declension*, is thus declined,

N. Domus,	N. Domus,
G. Domus, <i>vel mi,</i>	G. Domuum, <i>vel orum,</i>
D. Domui, <i>vel mo,</i>	D. Domibus,
A. Domum,	A. Domus, <i>vel os,</i>
V. Domus,	V. Domus.
A. Domo.	A. Domibus.

OBSERVATIONS on the FOURTH DECLENSION.

1. *Obs.* This Declension has *two* Terminations, *us* Masculine or Feminine, and *u* of the Neuter Gender.

NEUTERS of *this Declension* are thus declined:

N. Cornu,	N. Cornua,	<i>In like Manner.</i>
G. Cornu,	G. Cornuum,	Tonitru, <i>Thunder.</i>
D. Cornu,	D. Cornibus,	Genu, <i>the Knee.</i>
A. Cornu,	A. Cornua,	Gelu, <i>Frost.</i>
V. Cornu,	V. Cornua,	Veru, <i>a Spit.</i>
A. Cornu,	A. Cornibus.	

2. *Obs.* These Genitives, *anuis, tumulti, ornati*, are used by old Authors, *anuis, causa, &c.*

3. *Obs.* These following make the Dative and Ablative plural in *ubus*.

<i>Acus, a Needle.</i>	<i>Partus, a Birth.</i>
<i>Arcus, a Bow.</i>	<i>Quercus, an Oak.</i>
<i>Ficus, a Fig, or Fig Tree.</i>	<i>Specus, a Den.</i>
<i>Lacus, a Lake.</i>	<i>Tribus, a Tribe.</i>

4. *Obs.* These have *ibus* or *ubus*, viz. *Artus, a Joint*; *Quæstus, Gain*; *Portus, an Harbour*; with *Genu* and *Veru*.

The FIFTH DECLENSION.

<i>N. Facies,</i>	<i>N. Facies,</i>	<i>Spes, ei,</i>	* The G. in <i>ii, es, or e</i> , very seldom used.
<i>G. Faciei,*</i>	<i>G. Facierum,</i>	<i>Acies, ei,</i>	
<i>D. Faciei,</i>	<i>D. Faciebus,</i>	<i>Dies, ei;</i>	
<i>A. Faciem,</i>	<i>A. Facies,</i>	<i>Fides, ei,</i>	
<i>V. Facies,</i>	<i>V. Facies.</i>	<i>Species, ei,</i>	
<i>A. Facie.</i>	<i>A. Faciebus.</i>	<i>Res, ei.</i>	

Some GENERAL OBSERVATIONS on the DECLENSIONS.

1. Most Nouns of this *Fifth Declension* want the *G. D.* and *Ab. plural*; and except the foregoing, they commonly want the *Plural* altogether.

2. The *Nom.* and *Voc.* are alike in all the *Declensions*, except that Nouns in *us* of the *Second Declension*, make the *Vocative* in *e*; and so are the *Dat.* and *Ab. pl.* Also, all Nouns of the *Neuter Gender* have the *Nom. Acc.* and *Voc.* alike in both Numbers, and in the *pl.* these three Cases end in *a*; as, *Sing. N. A. V. Templum*, *Plur. N. A. V. Templâ*.

3. The *G. pl.* of the first Four *Declensions* is sometimes contracted by the Poets; as, *Calicolûm, Delûm, Currûm, Mensûm*, for *Calicolarum, Deorum, Curruam, Mensium*.

4. Two Nouns compounded together, if both be in the *Nom.* they are declined as if they were not compounded; as, *Nom. Res-publica, Gen. Rei-publicæ*; but if one is in an *oblique Case*, that Case is not varied; as, *Nom. Juris-consultus, Gen. Juris-consulti, Dat. Juris-consulto*.

Of the GENDERS of NOUNS.

GENDER in a natural Sense means the Distinction of *Sex*; in a Grammatical Sense that *Fitness* by which a *Substantive* requires an *Adjective* of such a Termination to be joined with it.

The principal Genders are three, *Masculine*, *Feminine* and *Neuter*, which are known by these Rules.

Rules from the Signification.

1. All Words signifying *Males*, with the Characters and Offices of Men, are *Masculines*; as *Scriba*, a *Secretary*; *Poeta*, a *Poet*.

2. All Words signifying *Females*, with the Characters and Offices of Women, are *Feminines*; as *Regina*, a *Queen*; *Venatrix*, &c.

3. The Names of *Months*, *Winds*, *Rivers*, *Mountains*, &c. are *Masculine*.

4. The Names of *Ships*, *Jewels*, *Countries*, *Islands*, *Cities*, *Poems*, *Trees*, *Herbs*, &c. are commonly *Feminine*.

But the names of *Trees* in *ster*, as *Oleaster*, a *wild Olive*; with *Spinus*, a *Sloe Tree*, are *Masculine*. *Acer*, a *Maple*; *Suber*, a *Cork*; *Rober*, an *Oak*; *Siler*, a *Willow*, are *Neuters*.

Names of *Towns* in *i* or *o*, with *Agragas*, are *Masculine*: Some are *Neuters*, as *Tibur*, *Præneste*; *Anxur* is both *Masculine* and *Neuter*.

5. All Nouns in *um* and *u*, and Nouns undeclined, are *Neuters*, the Names of Men and Women excepted.

Rules by the Ending.

1. Nouns of the first Declension in *a*, are *Feminine*. These *Masculines* are excepted: [Laws.

Adria, α , the *Adriatic Sea*. *Pandectæ*, *arum*, a *Body of Planeta*, a *Planet*. *Cometa*, α , a *Comet*.

Mandragore, α , a *Mandrake*.

2. Nouns of the Second Declension, in *er*, *ir*, *us*, *ur*, and *os*, are *Masculine*. These are excepted, the first three *Neuters*; the rest *Feminine*.

Chaos, <i>a confused Heap.</i>	Vannus, <i>i, a Corn Fan.</i>
Virus, <i>i, Poison.</i>	Pharus, <i>i, a Watch Tower.</i>
Pelagus, <i>i, the Sea, Neut.</i>	Eremus, <i>i, a Wilderness.</i>
Papyrus, <i>i, Paper.</i>	Arctus, <i>i, the Bear Star.</i>
Antidotus, <i>i, an Antidote.</i>	Exodus, <i>i, Exodus.</i>
Bolus, <i>i, a Morsel.</i>	Nardus, <i>i, Spikenard.</i>
Diphthongus, <i>i, a Diphthong.</i>	Lecythus, <i>an Oil Glass.</i>
Byssus, <i>i, fine Flax.</i>	Dialectus, <i>i, a Dialect.</i>
Abyssus, <i>i, a Bottomless Pit.</i>	Halos, <i>i, circle about the moon.</i>
Periodus, <i>i, a Period.</i>	Vulgus, <i>i, Masc. and Neut.</i>
Synodus, <i>i, an Assembly.</i>	Humus, <i>i, the Ground.</i>
Domus, <i>i, or us, a House.</i>	Alvus, <i>i, the Paunch.</i>
Plinthus, <i>i, a square Basis.</i>	Colus, <i>i, a Distaff.</i>
Methodus, <i>i, a Method.</i>	Diametrus, <i>i, a Diameter.</i>

3. Nouns of the *Third Declension* in *er, or, os,* and *o,* are Masculine. But Verbals in *io,* and Nouns in *do and go,* increasing short in *inis,* (Ordo excepted) are Feminine; and these Particulars:

Caro, <i>nis, Flesh.</i>	Dos, <i>dotis, a Portion.</i>
Cos, <i>cotis, a Whetstone,</i>	Arbor, <i>Arbos, oris, a Tree.</i>

These Neuters are excepted.

Laver, <i>eris, Water-Parsley.</i>	Far, <i>ris, Bread Corn.</i>
Ver, <i>veris, the Spring.</i>	Piper, <i>eris, Peppercorn.</i>
Æs, <i>æris, Brass.</i>	Papaver, <i>eris, a Poppy.</i>
Æquor, <i>ris, a smooth Surface.</i>	Marmor, <i>oris, Marble.</i>
Spinther, <i>eris, a Clash.</i>	Ador, <i>oris, Wheat.</i>
Suber, <i>eris, Cork.</i>	Cor, <i>dis, the Heart.</i>
Tuber, <i>eris, a Mushroom.</i>	Gingiber, <i>eris, Ginger.</i>
Uber, <i>eris, a Dug.</i>	Siser, <i>eris, a Parsniph.</i>
Verber, <i>eris, a Strife.</i>	Os, <i>oris, the Mouth.</i>
Iter, <i>ineris, a Journey.</i>	Cadaver, <i>eris, a Carcase.</i>

4. Nouns in *as, aus, es, is, x,* and *s,* with a Consonant before it, are Feminine, except *Vas, asis, a Vessel,* Neut. And these Masculine.

Adamas, <i>antis, a Diamond.</i>	Bes, <i>bessis, eight Ounces.</i>
Pes, <i>pedis, a Foot.</i>	Stipes, <i>iis, a Log or Stock.</i>
Cucumis, <i>is, a Cucumber.</i>	Trames, <i>itis, a Cross Way.</i>
Vomis, <i>eris, a Plow-Share.</i>	Cespes, <i>itis, a Turf.</i>

Palmes, itis, a <i>Vine Branch.</i>	Cassis, is, a <i>Net.</i>
Lien, enis, the <i>Milt.</i>	Piscis, is, a <i>Fish.</i>
Callis, is, a <i>Path.</i>	Vermis, is, a <i>Worm.</i>
Collis, is, a <i>Hill.</i>	Glis, iris, a <i>Dormouse.</i>
Caulis, is, a <i>Stalk.</i>	Vectis, is, a <i>Bar.</i>
Fustis, is, a <i>Club.</i>	Axis-is, an <i>Axle-Tree.</i>
Lapis, idis, a <i>Stone.</i>	Postis, is, a <i>Post.</i>
Orbis, is, a <i>Circle.</i>	Unguis-is, a <i>Nail or Hoof.</i>
Fascis, is, a <i>Faggot.</i>	Hydrops, opis, the <i>Dropsy.</i>
Panis, is, <i>Bread.</i>	Bombyx, ycis, a <i>Silk Worm.</i>
Lebes, etis, a <i>Kettle.</i>	Phoenix, icis, a <i>Phenix.</i>
Tapes, etis, <i>Tapestry.</i>	Scobs, obis, <i>Saw-Dust.</i>
Limes; itis, a <i>Limet.</i>	Fornix, icis, an <i>Arch.</i>
Fomes, itis, <i>Fuel.</i>	Fornax, acis, a <i>Furnace.</i>
As, assis, a <i>Pound Weight.</i>	Vortex, icis, a <i>Whirlpool.</i>
Gurges, itis, a <i>Whirlpool.</i>	Natrix, ices, a <i>Water-Snake.</i>
Paries, etis, a <i>Wall.</i>	Varix, icis, a <i>Swoln Vein.</i>
Magnes, etis, a <i>Loadstone.</i>	Coccyx, ygis, a <i>Cuckow.</i>
Torris, is, a <i>Fire-Brand.</i>	Seps epis, a <i>kind of Serpent.</i>
Sanguis, inis, <i>Blood.</i>	Gryps, yphis, a <i>Griffin.</i>
Follis, is, a <i>Pair of Bellows.</i>	Chalybs, ybis, <i>Steel.</i>
Mensis, is, a <i>Month.</i>	Fons, tis, a <i>Fountain.</i>
Sentis, is, a <i>Thorn.</i>	Dens, tis, a <i>Tooth.</i>
Grege, egis, a <i>Flock or Herd.</i>	Mons, tis, a <i>Mountain.</i>
Ensis, is, a <i>Sword.</i>	Pons, tis, a <i>Bridge.</i>
Ignis, is, <i>Fire.</i>	Rudens, tis, a <i>Cable Rope.</i>
Calix, ices, a <i>Cup.</i>	Torrentis, tis, a <i>Brook.</i>
Poples, itis, the <i>Ham.</i>	Vepres, is, a <i>Brier.</i>

5. Nouns in *a, e, o, l, n, t, ar, ur, us*, are Neuters. But Nouns in *us* increasing long in the Genit., as *Virtus, utis, Virtue* are Feminines; as also *Pecus, udis, Cattle.* These Masculines are excepted.

Sal, is, <i>Salt.</i>	Sol, is, the <i>Sun.</i>
Splen, is, the <i>Spleen.</i>	Lichen, is, a <i>Ring-Worm.</i>
Ren, is, the <i>Kidney.</i>	Lepus, oris, an <i>Hare.</i>
Delphin, inis, a <i>Dolphin.</i>	Pus, uris, <i>Corruption.</i>
Mus, uris, a <i>Mouse.</i>	Turtur, uris, a <i>Turtle.</i>
Furfur, uris, <i>Bran.</i>	Pecten, inis, a <i>Comb.</i>
Vultur, uris, a <i>Vulture.</i>	

And these Feminines are excepted.

Sindon, onis, *Lawn*. Icon, onis, *an Image*.

6. Nouns of the *Fourth Declension* in *us*, are Masculine. These Feminines are excepted.

Ficus, us, *a Fig, or Fig-Tree*. Tribus, *a Tribe*.

Acus, us, *a Needle*. Porticus, *a Porch*.

Domus, i, or us, *an House*. Idus, uum, pl. *the Ides of a Month*.

7. Nouns of the *Fifth Declension* are Feminines, except Meridies, *Mid-day*, Masculine. Dies, *a Day*, is of the Doubtful Gender, in the Singular Number, and Masculine in the Plural.

Commons are excepted from all these Rules.

Such Nouns as agree to both Sexes, are said to be of the Common Gender, and are Masculine or Feminine, as they are applied; as, Conjux, *a Husband*, Masculine; Conjux, *a Wife*, Feminine.

A Catalogue of which follows.

Parens, tis, *a Parent*. Affinis, *a Cousin by marriage*.

Patruelis, *a Cousin*. Vindex, icis, *an Avenger*.

Infans, tis, *an Infant*. Dux, ucis, *a Leader*.

Hæres, dis, *an Heir*. Hostis, *an Enemy*.

Vates, *a Prophet*. Antistes, itis, *a Chief*.

Conviva, *a Guest*. Miles, itis, *a Soldier*.

Sacerdos, otis, *a Priest*. Augur, is, *a Soothsayer*.

Municeps, ipis, *a free Man*. Auctor, is, *an Author*.

Obses, idis, *an Hostage*. Custos, dis, *a Keeper*.

Homo, inis, *one of Mankind*. Nemo, inis, *No-Body*.

Advena, *a Stranger*. Comes, itis, *a Companion*.

Adolescens, *a Youth*. Testis, is, *a Witness*.

Civis, *a Citizen*. Sus, *a Sow*. [ubus.

Canis, *a Dog or Bitch*. Bos, vis, *D. Ab. Pl. obus vel*

Interpres, etis, *an Interpreter*. Martyr, yris, *a Witness*.

Judex, icis, *a Judge*. [ter. Princeps, *a Prince*.

Sodalis, *a Companion*. Exul, lis, *one banished*.

DOUBTFULS excepted from the foregoing Rules.

Nouns, which in good Authors are sometimes of one Gender and sometimes of another are said to be of the Doubtful Gender.

They are these that follow :

Pulvis, eris, <i>Dust.</i>	Margo, inis, <i>a Margin.</i>
Silex, <i>a Flint.</i>	Rudens, tis, <i>a Cable.</i> [<i>Finger.</i>
Grossus, i, <i>a green Fig.</i>	Onyx, ychis, <i>the Nail of the</i>
Corbis, <i>a Basket.</i>	Adeps, ipis, <i>Fatness.</i>
Cinis, eris, <i>Ashes.</i>	Scrobs, obis, <i>a Ditch.</i>
Obex, icis, <i>a Bolt.</i>	Torquis, <i>a Collar.</i>
Cortex, icis, <i>Bark.</i>	Stirps, is, <i>a Stem.</i>
Calx, cis, <i>the Heel.</i>	Phaselus, <i>a Galliot.</i>
Atomus, i, <i>an Atom.</i>	Pampinus, <i>a Vine Leaf.</i>
Imbrex, icis, <i>a Gutter Tile.</i>	Anguis, <i>a Snake.</i>
Clunis, <i>a Buttock.</i>	Rubus, <i>a Bramble.</i>
Canalis, <i>a Channel.</i>	Funis, <i>a Rope.</i>
Forceps, Ipis, <i>Pair of Tongs.</i>	Amnis, <i>a River.</i>
Linter, tris, <i>a Wherry.</i>	Specus, i, us, v. oris, <i>a Den.</i>
Serpens, tis, <i>a Serpent.</i>	Penus, i, us v. oris, <i>Victuals.</i>
Pumex, <i>a Pumice Stone.</i>	Paradisus, <i>Paradise.</i>
Lecythus, <i>an Oil Glass.</i>	Finis, <i>an End.</i>
Cardo, inis, <i>the Hinge of a Door.</i>	

Of HETEROCLITE NOUNS.

THEY are so called because they are declined in a different Manner from other Nouns. Some varying their Gender ; some their Declension ; some being Defective, and some Redundant.

Masculines in the singular, and Neuters in the Plural, are Dindymus, Mænalus, Massicus, Tænarus, Tartarus, Taygetus. Plural, Dindyma, Mænala.

Masculine, in the singular, and Masculine and Neut. in the plural, are Avernus, Jocus, Locus, Sibilus, pl. Avernî-a, Joci-a.

Feminine in the singular, and Neut. in the pl. are Carbasus, Pergamus, Supellex, pl. Carbasa, &c.

Neuter in the singular, and Masculine and Neut. in the pl. are Cælum, Capistrum, Filum, Frænum, Rastrium, pl. Cæli, a, Fîli, a.

Neuter in the singular, and Femin. and Neut. in the pl. are Balneum, Epulum, Nundinum, pl. Balneæ, Epulæ, and sometimes Balnea.

The following Nouns are Aptots, or undeclined, as

Cacoethes, cepe.	Frugi,	} Adj.	Necesse.
Fas, <i>Divine Law</i> ,	Tot,		Sinapi.
Instar, <i>Proportion</i> .	Quot,		
Genu, (in the Sing.)	Gelu, <i>Frost</i> .		Instar.
Nil, Nihil.	Expes, <i>Hopeless</i> .		Grates.
Cornu, (in the Sing.)	Cete, <i>a Whale</i> .		Expes.
Gummi, Gum.	Melos.		Nequam.
Tempe, Neuters.	Pondo.		Parum.

Such are all Cardinal Nouns of Number, from three to an hundred, *Monoptots* or Nouns used in the Oblique Case only, as Natu, Jussu, Noctu, Promptu, Dicis, Inficias.

Monoptots in the Singular, but entire in the Plural, are Ambage, Fauce, Pecu. *Diptots*, or Nouns used in two Cases only, are Nauci, Nauco; Paulum, Paulo; Repetundarum, Repetundis; Spontis, Sponte. *Diptots* in the Plural, but entire in the Singular, are Æra, Æribus; Maria, Maribus; Ora, Oribus; Rores, Roribus; Soles, Solibus, from Æs, Mare, &c.

Triptots, or Nouns used in three Cases only, are Aplustre, Aplustria, bus; Dica, cam, cas; Opis, em, e.

Triptots, in the Singular, but entire in the Plural, are Plus, Pluris, ure, Precis, em, e; Sordem, ordis, orde; Vicis, Vicem, Vice.

Nouns wanting the Singular Number, are these that follow.

Proper Names in general, except some Names of Places; as, *Athenæ, Gabii*; and some Families or People; as, *Locri, Vcientes*.

Masculines, Decor, Vesper, Pontus, Limus, Fimus, Penus, Sanguis, Nemo, Putror, Muscus. *Feminines*, Salus, Pubes, Talio, *a Requittal*: Indoles, Tapis, Humus, Fuga, Lues, Sitis, Quies, Cholera, Fames, Bilis, Senectus, Juventus, Sapientia, Invidia, Stultitia.

Neuters, Virus, Senium, Lethum, Cænum, Salum, Baratrum, Vitrum, Viscum, Justicium, *Vacation*, Lac, Nihilum, Ver, Gluten, Halec, Nitrum, Solum, Jubar, Fel, Ævum.

The following are seldom used in the Singular.

Masculines, Manes, Majores, Cancelli, Liberi, Antes, Lendēs Lemures, Fasti, Minores, Penates.

Feminines, Exuviæ, Grates, Phaleræ, Manubiæ, Idus, Antiæ, Induciæ, Insidiæ, Minæ, Excubiæ, Nugæ, Tricæ, Nonæ Calendæ, Thermæ, Quisquiliæ, Cunæ, Diræ, Exequiæ, Inferiæ, Primitiæ, Plagæ, Lactes, Valvæ. Divitiæ, Nuptiæ. To these add the Festivals of the Heathen Gods, as Cerealia.

Neuters, Mœnia-ium and orum, Tesqua, Præcordia, Lustra, Arma, Bellaria, Munia, Mapalia, Castra, Justa, Sponsalia, Fxta, Rostra, Crepundia, Cunabula.

Some Nouns change both Termination and Gender, some their Declensions, and some their Nominative Case, as, Tonitrus, Tonitru : Clypeus, Clypeum ; Baculus, Buculum ; Sensus, Sensum, *an Opinion*. Tignus, Tignum ; Tapetum, Tapete, n. Tapes, m. Menda, Mendum, Sinus, Sinum ; Sinapi, Sinapis.

Nouns varying the Nom. are Gibbus, Gibber ; Honor, Honos ; Vomis, Vomer ; Scobis, Scobs ; Labor, Labos ; Arbor, Arbos ; Odor, Odos ; Delphin, Delphinus ; Elephas, Elephantus.

Many *Adjectives* also vary their Terminations : as Inermus, Inermis ; Declivus, Declivis, *shelving* ; Acer, Acris, &c.

Some Nouns are both of the Second and Fourth Declension, as Quercus, Pinus, Ficus, Colus, Penus, Cornus, *a Cornel Tree*.

Of GREEK NOUNS.

GREEK NOUNS of the third Declension, increasing their Gen. with *d*. and such as increase in *os*, with a Vowel before it, have the Gen. frequently in *os*, Arcas, ados ; Hæresis, eos, or, ios. To these add Sphinx, Sphingos ; Strimon, onos ; Pan, Panos.

These that increase their Genitive in *is* or *os*, with a Consonant before it, have frequently their Acc. sing. in *a*, and plu. in *as*, as Lampas, Lampadis, Lampada, Lampadas.

Nouns in *is*, or *ys*, whose Genitive ends in *os*, with a Vowel before it, have their Accusative in *im* or *in*, and *ym* or *yn*, as Hæresis, eos, in or im; Chelys, yos, yn, ym: Masculines which have their Genitive in *dis* or *dos*, have their Accusative in *im* or *in*, seldom in *dem* or *da*; as Paris, Accusative *im* or *in*: Feminines have *dem* or *da*, for the most Part, as Briseis, eidem, da.

Feminines in *o* have *us* in their Genitive, and *o* in their other Cases, as Dido, Didus, Dido, &c. Greek Nouns in *s*, lose it in the Vocative, and commonly have *um*, not *on*, in the Genitive Plural.

JESUS makes Jesum in the Accusative, in all other Cases, Jesu.

Of NOUN ADJECTIVES.

A NOUN Adjective signifies the *Quality* or *Property of Things*, and suits its Termination to the Gender of the Substantive it is joined with.

Adjectives of three Terminations are thus declined, like Substantives of the first and second Declensions.

<i>Sing. M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>Plur. M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>N. Bonus,</i>	a,	um,	<i>N. Boni,</i>	æ,	a,
<i>G. Boni,</i>	æ,	i,	<i>G. Bonorum,</i>	arum,	orum,
<i>D. Bono,</i>	æ,	o,	<i>D. Bonis.</i>		
<i>A. Bonum,</i>	am,	um,	<i>A. Bonos,</i>	as,	a,
<i>V. Bone,</i>	a,	um,	<i>V. Boni,</i>	æ,	a,
<i>A. Bono,</i>	a,	o,	<i>A. Bonis.</i>		

<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>N.</i>
<i>N. Tener,</i>	era,	erum,	<i>N. Teneri,</i>	eræ,	era,
<i>G. Teneri,</i>	eræ,	eri,	<i>G. Tenerorum,</i>	arum,	orum,
<i>D. Tenero,</i>	eræ,	ero,	<i>D. Teneris,</i>		
<i>A. Tenerum,</i>	eram,	erum,	<i>A. Teneros,</i>	eras,	era,
<i>V. Tener,</i>	era,	erum,	<i>V. Teneri,</i>	eræ,	era,
<i>A. Tenero,</i>	era,	erum,	<i>A. Teneris.</i>		

All Adjectives in *us*, are declined like *bonus*, *good*; except *Vetus*, *eris*, *old*.

And so are declined *ullus, nullus, alius, alter, uter, neuter* (which have no Vocative*) and *solus, totus, unus*, except that they make *ius* in the Genitive Singular, and *i* in the Dative; and *alius* has *aliud* in the Neuter, in the Genitive *alius* not *aliius*.

Singular. Nom. Ullus, Ulla, Ullum; Gen. Ullius, Dat. Ulli; Acc. Ullam, am, um.

Ambo, both, and Duo, two, are thus declined, viz. *Plural. Nom. and Voc. ambo, ambæ, ambo; Gen. amborum, arum, orum; Dat. and Ab. ambobus, abus, obus. Acc. ambos or ambo, as, o.*

Adjectives of two Endings are declined like Substantives of the third Declension, thus:

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>M. & F. N.</i>	<i>M. & F. N.</i>	
<i>N. Lev-is-e, light.</i>	<i>N. Lev-es-ia,</i>	So <i>Moll-is-e.</i>
<i>G. Lev-is,</i>	<i>G. Lev-ium,</i>	<i>Trist-is-e.</i>
<i>D. Lev-i,</i>	<i>D. Lev-ibus,</i>	<i>Grav-is-e.</i>
<i>A. Lev-em-e</i>	<i>A. Lev-es-ia,</i>	<i>Dulc-is-e.</i>
<i>V. Lev-is-e,</i>	<i>V. Lev-es-ia,</i>	<i>Mit-is-e.</i>
<i>A. Lev-i,</i>	<i>A. Lev-ibus,</i>	<i>Turp-is-e.</i>

Obs. All Adjectives in *is* are declined like *Levis, light*; and so are all Words of the *Comparative Degree*; as,

M. F. N.

N. Durior, Durius; Gen. Durioris; D. Duriori; Acc. Duriozem, Durius; Voc. Durior, Durius; Ab. Durioze or Duriori.

1. *Obs.* Words of the *Comparative Degree*, make *e* or *i* in the *Ab. Singular*; and *um* in the *Gen. Pl.*

2. Likewise Adjectives in *er*, which also have *is*; as, *Acer, acris, acre.*

Such are comprised in the following *Distich*:

Campester, volucer, ceber, celer, sahuber.

Sylvester, alacer, paluster, & pedester, equester.

* All Nouns and Pronouns, which one cannot call upon, or address himself unto, want the Vocative.

Adjectives of *one* Ending are declined like Substantives of the *third Declension*, thus :

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>So,</i>
<i>M. & F. N.</i>	<i>M. & F. N.</i>	
<i>N. Feli-x, happy.</i>	<i>N. Feli-ces, ia,</i>	Ingens, <i>great.</i>
<i>G. Feli-cis,</i>	<i>G. Feli-cium,</i>	Solers, <i>diligent.</i>
<i>D. Feli-ci,</i>	<i>D. Feli-cibus,</i>	Capax, <i>capable.</i>
<i>A. Feli-cem, ix,</i>	<i>A. Feli-ces, ia,</i>	Amans, <i>loving.</i>
<i>V. Feli-x,</i>	<i>V. Feli-ces, ia,</i>	Docens, <i>teaching.</i>
<i>A. Feli-ce, or i,</i>	<i>A. Feli-cibus,</i>	Regens, <i>ruling.</i>

Obs. All Participles of the *Present Tense* are thus declined : and Adjectives ending in *as, es, x, ar, or,* and *s,* with a Consonant before it, as *Arpinas, dives, trux, prudens, par.*

Of COMPARISON of ADJECTIVES.

COMPARISON implies the *Difference* between the Qualities of Nouns, which may be increased or diminished to a third Degree.

There are therefore three Degrees of Comparison; viz. The *Positive, Comparative* and *Superlative.*

1. The *Positive* denotes a Thing to be *absolutely such,* expressing no Comparison of one Thing with another ; as *Mollis, soft.*

2. The *Comparative* denotes a Thing to be *more such* than another with which it is compared ; as *Mollior Lana, softer Wool.* and it is formed of the first Case of its Positive in *i,* by adding *or* for the Masculine and Feminine, and *us* for the Neuter ; as from *Mollis, D. Mollis,* is formed *Molli-or, Molli-us, softer.*

3. The *Superlative* denotes a Thing to be *such* in the highest Degree possible, as *Molissima Lana, the softest Wool.* It is also formed of the first Case of its Positive in *i,* by adding *s* and *simus,* as of *durus, G. duri,* is formed *durissimus.*

Obs. 1. If the *Positive* end in *er,* the *Comparative* is regular ; but the *Superlative* is formed by adding *rimus* to the *Nom.* as *tener, tenerimus.*

2. *Humilis, similis, facilis, gracilis, docilis, agilis, imbecillis*, have their *Comparative* regular, but form their *Superlative* by changing *is* into *imus*, as *similis, similior, simillimus*.

3. Adjectives derived of *Dico, volo, facio, loquor*, change *us* into *entior* and *entissimus*, as *maledic-us, benevol-us, magnific-us, magniloqu-us, entior-entissimus*.

4. If a Vowel comes before *us*, as in *ardu-us*, the *Comparative* is made by *magis*, and the *Superlative* by *maxime*; as *magis arduus, maxime arduus*; and sometimes by *valde, ferquam, mire, maxime, &c.*

Such as these, *assiduior, strenuior, egregiissimus, piissimus*, sometimes, but rarely occur.

These are thus compared :

Bonus,	Melior,	Optimus	Posterus, Posterior, Postremus
Malus,	Pejor,	Pessimus.	or Posthumus [mas.
Magnus,	Major,	Maximus	Nequam, Nequior, Nequissi-
Parvus,	Minor,	Minimus	Exterus, Exterior, Extremus.
Multus,	Plurimus,		or Extimus
Multa,	Plurima,		Citra, Citerior, Citimus
Multum,	Plus,	Plurimum	Intra, Interior, Intimus
Vetus,	Veterior,	Veterrimus	Ultra, Ulterior, Ultimus
Superus,	Superior,	Supremus	Pridem vel præ, Prior Primus,
or Summus			Prope, Proprior, Proximus
Inferus,	Inferior,	Infimus	Diu, Diutior, Diutissi-
or imus			[m.

Note. These following are defective in *Comparison*; Participles in *dus* and *rus*; and Adjectives in *bundus, imus, inus, isus, orus*, and these :

Magnanimus, claudus, salvus, memor, almus.

Delirus, rudis, vulgaris, calvus, egenus.

Some want the *Comparative*; as, *Bellus, consultus, invitus, diversus, invictus, inclutus, novus, falsus, fidus, fidissimus, sacer, sacerrimus, nuperrimus* from *nuper*.

Some want the *Superlative*, as *Adolescens, communis, dexter, sinister, longinquus, declivis, taciturnus, optimus, Juvenis, Sen-ex-ior*.

Some are *Comparatives* only; as, *anterior, licentior, sequior*.

Some Substantives have the *Comparative* *Penior, Neronior*.

Of a PRONOUN.

A PRONOUN is a word used instead of a Noun, as instead of the *Man*, we say, *He*, &c. and is declined likewise with Number, Case, and Gender.

Pronouns are distinguished into *Demonstratives*, *Relatives*, *Possessives*, and *Gentiles*.

Demonstratives are these seven : *Ego*, *Tu*, *Sui*, *Ille*, *Iste*, *Hic*, and *Is* ; so called because they point out a Person or Thing not spoken of before.

Relatives are these six : *Ille*, *iste*, *hic*, *is*, *idem* and *quæ* ; so called, because they refer to some Person or Thing mentioned before.

Possessives are these five : *Meus*, *tuus*, *suus*, *noster*, *vester* ; so called, because they denote Possession or Property.

Gentiles are these three : *Nostras*, *vestras*, *cujus-atis* ; so called, because they denote a Relation to some Nation, Sect, or Party.

Of the Modes of DECLINING PRONOUNS.

These three, *Ego*, *Tu*, *Sui*, are Substantives, and of the same Gender as the Noun they are used for ; they are thus declined :

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. <i>Ego</i> , I.	N. <i>Nos</i> , we. [us.
G. <i>Mei</i> , of me.	G. <i>Nostrum</i> , or <i>Nostri</i> , of
D. <i>Mihi</i> , to me.	D. <i>Nobis</i> , to us.
A. <i>Me</i> , me.	A. <i>Nos</i> , we.
V. wanting.	V. wanting.
A. <i>Me</i> , with me.	A. <i>Nobis</i> , with us.
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
N. <i>Tu</i> , thou.	N. <i>Vos</i> , ye. [you.
G. <i>Tui</i> , of thee.	G. <i>Vestrum</i> , or <i>Vestri</i> of
D. <i>Tibi</i> , to thee.	D. <i>Vobis</i> , to you.
A. <i>Te</i> , thee.	A. <i>Vos</i> , you.
V. <i>Tu</i> , O thou.	V. <i>Vos</i> , O ye.
A. <i>Te</i> , with thee.	A. <i>Vobis</i> , with you.
Singular and Plural Nom. wanting- Gen. Sui. Dat.	
Sibi. Acc. and Ab. Se, him, them.	

All other PRONOUNS are *Adjectives*.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
N. Hic,	hæc,	hoc.	N. Hi,	hæ,	hæc.
G. Hujus,			G. Horum,	harum,	horum.
D. Huic,			D. His,		
A. Hunc,	hanc,	hoc.	A. Hos,	has,	hæc.
V.			V.		
A. Hoc,	hac,	hoc.	A. His.		
<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
N. Is,	ea,	id.	N. Ii,	ea,	ea.
G. Ejus,			G. Eorum,	earum,	eorum.
D. Ei.			D. Eis,	or iis.	
A. Eum,	eam,	id.	A. Eos,	eas,	ea.
V.			V.		
A. Eo,	ea,	eo.	A. Eis,	or iis.	
<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
N. Qui,	quæ,	quod.	N. Qui,	quæ,	quæ.
G. Cujus,			G. Quorum,	quarum,	quo-
D. Cui,			D. Quibus,	or queis.	[rum.
A. Quem,	quam,	quod.	A. Quos,	quas,	quæ.
V.			V.		
A. Quo,	qua,	quo, or quî.*	A. Quibus,	or quies.	

* *The Ablative quî may be of any Gender.*

Ille, a, ud; Iste, a, ud; Ipse, a, um; are declined like *Ullus*, making the Gen. in *ius*, and Dat. in *i*.

Of COMPOUND PRONOUNS.

Ego. Nom. Egomet. Gen. Meimet. Dat. Mihimet.
Acc. and Ab. Memet. Nosmet, *I myself*.

Ego ipse, mei ipsius, in all Cases; but elegant Writers have Ipse in the N. when it may be the N. to the Verb, whatever Case the other Pronouns may be; as, *mihi ipse placeo*.

Tu. Tute, tutemet, *thou, thyself*. Vosmet, vobismet; ipsis, *ye yourselves*.

Sui. Sibimet, semet, *him or herself*.

Hic. Hicce, hæcce, hocce. Plur. Hisce, *this, that.*
 Hiccine, hæccine, hoccine. Acc. Huncine,
 Hancine, hoccine. Plural, Haccine, *this.*
 Istic or isthic, istæc, istoc, or istuc. Acc. unc,
 anc, oc, or uc. Ab. oc, ac, oc. Plural, Neut.
 -æc, *the self same.* So Illic, *he.*

Is. Idem, eadem, idem, like is, ea, id. in all Cases
 only *m* is changed into *dem*, as eundem.
 ●Eccum, eccam, *see here he, she is.* Eccos, as,
 Plural, of ecce and is; as also, ellum, ellam, Pl.
 ellos, ellas, *there he, she comes*, of en and ille.

Qui. Quidam, ædam, quoddam, as idem, eadem, &c.
 Quivis, *also*, and quilibet, *any*; and quicumque,
 quæcunque, quodcunque.

Quis. N. Quisquis, quicquid. Acc. quicquid. Ab.
 quoquo, quaqua, quoquo, *whosoever, whatsoever.*
 Quisnam, quænam, quodnam, or quidnam, &c.
who, which, what.

Quisq; quæq; quodq; or quidq; *every one, all.*
 Quotusquisq; Acc. quotumquemq; Dative
 quotocuiq; *which one of many.*

Quisquam, quæquam, quodquam, or quicquam,
 &c. *who, which, &c.* Acc. quenquam.

Unusquisque, unaquæque, unumquodque, or
 quidque, &c. *every one.*

Quispiam, quæpiam, quodpiam, quidpiam, quip-
 piam, &c. *any.*

So Unusquispiam, *any one in particular.*

Aliquis, aliqua, aliquod, or aliquid, *Somebody.*

Nunquis, nunqua, nunquod, or nunquid, *is
 there any?*

Siquis, siqua, siquod, or siquid, *if there be any.*

Nequis, nequa, nequod or nequid, *lest any.*

Ecquis, ecqua, or ecquæ; ecquod, or ecquid,
whether any.

Meâ, Tuâ, Suâ being in the Ab. Feminine, admit
 the syllabic Adjection *pité*, as Suapte, &c.

Of a VERB.

A VERB is a Part of Speech declined with *Mood* and *Tense*, and signifies *to do, to suffer or to be*.

Hence there are three Sorts of Verbs, *Active, Passive, and Neuter*.

A Verb *Active* ends in *o*, and signifies to do, as *Doceo, I teach*, and is either *Transitive* or *Intransitive*.

A Verb *Transitive* signifies an Action that passes from the Agent, and is terminated on another Subject; as, *Amo te, I love thee*.

An *Intransitive Active* signifies an Action that is complete, and immediately terminated in the Agent; as, *curro, I run; vivo, I live*; this is sometimes called *Neuter*.

A Verb *Passive* ends in *or*, and signifies the Effect of Action, or that something is done to the Nominative or Subject spoken of; as, *Puer corrigitur, the Boy is corrected. Doceor, I am taught*.

A Verb *Neuter* signifies *Being*, or the *State and Condition* a Thing is in; as, *existo, I am; palleo, I am pale*.

A Verb *Deponent* has an active Signification, under a *Passive Termination*; as, *sequor, I follow*.

Note. A Verb *Passive* may be known by one of these Signs, *am, art, is, was, wast, were, been, be, or wert*, before its English in *d, ed, en, or t*.

2. *Neuters* will not make Sense with the Word *it* after them, but *Active Verbs* will, as, *I read it*, is Sense; but *I run it*, is Nonsense, except it be a Word of a near Signification, as, *I live it*, viz. *A life*. *Neuters* have often Signs of a Verb *Passive* in English, but are never used in the *Passive Voice* in Latin, as *caleo*, not *caleor*, *I am warm*, unless they are used impersonally, as, *itur*, *pugnatur*.

3. Some Verbs are called *Active*, though they signify no *Action* at all, but rather *Passion*, or the Effect of external Objects upon the Mind, as, *audio*, *to hear*, *percipio*, *to perceive*.

4. Some Verbs are called *Common*, because they are sometimes used *Actively* and sometimes *Passively*; as, *sector*, *I follow*, *sector*, *I am followed*.

Of MOODS.

MOOD is the Manner in which any Thing is said or affirmed: There are four *Moods*; the *Indicative*, *Imperative*, *Subjunctive* and *Infinitive*.

The *Indicative Mood* affirms or denies positively; as, *amo*, *I love*, or *non amo*, *I do not love*; or asketh a Question, as, *amas tu*, *lovest thou?*

The *Imperative Mood* commands, exhorts, or intreats, as, *ama tu*, *love thou*. *Amato*, *let him love*.

The *Subjunctive Mood* has commonly the same Signification with the *Indicative*; but has some Conjunction, relative or disjunctive, joined with it; and by reason of its dependance on what goes before or follows af-

ter it, is called *Subjunctive* ; as, cum amarem, eram miser, *when I loved I was wretched.*

The *Infinitive Mood* is so called because it is not confined to either *Number* or *Person*, but expresses the Meaning of the Verb in general, with the Sign *to* before it in English ; as, amare, *to love.*

1. *Note.* The Future of the *Indicative*, the Present and Future of the *Subjunctive*, are often used for the *Imperative* ; as, ne occides, occidas, occideris, *thou shalt not, mayest not kill* ; for, ne occide, *do not kill.*

2. The *Imperative Mood* hath no first Person Sing. or Plu. because no Man can bid or command himself.

3. The *Subjunctive* is called *Optative*, when it is used after an Adverb of *wishing*. It is also called the *Potential Mood* when it signifies *Power, Possibility, or Will* ; expressed by the Signs *may, can, might, could, would, should*, before the Verb in English, but they are often turned by, *possum, licet, volo, debeo*, with the *Infinitive*.

Of TENSES.

TENSES signify the various Distinctions of Time ; there are five Tenses in the Latin Tongue, viz.

1. The *Present Tense*, which speaks of the Time that now is ; the Signs of which in the Act. Voice, are, *do, dost, doth* ; in the Pass. *am, art, is, are.*

2. The *Preter Imperfect* speaks of the Time not perfectly past ; but that something was doing at the Time spoken of ; as, legebam, *I did read, or was reading* ; its Active Signs are, *did, didst* ; its Pass. *was, wast, were, wert.*

3. The *Preterperfect* speaks of the Time perfectly past, and of an Action finished: Its Act. Signs are, *have, hast, hath*; Pass. *has been, have been, hath been*.

4. The *Preterpluperfect* speaks of the Time more than perfectly past, and shews that something was done, before *another Thing that was finished*, at the Time referred to. Its Act. Signs, *had, hadst*; Pass. *had, or hadst been*.

5. The *Future* always speaks of the Time to come: Its Act. Signs, *shall, will, shalt, wilt*; Pass. *shall be, will be, shalt or wilt be*.

1. *Obs.* The Sign *shall*, in the first Person only, foretells; but in the second and third, expresses a *Promise, Threatening or Command*.

2. The Sign *will*, in the first Person, *threatens, or promises*; but in the second and third, it only *foretells*.

Of PERSONS.

PERSONS imply the different Terminations of a Verb, serving to express its Relation to its Nominative Case or Subject. There are three Persons in both Numbers; the *first* speaks of *itself*; the *second* is spoken to; the *third* is spoken of.

Note, that all Nouns, Pronouns, and Participles are of the third Person, except *ego*, which is the *first*, and *tu*, the *second*; but *ipse* may be of any Person.

The CONJUGATIONS, or Ways of declining Verbs, are Four.

The *First* hath *ā* long before *re*, as *Amāre*.

The *Second* hath *ē* long before *re*, as *Monēre*.

The *Third* hath *ĕ* short before *re*, as *Regĕre*.

The *Fourth* hath *ī* long before *re*, as *Audīre*.

VERBS of the *Four Conjugations* ending in *o*, are thus declined :

1. Am-o, amas, amare, amavi, amatum, *to love.*
2. Moneo, mones, monere, monui, monitum, *to advise.*
3. Rego, regis, regere, rexi, . rectum. *to rule.*
4. Audio, audis, audire, audivi, auditum, *to hear.*

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

I love, thou lovest, he loveth.

We love, ye love, they love.

Ego Am-o, tu as, ille at,

Nos ámus, vos átis, illi ant.

Mon-eo es, et,

émus, étis, ent.

Reg-o is, it,

imus, itis, unt.

Aud-io is, it,

ímus, ítis, iunt.

PRETERIMPERFECT.

Amá-bam

I loved or did love.

Moné-bam

bas, bat,

bamus, batis, bant.

Regé-bam

Audie-bam

PRETERPERFECT.

Amáv-i

I have loved.

Monu-i

isti, it,

imus, istis, érunt or ére.

Rex-i

Audív-i

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Amáv-eram

I had loved.

Monu-eram

eras, erat,

erámus, erátis, erant.

Rex-eram

Audív-eram

FUTURE.

I shall or will love.

Amabo

bis,

bit,

bimus, bitis,

bunt.

Mone-bo

Reg-am

Audi-am

es,

et,

émus, étis,

ent.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>Love thou, let him love.</i>			<i>Love ye, let them love.</i>	
Am-a,	ato ; ato ;		ate,	atote ; anto.
Mon-e,	éto ; eto ;		ete,	etote ; ento.
Reg-e,	ito ; ito ;		ite,	itote ; unto.
Aud-i,	ito ; ito ;		ite,	itote ; iunto.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

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

PRETERIMPERFECT.

I might, would, should, or could love.

Amá-rem	} res, ret,		remus, retis, rent.
Mone-rem			
Rege-rem			
Audi-rem			

PRETERPERFECT.

I may have loved (or would or should have)

Amav-erim	} eris, erit,		erimus, eritis, erint.
Monu-erim			
Rex-erim			
Audiv-erim			

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

I might have loved (or would or should have)

Amav-íssem	} ísses, ísset,		íssemus, íssetis, íssent.
Monu-íssem			
Rex-íssem			
Audiv-íssem			

FUTURE.

I shall have loved.

Amav-ero	} eris, erit,		erimus, eritis, erint.
Monu-ero			
Rex-ero			
Audiv-ero			

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>Present and Præterim.</i>	<i>Præterperfect and Præterplu.</i>												
Am-āre, to love.	<table border="0"> <tr> <td rowspan="4"> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Amav-isse,</td> <td rowspan="4">} to have</td> <td rowspan="4">} loved.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Monu-isse,</td> <td>advised.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rex-isse,</td> <td>ruled.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Audiv-isse.</td> <td>heard.</td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> </table>	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>Amav-isse,</td> <td rowspan="4">} to have</td> <td rowspan="4">} loved.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Monu-isse,</td> <td>advised.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rex-isse,</td> <td>ruled.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Audiv-isse.</td> <td>heard.</td> </tr> </table>	Amav-isse,	} to have	} loved.	Monu-isse,	advised.	Rex-isse,	ruled.	Audiv-isse.	heard.		
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			Amav-isse,					} to have	} loved.				
			Monu-isse,							advised.			
	Rex-isse,	ruled.											
Audiv-isse.	heard.												
Mon-ēre, to advise.													
Reg-ēre, to rule.													
Aud-īre, to hear.													

FUTURE.

Amatú-rum esse, &c. to be about to love.
 Monitú-rum esse, &c. to be about to advise.
 Rectú-rum esse, &c. to be about to rule.
 Auditú-rum esse, &c. to be about to hear.

The Infinitive is varied, and agrees with the Noun to which it has Relation, commonly.

GERUNDS.

Amán-di, of loving; do. in loving; dum, to love.
 Monén-di, of advising; do. in advising; dum, to advise.
 Régén-di, of ruling; do. in ruling; dum, to rule.
 Audién-di, of hearing; do. in hearing; dum, to hear.

SUPINES.

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

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT TENSE.

Am-ans, loving.
 Mon-ens, advising.
 Reg-ens, ruling.
 Audi-ens, hearing.

FUTURE in rus.

Amatú-rus, about to love.
 Monitú-rus, about to advise.
 Rectú-rus, about to rule.
 Auditú-rus, about to hear.

PRÆTERPERFECT.

Amát-us, loved.
 Moni-tus, advised.
 Rect-us, ruled.
 Audit-us, heard.

FUTURE in dus.

Amán-dus,	} to be loved, &c.
Monén-dus,	
Régén-dus,	
Audién-dus,	

The helping Verb *Sum*, with its Compounds, are thus declined :

Sum, es, fui, esse, futurus, to be.

Possum, potes, potui, posse, to be able.

Prosum, prodes, profui, prodesse, profuturus, to profit.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

I am, thou art, he is.

We are, ye are, they are.

<i>Sum, es, est,</i>		<i>sumus, estis, sunt,</i>
<i>Possum, potes, potest,</i>		<i>possumus, potestis, possunt,</i>
<i>Prosum, prodes, prodest,</i>		<i>prosumus, prodestis, prosunt.</i>

PRETERIMPERFECT.

I was.

We were.

Eram, eras, erat | eramus, eratis, erant.

Poteram, poteras, &c.

Proderam, proderas, &c.

PRETERPERFECT.

I have been.

Fui, fuisti, fuit, fuimus, fuistis, fuérunt, or fuére.

Potui, potuisti, &c.

Profui, profuisti, &c.

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

I had been.

Fueram, fueras, fuerat, | fuerámus, fueratis, fuerant.

Potueram, potueras, &c.

Profueram, profueras, &c.

FUTURE.

I shall or will be.

Ero, eris, erit, | erimus, eritis, erunt.

Potero, poteris, &c.

Prodero, proderis, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Be thou, let him be. Be ye, let them be.

Es, esto; estó; | cate, estóte; suntó.

Prodes, prodesto, &c.

Possum, hath no Imperative.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

I may be.

Sim, sis, sit, | simus, eitis, sint.
 Possim, possis, &c.
 Prosim, prosis, &c.

PRETERIMPERFECT.

I might be.

Essem, esses, esset, | essému, essétis, essent.
 Possem, posses, posset, &c.
 Prodessem, prodesses, &c.

PRETERPERFECT.

I may have been.

Fuerim, fueris, fuerit, | fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.
 Potuerim, potueris, &c.
 Profuerim, profueris, &c.

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

I might have been.

Fuissem, fuisses, fuisset, | fuissému, fuissétis, fuissent.
 Potuissem, potuisses, &c.
 Profuissem, profuisses, &c.

FUTURE.

I shall have been.

Fuero, fueris, fuerit, | fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.
 Potuero, potueris, &c.
 Profuero, profueris, &c.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

*To be**To have or had been.*

Present and Imperf.	{	Esse.	} Preter.	{	Fuisse.		
		Posse.			and	Potuisse.	
		Prodesse.	} Pluper.	{	Profuisse.		
Future.	{	<i>To be hereafter.</i>			Part. Fut.	} <i>About to be,</i>	
		Fore, or futurum esse.					Futurus.
		Profore, or profuturum esse.					Profuturus.

VERBS of the *four* Conjugations ending in *or*, are thus declined :

1. Amor, amaris *vel* amāre, amātus sum *vel* fui, amāri, *to be loved*:

2. Moneor, monēris *vel* monere, monitus sum *vel* fui, moneri, *to be advised.*

3. Regor, regeris, *vel* regere, rectus sum *vel* fui, regi, *to be ruled.*

4. Audior, audiris *vel* audīre, audītus sum *vel* fui, audīri, *to be heard.*

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

I am loved.

Amor,	aris <i>vel</i> are,	átur.		ámur,	amini,	ámantur.
Mon-eor,	éris <i>vel</i> ére,	étur.		émur,	emini,	éntur.
Reg-or,	eris <i>vel</i> ere,	itur.		imur,	imini,	úntur.
Aud-ior,	iris <i>vel</i> íre,	ítur.		ímur,	imini,	íántur.

PRETERIMPERFECT.

I was loved.

Amá-bar,	}	baris <i>vel</i> bare, batur,		bamur,	amini,	ban-	
Moné-bar,							[tur.
Rege-bar,							
Audié-bar,							

PRETERPERFECT.

I have been loved.

Amátus,	}	sum ; us es, us est,		i sumus, i estis, i sunt.				
Monitus,					vel vel vel	vel vel fuerunt.		
Rectus,							fui ; fuisti ; fuit ;	fuimus ; fuistis ; v. fuere.
Auditus,								

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

I had been loved.

Amátus,	}	eram, us eras, us erat,		i erámus, i erátis, i				
Monitus,					vel vel vel	vel vel vel [erant.		
Rectus,							fueram ; fueras ; fuerat ;	fueramus ; fueratis ;
Auditus,								

FUTURE.

I shall or will be loved.

Amá-bor,	}	beris v. bere, bitur,		bimur, bimini, bántur.		
Moné-bor,						
Reg-ar,					éris <i>vel</i> ére, étur,	émur, émini, entur.
Audi-ar,						

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.

Plural.

Be thou loved, let him be loved. Be ye loved, let them be loved.

Am-are,	átor ;	ator ;	amin-i,	antor.
Mon-ére,	étor ;	etor ;	emin-i,	éntor.
Reg-ere,	itor ;	itor ;	imin-i,	úntor.
Aud-íre,	ítor ;	útor ;	imin-i,	iuntor.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

I may or can be loved.

Am-er,	} áris vel ére átur,	emur, emini, éntur.
Mone-ar,		
Reg-ar,		
Audi-ar.		

PRETERIMPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should be loved.

Ama-rer,	} réris vel rére, rétur,	rémur, rémini, rentur.
Moné-rer,		
Rege-rer,		
Audi-rer,		

PRETERPERFECT.

I may or can have been loved.

Amátus,	} sim, us sis, us sit,	i simus, i sitis, i sint,
Monitus,		
Rectus,		
Audítus,		

[rint.

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

I might, could, would, or should have been loved.

Amátus	} essem, us esses, us esset,	i essémus, i essetis, i
Monitus		
Rectus		
Auditus		

[essent.
[fuissent

FUTURE.

I shall have been loved.

Amátus,	}	ero,	eris,	erit,		i erimus,	i eritis,	ierunt.	
Monítus,		vel	vel	vel		vel	vel	vel	
Rectus,		fuero,	fueris,	fuerit.		fuerimus,	fueritis,	fuerint.	
Auditus,									

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT AND PRETERIMPERFECT.

Am-ári, *to be loved.*Mon-éri, *to be advised.*Reg-i, *to be ruled.*Aud-íri, *to be heard.*

PRETERPERFECT AND PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Amátum,	}	esse vel fuisse, <i>to have or had been</i>	}	loved.
Monit-um,				advised.
Rect-um,				ruled.
Audit-um,				heard.

FUTURE.

Amát-um iri, *to be about to be loved.*Monit-um iri, *to be about to be advised.*Rect-um iri, *to be about to be ruled.*Audit-um iri, *to be about to be heard.*

Note. Auxiliary or helping Verbs are put to other Verbs to assist them in forming their Tenses and Moods; as, do, did, have, had, shall, will, let, can, am, may, be. So also in Latin, these six Passive Tenses, *Amatus sum vel fui*; *Amatus eram vel fueram*; *Amatus sim vel fuerim*; *Amatus essem vel fuisset*; *Amatus ero vel fuero*; *Amatus esse vel fuisse*; are made of the Tenses of *Sum*, and the Preterperfect Participle, which being properly an Adjective, agrees with the Word coming before the Verb, in Number, Case and Gender.

Obs. 1. The Participle is usually set first. *Amatus sum* denotes sometimes, *I am loved*. It generally signifies a Thing finished, without regard to the Time when. *Amatus fui* denotes a Thing finished, and some Time since intervened. Make the like Distinctions in the Rest, according to the Verb *Sum*.

2. Active Deponents, such as *Loquor*, to speak, have the *Gerunds* and *Supine* in *um*, and *Participles* active as well as passive. And the *Supine* in *um* of Passive Deponents, such as *Vapulo*, to be beaten, hath a Passive Signification.

Of IRREGULAR VERBS.

IRREGULAR Verbs, such as *Volo*, *Nolo*, and *Malo*, are thus declined:

Volo, volui, velle, to be willing.
Nolo, nolui, nolle, to be unwilling.
Malo, malui, malle, to be more willing.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

<i>Volo</i> , vis,	vult,		volumus, vultis,	volunt:
<i>Nolo</i> , nonvis,	nonvult,		nolumus, nonvultis,	nolunt.
<i>Malo</i> , mavis,	mavult,		malumus, mavultis,	malunt.

PRETERIMPERFECT.

<i>Volé-bam</i> ,	} bas, bat,	bamus, batis, bant.
<i>Nolé-bam</i> ,		
<i>Malé-bam</i> ,		

PRETERPERFECT.

<i>Volu-i</i>	} isti, it,	imus, istis, erunt, or ére.
<i>Nolu-i</i> ,		
<i>Malu-i</i> ,		

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

<i>Volu-eram</i> ,	} ras, rat,	ramus, ratis, rant.
<i>Nolu-eram</i> ,		
<i>Malu-eram</i> ,		

FUTURE.

<i>Vol-am</i> ,	} es, et,	émus, étis, ent.
<i>Nol-am</i> ,		
<i>Mal-am</i> ,		

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Noli, nolito. Pl. *Nolíte*, nolítote.

Note. *Volo* and *Malo* have no Imperative.

SUBJUNCTIVE.

PRESENT.

Vel-im, }
 Nol-im, } is, it, | ímus, ítis, int.
 Mal-im, }

PRETERIMPERFECT.

Vell-em, }
 Noll-em, } es, et, | émus, étis, ent.
 Mall-em, }

PRETERPERFECT.

Volue-rim, }
 Nolue-rim, } ris, rit, | rimus, ritis, rint.
 Malue-rim, }

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Voluís-sem, }
 Noluís-sem, } ses, set, | sémus, sétis, sent.
 Maluís-sem, }

FUTURE.

Volue-ro, }
 Nolue-ro, } ris, rit, | rímus, ritís, rint.
 Malue-ro, }

INFINITIVE.

Present.	} Velle.	} Preter.	{ Voluísse.	} Parti-	{ Volens.					
						} Nolle.	and	{ Noluísse.	cipe.	{ Nolens.

These Verbs, *Edo*, to eat; *Eo*, to go; *Ferò*, to bear, or suffer; *Fio*, to be made, or to become; *Feror*, to be borne or suffered; are thus declined:

Edo, edere *vel* esse, edi, estum *vel* esum.

Eo, ire, ivi, itum.

Fero, ferre, tuli, latum.

Fio, fieri, factus sum.

Feror, ferri, latus sum.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Edo, edis <i>vel</i> es, edit <i>vel</i> est.	edimus, editis, edunt.
Eo, is, it.	imus, itis, eunt.
Fero, fers, fert.	ferimus, fertis, ferunt.
Fio, fis, fit.	firmus, fitis, fiunt.
Feror, ferris <i>v.</i> ferre, fertur.	ferimur, ferimini, feruntur.

PRETERIMPERFECT.

Edebam,	} bas, bat, bamus, batis, bant.
Ibam,	
Ferebam,	
Fiebam,	
Ferebar, baris <i>vel</i> bare, batur.	bamur, bamini, bantur.

PRETERPERFECT.

Edi,	} isti, it, imus, istis, érunt, <i>vel</i> ére.
Ivi,	
Tuli,	
Factus,	} sum, es, est, ti sumus, ti estis, ti sunt.
Latus,	
	fui, fuisti, fuit. fuimus, fuistis, fuerunt <i>v.</i> ére.

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Ederam,	} ras, rat, ramus, ratis, rant.
Iveram,	
Tuleram,	
Factus,	} eram,
Latus,	
	-fueram, &c.

FUTURE.

Edam, es, et,	édemus, étis, ent.
Ibo, ibis, ibit,	ibimus, ibitis, ibunt.
Feram,	} es, et, émus, étis, ent.
Fiam,	
Ferar, eris <i>vel</i> ere, etur,	

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Es, *v.* esto, ede, *v.* edito; esto, *v.* edito, (este, edite) edunto.
 I, ito, ito, | ite, itote, eunto (estote, editote)

Fer,	ferto,	ferto,		ferte,	fertote,	ferunto.
Fi,	fito,	fito,		fite,	fitote,	fiunto.
Ferre,	fertor,	fertor,		ferimini,	feruntor.	

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE.

Eadam,	}	as, at,		amus, atis, ant.
Eam,				
Feram,				
Fiam,				
Ferar, ratis <i>vel</i> rare, ratur,				

PRETERIMPERFECT.

Ederem <i>vel</i> essem, ederes <i>vel</i> esses, ederet <i>vel</i> esset, &c.				
Irem,	}	es, et,		emus, etis, ent.
Ferrem,				
Fierem,				
Ferrer, reris <i>vel</i> rere, retur,				

PRETERPERFECT.

Ederim,	}	ris, rit,		rimus, ritis, rint.
Iverim,				
Tulerim,				
Factus,	}	sim,		
Latus,				

PRETERPLUPERFECT.

Edissem,	}	ses, set,		semus, -setis, sent.
Ivissem,				
Tulisse,				
Factus,	}	essem,		
Latus,				

FUTURE.

Edero,	}	ris, rit,		rimus, ritis, rint.
Ivero,				
Tulero,				
Factus,	}	ero,		
Latus,				

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present and Imperfect.

Edere *vel* esse,
Ire,
Ferre,
Fieri,
Ferri,

Present and Preterpluperfect:

Edisse,
Ivisse,
Tulisse,
Factum, esse *vel* fuisse.
Latum, esse *vel* fuisse.

FUTURE TENSE.

Esurum, esse *vel* fuisse.Iturum, esse *vel* fuisse.Laturum, esse *vel* fuisse.Factum, iri, } *Gerund, Eundi.*Latum, iri, } *Participle, Iens, Euntis.*

In like Manner their Compounds are declined. But *Ambio* is regular. *Queo* and *Nequeo* want the Imperative Mood.

Note. *The Compounds of FERRO are declined thus: Affero, attuli, allatum; Aufero, abstuli, ablatum; Confero, contuli, collatum; Differo, distuli, dilatum; Effero, extuli, elatum; Infero, intuli, illatum; Offero, obtuli, oblatum, &c.*

Of DERIVING and FORMING VERBS.

Derivative Verbs are,

1. *Inceptives*, which signify that a Thing is *begun*, and tending to Perfection. They are formed from the second Person Sing. Pres. Indic. as, *Culeo, cales*, and by adding *co*, *calesco*, I grow warm.

2. *Frequentatives*, which signify *Frequency of Action*. They are derived from the latter Supine; as, from *dictu* is formed *dictito*, I speak often. They are all of the first Conjugation.

3. *Desideratives*, which signify a *Desire of Action*. These too are formed from the latter Supine, by adding *rio*; as, from *Esu* is made *Esurio*, I am hungry, or desire to eat. These are all of the Fourth Conjugation.

4. *Denominatives*, which are derived of Nouns; as, *Græcor, Vulpinor*. These are of the first Conjugation.

5. *Diminutives*; as, *Cantillo*, I sing a little. These are of the first Conjugation, and signify, that the Action which they express is done only in a small Degree.

There are *Four Principal Parts* in every complete Verb, from which all the Rest are formed, viz. The *Present* and *Preterperfect* Tenses of the *Indicative Active*; the *Present* of the *Infinitive*, and the *Supine* in *um*.

1. From the *Present Indicative Active* are formed, the *Preterimperfect* and *Future* of the same Mood; the *Present* of the *Imperative*; and the *Present* and *Preterimperfect* of the *Subjunctive*.

2. From the *Preterperfect, Indicative*, are formed, the *Preterpluperfect* of the same Mood; the *Preterperfect, Preterpluperfect*, and *Future* of the *Subjunctive*; and *Preterperfect* of the *Infinitive*.

3. From the *Present, Infinitive*, are formed, the *Participle* of the *Present Tense*, and the *Gerunds*.

4. From the *Supine* in *um* are formed, the last *Supine*; the *Perfect Participle*, and that of the *Future* in *rus*.

Note 1. The Verbs of the first and second Conjugation form the *Imperfect* and *Future* Tenses most easily from the *second Person, Present Tense*; but Verbs of the other Conjugations from the *first Person*; as, *Amabam, Docebam*, from *Amas, Doces*, by casting away *s*, and adding *bam*; and in the *Future* *bo*. In the *Imperfect Subjunctive*, and *Present Infinitive*, by adding *rem* and *re*. But *Legebam, Audiebam*, by changing *o* into *e*, and adding *bam*; in the *Future*, *o* into *a*, adding *bo*. In like manner *Amo* makes *Amabo*.

Note 2. The *Pluperfect Indicative, Perfect* and *Future Subjunctive*, are formed from the *first Person* of the *Perfect Indicative*, by changing *i* into *e* short, and adding *ram, rim, ro*. The *Pluperfect Subjunctive*, and *Infinitive*, by adding *ssem* and *sse*, without any change. Thus *Amavi* makes *Amaveram, Amaverim, Amavero, Amavissem, Amavisse*. The Formation of the other Parts, from the *Infinitive* and *Supine*, will be obvious on this Plan.

Note 3. That the *Passive Voice* is formed from the same *Tenses* of the *Active*, by adding *r*, or changing *m* into *r*; except the *Tenses* formed by *sum*.

Note 4. That Verbs in *io*, of the *third Conjugation* retain *i* before *unt, unto, eam, am, ens, endus, endum*; but lose it in the *Present, Infinitive, and Imperfect, Subjunctive*.

GENERAL RULES of forming the Præterperfect Tense and Supines.

The *First Conjugation* has *o, as, avi*; as, *No, nas, navi* to swim; except,

Lavo, lavi, to wash.

Seco, secui, to cut.

Mico, micui, to glitter.

Frico, fricui, to rub.

Tono, tonui, to thunder.

Crepeo, crepui, to crack.

Cubo, cubui, to lie alone.

Neco, necui, often necavi, to kill.

Sto, steti, to stand.

Juvo, juvi, to help.

Plico, plicui, to fold.

Domo, domui, to tame.

Sono, sonui, to sound.

Veto, vetui, to forbid.

Do, dedi, to give.

Verbs of the Second Conjugation have *eo, es, ui*; as *Doceo, doces, docui, to teach.*

Except 1.

Jubeo, jussi, to bid.

Sedeo, sedi, to sit.

Prandeo, prandi, to dine.

Rideo, risi, to laugh.

Maneo, mansi, to tarry.

Hæreo, hæsi, to stick.

Vieo, vievi, to bind.

Mulceo, mulsi, to stroke gently.

Sorbeo, sorbui & sorpsi, to sup up.

Pendeo, pependi, to hang down.

Spondeo, spondi, to betroth.

2. L or r before geo, make si, as Urgeo, ursi to urge.

But, *Frigeo, frixi, to be cold.* *Lugeo, luxi, to lament.*

Mulgeo, mulxi and mulsi, to milk. *Augeo, auxi, to increase.*

3. Verbs in veo have vi, except conniveo, nivi & nixi, to wink.

Fleo, *to weep*, has flevi. Leo, levi, *to anoint*.
 Deleo, deleui, *to wipe off*. Pleo, plevi, *to fill*.

Verbs of the Third Conjugation change bo into bi ; as,
 Bibo, bibi, *to drink*.

Except, Cumbo, cubui, *to lie down*.
 Scribo, scripsi, *to write*. Nubo, nupsi, *to marry*.

—Co and cio into ci ; as,

Facio, feci, *to do*. Vinco, vici, *to overcome*.
Except, Specio, spexi, *to behold*.
 Dico, dixi, *to say*. Lacio, laxi, *to allure*. [*spare*.
 Duco, duxi, *to lead*. Parco, peperci & parsi. *to*

—Do into di ; as Mando, mandi, *to chew*.

Except, Findo, fidi, *to cleave*.
 Scindo, scidi, *to cut*. Tundo, tutudi, *to pound*.
 Fundo, fudi, *to flour*. Tendo, tetendi, *to stretch*.
 Pendo, pependi, *to weigh*. Cado, cecidi, *to fall*.
 Pædo, pepidi, *to break wind* Cædo, cecidi, *to beat*.

[*backwards*. Vado, vasi, *to go*.

Cedo, cessi, *to give place*. Lædo, læsi, *to hurt*.
 Rado, rasi, *to shave*. Divido, divisi, *to divide*.
 Ludo, lusi, *to play*. Claudio, clausi, *to shut*.
 Trudo, trusi, *to thrust*. Rodo, rosi, *to gnaw*.

Plaudo, plausi, *to clasp Hands*.

—Go, ho, ecto, into xi ; as,

Jungo, junxi, *to join*. Veho, vexi, *to carry*.
 Flecto, flexi, *to bend*. Traho, traxi, *to draw*.
Except, Pungo, pupugi, & punxi, *to prick*.
 Lego, legi, *to read*. Pango, pepigi, *to bargain*.
 Frango, fregi, *to break*. —panxi, *to compose verses*.
 Ago, egi, *to do*. —pegi, *to join*.

But r before go, makes si ; as, Spargo, sparsi, to sprinkle.

Pecto, pexui & pexi, *to comb*.

Necto, nexui & nexi, *to knit together*.

Lo, mo, uo, xo, *make ui ; as,*

Colo, colui, *to till*. Vomo, vomui, *to vomit*.
 Statuo, statui, *to appoint*. Texo, texui, *to weave*.
Except, Fluo, fluxi, *to flow*.
 Psallo, psalli, *to sing*. Sallo, salli, *to season with salt*.
 Vello, velli & vulsi, *to pluck*. Fallo, fefelli, *to deceive*.

Cello, ceculi, *to break.* Pello, pepuli, *to drive away.*
 Emo, emi, *to buy.* Cemo, compsi, *to deck the hair.*
 Promo, prompsi, *to draw out.* Demo, dempsi, *to take away.*
 Sumo, sumpsi, *to take.* Premo, pressi, *to press.*
 Pluo, pluvi & plui, *to rain.* Struo, struxi, *to build.*

No, ro, sco, vo, *make vi ; as,*

Sino, sivi, *to permit.* Sero, sevi, *to plant or sow.*
 Pasco, pavi, *to feed cattle.* Vovo, volvi, *to roll.*

Except,

Vivo, vixi, *to live.*
 Sterno, stravi, *to strew.* Sperno, spreui, *to despise.*
 Cerno, crevi, *to distinguish.* Gigno, genui, *to beget.*
 Pono, posui, *to put.* Cano, cecini, *to sing.*
 Sero, serui, *to lay in order.* Verro, verri & versi, *to brush.*
 Uro, ussi, *to burn.* Gero, gessi, *to carry on.*
 Quæro, quæsi, *to seek.* Tero, trivi, *to wear.*
 Curro, cucurri, *to run.* Posco, poposci, *to require.*
 Disco, didici, *to learn.* Quinisco, quexi, *to nod the*
 Temno, tempsi, *to set at nought.* [head.
 Lino, lini, levi, & livi, *to daub over.*

Po *makes psi ; as, scalpo, scalpsi, to scratch.*

Except,

Rumpo, rupi, *to break.* Strepo, strepui, *to bustle.*

Quo *makes ui ; except, Coquo, coxi, to cook.*

So *makes sivi ; as, Arcesso, arcessivi, to send for.*

Incesso, incessivi, *to assault.* Laccio, laccio, *to challenge*

Except,

Pinso, pinsui, *to bake.*

Facesso, facessi, *to dispatch.* Viso, visi, *to visit.*

Capesso, capessi & sivi, *to undertake.*

To *makes ti ; as, Verto, verti, to turn.*

Except,

Meto, messui, *to mow.*

Sisto, stiti, *to make a stand.* Mitto, misi, *to send.*

Peto, petivi, & petii, *to ask.* Sterto, stertui, *to snort.*

Dio, gio, pio, rio, *only cast away o ; as,*

Fodio, fodi, *to dig.*

Fugio, fugi, *to fly.* [Young.

Capio, cepi, *to take.*

Pario, peperii, *to bring forth.*

Except, Sapio, sapui, & pivi, to be wise, or taste.

Cupio, pivi, *to desire.*

Rapio, rapui, *to snatch.*

Tio *makes ssi ; as, Quatio, quassi, to shake.*

Verbs of the Fourth Conjugation make io, is, ivi; as Scio, scis, scivi, to know.

<i>Except,</i>	<i>Sarcio, sarcis, to hatch.</i>
<i>Venio, veni, to come.</i>	<i>Sentio, sensi, to perceive.</i>
<i>Raucio, rauci, to be hoarse.</i>	<i>Haurio, hausi, to draw up.</i>
<i>Vincio, vinxi, to bind.</i>	<i>Sepio, sepsi, to hedge.</i>
<i>Amicio, amicui, to cloath.</i>	<i>Fulcio, fulsi, to prop.</i>
<i>Cambio, campsi, to exchange.</i>	<i>Sancio, sanxi, to establish.</i>
<i>Farcio, farci, to stuff.</i>	<i>Salio, salui, to leap.</i>

Note. That some of these have their *Perfect Tense* in *ivi*, but very rarely. *Sepivi* and *sancivi* are found; Also *haurii, salii* and *amixi*.

Of COMPOUND VERBS.

COMPOUNDED Verbs have the same *Preterperfect Tense* as the *Simple*; as, *Doceo, docui, edocui*.

Except, that the Syllable which in some simple Verbs is double in the *Preterperfect Tense*, is not doubled when they are compounded; as, *fullo, fefelli, refelli*.

But *curro* compounded with *frae, de, ex, pro*, makes either *curri*, or *cucurri*; and *refungo, refufugi*, and *refunxi*. Also the compounds of *Do, disco, sto, posco*, double the first Syllable.

The Compounds of *Do*, which are of the third Conjugation, make *didi*; as *Addo, addidi, to add*: *Reddo, reddidi, to restore*: *Credo to believe*: *Edo, to set forth*: *Dedo, to yield up*: *Perdo, to lose*: *Abdo, to put away*: *Obdo, to set against*: *Condo, to build*: *Indo, to put in*: *Trado, to deliver*: *Prodo, to betray*: *Vendo, to sell*: But *abscondo, to hide*, makes *abscondi*. *Sto* compounded has *stiti*. *Plico, to fold*, when compounded with *sub*, or with a Noun, makes *plicavi*; as, *supplico, to beseech*; *multiplico, to multiply*. But *applico, to apply*; *complico, to fold up*; *replico, to fold back*; *explico, to unfold*; *implico, to enwrap*; make either *ui* or *avi*.

Oleo, olui, to smell; when compounded, generally makes *olevi*: But *redoleo, to cast a Scent*, and *suboleo, to smell a little*, only make *olui*.

The *Compounds* of Pungo, have punxi; except re-pungo.

The following *Verbs* when *compounded*, change (a) into (e) in all their *Tenses*. Damno, to condemn; lacto, to suckle; sacro, to dedicate; fallo, to deceive; arceo, to drive away; tracto, to handle; fatiscor, to be weary; partico, to divide; carpō, to crop; patro, to achieve; scando, to climb; pario, to bring forth Young; pasco, to feed.

But the *Compounds* of Pario, make perui; except: comperi, to know for certain; and reperi, to find out; And compescui, to pasture together; depescui, to drive from pasture, are excepted from the *Compounds* of pasco.

The *Compounds* of the following, change the first Vowel into (i) in all their *Tenses*; scil. Habeo, to have; salio, statuo, cado, tango, cano, quero, cædo, sapio, rapio, egeo, to need; teneo, to hold fast; taceo, to be silent; and placeo, to please.

Except only Posthabeo, to set less by; complaceo, to be well liked; perplaceo, to please very much.

But Calco, to tread; and salto, to dance, *compounded* change (a) into (u). Claudio, to shut; quatio, to shake; lavo, to wash; cast away (a).

These *Verbs*, ago, emo, sedeo, rego, frango, capio, lacio, specio, premo, pango, pegi, and jacio, to cast; when *compounded*, change the first Vowel in the *Present Tense*, and those derived from it into (i), but not in the *Preterperfect Tense*; as, frango, refringo, refrégi, to break open.

Except Perago, to perform; satago, to be busy; depango, to fasten in the Ground; oppango, to fasten against; circumpango, to fasten about; repango, to fasten again; coemo, to buy up; supersedeo, to sit upon; circumago, to turn round; dego, to live; cogo, coegi, to bring together, or force.

Two *Compounds* of rego, viz. pergo, perrexi, to go forward, and surgo, surrexi, to rise up; lose the middle Syllable. Facio, *compounded* with a *Preposition*, changes the first Vowel into (i) but varies not when *compounded*

with another Word ; as, olfacio, to smell out : calfacio, to heat. Lego compounded with re, per, præ, sub, trans, ad, changes nothing : But its other Compounds change the first Vowel into (i) making the Perfect Tense legi, only intelligo, to understand ; diligo, to love ; negligo, to neglect ; make—lexi.

Of the SUPINE of SIMPLE VERBS.

THE *Supine* is formed of the *Preterimperfect Tense*, in Manner following :

Bi, mi, ni, pi, qui, ti, vi, make tum.

Except, verti, versum ; pavi, pastum ; lavi, lotum, lautum, and lavatum ; potavi, potum, and potatum ; favi, fautum, to favour ; cavi, cautum, to beware ; sero, sevi, satum ; solvi, solutum, to loose ; volvi, volutum ; singultivi, singultum, to sigh ; veneo, venivi, venum, to be sold ; sepelivi, sepultum, to bury.

Ci, gi, xi, are changed into ctum ; as,

Vici, victum ; legi, lectum ; vixi, vinctum : But fugi makes fugitum. These five lose (n) viz. Finxi, fictum ; to fashion ; minxi, mictum, to make Water ; pinxi, pictum, to faint ; strinxi, strictum, to bind hard ; rinxi, rictum, to grin : And flecto, flexi, to bend ; plecto, plexi, to twine ; figo, fixi, to fasten ; fluo, fluxi, to flow ; make xum.

Di, li, ri, si, are changed into sum ; as,

Vidi, visum ; salli, salsum ; verri, versum, and visi, visum, *Except* pandi passum, to set open ; sedi, sessum ; scidi, scissum ; fidi, fissum ; fodi, fossum ; tuli, latum ; pepererit, partum ; fulsi, fultum ; hausit, haustum ; sarsit, sartum ; farsit, fartum ; ussit, ustum ; gessit, gestum ; torsit, tortum, and torsit, torsum ; indulgeo, indulsi, indultum, and indulsum, to indulge.

Verbs that double a Syllable in the *Preterperfect Tense*, do not double it in the *Supine* ; as, Totondi, tonsum ; pepuli, pulsum ; ceculi, culsum ; tetendi, tensum ; and tentum ; tutudi, tunsum.

Note also, That cecidi, hath cæsum ; cecidi, casum ; fefelli, falsum ; pepedi, peditum ; dedi, datum.

Psi is changed into ptum ; as, Scripsi, scriptum. Except only campsi, campsum.

Ui from Verbs in iio, makes utum ; Only ruo, rui, has ruitum and rutum, to rush.

In other Verbs ui makes itum.

Except, Secui, sectum ; necui, nectum, and necatum ; fricui, frictum ; miscui, mistum ; amicui, amictum ; torruï, tostum ; docui, doctum ; tenui, tentum ; consului, consultum, to ask, or give Counsel ; alui, altum, and alitum, to nourish ; ocului, occultum, to hide, salui, saltum ; colui, cultum ; pinsui, pistum ; rapui, raptum ; serui, sertum ; texui, textum ; censui, censum, to be of an Opinion ; cellui, celsum ; messui, messum ; nexui, nexum, to knit ; pexui, pexum, to comb.

COMPOUNDED VERBS have the same Supines as the Simple ; as, Doctum, edoctum.

Except, Tunsum, compounded makes tusum ; ruitum ; rutum ; saltum, sultum, satum, of Sero, situm. And captum, factum, jactum, raptum, cautum, partum, sparsum, carptum, to crop ; and fartum, being compounded, change (a) into (e).

Cognosco, to come to know ; agnosco, to acknowledge, make cognitum, agnitum : Comedo, to eat up, has comestum, & comesum.

Verbs in or, form their Preterperfect Tense, from the latter Supine, by adding (s) and sum vel fui ; as lectu, lectus, sum vel fui.

Let the following Verbs, partly Deponent, and partly Common, be particularly noted, viz.

Labor, lapsus ; to slide ; patior, passus, to suffer ; perpetior, perpassus, to endure ; fateor, fassus, to own ; confiteor, confessus, to confess ; gradior, gressus, to step ; fatiscor, fessus, to be weary ; metior, mensus, to measure ; ordior, orditus, to weave ; ordior, orsus, to begin ; utor, usus, to use ; nitor, nisus, or nixus, to endeavour ; ulciscor, ultus, to revenge ; irascor, iratus, to be angry ;

reor, ratus, *to suppose*; obliviscor, oblitus, *to forget*; fruor, fructus or fruitus, *to enjoy*; misereor, misertus, *to pity*; tuor, *to see*; and tueor, *to defend or see*; tutus & tuitus; loquor, locutus, *to speak*; sequor, secutus, *to follow*; experior, expertus, *to try*; paciscor, pactus, *to bargain*; nanciscor, nactus, *to get*; adipiscor, adeptus, *to obtain*; queror, questus, *to complain*; proficiscor, profectus, *to go*; expergiscor, experrectus, *to awake*; nascor, natus, *to be born*; morior, mortuus, *to die*; orior, ortus, *to rise*; comminiscor, commentus, *to invent*.

The following *Verbs* have both an *active* and *passive Preterperfect Tense*, viz.

Cæno, cænavi, & cænatus sum, *to sup*; juro, juravi, and juratus, *to swear*; poto, potavi, and potus sum; prandeo, prandi, and pransus sum; titubo titubavi, and titubatus sum; *to stumble*; placeo, placui, & placitus sum; *to please*; suesco, suevi, & suetus sum; *to accustom*; nubo, nupsi & nuptus sum. Also, libet, libuit & libitum est, *it pleaseth*; licet, licuit, licitum est, *it is lawful*; tædet, tæduit & pertæsum est, *it wearieeth*; pudet, puduit & puditum est, *it shameth*; piget, piguit & pigitum est, *it grieveth*.

Neuter Passives form their *Preterperfect Tense* as follows: Gaudeo, gavisus sum, *to be glad*; fido, fisus sum, *to trust*; audeo, ausus sum, *to dare*; fio, factus sum, & soleo, solitus, *to be wont*.

Verbs in sco, put for their *Primitives*, borrow their *Preterperfect Tense* from their *Primitives*; as Tepesco, tepui, *to begin to be warm*, from tepeo.

Note. Also the following *Verbs*, viz. Quatio, concussi of concutio; ferio, percussi, *to smite*: of percutio; meio, minxi, *to make Water*, of mingo; tollo, sustuli, *to lift up*, of suffero; sum fui, of fuo, fero tuli, of tulo; sisto, steti, *to stand*, of sto; furo, insanivi, *to rave*, of insania; vescor, pastus sum, *to eat*; medeor, medicatus sum, *to heal*; liquor, liquefactus sum, *to be melted*; reminiscor, recordatus sum, *to remember*; borrow their *Preter Tense* of pascor, medicor, liquefio, recordor.

Verbs inceptive in sco, generally want the Perfect Tense; and all Passives whose Actives want their Supines; as, Metuor, timeor, to be feared. Also all Desideratives in urior; except parturior, to be in labour; esurio, to be hungry; scripturio, to design to write; and micturio, to make water.

Also, vergo, to bend; ambigo, to doubt; glisco, to spread; fatisco, to chink; nideo, to shine; and polleo, to be powerful; want the Perfect Tense.

The following *Verbs* want their *Supines*.

Lambo, to lick; rudo, to bray as an Ass; scabo, to claw; quinisco, to nod the Head; compesco, to restrain; ango, to strangle; ningo, to snow; tremo, to tremble; psallo, to play on an instrument; strideo & strido, to shriek; aveo, to covet; paveo, to dread; flaveo, to be yellow; liveo, to be black and blue; conniveo, to beckon; respuo, to refuse; metuo, to fear; cluo, to be famous; calvo, to be bald; And mico, micui, parco, peperci, dispesco, posco, disco, satago, dego, volo, nolo, malo, serveo, linquo, simple; frigeo, sterto, luceo & arceo; but the Compounds of arceo have arcitum.

Neuter Verbs of the second Conjugation whose Perfect Tense ends in ui, wants the Supines; except oleo, to smell; doleo, to be in pain; pareo, to obey; noceo, to hurt; pateo, to lie open; lateo, to lie hid; jaceo, to lie down; careo, to want; valeo, to be in health; caleo, to be warm; placeo & taceo, which have their Supines.

The Compounds of nuo, to nod; cado, to fall; and gruo, to cry like a Crane; want the Supines; as, renuo, to deny; accido, to fall before one; ingruo, to invade; except, occido, to fall down; recido, to fall back; which make occasum, recasum: Also incido, to fall into; incasum.

Of VERBS IMPERSONAL and DEFECTIVE.

1. An *Impersonal* is such a Verb as is used in the *Third Person Singular* only, with the sign *it*, in English, as, *it becometh, decet.*

Formed thus :

Decet, decebat, decuit, decuerat, decebit; deceat, deceret, decuerit, decuisset, decuerit; decere, decuisse, pugnatur, pugnabatur, pugnatum est, &c.

Libet, Libebat, libuit, vel libitum est, &c. *Likewise,* Licet; piget, pudet.

Tædet, tædebat, tæduit, or pertæsum est, &c.

Miseret, miserebat, misertum est, &c.

Liquet has no Perfect Tenses. Nor Defit, infit, ovat: Explicit, for Explicitum est, &c.

2. Verbs *Defective* want several Parts, and are used only as follows :

Aio, to say.

Aio,	ais,	it,		aiunt.
Aiebam,	as,	at,		amus, atis, ant.

Inquam, to say.

Inquam, inquis, inquit, | inquamus, inquitis, inquitunt.
Inquiebas, inquiebant; inquies, inquiet, inque, inquito

Ausim, dare.

Ausim, is, it, | int.

Faxim, grant.

Faxim, is, it, | int.

Forem, might be.

Forem, es, et, | emus, etis, ent, Fore.

Cæpi, novi, } eram, erim, issem, ero, isse.

begin. know.

Odi, memini, } & Memento, mementote.

hate. remember.

Which four have the Signification of *Pres. & Perf.*

Cedo, give. } Cedo, cedite.

Quæso, I pray. } Quæso, quæsumus.

Salve, } Salve, eto, salve-te, salvetote, salvebis, [salvere.

Ave, hail, } Ave, In like manner.

Obs. Dor. and Der, of Dare, to give; and For, of Fari, to speak; Sci, of Scire, to know; and Fi, of Fieri, to be done, are not in use. And for Dice, duce, face, fere, we use, Dic, duc, fac, fer. The Comic Poets use Sodes, sultis, capsts, for si audes, si vultis, cape si vis.

Of PARTICIPLES.

PARTICIPLES are so called from taking Part of a Noun and Part of a Verb: There are four Kinds of Participles; one of the *Present Tense*, one of the *Preter Tense*, one of the *Future in rus*, and one of the *Future in dus*.

A *Participle* of the *Present Tense* in English, ends in *ing*, as *loving*: In Latin, in *ans*, or *ens*; and it is formed of the *Imperfect Tense Indicative*, by changing the last Syllable into *ns*; as, *amabam, ans, loquor, loquens*.

A *Participle* of the *Preter Tense* has its English in *d, t, or n*, as *loved, taught, slain*, and its Latin in *tus, dus, xus*, as, *amatus, visus, nexus*, and one in *uus*, as, *mortuus*. It commonly signifies passively, and is formed of the latter *Supine*, by adding *s*; as, *lectu, lectus*.

A *Participle* of the *Future in rus* signifies actively to do; as, *amaturus*, to love, or about to love; it is also formed of the latter *Supine* by adding *rus*, as *lectu, lecturus*.

A *Participle* of the *Future in dus* signifies passively; as, *amandus*, to be loved: It may be formed of the *Present Participle*, by changing *s* into *dus*: as, *legens, legendus*.

Note 1. When *Continuation* is signified, the English Verb may be varied through all its Tenses by the Participle in *ing*, with the Verb *am*, &c. *I am, was, will be, have been, reading*; but is made in Latin by the proper Tenses of the Verb, not of the Participle; as, *lego*, not *legens sum*, I am reading.

2. Participles are changed into Nouns. 1. When they govern a Case which their Verb will not govern; *appetens vini*. 2. When compounded with a Preposition which their Verb admits not; as, *indoctus*. 3. When they form a Degree of Comparison; as, *amans, tior, tissimus*. 4. When they have no respect to Time; as, *puer amandus*.

3. Participles of the *Preter Tense* in Verbs Dependent, have both an active and passive Signification, because their Verbs anciently were used common.

Of an ADVERB.

AN ADVERB is a Part of Speech joined to a Word to express some Circumstance, Quality, or Manner of its Signification; as, *bene legit*, he reads well.

Obs. 1. Most English Words ending in *ly*, are *Adverbs*. The *Latin* Adverbs end mostly in *e, o, us, im, um, ter, tus*: sane, *truly*, subito, *suddenly*, tutius, *more safely*, sensim, *gradually*, solum, *only*, sapienter, *wisely*, divinitus, *divinely*, &c.

2. Words of *Quality, Time, and Place*, that have not *a, an, or the* before them, are generally Adverbs; bene, *well*, male, *ill*, nunc, *now*, tunc, *then*, hic, *here*, illic, *there*, &c.

Note 1. Some Adverbs derived of Adjectives are compared; as docte, doctius, doctissime; fortiter, fortius, fortissime; bene, melius, optime; sæpe, sæpius, sæpissime.

2. Adverbs are joined to other Words besides Verbs; *fere circulus, magis pius, valde velociter*.

3. Many Words are accounted *Adverbs*, which really are not; thus, *Agè* is a Verb, *unà*, an Adjective; *ergò*, a Substantive, from *ergon opus*; *denuò* for *de novo*; *nudius tertius, nunc Dies est tertius*; *quor sum, quo versum*; *dextrorsum, dextram versum*; *ilicet, ire licet*; *scilicet, scire licet*; *videlicet, videre licet*; *quare, quã re*; *hodie, hoc die*; *maximopere, maximo opere*.

4. All Adverbs are not to be marked with a *grave Accent*, but only such as being other Parts of Speech, are used Adverbially; as, *una, &c.*

Of a CONJUNCTION.

A CONJUNCTION is a Part of Speech that joins Words and Sentences together, and shews their Dependence on each other.

1. Some are *Copulatives*; as, *et, ac, atque, que, etiam, quoque, item, tum, cum*; they are also *Affirmatives*. Some are *Negatives*; as, *nec, neque, non, neve*: *Note*, two *Negatives* make an *Affirmative*.

2. *Disjunctives*; as, aut, ve, vel, seu, sive, *either, or*; these denote a Distinction in Things mentioned.

3. *Adversatives*; as, sed, verum, autem, at, ast, *but*; attamen, tamen, *yet*. These intimate an Opposition between the Branches of the Sentence.

4. *Conditionals*; as, si, sin, siquidem, *if, but if*; dum, modo, *provided*.

5. *Causals*; as, nam, namq; enim, *for*; quia, &c. *because*.

6. *Illatives*; as, ergo, igitur, ideo, itaque, *therefore*; quum, cum, quandoquidem, *since, for as much as*.

7. *Exceptives*; as, ni, nisi, *unless*; Præterquam, *except*.

8. *Ordinatives*; Deinde, *afterwards*; insuper, *more-over*; deniq, *lastly*.

9. *Interrogatives*; as, An? anne? nonne; *whether*.

10. *Finals*; as, Ut, uti, *to the end that*.

11. *Concessives*; as, Etsi, etiamsi, licet, quamvis, *although*.

12. *Diminutives*; as, Saltem, *at least*; and some Divisions of less Importance.

Of a PREPOSITION.

A PREPOSITION is a Part of Speech which shews the Relation of one Substantive Noun to another, when set in Opposition; as, *Sustulit palmas ad sidera, he lifted up his Hands to the Stars*.

It is sometimes set before other Words in Composition, and often alters their Signification; as, *indoctus, unlearned*.

For a more particular Account of them, see Syntax under that Article.

Of an INTERJECTION.

AN INTERJECTION is a Word thrown into a Sentence, to betoken some sudden Emotion of the Mind.

1. Some betoken *Grief*; as, Eheu! hei! ah! *alas!*
woes me!

2. *Some Rejoicing* ; as, Io, *huzza ! evax, O brave !*
3. *Some Laughing* ; as, Ha, ha, he !
4. *Calling* ; as, Heus, eho !
5. *Praising* ; as, Euge, *O brave !*
6. *Rejecting* ; Vah, *away, fie* ; hem, hui, *hey, day ;*
væ, *wo to me.*
7. *Wondering* ; Proh, *Oh ! Papæ, O strange !*
8. *Silence* ; au, *whist, &c.*

III. Of SYNTAX.

SYNTAX is the Art of putting Words together in a proper Manner to form Sentences.

Its Parts are two, *Concord & Government.*

Concord is the Agreement of one Word with another, in the same Circumstances ; as the Verb with the Nominative Case.

Concord is fourfold, viz. Of a Verb with the Nominative ; of an Adjective with a Substantive ; of a Relative with an Antecedent ; and of a Substantive with a Substantive.

RULE I. The Verb agrees with the Nominative Case, expressed or understood, in Number and Person ; as, *Ego scribo, I write ; Pueri scribunt, the Boys write : Præceptor docet, the Master teacheth.*

Note 1. In order to find the Nominative Case, ask the Question *who, or what* ; and the word that answers to that Question is the Nominative Case to the Verb ; as, *who write ? the Boys.*

2. The first or second Person, being the **Nominative Case**, is seldom expressed in *Latin*, unless for the Sake of *Emphasis* or *Distinction*.

3. When a Substantive is joined with *ego*, or *tu*, the Verb will be of the Person of these *Pronouns* and not of the *Noun*.

II. The *Adjective*, whether *Noun*, *Pronoun*, or *Participle*, agrees with its Substantive, in *Number*, *Case*, and *Gender*; as, *Vir bonus vigilat, a good Man watches*: *Fœmina casta amatur, a chaste Woman is loved*.

- *Note*. To find the Substantive that agrees with the Adjective, ask the Question, *who?* or *what?* and the Word which answers that Question is the Substantive; as, *Who is chaste?—a Woman. What is sweet!—an Apple.*

III. The *Relative* agrees with its Antecedent, in *Gender*, *Number*, and *Person*; as, *Vir sapit qui loquitur pauca, the Man is wise who speaks little*; *Tuus Puer Venit, is tradidit Literas.*

Obs. A Verb between two *Nominatives* of different Numbers; an *Adjective* or *Relative* between two Substantives of different Genders or Numbers, will agree with either of them; as, *Omnia pontus erat or erant. All Things was or were Sea. Non omnis error stultitia est dicendus or dicenda, Every Error is not to be called Folly.*

Note 1. The Antecedent is found in the same Manner as the *Nominative Case*, or *Substantive*, viz. By asking *who*, or *what* it is, to which the *Relative* refers?

2. If the *Relative* comes before the *Substantive*, it will agree with the *Substantive*, in *Gender*, *Number*, and *Case*; as, *Quam quisq; novit artem, in hac se exerceat; Every one ought to practice the Arts he knows.*

f. If no Nominative come between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative is the Nominative to the Verb; *Felix est qui sapit, He is happy who is wise. Præceptor qui docet, the Master who teacheth.*

2. But if a Nominative come between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative is governed by the Verb, or some other Word in the Sentence, on which it immediately depends; as, *Deus quem colimus, qui fabricavit Mundum, cujus Munere vivimus, et a quo conservamur, est æternus; God, whom we worship, who made the World, by whose Bounty we live, and by whom we are preserved, is eternal.*

Note 1. That after *Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester,* the Genitive of their Primitives, *mei, tui, sui, nostri, vestri* is elegantly left out, and yet the Adjective or Relative, agreeing with them, is expressed; as, *Fuit meum (mei) solius peccatum.*

2. Interrogatives and Indefinites; as, *Talis, Qualis, Quantus, Quotus, &c.* follow the Rule of the Relative.

IV. A Noun of *Multitude* Singular, two or more Substantives Singular, with all Words of a partitive Signification, usually have a Verb, Adjective, or Relative Plural; as, *Turba ruunt, the Multitude rush. Vir Mulier, et ego sumus beati, qui timemus Deum; the Man, Woman, and I, who fear God, are happy. Alius alio More viventes. Alius alium expectantes. Sal. Hæc vitia ceteri imitantur et alter alteri tradunt..*

Note 1. If they be of different Persons or Genders, the Verb, Adjective or Relative will be of the most worthy.

2. Of Persons, the first is more worthy than the second, the second than the third: And of Genders, the Masculine is most worthy; but if the Substantives either all or some, signify Things without Life, then the Adjective or Relative are commonly Neut. as, *Aqua et Ignis sunt inexorabilia; Fire and Water are not to be intrated.*

V. The *Infinitive Mood*, or Part of a Sentence, is sometimes put for the *Nom. Case* to a Verb, the *Substantive* to an *Adjective* and the *Antecedent* to a *Relative*; and then the *Verb* is the *Third Person*, and the *Adjective* or *Relative* the *Neut. Gender*: as, *Errare est humanum; To mistake is human Frailty. Legerè et non intelligere est negligere, quod est perniciosum; to read and not to understand, is to neglect, which is pernicious.*

VI. The *Infinitive Mood* will have before it an *Accusative*, when it may be resolved by the *Nominative*, with *quod* or *ut*, and the *Indicative* or *Subjunctive Mood*; as, *Aiunt Regem adventare; They say the King is coming. Gaudeo te valere; I rejoice that you are well. Thus resolved; Aiunt quod Rex adventat. Gaudeo quod tu vales: or, ut sis salvus; I rejoice that you are well.*

Note. Some Verbs will admit *ut* or *quod* after them, with the *Subjunctive* or *Indicative Mood*; others will only receive an *Accusative Case* and *Infinitive Mood*, and some may be constructed either way. These Distinctions must be learned by reading and Practice.

VII. Verbs Substantive, as, *Sum, fio, forem, existo*, certain Verbs passive of *Calling*, and *Existimòr, habeor, nascor, putor, salutor, scribor, videor, &c.* and Verbs of *Gesture*, have the same Case after as before them; as, *Christus est Deus, Christ is God. Illa incedit Regina; She walks as a Queen. Ille sedet Judex; He sits as a Judge.*

Note 1. That any Verb may have after it a Nominative, when it belongs to the same Thing with the Nominative before it: as, *Audiui hoc Puer; I heard it being (when I was) a Boy. Defendi Rempublican adolescens, non deseram Senex; I defended the Commonwealth when a young Man; I will not desert it now I am old.*

2. The Word *Opus* is sometimes used as a Nominative by this Rule; as, *Dux nobis opus est; We have need of a Leader.*

VIII. One Substantive agrees with another, signifying the same Thing in Case; as, *Jesus Christus, Filius Dei est Salvator Mundi; Jesus Christ, the Son of God, is the Saviour of the World. Filius Deliciæ Matris; A Son the Darling of his Mother.*

When the Substantives, *Man, Person, or Thing*, come after an Adjective in English, they are commonly left out in Latin; and the Adjective before *Man* is put without it in the Masculine Gender, and the Adjective before *Thing* in the Neuter; as, *Mali sunt puniendi, ut non lædantur boni; Evil Men are to be punished, that good Men be not hurt. Multa eveniunt quæ non volumus; Many Things happen which we would not.*

Of GOVERNMENT.

GOVERNMENT is the Direction of a Noun in Case by the Word going before it, according to its Sign with or without a Participle.

Government is threefold; of *Nouns, Verbs,* and *Words undeclined.*

I. Of Nouns governing a Genitive Case.

1. One Substantive governs another Signifying a different Thing in the Genitive; as, *Amor Dei, The Love of God.* *Lex Naturæ, The Law of Nature.*

Note. The latter Substantive has *of* before it, or an Apostrophe (') in English; as, the *Law of Nature,* or *Nature's Law.*

2. When the latter Substantive has an Adjective of *Praise* or *Dispraise* joined with it, it may be put in the *Genitive* or *Ablative*, as, *Puer summæ prudentiæ amator;* *a Boy of very great Prudence is loved;* or, *summa prudentia.*

Note. Sometimes the Adjective signifies neither *Praise* nor *Dispraise*; as, *Lapis albi coloris,* *a Stone of a white colour.*

II. Of Adjectives.

1. Adjectives placed Substantively in the Neuter Gender govern a *Genitive*, especially if they signify *Quantity*; as, *multum Auri,* *much Gold.*

Note. Adjectives are placed Substantively when they have no Substantive in the Sentence to agree with.

2. Adjectives which signify an *Affection* of the Mind, as, *Desire, Knowledge, Ignorance, Guilt*, govern the *Genitive*; as, *Reus criminis, Mens conscia recti*; a Soul conscious of Uprightness.

Note. To this Rule belongs, *Studiosus, Curiosus, Callidus, Gnarus, Providus, Docilis, Præsciis, Præsagus, Innocens, Integer, Certus, Expeditus, Expertus, Anxius, Dubius, Sollicitus, Convictus, Manifestus, Suspectus, Emulus, Munificus, Parcus, Prodigus, Securus.*

3. Adjectives signifying *Plenty* or *Want*, govern a *Genitive* or *Ablative*; as, *Puer otiosus est inops Mentis, An idle Boy is void of Understanding. Plenum Auro, full of Gold.*

Note. *Distentus, Gravidus, Refertus, Orbus, Vacuus, Viduus*, rather the *Ablative*; *Indigus, Compos, Impos*, the *Genitive*.

4. Verbals in *ax*, and Participles in *ans, ens* and *us*, govern the *Genitive*; as, *Tempus edax est rerum, Time devours Things; Appetens alieni et sui profusus, Greedy of other Men's Goods, and lavish of his own.*

5. *Partitives*, and words placed *partitive-ly, i. e.* with *of* or *among* after them, *Comparatives, Superlatives, Interrogatives*, and some *Numerals*, govern a *Genitive Plural*, and they are commonly of the same *Gender* with the Substantive they govern; as, *Quis nostrum est innocens? Who of us is innocent? Clio est una Musarum; Clio is one of the Muses. Simiarum pulcherrima est deformis; The fairest Ape is deformed. Nemo mortali-um semper sapit; No Man is always wise.*

Note 1. That such Phrases, as, *Second to none, the first, second, third, &c. after,* are not made by the *Genitive Plural*, but *Dative Singular* or *Ablative*, with a *Preposition*; as, *Secundus nulli, Primus ab illo, Tertius ab Ænea.*

2. This *Genitive pl.* may be resolved by *inter* with the *Accusative*, or *de, e, ex*, with the *Ablative*; as, *Optimus Regum; inter Reges, or De, e, ex Regibus; the best of Kings.*

3. *Partitives, &c.* take the *Genitive Singular* of *Collective Nouns*, and do not necessarily agree with them in *Gender*; as, *Præstantissimus Civitatis, the most excellent of the City.*

III. Of Verbs governing a Genitive.

1. *Sum* when it signifies *Possession, Property* or *Duty*, governs the *Genitive*; as, *Est Regum punire Rebelles. It belongs to Kings to punish Rebels. Insipientis est dicere non putâram.*

Note. The *Neuters, Meum, tuum, suum, nostrum, vestrum,* and *Nouns Possessive*, are the *Nom.* the *Words Officium* or *Opus*, being understood; as, *non nostrum, sed belluarum est pugnare; it is not for us, but Beasts to fight.*

2. Verbs of *esteeming* govern an *Accusative* of the *Thing esteemed*, and a *Genitive* of the *Value how much*; as, *Stulti æstimant Voluptatem magni, Fools esteem Pleasure at a great Price.*

Note. The Verb *æstimo* itself, sometimes governs the *Ablative*; and that *floci, nauci, nihili, filii, hujus, assis, teruncii*, are especially used with the Verbs *æstimo, fendo, facio.* *Ne hujus facio, I value it not thus much; Rudes homines literas nihili pendunt.*

3. *Reminiscor, obliviscor, recordor, & meminî,* govern a *Genitive*, and sometimes an

Accusative ; as, Ingratus Beneficiorum obli-
viscitur, *An ungrateful Man forgets Benefits.*
Recordare novissima, *Remember the last*
Things.

Note. Memini, when it signifies to make Mention of, and also Recordor, have frequently an Ablative with the Preposition de ; as, de quibus multi meminerunt ; Concerning which many have made mention, Velim scire ec-
quid de te recorderis, *I would know whether you remember any Thing of yourself.* Venit in mentem, follows the same Construction ; as, Venit in mentem de sanctissima Virgine, *I bethought me of the most holy Virgin.*

4. Satago, misereor, miserescor, govern a Genitive ; as, Satagit rerum suarum, *He's busy about his own affairs.* Miserere civium tuorum, *Take pity on your Countrymen.*

Note. Also the following Verbs, in Imitation of the Greeks, have sometimes a Genitive in the Poets : Ango, decipior, decipio, discrucior, fallo, fallor, studio, vereor, abstineo, desino, desisto, quiesco, excrucio, fastidio, in-
video, lætor, miror, pendeo, regno, adipiscor, credo, condico, frustror, furo, laudo, libero, levo, participo, prohibeo ; as, Fastidit mei. *Nec sermonis fallebar. Desine querelarum. Regnavit Populorum.*

5. Verbs of accusing, warning, condemn-
ing and acquitting, govern a Genitive of the Crime or Thing, and an Accusative of the Person ; as, Res adversæ commone-faciunt nos Officii, *Adversity puts us in mind of our Duty.* Arguit me furti, *He accuses me of Theft.* Absolvunt illum Homicidii, *They acquit him of Murder.*

Note. This Genitive, after Verbs of accusing, condemn-
ing and acquitting, may be changed into an Ablative, commonly with or without the Preposition ; and after Verbs of warning, into the Ablative, commonly with the

Preposition de ; as, *Purgo te hac Culpâ, I acquit you of this Fault.* *De quo ante admonui, Of which I admonished you before.*

Note. This *Genitive* is governed commonly by some *Ablative* understood ; as, *Crimine, Pœna, Actione, Capitale, Morte, Officio* ; which *Ablatives* seldom admit a *Preposition* before them ; as, *Condemnabo te Furti* ; *i. e.* *Crimine furti, I will condemn you of Theft.* But *Uter, nullus, alius, alter, neuter, ambo*, and the *Superlative Degree*, are used only in the *Ablative*, with some Verbs in the *Accusative* ; as, *furti, an stupri, an utroque, or de utroque.*

Note. *Consulo* and *facio* have the *Genitive* in these Instances ; *Æqui boni consulo* ; *Æqui boni facio* ; *I take in good Part.*

6. *Interest* and *Refert* govern the *Genitive* ; as, *Adolescentis refert majores natu revererî* ; *It behoves young Men to respect their Elders.* *Interest omnium recte facere.*

Except, Mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, which are used in the *Accusative plural*, as, *Refert Patris* ; *It concerns my Father* ; *Interest mea* ; *It concerns me.* Some *Prepositions* ; as, *quoad*, seems to be understood.

7. These *Impersonals, Pœnitet, tædet, miseret, miserescit, pudet* and *piget*, govern a *Genitive* of the *Thing*, and an *Accusative* of the *Person* ; as, *miseret me tui, I pity thee.* *Pœnitet me peccati, I repent of my Sin.* *Tædet me Vitæ, I am weary of my life.*

Note. This *Genitive* is often turned into the *Infinitive Mood* ; as, *Pœnitet me peccasse.* *Tædet me vivere, &c.*

IV. *Of Adverbs governing a Genitive.*

Adverbs of Time, Place and *Quantity*, govern a *Genitive* ; as, *Nusquam Loci, in no Place.* *Instar Montis, As big as a Mountain.* *Illius ergo, for his Sake.*

V. Adjectives governing a Dative.

1. Adjectives which signify *Profit*, *Disprofit*, *Likeness*, or *Unlikeness*, govern the Dative; as, *Cunctis esto benignus, nulli blandus, paucis familiaris, omnibus æquus; Be kind to all, flattering to none, familiar with few, just to all.*

Note 1. Adjectives which signify *Motion*, and some others; as, *Proclivis, fronus, profensus, velox, celer, tardus, piger, natus, commodus, incommodus, utilis, inutilis, vehemens, astutus*, have rather the *Accusative* with *ad*; as, *Princeps est piger ad pœnas, ad præmia velox; A Prince is slow to punish, and ready to reward.*

2. Some of these also govern the *Genitive*; as, *Amicus, inimicus, socius, vicinus, par, æqualis, similis, dissimilis, proprius, communis, fidus, conterminus, adversus, contrarius, susperstes*; as, *Vita est Virtutem contraria; Vice is contrary to virtue. Cic. Quem Metuis par hujus erat;—Lucan.*

3. *Immunis, alienus*, besides the *Genitive and Dative*, sometimes govern the *Ablative* with a *Preposition*; as, *Immunes ab illis Malis sumus; We are free from those Evils. Non alienus a Scævolaë studiis.*

2. Verbals 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 colendus est, God is to be worshipped by us.*

Note. *Passive Participles*, because immediately derived from *Passive Verbs*, have frequently an *Ablative* with a *Preposition*; as, *Mors Crassi est a multis defleta; The Death of Crassus was lamented by many.*

VI. *Of Pronouns.*

1. The Primitives, *ego, tu, sui, noster, vester*, are used in the Genitive after Substantives, when they imply Passion, or have *of* before them in English; as, *Languet Desiderio tui; He languishes for Want of you. Pars tui; a Part of you; not your Part. Imago mei; A Resemblance of me, not my Resemblance or Image.*

2. But when Possession, (without *Possession*, or *of*, in the English) is implied, their Possessives, *Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester*, will agree with the Substantives, in Gender, Number and Case; as, *Pars mea; my Part. Imago mea; my Image, i. e. the Part, or Image I possess.*

3. The Possessives, *Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester*, will agree with the Thing *possessed*, in Gender, Number, and Case; the Word implying the *Possessor* being the Genitive, and referring to the Genitive of the *Primitive*, understood or included in the *Possessive*; as, *Ex tuo ipsius Animo Conjecturam facis; You form your Conjecture from your own Mind. Tuum hominis simplicis, pectus, nudum vidi; I saw your Breast, simple Man, naked. Nemo mea scripta legat vulgò recitare timentis.—Hor.*

4. The Reciprocal *sui*, is used when the Nominative has a reflecting Influence upon itself; as, *Mendax lingua sibi nocebit; A lying Tongue will hurt itself.*

5. *Sui* and *suus* have a different use from *ille*, when relatively applied, for *sui* and *suus* relative to the Nominative of the Sentence, but *ille* to some other Person or Thing; as, *Cæsar dixit Ariovisto non sese Gallis, sed Gallos sibi, Bellum intulisse; Cæsar told Ariovistus, that the Gauls made war upon himself, (Cæsar) not He upon the Gauls. Here illum and illi, for sese and sibi, had either referred to Ariovistus, or left uncertain what had been meant. This precise Relation of sui, and suus to the Nominative, has given them the Name of Reciprocal Pronouns. Though when no Ambiguity*

may ensue, any other *Relative* may be used for the *Reciprocal*; as, *Omnēs boni quantum in ipsis (for se) fuit Cæsarem interfecerunt.*

6. Sometimes *suus* is used for *is*; as, *Non destitit petere mea causa & suadere sua.*

7. *Is* and *ipse* are sometimes used reciprocally; as, *Quod penes eum est tradit pecuniæ. He gives what Money he has in Hand.*

8. *Note.* That not *suus*, but *is*, is used after a *Conjunction Copulative*; but *suus*, not *is*, is used, agreeing with the latter of two *Substantives*, when governed by a *Preposition*, and not coupled with the formed *Substantive* by a *Conjunction*; as, *Cepi lupum & catulos ejus*, not *suos*. *Cepi lupum cum catulis, suis*, not *ejus*. *Pompeius cæsus erat cum exercitu suo*, not *ejus*. *Pompeius cæsus erat et exercitus ejus*, not *suus*. *Pompey, and his Army, were cut off*; or *Pompey, with his Army, was cut off*. *Note*; *Is* and *sui* follow this *Construction*; as *Monebo Antonium ut veniat et ego veniam cum eo*, not *secum*. *Id homo exoptat, quare ejus causa ut facias te rogem*; not *sua causa*.

VII. Of Verbs governing a Dative.

1. The *Person* or *Thing* to or for which any *Thing* is, or is done, is the *Dative* after a *Verb*; as, *Aras et seris tibi non mihi*; *You plough and sow for yourself, not for me*. *Illum periisse duco, cui periit pudor*; *I reckon the Man undone, who is lost to Shame*.

2. *Verbs* signifying to *profit*, *disprofit*, *favour* and *help*; *command*, *obey*, *resist*, or to be *angry with*, *persuade*, *flatter*, *please* and *displease*, *meet*, *indulge*, govern a *Dative*;

as, *Nefas succensere Patriæ*; *It is unlawful to be angry with one's Country.*

3. Verbs signifying *to give, trust, restore, and take away, compare, threaten, and forgive; promise, pay, shew, and tell*, govern an *Accusative* of the Thing, and *Dative* of the Person; as, *Deus impiis gravissima Supplicia minatus est*; *God has threatened the wicked with most grievous Punishments.*

Note 1. *Juro, adjuvo, ludo, jubeo, admiror, alloquor, invado, insugno, optugno, offendo, irascenio*, govern the *Accusative*.

2. Verbs of *taking away* frequently change this *Dative* into the *Abla.* with *A, ab, de, e, ex*; as, *Abstulit Librum mihi* or *a me*; *He took a Book from me.* Also, Verbs of *receiving, asking, removing, and distance*, govern an *Ablative*, with the same Prepositions; as, *Præclarum a majoribus morem accepimus.*—Cic.

3. Verbs of *comparing* have sometimes an *Ablative* with *cum*, or an *Accusative* with *ad*; as, *Comparo Virgilium cum Homero.* And some, as, *Tempero, refero, moderor, do, scribo, mitto*, have either a *Dative* or *Accusative*, with *ad*, for which see the *Appendix*.

4. Verbs compounded with these Prepositions, *Præ, ad, con, sub, ante, post, ob, in, inter, super*, govern a *Dative* of that Word on which the Force of the Preposition falleth; as, *Nemo sanus ferrum committeret insano*; *No Man in his Wits would commit a Sword to a Madman.*

Note. *To* in English is not always the Sign of the *Dative*, but after Verbs of *Motion* it is made by the *Accusative* with *ad*. As also after *provoco, voco, invito, hortor, specto, pertineo, attineo.*

5. Verbs compounded with *satis, bene* and *male*, govern a *Dative*; as *Pulchrum est benefacere Reipublicæ*; *It is a commendable Thing to do well to the Commonwealth.*

6. The Compounds of *sum*, except *Possum*, govern a *Dative*; as, *Mali nec prosunt sibi nec aliis*; *wicked Men neither profit themselves nor others.*

7. *Sum* put for *habeo*, governs a *Dative*; as, *est mihi Liber*; *I have a Book*; for *Habeo Librum*; which though grammatical, would not be so elegant.

Note. *Suppetit* follows the same Construction; and *desum* in the same Construction, is elegantly put for *careo*; as, *Divitiæ non desunt ei cui rerum suppetit usus*; *He does not want Riches who has the use of Things*; For, *Non caret Divitiis qui habet usum rerum.*

8. The Grammatical *Nominative* or *Accusative* after *Sum, do, dono, Duco, habeo, reputo, tribuo, verto, &c.* is elegantly made by the *Dative*; as, *Hoc laudi tibi ducis*; *You reckon this for a Praise to you.* *Est mihi præsidio, He is a Safeguard to me.*

Note. The *Dative mihi, tibi, sibi, illi,* are sometimes thrown into a Sentence for Elegance or better sound Sake.

9. Verbs Passive have after them a *Dative* of that Word which signifies the *Agent* or *Doer*; but more commonly an *Ablative* with the Prepositions, *A, ab, abs*; as, *non cernitur ulli.* *He is not perceived by any one.* *Virtus diligitur a Nobis, Virtue is loved by us.*

Note 1. The Passive Verbs govern the same Cases with their *Actives*, except the *Accu.* which is always by some Prepositions understood; when it comes after a Passive Verb; as, *Sepes depasta florem salicti, apibus, suadebit tibi inire somnum; A Hedge fed upon. Florem i. e. secundum, quoad or per florem as to the Blossom of the Willow, by the Bees, will lull you to sleep.*

2. Some Neuters and Deponents follow the same Construction with Verbs Passive; as, *Omnia mea incommoda meditata sunt mihi.*

3. *Vapulo, Veneo, fio*, follow the Construction of Passives; as, *Puer ignavus Vapulabit a præceptore; An idle Boy shall be whipped by the Master.*

10. Impersonal Verbs govern the Dative; as, *Licet nemini peccare; No man is allowed to sin.*

Note 1. When *Cæsi, incipio, desino, debeo*, and *Possum*, come before an Impersonal; the Impersonal is changed into the *Infinitive*, and they become *Impersonals*, and the Word which seems to be the Nominative, will be such a Case as the Impersonal governs; as, *Sacerdotem inscientiæ pudere debet; a Priest ought to be ashamed of his Ignorance.*

2. *Passives* in the third Person Singular, from any *Active* may be used Impersonally; as, *Legitur a me, I read, Pugnatur ab illis; they fight.* So also, *Neuters* and *Intransitives Active*; as, *vivitur ab illis.*

VIII. Interjections governing a Dative.

Hei and *Væ* govern a *Dative*; *Hei mihi, Wo's me. Væ mihi misero; Ah! Wretch that I am.*

Observations on the English Particle *For*.

1. When *For* signifies the *Cause why*, it is made the *Ablative*, or by a Preposition, thus: *He is pale for fear. Pallet metu, præ metu, ob or propter metum. For the Sake of, by causa or gratia; as, Exempli gratia.*

2. *For*, when it signifies *instead of*, is made by *Pro*; *I will grind for you*; *Ego pro te molam*.

3. *For* signifying the *End* or *Design* of an Action, is made *in* or *ad*, and the *Accusative*; as, *It was found for my Punishment*; *Repertum est in or ad pœnas meas*.

4. *For* before a *Substantive*, followed by the *Infinitive Mood*, is thus made: *It is a base Thing for Boys to fight*; *Non est Puerorum*, or, *Turpe est Pueros pugnare*. Before a *Participle* of the *Present Tense* thus; *You are to be blamed for sending a Servant to me who is not fit for labouring*; *Culpandus es ob mittendum Servum*, or *ob missum a te Servum*, or *qui misisti Servum qui non aptus est ad laborandum*, or *qui non laboraret*.

IX. * *Verbs governing an Accusative.*

1. *Verbs* signifying *Actively*, govern the *Accusative*; as, *Beneficia parant amicos*, *Benefits procure Friends*.

2. *Verbs* of asking; intreating, teaching, warning and clothing, with *Celo*, govern two *Accusatives*, one of the *Person* and another of the *Thing*; as *Posce Deum Veniam*, *Ask favour from God*. *Id unum te moneo*, *I warn or put you in mind of that one Thing*. *Ne celat hoc me*.

3. The *Passives* of these *Verbs* and of no others govern an *Accusative* of the *Thing*; as, *Rogabatur Sententiam*, *He was asked his Opinion*.

4. These *Impersonals* *decet*, *delectat*, *juvat*, *opportet*, govern the *Accusative* of the *Person* with the *Infinitive Mood*; *Delectat me scribere*, *I delight to write*.

5. These Participial Voices, *exosus*, *perosus*, *pertœsus*, having an Active Signification, govern an *Accusative*: having a Passive, a *Dative*; as, *Exosus est sævitiam*, *He hates cruelty*. *Exosus est Deo & Sanctis*, *He is hated by God and the Saints*.

6. These Interjections, *en*, *ecce* and *hem*, govern an *Accusative* of the *Thing* and a *Dative* of the *Person*, and sometimes a *Nominative*: as, *ecce miserum Hominem*, *Behold the miserable Man*. *En tibi quatuor aras*, *Lo, four Altars for thee*.

X. The Vocative.

1. *Heus* and *ohe*, govern a *Vocative*, and also *O*, *Heu* and *Proh*; though sometimes a *Nominative* and *Accusative*; as, *Heu Puer miserande*, *Oh Youth! much to be lamented*.

Note. *Ah* and *Vah* govern a *Vocative*, and sometimes an *Accusative*; as, *Ah Virgo infelix! Vah Inconstantiam!*

XI. The Ablative Case.

1. A Noun which signifies the *Instrument*, *Cause* or *Means* *by* or *with* which and the *Manner* *in which* any *Thing* is done, is the *Ablative*; as, *Scribo Calamo et Atramento*, *I write with Pen and Ink*.

Note. *With*, when it signifies *together with*, is made by *cum*; after the Verb *to do* by *de*; as, *Quid fecisti de Penna*; After *angry*, *mingle*, *join*, *compare*, it is usually the Sign of the *Dat.* as *Jungunt dextram dextræ*; *They join Hand with Hand*. After (the same) it

is made by *ac* or *quam*; as, *Pauci tenent eandem amicitiam ac or quam Pylades et Orestes.* When it signifies *Reception* or *Presence*, by *apud*; as, *Apud me est.*

2. Adjectives that signify Diversity govern an *Ablative* with a Preposition, and sometimes a *Dative*; as, *alter ab illo, One different from him.* *Diversum huic.*

3. Words of the Comparative Degree govern an *Ablative*, which may be resolved by *quam*; as, *Nullum Supplicium est gravius Publico Odio; No punishment is more grievous than the Hatred of the Public.* Thus resolved, *Nullum Supplicium est gravius quam Publicum Odium.*

Note. *Quam* is elegantly suppressed after these Comparatives, *plus, amplius, minus*; as, *Noctem non amplius unam falle dolo; Disguise yourself under his Appearance no more than one Night.*

4. When one of the Things compared together exceeds the other by some Measure or Degree, that Word which signifies the Measure or Degree of Excess, is put in the *Ablative*; as, *Turres quam Murus sunt denis pedibus altiores, The Towers are ten Feet higher than the Walls.* *Quanto doctior es aliis, tanto geras te submissius, By how much you are more learned than others, behave yourself so much the more humble.*

5. The Measure of a Thing, as Length, Breadth, Height, &c. The Distance of one Place or Thing from another, is frequently

put in the *Ablative*, but more commonly in the *Accusative*, and seldom in the *Genitive*; as, Muri Babylonis fuerunt alti ducentos pedes & lati quinquaginta, *The Walls of Babylon were two hundred Feet high and fifty Feet broad.* Fossa erat sex Cubitis alta, *The Ditch was six Cubits deep.* Philadelphia distat ab Eboraco centum miliaria, *Philadelphia is distant from York an hundred Miles.*

6. A Noun which signifies the Price of any Thing, is put in the *Ablative*; as, Perfidii vendunt patriam Auro, *Perfidious Men sell their Country for Gold.*

Note 1. *Tantus, quantus, plus, major, tantundem, quantuslibet, quantuscunque,* signifying the *Worth* or *Price*, when they have no Substantive joined with them, are put in the *Genitive*; but when the Substantive is expressed, they are in the *Ablative*; as, Liberalis non vendit sua pluris quam cæteri; sæpe tamen minoris; *A liberal Man does not sell for more than others; but often for less.* Quanto pretio emisti; *For how much did you buy it?*

2. Valeo, *to be worth*, has most commonly the *Acc.* as, Dicti sunt Denarii, quod denos æris valebant.

7. A Noun signifying the Time *when*, is commonly the *Ablative*, and that which signifies *how long*, the *Accusative*; as, Quando redivisti? Hesterno die; *When did you return? Yesterday.* Quamdiu mansisti? decem Hebdomadas; *How long did you tarry? Ten Weeks.* Sometimes thus; Commodabo in vel ad Mensem.

8. Dignus, indignus, Præditus, captus, natus, prognatus, cretus, contentus, and the like, govern the *Ablative*; as, Contentus parvo; *Satisfied with little*. Captus Oculis; *Deprived of sight*; Dignus Laude; *Worthy of Praise*.

Note 1. To this Rule belong Fretus, extorris, profugus, lætus, superbus, creatus, genitus, oriundus, amænus, locuples.

2. Dignus, indignus, and contentus, have sometimes a *Genitive*.

9. Opus and usus, when they signify *Need*, govern an *Ablative*, and sometimes a *Genitive*; as, Non opus est civi qui parere nescit; *There is no need of that Citizen who knows not how to obey*. Usus est Operæ tuæ; *There is Need of your Assistance*.

XII. Of Verbs governing an *Ablative*.

1. Verbs of *abounding* and *wanting*, govern an *Ablative*, and sometimes a *Genitive*; as, Carere debet omni Vitio qui paratus est dicere in alterum; *He ought to be void of every Vice who is ready to speak against his Neighbour*. Gravitas morbi facit ut Medicina egeamus; *The Severity of the Distemper forces us to the Use of Physic*.

Note. Careo and egeo anciently governed the *Acc.* as, Vitio vertunt quia multa egeo.—Cato apud Gell.

2. Verbs of *filling*, *emptying*, *loading*, *unloading*, *depriving*, *robbing*, *spoiling*, *freeing*, *binding*, *loosing*, and *clothing*, govern an *Ab-*

lative of the Thing, *filled with*, or *emptied of*, and an *Accusative* of the Thing, which is *filled*, *loaded*, &c. as, *Onerant naves mercibus; They load the Ships with Ware.* *Liberavit nos metu; He delivered us from Fear.*

3. *Potior*, *fungor*, *fruor*, *utor*, and *vescor*, govern an *Ablative*, but very seldom an *Accusative*; as, *Utere Mundo; Make Use of the World.* *Fruere Deo; Enjoy God.*

Note 1. *Potior* governs a *Genitive* sometimes, especially of the Word *Res*; as, *Potiri Rerum; to have supreme Power.*

2. To this Rule belong, *Nascor*, *defungor*, *abutor*, *gaudeo*, *communico*, *creor*, *nitor*, *fido*, *sto*, *consto*, *glorior*, *lætor*, *pascor*, *epulor*.

3. *Dignor*, *impertio*, *impertior*, besides an *Ablative* of the Thing, have an *Accusative* of the Person.

4. *Muto* and *commuto* commonly govern an *Accusative* of the Thing changed, and an *Ablative* of that for which it is changed; as, *Mutat quadrata rotundis, He changes Things square for round.* And sometimes to the Contrary.

5. A proper Name of a Town, signifying the Place *whither*, is the *Accusative*; the Place *from which* or *whence*, is the *Ablative*; the Place *where* or *in which*, if of the first or second Declension, *Singular*, the *Genitive*, otherwise the *Ablative*; as, *Cæsar Roma profectus est et venit Genevam, Cæsar left Rome and came to Geneva.* *Horatius operam dedit literis nunc Athenis nunc Romæ.*

Note 1. The Names of *Countries, Provinces, and Appellatives*, have a *Preposition* generally added; as, *Ibant ad Templum; They went to the Temple. Ex Anglia decedentes venimus in Pennsylvaniam.* But are often used in the *Ablative* without a *Preposition*; as, *Hoc loco pugnatum est.*

2. *Domus* and *Rus* follow the Construction of Proper Names of Towns. Also these *Genitives, Militiæ, belli, humi*, signifying the Place *where* or *in which*; as, *Rurè revertitur Domum; He is returned home from the Country. Domi militiæque unà fuimus; We were both together at Home and at War.* But *Rus* in the *Accusative Plural*, has always *ad* before it.

3. The Genitive *Domi*, has no Adjective to agree with it, but *Meæ, tuæ, suæ, nostræ, vestræ. aliæ*; as, *Domi meæ; At my House.* When any other Adjective is joined with it, it must be put in the *Ablative*; as, *Vescor Domo ampla.*

4. When the Name of a Town is put in the *Genitive*, *in urbe* is understood, and therefore we cannot say, *Natus est Romæ urbis nobilis*, but *urbe nobili.*

5. *Where* or *at*, when they signify near or about a Place, are put in the *Accusative* with *ad*; as, *Bellum quod gesserat ad Trojam.*

6. A Noun or Pronoun Substantive, joined with a Participle expressed or understood, when its Case depends upon no other Word, is put in the *Ablative Absolute*; as, *Oppressa libertate patriæ, nihil est quod speremus amplius; The Liberty of our Country being oppressed, there is nothing more we can hope for.*

Note. This Case is comma'd from the Rest of the Sentence, and has *having* or *being* frequently joined with the Words which are put absolute.

XIII. One Verb governs another in the Infinitive; as, *Cupio discere*; *I desire to know*.

[For the Observations on the Ablative absolute, and the Infinitive Mood, see the *Appendix*.]

XIV. Of GERUNDS.

Gerunds are used as Noun Substantives: Thus:

1. The Gerund in *Di*, is put after those Adjectives which govern a *Genitive Case*. And such Substantives, as, *Amor, vis, causa, gratia, studium, tempus, occasio, ars, otium, potestas, voluntas, cupido, norma*, rather than the *Infinitive*.

2. The Gerund in *Do*, has an *Ablative*, with or without these Prepositions; *a, ab, de, e, ex, and in*; and is used as a *Dative* after Adjectives signifying Usefulness or Fitness; as, *Charta, utilis scribendo, Paper useful for writing*.

3. The Gerund in *Dum*, is used as an *Accusative* after these Prepositions; *ad, ob, inter, ante, propter*; and with the Verb *est*, as a *Nominative*, and importing *Necessity*, governs the *Dative* of the Person on whom the Necessity lies; as, *Cáusa discendi abite a legendo ad scribendum*; *On account of Learning, go from reading to writing*. *Eundum est nobis*; *We must go*.

N. B. The *Dative* is often understood.

XV. *Of* SUPINES.

1. The Supine in *um*, is put after Verbs signifying *Motion*, instead of the *Infinitive*; as, *Eo cubitum*; *I go to Bed*.

2. The Supine in *u*, is put after Noun Adjectives, instead of the *Infinitive passive*; as, *Hoc est mirabile dictu*; *This is wonderful to be told*.

Note. They are called Supines, i. e. *Negligents*, because in Language there is no great Call for them, inasmuch as what they do, may be answered in other Words; as, *Puellæ veniunt homines spectatum, ut spectent, causa spectandi, ad spectandum, vel spectandos, i. e. homines, spectaturæ.*

XVI. *Of* a CONJUNCTION.

1. *These, Et, ac, atque, and*; *Nec, neque, nor*; *Aut, vel, seu, sive, or*; *Quam, than*; *Nisi, præterquam, except*; *Tum, both*; *Tam, so*; *Tanquam, ut, velut, as*; *Quasi, as if*; have commonly alike Cases and Moods before and after them.

2. *Que* and *ve*, or, are always added to the End of the Word they govern, which is generally the last; as, *Men and Women, Viri Mulieresque, not Virique Mulieres*.

3. *Autem, vero, but*; *Enim, for*; *Quidem, indeed*; *Quoque, also*; are never the first; but the second or third Word in a Sentence; *Igitur, therefore*; *tamen, nevertheless*; seldom the first.

Quod, *that*, denotes what's past, and is joined to the Indicative: But Ut, *that*, denotes what's to come; and is joined to the Subjunctive. Ut, and not Quod, is also used after *adeo, ideo, ita, sic, tam, accidit, contingit, &c.*

Note. Adverbs and Conjunctions then only require a Subjunctive Mood after them, when they give a Signification of Contingency or Uncertainty to the Verb, as, *Ipse, licet, veniat* although he come, or happen to come. *Si fueris Romæ*, if you shall happen to be at Rome.

Hence 1. These sometimes have an Indicative, and sometimes a Subjunctive, viz. *Antequam, cum*, when; *donec, etsi, etiamsi, licet, ni, nisi, posteaquam, postquam, priusquam, quam, quamdiu, quamvis, quanquam, quando, quandoquidem, quia, quippe, qui, quod*, because; *quoad*, as long as; *quoniam si*, if; *sicut, simulac, simul atque, simul ut, sin, siquidem, tametsi, ubi, utcunque, utpote*.

2. These are used with a Subjunctive, viz. *Ceu, cum*, although, or seeing; *dummodo*, if so be; *haud secus, ac, si, O si, O that, perinde ac si, perinde quasi; quasi, quin*, but that, *quoad*, whereupon, *si*, although, *tanquam, tanquam si, uti*, that, *utinam*.

3. These three, *Dum, ut, ne*, for, *dum*, while, have an Indicative; as, *Dum Ætas tulit*.—Ter. But *Dum*, if so be, has a Subjunctive; as *Dum prosim tibi*.—Ter.

Ut, as soon as, or, how, has an Indicative; as *ut vidi, ut fieri!* As soon as I saw, how was I undone! *Virg.* But *Ut*, although, or, that, has a Subjunctive; as, *Ut desint vires, tamen est laudanda Voluntas. Adeone ignarus es, ut hæc nescias?* Cic. *Ut* also is elegantly put for *ne*, or *non*, with a Subjunctive after *Timeo, metuo, vereor, &c.* as, *Metuo ut substet Hospes*.—Ter.

Ne, whether or no, has an Indicative; as, *Cogitate quid dicat?* But *ne* for *ut*, none or lest, has a Subjunctive; as, *Prædico ne facias. Timet ne læserit se.* Ter. *Ne*, forbidding, is joined to the Imperative or Subjunctive; as, *ne Timeas, Do not fear; or, Ne Time.* *Ne*, asking a Question, is added to the first Word of the Question; as, *Visne legere? Will you read?*

XVII. Of PREPOSITIONS.

There are *fifty-one* Prepositions, all used in *Apposition*; some of which govern an *Accusative Case* only, some an *Ablative* only, and some both.

These Thirty-two PREPOSITIONS govern an
Accusative Case.

<p><i>Ad</i>, to, at, against, after, in order to.</p> <p><i>Adversus</i>, } against, <i>Adversum</i>, } towards to.</p> <p><i>Ante</i>, before, above.</p> <p><i>Apud</i>, at, with one in a Place, near.</p> <p><i>Circa</i>, about, (round) con- cerning, among.</p> <p><i>Circum</i>, about (nigh) con- cerning, among.</p> <p><i>Circiter</i>, about, [near some time.]</p> <p><i>Cis</i>, on this Side.</p> <p><i>Citra</i>, on this Side, before, without. [against.</p> <p><i>Contra</i>, against, over</p> <p><i>Erga</i>, towards, against, to.</p> <p><i>Extra</i>, without, beyond.</p> <p><i>Infra</i>, beneath, below,</p> <p><i>Inter</i>; between, among.</p> <p><i>Intra</i>, within.</p> <p><i>Juxta</i>, near, by, hard by, according to.</p>	<p><i>Ob</i>, for, because of, upon the account of.</p> <p><i>Penes</i>, in the Power or keeping of, with, in.</p> <p><i>Per</i>, by, through, by means of, in.</p> <p><i>Pone</i>, behind, after.</p> <p><i>Post</i>, after, behind, since.</p> <p><i>Prater</i>, except, besides, contrary to, above.</p> <p><i>Prope</i>, near to.</p> <p><i>Propter</i>, for, by Reason of, near, by the Side of.</p> <p><i>Secundum</i>, according to, next, after.</p> <p><i>Secus</i>, by, close by.</p> <p><i>Supra</i>, above, over, besides.</p> <p><i>Trans</i>, beyond, over, or on the further Side.</p> <p><i>Ultra</i>, beyond, further than.</p> <p><i>Versus</i>, towards.</p> <p><i>Usque</i>, or <i>Usque ad</i>, to, as far as.</p>
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These fourteen PREPOSITIONS govern an
Ablative Case.

<p><i>A</i>, } from by, after, of, <i>Ab</i>, } &c.</p> <p><i>Abs.</i></p>	<p><i>Absque</i>, but for, were it not for.</p>
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Coram, before, or in Presence of.

Cum, with, together with.

De, of, about or concerning, *from*.

E, } of, out of, from, *af-*
Ex, } *ter*, according to.

Palam, with the Knowledge of, *in the Sight of*.

Præ, before, in Comparison, of, for, *through*, *because of*, or *out of*.

Pro, for, instead of, *ac-*
cording to, *considering*.

Sine, without.

Tenus, up to, *as far as*.

Tenus governs either a *Genitive*, or *Ablative plur.* but an *Ablative Sing.* only.

Both *Tenus* and *Versus* are set after the Case they govern; so are *Penes* and *Usque* sometimes.

These five Prepositions govern both an Accusative and Ablative, thus :

1. *In* signifying *into*, *towards*, *upon* or *against*, implying *Motion*, governs an Accusative.

2. *In*, signifying *within*, *among*, *at* or *before*, implying *Being*, *Rest*, or *Settlement* any where, governs an Ablative.

1. *Sub*, signifying *Approach*, or *Nearness* of any *Time*, bringing or reducing under the Power, governs an Accusative.

2. Signifying *Resting* or *Settlement* in or near a *Place*, keeping under the *Power*, &c. governs an Ablative.

Subter, *under*, governs either Case indifferently.

1. *Super*, signifying *Time*, *upon*, *aloft*, *beyond*, or *after*, *over* and *above*, governs an Accusative.

2. *Super*, signifying about or concerning, governs an Ablative.

Clam, *privily*, or *unknown to*, governs either Case indifferently; as, *Clam Patrem, or Patre*.

Note. *Am*, round about; *Dis*, asunder; *Re*, again; *Se*, aside or apart; *Con*, together; are called inseparable Prepositions, because they are never used but in *Composition*.

XVIII. For Compounds.

Verbs compounded with Prepositions, frequently govern the *Case* of the *Preposition* with which they are compounded; as, *Prætereo te; I pass by you.* *Eripuit illud flamma; He snatched that from the Fire;* when the Force of the Preposition falls on the casual Word.

Note. Sometimes the Preposition is elegantly repeated; as, *Amicos advocabo ad hanc rem; I'll call my friends to this Affair.*

XIX. For Derivatives.

Participles, Gerunds, Supines and *Adverbs*, govern the Cases of the Words they are derived from; as, *Venit obviam mihi; He met me.*

XX. The Question and Answer are usually put in the same *Case* of a Noun, and *Tense* of a Verb; as, *Quem librum legis? Virgili-um: What Book do you read? Ans. Virgil.*

Note. The Word which answers a Question does not depend, as is commonly imagined, upon the Interrogatives, but upon that Word which is understood in the Answer to make the sense complete; as, *Quis est colendus? Deus (est colendus) Quo cares? Libro (careo).*

Of Grammatical Figures.

A FIGURE is the Change of a Word, or Sentence, from its common Form.

The Figures of Grammar are three : *Metaplasmus*, *Enallage*, and *Ellipsis*.

I. **MEFAPLASMUS** is the *Transformation* of a Word from the common Form of *Orthography* ; which may be done nine Ways, viz. by *Prosthesis*, *Aphæresis*, *Syncope*, *Ephenthesis*, *Apocope*, *Paragoge*, *Metathesis*, *Antithesis*, and *Tmesis* ; thus :

Prosthesis adds some *Letters* to the Beginning of a Word ; as, *Gnatus*, for *Natus*.

Aphæresis takes some *Letters* from the Beginning of a Word ; as, *Ruit*, for *Irruit*.

Syncope leaves out some *Letters* in the Middle of a Word ; as, *Abiit*, for *Abivit* ; *Amasti*, for *Amavisti*.

Ephenthesis inserts some *Letters* in the Middle of a Word ; as, *Relligio*, for *Religio*.

Apocope cuts off some *Letters* from the End of a Word, *Peculi*, for *Peculii*.

Paragoge adds some *Letters* to the End of a Word ; as, *Dicier*, for *Dici*.

Metathesis changes the *Order of the Letters*.

Antithesis puts one *Letter* for another ; as, *olli* for *illi*.

Tmesis divides a Word ; as, *Qui-cunque*, for *Quicunque*.

II. **ENALLAGE** is the *Exchanging* of one Word for another, contrary to the common Form of *Etymology*. Thus ; when

A Substantive is put for an Adjective ; *Nemo Homo*. An Adjective for a Substantive ; as, *Pauper*, for *Pauper Homo* ; *Medentes*, for *Medici*. A Verb for a Substantive ; as, *Scire tuum nihil est*, for *Scientia tua nihil est*. An Adverb for a Substantive ; as, *Satis vini bibitur*. A Sentence for a Substantive ; as, *In tempore veni quod omnium rerum est primum*. A Verb for an Adverb ; as, *Agé*, *Amabó*. An Adverb for a Prepo-

sition; as, *proximè Muros*. A Proposition for an Adverb; as, *Corám quem quæritis, adsum, &c.*

III. ELLIPSIS is the elegant *Omission* of some Words in a Sentence, contrary to the common Form of *Syntaxis*; as, *Ubi ad Dianæ veneris*; where *Templum*, for Elegancy's Sake, is left out. Thus we say, in English, *I'll go to Mr. Green's, by St. Paul's*; for, *I'll go to Mr. Green's House, by St. Paul's Church*.

Obs. To this one Figure ELLIPSIS, may be reduced these *Eight*, which puzzling Grammarians have instituted; thus:

1. APPOSITIO. *As, Rex Georgius. By Ellipsis, Rex qui est, or ens Georgius.*

2. EVOCATIO. *As, Ego pauper laboro, tu dives ludis. Ellip. Ego qui sum pauper laboro, tu qui es dives ludis.*

3. SYLLEPSIS. *As, Ego et tu legimus: Tu & Pater & Mater, estis pii; Charta et Atramentum sunt necessaria. Ellip. Ego & nos duo legimus: Tu & Pater & Mater, vos, tres estis pii Homines: Charta & Atramentum sunt necessaria Instrumenta.*

4. PROLEPSIS. *As, Duæ aquilæ volaverunt, hæc ab oriente, illa ab occidente. Ellip. Duæ aquilæ volaverunt, hæc volavit ab oriente, illa volavit ab occidente.*

5. ZEUGMA. *As, Ego & tu studes; Ego sicut fœnum arui; Hic illius arma, hic currus fuit. Ellip. Ego studeo & tu studes; Ego arui sicut fœnum aruit; Hic illius arma fuerunt, hic currus fuit.*

6. SYNTHESIS, or SYNESIS. *As, Gens armati erant. Pars mersi tenere Ratem. Centauro in magna. Ellip. Gens hominum, illi armati erant. Pars hominum qui mersi tenere Ratem. Centauro in magna Navi.*

7. ANTIPTOSIS. *As, Urbem quam statuo vestra est. Ellip. Urbs est vestra quam Urbem statuo.*

8. SYNECDOCHE, or, more properly, an HELLLENISM. *As, Æthiops albus dentes. Saucius fron-*

tem. Cætera lætus. *Ellip.* Æthiops albus *secundum* dentes. Saucius *circa* frontem. Lætus *quatenus ad* Cætera: Redimitus Tempora lauro.

Note. The Rest, namely, a *Pleonasm*, *Solæcism*, *Barbarism*, *Archaism*, are Figures of Observation rather than Use.

1. A *Pleonasm* is an *Abounding* beyond what's necessary in a Sentence; as, *Magis* beator. *Virg.* Bellum quo bello obiit, *Cæs.* Id. propter ea nunc venientem sequor. *Ter.* Apis si sævit maxime pessima est. *Columel.* Pugnam pugnare, *Vitam* vivere, *Ocutis* vidi, &c.

2. A *Solæcism* is an *Error* in Syntax, that can't be defended by Rule or Authority; as, if any should say, *Da me panem*, for *Da mihi panem*.

3. A *Barbarism* is the using of an improper or *barbarous* Word for a proper or Classical one; as, *Instructio*, for *Institutio*; *Incurabilis* for *Insanabilis*.

4. An *Archaism* is when a Word is used as *anciently*, when the *Roman* Language was in its Infancy; as, in the *Declensions*.

1. Pater-Familias. 2. G. Menandrus. 3. D. 4. G. Anuis. 5. G. Progenii. 1. G. Materiai. 2. D. Populoi. 3. G. Epigrammaton. 4. D. Metu. 5. D. Facie.

In the Conjugations.

Scibam for Sciebam	} - {	} Prohibuerim.	
Accesti for Accessisti			Prohibuissem.
Scibo, Reddibo, for			Prohibuero.
Sciam, Reddam, Dicem f. dicam, Comedam. Faxo, faxim, faxem, for Fecero, facerem, fecissem.			Prohibuisse.
			Prohibiturum esse, &c.

The following RULES of PROSODY were composed in English Verse several Years ago, for his own Amusement, by the Editor, but could not be found 'till after the first Sheet of this Grammar was printed off; which may account for their not being taken notice of in the Title Page of this Edition.

PROSODY.

AS PROSODY so called from the Greek Words *Pros lo & Ode*, contains these two Parts, viz.—*Accent*, or the Art of modulating the Voice, by giving it a suitable Tone, either by raising or falling it in Pronunciation; and *Quantity*, or giving every Syllable its due Length, and Shortness in Utterance; it may with some propriety be styled the Art of making Verses; as Verses are composed of Feet, consisting of long and short Syllables, rightly disposed.

Of FEET.

The Feet most common are a *Dactyl* and *Spondee*.

A *Dactyl* consists of one long and two short Syllables, as, *Cōrřpōrā trāxīmūs*.

A *Spondee* of two long ones; as *Pōssūnt, ōmnēs*.

There are also the following FEET used, consisting of two; three, and four Syllables.

A *Pyrrhich* of two short ones; as, *Bōnūs rūīt*.

A *Choreus* of a long and a short one, as, *ārmā, vīncōre*

Iambic of a short and a long one; as, *Vērōs, rōgūs*.

A *Trochee* of three short ones; as, *fācērē*.

An *Anapæste* two short and one long; as, *ānīmōs*.

A *Bacchee* of one short and two long; as, *Dōlōrēs*.

An *Antibacchee* of two long and one short, as, *aūdissē*.

A *Crotic* or *Anphimacer* of one long, one short, and one long; as, *māxīmōs*.

An *Amphibrachee* of one short, one long, and one short; as, *Pōēmā*.

There are Feet of four Syllables composed of the former as follows :

A Dispondee of two Spondees ; as *ōrātōrēs*.

A Proceleusmatic of two Pyrrhichs ; as, *ābīlītē*.

A Dichoreus of two Choreuses ; as, *dīmīcārē*.

A Dijambic of two Iambics ; as, *frōpīnquītās*.

A Choriambic of a Choreus and Iambic ; as, *nōbīlītās*.

An Antispaste of an Iambic and Choreus ; as, *rēcūsārē*.

An Ionic of a Spondee and Pyrrhich ; as, *Cālcārībūs*.

Of V E R S E S.

Verse are of different Kinds, each consisting of a certain Kind, Number and Order of Feet. The Method of making and scanning Verses, will be shown at the latter End of these Rules that follow.

RULES for the Quantity of Syllables.

R U L E I.

*A Vow'l before two Consonants is long,
In Latin, Prose, or Verse, if I'm not wrong.*

A Vowel before two Consonants in the same or in different Words, a double Consonant or *j* between the two Vowels, is long ; as, *Tērra gāza Troja*.

At pius Aneās p̄r nōctēm plurima vōlvens :

Sub jugo jām. Seres jām b̄rbarus isset Arāxis.

Cōtinuō p̄gnā accendit mājoris imago.—VIRG.

But the Compounds of *jugo* have the Vowel before *j* short ; as *bijugus*, *quadrijugus*, &c.

R U L E II.

*If nothing parts two Latin Vow'ls asunder,
The former then is short without a Blunder.*

But a short Vowel before a Mute and Liquid, is common in Verse ; short in Prose. *Et primō Similis volucris, max vera volucris.*

A Vowel before another in Latin is *short*; in Greek varied, though mostly *long*; as, *Pŕer fŕit, Diana, &c.*

O Melibæe Dĕus nobis hæc otĭa fecit;

Pars pedibus plaudunt chorĕas et carmine dicunt.

Exigit indicii memorem Cytherĕa pænā.

But Genitives in *ius* have *i* common, only in *alterius* 'tis always short, in *alius* always long.

Alter in alterius jactantes lumina vultum.

E after *I* in the Genitive and Dative Cases of the Fifth Declension is *long*; as, *Faciĕi, speciĕi, gloriĕi.*

Ventum erat ad vestæ quarta jam parte Diĕi.

I in the Tenses of *Fio*, where *R* does not follow, is *long*.

Fiet enim subito sus horridus atraq; Tigris.

R U L E III.

The Latin Diphthong long be sure you make;

But præ is short for Composition' Sake.

A Diphthong in Latin is always long.

Quæ gravis Æsopus, quæ doctus Roscius egit.

But *præ* in Composition when a Vowel follows is short.

Stipitibus duris agitur sudibusve præustis.

R U L E IV.

Let Words derived of others be the same,

In Quantity with those from whence they came.

Derivatives retain the Quantity of their Primitives; as, *Lĕgeham, lĕgam, lĕge, lĕgito*, from *Lĕgo*; *Aditus, exĭtus, redĭtus*, from *adĭtum, exĭtum, &c.* And *Arātrum* from *arātum*, *simulācrum* from *simulātum*.

Except *Mobilis ac fomes, laterna, regula, sedes.*

Rex, junior, jucundus, tegula, humanus, vox, vomer, &c. though derived from short Words have their first Syllable *long*. And *Arena, arista, dicax, fragor, fragilis, sonor, disertus, lucerna, gemi, posui*; and *ducis* from *dux*, though derived of long Words, have their first Syllable *short*.

R U L E V.

*Compounded Words are under like Restriction,
With all their Simples without Contradiction.*

Compounded Words retain the Quantity of their Simples; as, Rēlego, relēgi, from Lēgo lēgi; attigi, ebibi, concīdi, diffīdi; from tetigi, bibi, cecidi, fidi, &c. Thus, Concīdo, excīdo, recīdo, from *Cado*, to fall, are *short*; but concīdo, excīdo, &c. from *Cado*, to beat, are *long*.

But the following Words have their Penult *short*, though their Simples are *long*, viz. *dejero, pējero*, from *jero*; *pronūbo, iunūbo*, from *nūbo*; *maledīcus, causidīcus, fatidīcus*, from *dico*; *semisopītus* from *sopītus, nihīlum*, from *ni* and *hilum*; *cognītum* and *agnītum*, from *nōtum*; *imbēcillus* has *e long*, from *bāculus*, &c.

R U L E VI.

*The Prepositions A and Di, and E,
Are surely long, and so is De and Se.*

The Prepositions A, de, e, se, and di, are *long*.
Nec posse ab Italia Teucrorum āvertere regem.
But *di* in *dirimo* and *disertus*, is *short*.
Cede Deo dixitq; & praelia voce dīremit.

R U L E VII.

*Abbreviate the Preposition Re,
But Pro extend in Latin Words alway.*

The Preposition *Re* is *short* but *refert* from *res* is *long*.
Est numerus: neq; enim numero comprehendere refert.
Pro in Latin is *long*; in Greek *short*, as *prōpōntis, prōvehō*.

Provehimus portu terræq; urbesque recedunt.—*Virg.*
Misit in hos sigus longa propontis aquas.—*Ovid.*

But *Profugus, procella, protervus, pronepos, profanus, profiteor, profanus, profundus, proficiscor, propero, profari, profecto, profugio, propheta, propino* and *propago*, a Noun have *Pro* *short*.

Quam prior astatu Pompei ignavi prōpago.—*Lucan.*

Pro is doubtful in *Procurro*, *propello*, *propulso*, *profundo*, and *propago* a Verb.

All other Prepositions are short, if not long by Position.

R U L E VIII.

*The first of two, in every Præter Tense.
Is always long if you pronounce with Sense.*

Every Preterperfect of two Syllables has the first long; as, *Vēni*, *Vīdi*, *Vīci*, &c.

Venit summa dies et ineluctabile tempus.

Me, me adsum qui feci, in me convertite ferrum. *Virg.*

But *Steti*, *dedi*, *scidi*, *bibi*, *tuli*, and *fidi*, from *findo*, have the former short.

Diffidit & multa porrectum extendit arcna.

R U L E IX.

*But when the Præter Tense its first doth double,
Both Syllables are short without much Trouble.*

When the Preterite doubles the first Syllable, both are short, if the latter is not long by Position; as, *Cēcīni*, *cūcūrri*.

Inter cunctantes cecidit moribunda ministros

Conticuit, Gelidus Teucri per dura cucurrit

Ossa tremor—Virg.

Extulit, & Cælo palmas cum voce tetendit. *id.*

But *cecīdi*, from *cædo*, and *pēpēdi*, from *pedo*, the second long.

Ebrius ac petulans qui nullum forte cecidit.

R U L E X.

*All Supines of two Syllables have one,
I think it is the first that must be long.*

All Supines of two Syllables have the first long; as *visum*, *mōtum*, &c.

In brevia & syrtes urget, mirabile visu.—Virg.

But *ratum*, *satum*, *datum*, *citum*, *litum*, *itum*, *rotum*, *situm*, have their first Syllable short.

Nos abiisse rati, & vento petiisse Mycenas.—*Virg.*

At non ille satum quo te mentiris Achilles.—*id.*

Statum has the former sometimes *long*; but status a-um always *short*.

Musa quid a fastis non stata sacra petit.—*Ov.*

R U L E XI.

*Make itum from the Preterperfect Tense,
In ivi always long without Suspence.*

Every Supine in *itum*, from the Preterperfect Tense, in *ivi* is *long*.

Nulla tuarum audita mihi, nec visa sororum.

All other Supines in *itum* are *short*; as *monitum*, *tacitum*, from *monui*, *tacui*, &c.

Quis te magne Cato *tacitum* aut Cosse relinquat.

R U L E XII.

*The Vowels, A, E, O, if right I scan,
The* Increase of Verbs protract I'm sure you can.*

A, E, O, the Increase of Verbs are *long*; as, *stābam*.

Reddemus nymphis et cum lustrabimus agros.

Infelix sua tecta supervolitāverit alis.

Except *do*, and its Compounds of the first Conjugation.

Illis lachrymis vitam Damus et miserescimus ultro.

Also, *e* before *r* in the third Conjugation, and before *ram*, *rim*, *ro*, and in *beris*, is *short*.

Hæc, inquit, cures; et cum se vertērit annus.—*Juv.*

A nobis. Taceant illi, sed prodere malunt.—*id.*

But in *rēris*, *ērunt*, *ēre*, *perf*, *act.* and *ēris*, *ēre*, *fut. Indicat. passive*, is *long*.

Finxerunt pariter librarius archimagiri.—*Juv.*

Excudit e manibus, dentes crepuere relecti.—*Pers.*

* When a Verb has one Syllable more than in the second Person, singular pres. Indicative Active, it is said to increase; Thus, *Audimus* having a Syllable more than *Audis*, increases. The Penult Syllable is the Increase in such a Case; but *Audiveramus* increases three Syllables, viz. *i-ve-ra*.

R U L E XIII.

*The increasing Vowels always I and U,
In Verbs you must make short, if right you do.*

I and U, the Increase of Verbs, are short ; as, lingu-
mus, amabimus, possimus.

Venimus, aut raptas ad littora vertere prædas.

Nos numerus sumus et fruges consumere nati.

Except the first Increase of the fourth Conjugation ;
the Penultimate of the Præter in *ivi* ; and *i* in *simus*,
nolimus, *velimus*, and their Compounds.

Cessi et sublato montem genitore petivi.—Virg.

Jungimus hospitio dextras & tecta subimus.—id.

Tu ne cede malis contra audentior ito.—id.

R U L E XIV.

*I, E, and the Greek Vowel Omicron,
In the first Part of Compounds are never long.*

*I, E, and the Greek little O, in the first Part of a
Compound, are short, as, liquëfacio, nefas.*

Omnipotens, causidicus ; argonauta, lymothæ.

Quadrifidasq ; sudes, et acuto robore vallos.—Virg.

Flammarumq ; globos liquefactaque volvere saxa.—id.

Secula carpophorum Cæsar si prisca tulissent.

Except in *bigis*, *quadrigis*, *siquidem*, *scilicet*, *idem*,
siquando, *meridies*, *quotidie*, *tantidem*, *bidicus*, &c.
ibidem, *ubiq* ; *siquis*, *meliphylon*, *Trinacria*, *trimus*.
quadrimus, *quivis*, *quilibet*, *nequis*, *nequid*, *nequitia*,
&c. *Videlicet*, *venificus*, *semodius*, &c.

Nequa meis esto dictis mora Jupiter hac stet.

Barbara narratur venisse venifica tecum.

Greek Words written with *o*, are long ; as, *lagopus*,
minotaurus ; also, *Geometra*, &c.

Minotaurus inest veneris monumenta nefandæ.

R U L E XV.

*Most Adjectives in osus and in inus,
Are long ; as odiosus, matutinus.*

Adjectives in *inus* and *osus* are long.

Setosi caput hoc apri tibi, Delia parvus,

Et ramosa, Mycon vivacis cornua cervi.—*Virg.*

Corripio stratis corpus; tendoque supinos.—*id.*

Except *Crastinus*, *pristinus*, *diutinus*, *scrotinus*, *oleaginus*, *faginus*, *carbasius*, *cedrinus*; and such as signify the Matter of which any Thing is made; as, *Crystallinus*, *Adamantinus*, &c.

R U L E XVI.

*When the Plural a, e, o, increase,**

Extend their Quantity in ev'ry Case :

That i, u, is short is no way dubious,

There is but one Exception, namely, bubus.

A, E, O, increasing in the Plural Number, are long; **I, U,** short, except *Bubus*; as, *Quarum, rerum, quorum, quibus, locubus, verubus.*

Certantes quorum stupefactæ carmine lynces

Immemor herbarum quas est mirata juvenca

Arboribus venti: nobis Armarillidis iræ —Virg.

Præmia de lacubus proxima musta tuis.—Ovid.

R U L E XVII.

Second Declension's Increase short you'll make,

Iber, celtiber's long, without Mistake.

The Second Declension always increases short; but *iber* and *celtiber*, increase long.

Non Ignara mali miseris succurrere disco.—Virg.

Tela manu miseri jactabant irrita Teucris.

Arma virumq; cano Trojæ qui primus ab oris.

R U L E XVIII.

A, o, increasing in the Third Declension,

Are long; but e, i, u, of short Dimension.

* When a Noun has a Syllable more in the Genitive than in the Nominative Singular, it is said to increase; and if it has more Syllables in the Plural Cases than in the Genitive Singular, it is then a Plural increase; in both, the penultimate Syllable is the Increase.

A, O, the Increase of the third Declension, are *long* ;
as, Pācis, vectigālis, labōris, dūcis.

Pars mihi pācis erit dextram tetigisse tyranni
Omnia vincit amor, et nos cedamus amori.—*Virg.*
Magna voluptates commendat rarior usus.—*Juv.*

Except 1. Masculines in *al* and *ar*, and *vas-adis, mas-
anas, lar, jubar.*

Vela dabant læti & spumas salis ære ruebant
Hannibalem Fabio ducam spectante per urbem.

Greek Nouns in *a* or *as*, making *atis* and *adis*, in the
Genitive, increase short ; as, *Poema ātis*, and such La-
tin Nouns as have a Consonant before *s*, final ; *trabs,
ābis* ; and also *fax, ācis* ; *styrax, ācis* ; and the Com-
pounds of *philax* ; as, *arctophilācis* ; as,

Stemmata quid faciunt ? quid prodest Pontice sanguis ?
Instar montis equum divini Palladis arte.
Stella facem ducens multa cum luce cucurrit.

Except 2. Neuters that make *oris* in the Genitive,
and proper Names ; as, *Hector, ōris*, (*os, ōris*, is *long*)
shorten *arbor, compos, impos, bos, lepus* ; and Words in
obs, ops ; but *hydrops, cecrops, cercops, cyclops*, are *long*.

Hectoris Andromache Pyrhine connubio servas
Tela reponuntur manibus fabricata Cyclopum
Ille meas errare hoves, ut cernis, et ipsum.—*Virg.*

E, i, and *u*, increasing in the third Declension, are
short ; as, *grægis, stipis, chalybis*.

Barbarus has segetes ? en quo Discordia cives.
Desine Tydiden vultuque et murmure robis.

Except 1. The increase of *heres, locuples, merces,
quies, seps, rex, lex, plebs, magnes, lebes, cures, halec, syren*,
and all Words that make *enis* in the Genitive, (except
Hymen enis,) and foreign Names ; as, *Michaëlis* ; and
Greek Words in *er* and *es* ; as, *Crater, ēris*.

Huic aliud mercedis erit : simul incepit ipse
Crateres magnos statuunt & Vino coronant.—*Virg.*
Yiginti fulvos operosa ex ære lebetes.—*Ovid.*

Except 2. Greek Nouns making *inis* and *ynis* in the Genitive; as, *Delphyn, inis*; *Phorcyn, ynis*. And *dis, lis, samnis, gryps, quiris, vibex, crinis*.

Orpheus in sylvis inter Delphines Orion.

Jungentur jam gryphes equis ævoq; sequenti.

For Words in *ix* and *yx*, get by heart the following Lines.

Ix vel *yx* produc, breviato histrix cum fornice varix,

Coxendix, chænixq; cilix, natrixque, calixque.

Phrixq; larix et onyx, pix nixq; salixq; felixque.

Masticis his & erix calicisque et japigis addes.

Quæq; ultra invenies, bębryx, variare memento.

As

Alvar.

Vivite felices quibus est fortuna peracta.—*Virg.*

Nunc pice nunc liquida rapuere incendia cera.—*Luc.*

Mastix *igis* is long; *icis* short.

Except 3. Nouns in *us* that make *audis*, and *uris*, and *utis* in the Genitive; as, *palus, ūdis, tellūris, virtūtis*, also *fur, lux, Pollux, ūcis*.

Exilium & carcer, Minturnarumq; paludes.—*Juv.*

Una salus victis nullam sperare salutem.

Dat lucem, et late circum loca sulphure fumant,

But the increase of *ligus, intercus, pecus, augur, ligur, murmur, cicur, jurjur, vultur*, is short.

R U L E XIX.

A, I, & U, when placed in the End

Of Words, be sure their Quantity extend.

A, I, U, in the End of Words are long; as, *contrā, fieri, lacū*.

Musa mihi causas memora quo numine læso.

Sic fatur lachrimans classique immittit habenas.

Nec mora curvavit cornu. nervoq; sagittam.—*Virg.*

Except 1. All Cases in *a*, but the *Ablative* and *Greek Vocative* are short with *eia, ita, postea, quia* and *puta*, as *Adverb*.

Anchora de prora jacitur stant littore puppes.

Quid Miserum Ænea laceras, jam parce sepulto.—*Virg.*

Arcadis invidia rumpantur ut illa Codro.—*Virg.*

⁴ *Except 2.* The Greek *Dative* and *Vocative* of the third Declension; as, *Palladĭ, Phillĭ*, with *nisi* and *quasi* are short. But *tibi, sibi, mihi, ibi, ubi*, and *cui*, are varied.

Tu mihi seu magni superas jam saxa Timavi.

Tu Coridon, O Alexi; trahit sua quemq; Voluptas:

R U L E XX.

*E final is restricted to short Measure,
But Authors treat the final O at Pleasure.*

E in the End of Words is *short*; *O* common; as, *legĕ, natĕ, fugĕ*; *quando, vigilando, nono*.

Nate, cave dum resq; sinit tua corrige vota

Heu fuge nate dea teq; his, ait, eripe, flammis.

Tu modo nascente puero quo ferreo primum.

Except 1. Nouns of the first and fifth Declension; as, *Calliopeĕ, Diĕ*, and their Compounds; as, *quarĕ, hodiĕ*; and *ferre, fere, fame, cete, ohe, tempe*; and all Monosyllables, except the Enclitics, *quĕ, nĕ, vĕ*, and the Subjunctives, *ſite, ce, te*.

Tros Anchiseada facilis descensus Averno

Nou venias quare tam longo tempore Romam

Tantane vos generis tenuit fiducia vestri—*Virg.*

Hinc omnis pendet Lucilius hosce secutus.—*Hor.*

Second Persons Singular of the Imperative Mood; as, *doce, vide*; Adverbs from Nouns of the second Declension; as, *placide, valde*, (except *benĕ* and *malĕ*) have *E final long*; as,

Nate cave dum resque sinit tua corrige vota. —

Accipe solictos placide mea dona libellos.—*Mart.*

Nil bene cum facias, facis attamen omnia belle.—*id.*

Except 2. *O dĕ, stĕ*, and *Datives* and *Ablatives* of the second Declension; as, *somnĕ, tuĕ*, and Greek Words in *o*: as, *Clĭĕ, Alectĕ*; and *ergĕ* for *causĕ* are *long*; with Adverbs derived of Nouns; as, *meritĕ, multĕ*; with *adeĕ, ideo, (sedulo, sero, mutuo, crebro, vero,* are common.

O lux Dardaniæ, spes O fidissima Teucrãm.
 Invadunt Urbem somno vinoque sepultum.
 But *Modò, quomodò, citò, sciò, nesciò, and imò,* are always *short*.

Et cito vult fieri ; sed quæ reverentia legum.—*Juv.*
 Vulnericusque crudis populus modo victor et illud.*id.*

R U L E XXI.

*Make short the final letters l, r, t ;
 With b and d, but lengthen n and c.*

B, d, l, r, t, in the End of Words are 'short' ; n, and c long. Ab, quid, audit, consul ; splen, lac.

Quicquid id est, timeo Danaos & dona ferentes
 Nec mora curvavit cornu nervoque sagittam
 Sic oculos sic ille manus sic ora ferebat.

Except 1. Sal, sol, nil, and Hebrew Names ; as, Daniel, and Nouns in er, that make ēris long in the Genitive : and aer, æther, cur, far, lar, naf, vex, and par, with its Compounds, as, comfar, are long.

Nil aliud video, quo te cedamus amicum
 Sulphureâ Nar albus aquâ fontesque Velini.

Except 2. Lac, nec, donec, far, are short ; and the Pronoun Hic and Hoc (not the Ablative) and fac which are varied.

Parve nec invideo sine me liber ibis in urbem
 Hic vir hic es tibi, quem promittit sæpius, audis.

Except 3. En, when it makes inis short in the Genitive ; as, Nomen, inis, and the Greek Accusative in on, in, yn ; or, in, an, when the Nominative in a is short ; as, Pelion, Hyn, Medcam.

Shorten also tamen, forsan, an, in, forsitan, and such as end in en by Apostrophe ; as viden', egon'.

Pallida nec nigras horrescat Erotion umbras.
 Scorpion intendis cauda chelasque peruras.
 Namque ferunt raptam patriis Æginian ab undis
 Ipsa dedi viden' ut jugulum consumserit ensem.

R U L E XXII.

*The Termination as, is always long,
And es and os, in either Prose or Song.*

*As, es, os, in the End of Words are long; as, Nefas,
Locustles, Minos.*

Ipsi per medias acies insignibus alis
Ure foco Cancros altæ ne crede paludi.

*Except 1. But anas, and Greek Nouns in as, that
make adis in the Genitive; as, Trôas, and the Greek
Accusative of the third Declension; as, Rhetoras,
have as short.*

Cum quibus Alciades et pius Arcas erit.—*Mart.*

Permistos heroas & ipse videbitur illis.—*Virg.*

*Except 2. Neuters and Greek Nouns of the third
Declension; as, Delphines, with Nouns in es increas-
ing short in the Genitive; as, dives, hostes, are short.
But furies, acies, abies, ceres, and pes, with its Com-
pounds: as, cornipes, are long; penes apd es, from sum,
with its Compounds; as, ades, are short.*

Insula dives opum Priami dum regna manebunt,

Flava Ceres alto nequicquam spectat Olympo,

Nec pes ire potest intrâ quoque viscera saxi.

Stat sonipes et frena ferox spumantia mandit.

But *Charydis, Hæresis, Metamorphosis*, and the like
Nominatives, and *es* from *edo*, are long.

*Except 3. Of Ossis, exos, comfos, and Greek Nouns,
that have os in the Genitive; as, Tydeos, and all
Nouns in os of the second Declension, are short; and
all Greek Neuters; as, Melos: and Genitives; as,
Pallados, Tytheos, Tereos.*

Et Charos et Phlegethon loca nocte silentia late.

Est Phaphos Idaliumq; tibi sunt Cytherea.

Nescia nec nostri Nominis Arctos erat.—*Mart.*

Alte janus vasti super oia Tytheos Ætna.

R U L E XXIII.

*The Termination is, ys, us, you'll bring
To short'ned Quantities, if right I sing.*

Is, ys, and us, in the End of Words, are short; Apis, Tethys, littus.

Luctus ubiq; pavor et plurima mortis imago.

Alter erit tum Tiphys & altera quæ vehit Argo.

Hic Dolopum manus hic sævus tendebat Achilles.

Except 1. But Plural Cases in *is*, and Nouns Singular, whose Genitives increase long in *inis, itis, & entis*; as, *Salamis, Simois, Somnia, &c.* the second Person singular of the fourth Conjugation; as, *Audis*, with *Glis, sis, nolis, velis*, and *vis*, either Noun or Verb, are long; as

Queis ante ora Patrum Trojæ sub mænibus altis.

Hac ibat Simois hic est Sigeia Tellus.

Nescis, heu nescis, dominæ fastidia Romæ.

Non ea vis animo, nectente superbia Victis.

Note. That *ris* in the Future of the Subjunctive, though generally *short*, is sometimes *long*.

Is mihi dives eris si causa egeris inquit.

Da mihi te plaudium dederis in carmina vires.

Except 2. Monosyllables and Greek Genitives in *us*; as, *Didus, mus*; and Nouns of the fourth Declension (Except in the Nominative Singular). All Nouns that increase long in the Genitives, *uris, utis* or *untis*, are long in the Nominative Singular, with such as make the Vocative in *u*.

Mox etiam fruges tellus inarata ferebat.

Juncta palus huic est densis obsessa salictis.

Hos Aditūs urbem Martis habere decet.

Est Amathus est Celsa mihi Paphos atque Cythera.

Of Making and Scanning ADONIC, HEXAMETER, and PENTAMETER VERSES.

I. An ADONIC Verse consists of *two* Feet; the first a *Dactyl*, and the other a *Spondee*; as,

<i>Tērrūtt</i>	<i>ūrbēm</i>	Horace,
<i>Tēgmīnē</i>	<i>fāg̃.</i>	Virgil.

II. An HEXAMETER consists of *six* Feet; the first *four* of which may be either *Dactyls* or *Spondees*; but the

fifth Foot must be a *Dactyl*, and the *sixth* a *Spondee*; as,
Tityrē | *tūpātū* | *larēcū* | *bāns sūb* | *tēgmīnē* | *fāgi*. Vir.
 1 2 3 4 5 6

Note. When a *Spondee* is in the fifth Place, which seldom happens, 'tis called a *Spondiac Verse*; as
Chara Deūm Soboles magnum Jovis incrēmentum Virg.

III. A *PENTAMETER* consists of *five* Feet; two Feet either *Dactyls* or *Spondees*, and a long Syllable in the first part; and two Feet, both *Dactyls*, and a long Syllable in the latter part; as,

Nīl mīhī | *rescrī* | *bās||āttāmēn* | *īhsē* | *vē-* | *nī*. Ovid.
 1 2 (5) 1 2 (5)

The describing the Feet of a Verse in this Manner, is called *SCANNING*.

In *SCANNING*, a Vowel at the End of a Word is cut off by *Synalæpha*, if the next Word begins with a Vowel, Diphthong or *h*. So also is *am*, *em*, *im*, *om*, *um*, by *Ellipsis*; as in this Verse:

*Monstrum horrendum informe ingens cui lumēn adem-
 tum.*—Virgil.

Thus, *Monstr' hōr-rēnd' in* | *form' ĩn* | *gēns cūi—lu-
 mēn ād* | *ēmptūn*.

Note 1. The Letter *h*, in Verse is not considered as a Letter, but only a *Note of rough Breathing*; so that it makes no *Position*, it hinders no *Elision*.

Note 2. *Synalæpha* is sometimes dispensed with; as,
Ter sunt conati imponere Pelio ossam.

Obs. 1. *LICENTIA POETICA*, is the *Liberty* Poets take in differing from the common Rules of Quantity; as, 1. In *SYNÆRESIS*, where two Syllables are contracted into one, in such Words as these; *Dii*, *cui*, *huic*, *iisdem*, *deinde*, &c. as *Corpora Di captis, nam vos mutastis & illias*—*Dī for Dii*.

2. In *DIÆRESIS*, where one Syllable is made two; as,

Debuerant fusos evoluisse meos—Ovid. *Evoluisse for evoluisse*.

3. In CÆSURA, where a short Syllable, *cut off* from a Word, after a Foot is completed, is made long ; as,

Omnia vincit Amor, & nos cedamus Amori,
Virg. Ec. 10. 69.

4. In SYSTOLE, which makes a long Syllable *short* ; as,

Obstupui stetēruntque Comæ.—Virg. Æn. 3. v. 774.

5. In DIASTOLE, which makes a short Syllable *long* ; as,

Atque hic Priamidem lanceatum corpore toto.
Virg. Æn. 2. v. 494.

But neither *Systole*, *Diastole*, nor *Cæsura*, are to be imitated.

Obs. 2. The last Syllable of every Verse is accounted *common* ; as, *Nos, patriæ fines & dulcia linguimus arvã.*

Of Making and Scanning ASCLEPIAD, SAPPHIC, PHALEUCIAN, and IAMBIC Verses.

TO a *Spondæus* and *Dactylus*, we must now add *Trochæus*, a foot of two Syllables, the first *long*, and the last *short* ; as, *Pōnīs*. And in *Iambus*, a Foot of two Syllables, the first *short*, and last *long* ; as, *Amāns*.

I. An ASCLEPIAD Verse consists of a Spondee, a Dactyl, a long Syllable, and then two Dactyls ; as,
Mēcœ- | nās ātā- | vis | ēdītē | rēgībūs.—*Horace*.

II. A SAPPHIC consists of a Trochee, a Spondee, a Dactyl, and then two Trochees. After three of which Verses, is generally put an *Adonic* ; thus :

Jām sã | tīs tēr- | ris nīvis | ātquē | diræ.

*Grandinis misit Pater, et rubente,
Dextera sacras jaculatus acres.*

Terruit | ūrbēm.—*Horace*.

III. A PHALEUCIAN Verse consists of *eleven* Syllables in this Order ; a Spondee, a Dactyl, and then three Trochees ; as,

Hic ēst | quēm lēgīs | illē | quēm rē | quīrīs.
Tōtō | nōtūs in | orbē | Mārtī | ālis.—*Martial.*

IV. An IAMBIC Verse is either *pure* or *mixt*.

1. A *pure Iambic* consists only of *Iambuses* : as
Sūs | et ip- | sā Rō mā vi- | rībūs | rūit.—*Horace.*

2. A *mixt Iambic*, in the *odd* Places (that is in the 1, 3, and 5) frequently admit a Spondee, or some Foot equal to it ; but in the *even* (2 and 4) Places, only an Iambus, or some Foot equal to it : and is either *Diameter* of four Feet, or *Trimeter* of six ; as,

Trimeter, Atō- | dēō | rūm quīs | quīs in | cælō | regis.
Diameter, Terrās | et hū | mānūm gēnūs.—*Horace.*

N. B. *Scanning Verses must be learned by Practice ; for which Stirling's Virgil, in Conjunction with these Rules, will be an excellent Help.*

THE
APPENDIX.



Necessary CAUTIONS *in making* LATIN.

1. **T**HE Passive Signs, *Am, art, is, are, was, were,* &c. before *come, gone, run, &c.* are only Signs of the Preterperfect Tenses of *Venio, abeo, curro, &c.* as, *He is gone, Abivit: They are come, venerunt.*—Likewise, *Am, art, is, are, was, were, &c.* before the English of the Present Participle, are Active Signs; as, *I am writing, scribo; I was writing, scribebam.* Also, Absolute Verbs may have *Am, art, is, are, was, were, &c.* after them, though they be not Passives; as, *I am afraid, Timeo: Thou art awake, Vigilas: He is asleep, Dormit, &c.*

2. When *Do, dost, doth did, didst,* come not before another Verb, they are Verbs themselves, and latined by *Ago, or Facio;* as *I did it, Id feci.* So is *Am, art, is, are, was, were, been, and be,* made by *Sum, es, fui, &c.* And *Have, hast, hath, had, hadst* by *Habeo, habui, &c.*

3. *But* is usually made by *sed, aut, autem, or vero.* *But for only,* is made by *Tantum, solum.* *But for except or besides,* is made by *nisi, frater, fraterquam.*

I doubt not but, Non dubito quin: *I fear not but, Non vereor quin:* *I cannot but love you, Non possum non amare te.*

4. *As well as,* is not made by *tam bene quam,* but by *aeque ac, pariter ac, non secus ac, sicinde atque, haud aliter ac.*

5. Such Phrases as these, *Although he be never so rich, never so wise, never so good,* are latined thus: *Ditissimus licet, sapientissimus, Optimus, &c.*—*As big*

again; as *fast again*, is latined thus; *Duplo majus, duplo celerius*—One another, *se invicem*.

6. *Before*, for *before that*, is not made by *Ante*, but by *Antequam*, or *Priusquam*; as, *Before he came, Antequam venit*.

7. Words ending in *ing*, are not always Participles; for they are *Substantives* when they can take the Letter *s* to make them Plural; as, *Beginning, Beginnings*; *Principium, principia*. When they have the Sign of, after a Noun, they are *Gerunds* in *di*; as, *The time of writing, Tempus scribendi*. When they have the Signs *in, with, from, by* the *Gerund* in *do*, with a Preposition; as, *from loving, ab amando*.

8. Observe that some Words have different *Significations*—have different *Government*.

Tempero Socios, I sway, &c. *Tempera Sociis*, I abstain from &c.

Refero Senatui, I relate to, &c. *Refero ad Senatum*, I propose to, &c.

Do tibi Literas, I deliver you, &c. *Do ad te Literas*, I send to you, &c.

Accedo tibi, I assent, &c. *Accedo ad te*, I come to, &c. *Ausculdo tibi*, I obey you, *Ausculdo te*, I hear you.

Consulo, tibi, I counsel you, *Consulo te*, I ask you counsel.

Solvo tibi, I pay to you. *Solvo te*, I loose you.

Studio huic, or, *in hoc*, I endeavour for. *Studeo hoc*, I desire, &c.

Timeo, mutuo, formido, caveo te, or *a te*, as an Enemy.

Timeo, metuo, formido, caveo, tibi, as a Friend.

With others of the like Sort.

9. Observe also, that some Words in the *same Signification*, have a *different Construction*.

Præcedo, præcurro, præverto, præsto, præcello, præstolor, anteo, antecedo, medicor, medeor, palpor, adulator tibi vel te.

Abripuit, eripuit, surripuit, mihi gladium, or, *a me*. *Consentio tibi*, or *tecum*, *Dissentio, dissideo tibi*, or *a te*.

Conducit huic Rei, *or* ad hanc Rem. Mitto tibi, *and*
at te.

Dono tibi Librum, *or* Te Libro.

Instravit equo penulam, *or* Equum penula.

Proximus mihi, me, post me, a me.

Diversus, alienus huic, *or* ab hoc.

Comparo Virgiliam Homero, ad Homerum, *or* cum
Homero.

Induo tibi vestem, te vestem, te veste.

Impertit, tibi salutem, *or* te salute.

Loquor, tibi, *or* ad te. Illudo, insulto, tibi, te, *or* in te,

Interdico tibi aquam, *or* aquâ—*Cum aliis.*

10. *These Sentences are ELLIPTICAL.* Ubi ad
Dianæ veneris, *sc.* templum. Discrucior Animi, *sc.* Co-
gitatione. Primo laborat tertianâ, *sc.* Primo loco, ter-
tiana Febre. Est illi a Secretis, *sc.* Consiliis servus. Pau-
cis te volo, *sc.* Paucis verbis te volo colloqui. Ego illud
negare Factum, *sc.* casu. Boni verba quæso, *sc.* dic.
Id genus multa, *sc.* secundum. Cave dicas, *sc.* ut.

*GRAMMATICAL TERMS explained, which have
been omitted.*

ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE, are those *Ablatives*
which are said to be governed of no other Word ;
as, Imperante Augusto natus est Christus.

An **ABSTRACT NOUN** is a *Substantive* derived
from an *Adjective*, and signifying the same *Quality* with
that *Adjective* in general, without regard to the Thing
in which the *Quality* is ; *as, Bonitas, Goodness ; from*
bonus, good ; dulc. do, Sweetness ; from dulcis sweet.

ADJECTIONS, are *Syllables* added to Words, to
render them more *emphatical*, and are these following ;
met, te, ce, hse, pte, cine, nam, dem, dum, quam, ve, pote,
enque, and hiam.

AMPLIFICATIVES, are such Words as *magnify*
the Signification of their Primitives ; *as, bibax, given*
to drink, from bibo, to drink ; nasutus, great-nosed ;
from nasus, a Nose.

ANTECEDENT, is a Word coming before a *Relative*, and may be again repeated with it; as, *Vir sapiens qui [Vir.] pauca loquitur*; The Man is wise who [Man] speaketh few Words.

APPOSITION, is the coming together of two or more *Substantives*, (signifying the same Thing) in the same Case; as, *Flumen Rhenus*, the River Rhine.

CARDINALS are Nouns of *Number*, which answer to *Qout*, how many; as, *unus*, one; *duo*, two, &c.

CASES of a Noun, in *Latin*, are for the most Part different in *Termination*, and signify so many different *States* or *Relations* of the same Thing; as, *Homo*, a Man; *hominis*, of a Man; *homini*, to a Man; *homine*, by a Man, &c.

COLLECTIVES, are such Words as signify *more than one* in the Singular; as, *Exercitus*, an Army; *Pars*, Part.

COMPLETE Verbs, are such as are used in all *Moods*, *Tenses*, *Numbers*, and *Persons*; as, *amo*, &c.

COMPOUND Words, are such as are made of *two* or *more* Words put together, or of a *Word* and some *Syllabical Adjection*; as, *Injustus*, *prelego*, *derelinquo*.

DEFECTIVE Nouns, are such as are not used in some *Case* or *Cases*, or *Number*.

DEMONSTRATIVES, shew or point out a Person or Thing, present or remarkable, not spoken of before; as, *Ego*, *Tu*, *Hic*, *Ille*, *Iste*, *Ipse*, *Idem*.

DENOMINATIVES, are *Substantives* or *Adjectives* derived from *Nouns*; and are such Words as do not belong to the other *Classes* of *Derivatives*; as, *Gratia*, Favour; *Senator*, a Senator; from *Gratus*, *Senex*; *trabeatus*, clad; from *trabea*.

DERIVATIVES, are those Words that come from others; as, *Justitia*, Justice; from *Justus*, Just; *Lectio*, a Lesson; from *Lego*, to Read.

DESIDERATIVES, are such Verbs as signify a *Desire* or *Endeavour* to do any Thing: They are formed of the *latter Supine*, by adding *rio*. They are all of

the *fourth Conjugation*, and generally want both the *Preterperfect Tense*, and *Supine*; as, *Cœnaturio*, I desire to sup; *Esurio*; I am hungry or desire to eat.

DIMINUTIVES, are such Words as *diminish* the Sense of their *Primitives*; as, *Libellus*, a little Book; *candidulus*, whitish; *sorbillo*, I sup; from *Liber*, *candidus*, *sorbeo*.

DISTRIBUTIVES, are Numerals that answer to *Quoteni*, how many each; as, *singuli*, one of each; *bini*, two of two; *terni*, by three and three, &c.

EMPHASIS; is an *Earnestness* of Expression.

EPICENES, These are commonly called *Epicenes*, in which the *Sex* cannot easily be distinguished; and being but of one Gender, do, notwithstanding, signify both the *He* and the *She*; as, *Ostrea*, an Oyster, F. either the *He* or the *She*.

FREQUENTATIVES, are such Verbs as signify the Doing of a Thing much or often: They are generally formed of the latter *Supine*, by changing *atu* into *ito*, from Verbs of the first; and *u* into *o*, from Verbs of the other three *Conjugations*. They are all of the first *Conjugation*; as, *Clamito*, I cry frequently; *Dormito*, I sleep often, from *clamo*, *dormio*. From them are also formed other *Frequentatives*; as, *curro*, *curso* and *cur-sito*; from *jucio*, *jucto*, and *jactito*.

GENTILES, are Denominations of Persons taken from their *Country*; as, *Persa*, a Persian; *Afer*, an African, &c.

IMITATIVES, are such Verbs as signify Doing, like the Noun they come from; as, *Gruœciso*, or *Graecor*, I do as the Greeks do; *Putrisso*, I imitate my Father.

INCEPTIVES, or **INCHOATIVES**, are such Verbs that signify that a Thing is begun, and the Action is tending to Perfection. They are formed of the *Second Person Singular* of the *Indicative Mood*, *Present Tense*, by adding *co*, and are all of the *third Conjugation*, and want both *Preterperfect Tense* and *Supines*; as, from *caleo*, *cales*, is formed *calesco*, I grow or wax warm; *Lucescit*, the Day begins to break.

INDEFINITES, are *Interrogatives* used without a *Question*.

INTERROGATIVES, are Words by which we *ask* a *Question*; as, *quantus, qualis, quo, quando?* &c.

IRREGULAR Words, are such as are not declined, in every Respect, after the common Manner.

ITERATIVES. See *Frequentatives*.

KIND of a Word; a Word, as to its *Figure*, is either *simple* or *compound*.

A WORD, as to its *Kind* or *Species*, is either *Primitive* or *Derivative*.

MATERIALS, are *Adjectives* which signify the *Matter* or *Colour* a Thing is of; as, *aureus*, golden.

MEDITATIVES. See *Desideratives*.

MULTIPLICATIVES, are *Numerals* that answer to *Quotuplex* how many Fold; as, *Simplex*, single; *Duplex*, double, &c.

NUMBER, is the distinction between *one* and *several*; as, *Annus*, a Year; *Anni*, Years.

NUMERALS, are *Adjectives* or *Adverbs* that denote *Number*; *one, two, three, &c. first, second, third, &c. once, twice, thrice, &c.*

OBLIQUE CASES, are all except the *Nominative* and *Vocative*.

OBJECT of a Verb, is the Case that follows a *Verb Transitive*.

ORDINALS, are *Numerals* which answer to *Quotus*, which in Order; as, *primus*, first; *secundus*, second, &c.

PARTICLES, are Words of the undeclined Parts of Speech.

PARTITIVES, are *Adjectives* which signify *many severally*, and as it were, *one by one*; as, *omnis, nullus, quisque, &c. or, a Part of many*; as, *quidem, aliquis, neuter, nemo, &c.*

PATRIALS. See *Gentiles*.

PATRONYMICS, are Denominations of Persons, chiefly from their *Ancestors*; as, *Pelides*, Achilles, the Son of Peleus; *Æacides*, Achilles, the Grandson of Æacus; *Nereis, Galatea*, the Daughter of Nereus.

PATRONYMICALS, are Names taken from *Things*; as, *Towns, Springs, Rivers, or Mountains*; as, *Iliades, Trojan Women*, so called from *Ilium*, another Name for *Troy*.

PERSONALS, are those Verbs that are varied thro' the *Persons* in each Number.

POSSESSIVES, are Adjectives that signify *Possession* or *Property*; as, *Herilis*, belonging to the Master; *Muliebris*, womanish.

PRIMITIVES, are those Words that come from no other Words; as, *justus*, just; *lego*, to read.

PROPORTIONALS, are Numerals that answer to *Quotuplus*, how much bigger; *duplus*, twice as much; *tripus*, treble, &c.

REDDITIVES, are Adjectives which answer to *Relatives* or *Interrogatives*; as, *is, ea, tot, tantus, talis, meus, undecimus, hic*, &c.

REDUNDANTS, are such Words as are declined, in some Measure, after more than one *Pattern* or *Paradigm*.

RELATIVES, are such Adjectives as refer to a foregoing Noun; as, *qui, quantus, qualis, quotus*.

RIGHT CASES are the *Nominative* and *Vocative*.

ROOTS, commonly signify the principal *Endings* of a Verb, from which all the rest are formed; namely, the *Present* and *Preter Tense*, and the first *Supine*.

A SIMPLE WORD, is that which was never more than one Word, *viz.* not made up of two or more Words; as, *justus*, just; *lego*, I read.

SPECIES. See *Kind*.

SUBJECT of a Verb, is its *Nominative Case*; or whatsoever stands in the Room thereof.

TEMPORAL Adverbs, are Adverbs of *Time*.

TERMINATION of a Word, is its *Ending*.

VERBALS, are *Nouns* derived from *Verbs*; as, *Vox*, a Voice; from *voco*, to call. *Bibax*, a great Drinker; from *bibo*, to drink.

CARDINAL NUMBERS, answering to *Quot,*
How many?

UNUS, a, um, *One.*

Duo, æ, o, *Two.*

Tres, tria, *Three.*

Quatuor (undeclined) *Four*

Quinque, *Five.*

Sex, *Six.*

Septem, *Seven.*

Octo, *Eight.*

Novem, *Nine.*

Decem, *Ten.*

Undecim, *Eleven.*

Duodecim, *Twelve.*

Tredecim, *Thirteen.*

Quatuordecim, *Fourteen.*

Quindecim, *Fifteen.*

Se or Sexdecim, *Sixteen.*

Septemdecim, *Seventeen.*

Octodecim, *Eighteen.*

Novemdecim, or Undeviginti, *Nineteen.*

Viginti, *Twenty.*

Viginti unus, &c. *Twenty-one.*

Triginta, *Thirty.*

Quadragesima, *Forty.*

Quinquagesima, *Fifty.*

Sexagesima, *Sixty.*

Septuagesima, *Seventy.*

Octoginta, *Eighty.*

Nonaginta, *Ninety.*

Centum, *an Hundred.*

Ducenti, æ, *Two Hundred.*

Tricenti, *Three Hundred.*

Quadragesima, *Four Hund.*

Quingenti, *Five Hundred.*

Sexcenti, *Six Hundred.*

Septingenti, *Seven Hund.*

Octingenti, *Eight Hund.*

Nongenti, *Nine Hundred.*

Mille, *a Thousand.*

ORDINAL NUMBERS, answering to *Quotus, a, um,*
What in order?

PRIMUS, a um, *First.*

Secundus, *Second.*

Tertius, *Third.*

Quartus, *Fourth.*

Quintus, *Fifth.*

Sextus, *Sixth.*

Septimus, *Seventh.*

Octavus, *Eight.*

Nonus. *Ninth.*

Decimus, *Tenth.*

Undecimus, *Eleventh.*

Duodecimus, *Twelfth.*

Decimus tertius, *Thirteenth.*

Decimus quartus, *Fourteenth.*

Decimus quintus, *Fifteenth.*

Decimus sextus. *Sixteenth.*

Decimus septimus, *Seventeenth.*

Decimus octavus, *Eighteenth.*

Decimus nonus, *Nineteenth.*

Vicesimus, or Vigessimus, *Twentieth.*

Vicesimus primus, *Twenty first, &c.*

Tricesimus, or Trigesimus, Thirtieth.

Quadragesimus, Fortieth.

Quinquagesimus, Fiftieth.

Sexagesimus, Sixtieth.

Septingentesimus, Seventieth.

Octogesimus, Eightieth.

Nonagesimus, Ninetieth.

Centesimus, the hundredth

Ducentesimus, Two Hundredth.

Trecesimus, three Hundredth.

Quadringentesimus, Four Hundredth.

Quingentesimus, five Hundredth.

Sexcentesimus, Six Hundredth.

Septingentesimus, Seven Hundredth.

Octingentesimus, Eight Hundredth.

Nongentesimus, Nine Hundredth.

Millesimus, the Thousandth

Obs. 1. Two thousand Pounds, *Bis Mille Libræ*, or *Duo Mille Librarum*.

2. The *Sestertium* of the Romans was about £7 16s. Sterling, and contained a Thousand *Sestertii*. Their Manner of reckoning was this, *viz.* When a numeral Noun agreed in Gender and Number with *Sestertius*, it denoted precisely so many *Sestertii*; as, *decem Sestertii*, just so many; But if the Noun was joined to the Genitive of *Sestertius*, it signified so many Thousand; as, *decem Sestertium*, Ten Thousand *Sertertii*. If the Adverb Numeral was joined to the Genitive Plural, it denoted so many Hundred Thousand; as, *decies Sestertium*, Ten Hundred Thousand *Sestertii*. Sometimes they put the Adverb by itself, and sometimes added the Numeral Noun to it; as, *decies Centena*, Ten Hundred *Sestertia*, or, Ten Hundred Thousand *Sestertii*.

*A TABLE of the KALENDS, NONES,
and IDES.*

	<i>Mar. Mai. Jul. Octob.</i>	<i>Jan. August, December.</i>	<i>April, June, Sept. Nov</i>	<i>Februarii.</i>
1	Kalendæ.	Kalendæ.	Kalendæ.	Kalendæ.
2	6° Nonas.	4° Nonas.	4° Nonas.	4° Nonæ.
3	5° Nonas.	3° Nonas.	3° Nonas.	3° Nonæ.
4	4° Nonas.	Pridie Non.	Pridie Non.	Pridie Non.
5	3° Nonas.	Nonæ.	Nonæ.	Nonæ.
6	Pridie Non.	8° Idus.	8° Idus.	5° Idus.
7	Nonæ.	7° Idus.	7° Idus.	7° Idus.
8	8° Idus.	6° Idus.	6° Idus.	6° Idus.
9	7° Idus.	5° Idus.	5° Idus.	5° Idus.
10	6° Idus.	4° Idus.	4° Idus.	4° Idus.
11	5° Idus.	3° Idus.	3° Idus.	3° Idus.
12	4° Idus.	Pridie Idus.	Pridie Idus.	Pridie Idus.
13	3° Idus.	Idus.	Idus.	Idus.
14	Pridie Idus.	19° Kal.	18° Kal.	16° Kal.
15	Idus.	18° Kal.	17° Kal.	15° Kal.
16	17° Kal.	17° Kal.	16° Kal.	14° Kal.
17	16° Kal.	16° Kal.	15° Kal.	13° Kal.
18	15° Kal.	15° Kal.	14° Kal.	12° Kal.
19	14° Kal.	14° Kal.	13° Kal.	11° Kal.
20	13° Kal.	13° Kal.	12° Kal.	10° Kal.
21	12° Kal.	12° Kal.	11° Kal.	9° Kal.
22	11° Kal.	11° Kal.	10° Kal.	8° Kal.
23	10° Kal.	10° Kal.	9° Kal.	7° Kal.
24	9° Kal.	9° Kal.	8° Kal.	6° Kal.
25	8° Kal.	8° Kal.	7° Kal.	5° Kal.
26	7° Kal.	7° Kal.	6° Kal.	4° Kal.
27	6° Kal.	6° Kal.	5° Kal.	3° Kal.
28	5° Kal.	5° Kal.	4° Kal.	Pridie Kal.
29	4° Kal.	4° Kal.	3° Kal.	
30	3° Kal.	3° Kal.	Pridie Kal.	
31	Pridie Kal.	Pridie Kal.		

Anno Bissextili Dies sunt 29 Februario Mensi tunc
que *sexto Kal. Mart.* bis ponitur.

**RULES for finding out the KALENDS, NONES, and
IDES.**

THE Way that the *Romans* used to reckon the Days of their Month, was by the *Kalends, Nones, and Ides*. *Romulus* began the months always upon the first day of the new Moon, and was followed in this by the Authors of the other accounts, to avoid the altering of the immoveable Feasts. Therefore at every new Moon, one of the inferior Priests used to assemble the People in the Capitol, and call over as many Days as there were between that and the *Nones*: And so, from the old Word *Calo*, to call, the first of those Days had the Number of *Kalendæ*. But we must remember, that this Custom of calling the Days, continued no longer than the year of the City, 450: when *C. Flavius*, the *Curule Edile*, ordered the *Fasti* or *Calendar*, to be set up in the Public Places, that every Body might know the Difference of Times, and the Return of Festivals.

The *Nones* were so called, because they reckoned nine Days from them to the *Ides*.

The *Ides* were generally about the Middle of the Month; and thence we may derive the Word from *iduate*, an obsolete Verb, signifying to divide.

The *Kalends* were always fixed to the first Day of every Month; but the *Nones* and the *Ides*, in four Months, were on different Days from the other eight; For *March, May, July, and October*, had six *Nones* apiece, the other only four. Therefore, in the first, the *Nones* were the seventh, and the *Ides* the fifteenth: in the last, the *Nones* the fifth, and the *Ides* the thirteenth.

In reckoning these, they always went backwards; Thus, *January 1*, was the *first of the Kalends of January*. *December 31*, *Prid. Kal. Jan.* *December 30*, the *3d, Kal. Jan.* and so on to the 13th, and that was *Idus Decembris*; and then the 12th *Prid. Iduum, Decembris*, the 11th, *3, Iduum Decembris*; and so on to the fifth Day, and that was *Nonæ Decem.* And then again the 4th, *Prid. Nonarum Decem.* the third, *3, Non. Dec.* the second, *4, Non. Decem.* and the first, *Kalendæ Decembris*.

We must observe, that when we meet with *Kalendas, Nonas, or Idus*, in the Accusative Case, the Preposition *ante* is always understood; as, *tertio Kalendas, Idus, or Nonas* is the same as *tertio Die ante Kal. Non. or Idus*.

These Rules will plainly appear by the foregoing Table.

To CLASSICAL TEACHERS.

Gentlemen,

TO MEN engaged in one of the most arduous, as well as useful Employments, little need be offered as an Apology, for any Attempt which may be made, in Order to alleviate that Toil which the Profession obliges them to undergo, and Facilitate the Progress of the Pupils whom they may have under their Care. To accomplish in some Degree these much wished for Purposes, this short Appendix has been added. The good Judgment of every *Teacher*, will enable him to point out to his Pupil, where it will be necessary for him (in the Course of studying this Grammar) to have recourse to the annexed Appendix; in Order that he may attain a more perfect Knowledge of some Difficulties, which were but imperfectly elucidated in the former Editions of this Grammar. That the following may answer the End for which it is intended, is the most earnest Wish of,

Gentlemen,

Your well wisher and

FELLOW LABOURER,

J. C.

CASES are certain Changes made upon the Termination of Nouns, to express the Relation of one Thing to another.

They are so called, from *cado*, to fall ; because they fall, as it were, from the Nominative ; which is therefore named *casus rectus*, the straight Case ; and the other cases, *casus obliqui*, the oblique Cases.

Although Latin Nouns be said to have six cases, yet none of them have that Number of different Terminations, both in the Singular and Plural.

Proper names for the most Part want the Plural :

Unless several of the same Name be spoken of ; as, *duodecim Cæsares*, the twelve Cæsars.

Nouns in *um* and *on* are Neuter ; the Rest are Masculine.

<i>Sermo, Speech, masc.</i>		<i>Caput, the Head, neut.</i>	
<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
<i>N. sermo,</i>	<i>N. sermōnes,</i>	<i>N. caput,</i>	<i>N. capita,</i>
<i>G. sermōnis,</i>	<i>G. sermōnum,</i>	<i>G. capitis,</i>	<i>G. capitum.</i>
<i>D. sermoni,</i>	<i>D. sermonibus,</i>	<i>D. capiti,</i>	<i>D. capitibus,</i>
<i>A. sermonem,</i>	<i>A. sermones,</i>	<i>A. caput,</i>	<i>A. capita,</i>
<i>V. sermo,</i>	<i>V. sermones,</i>	<i>V. caput,</i>	<i>V. capita,</i>
<i>A. sermone,</i>	<i>A. sermonibus.</i>	<i>A. capite.</i>	<i>A. capitibus,</i>
<i>Rupes, a Rock, fem.</i>		<i>Sedile, a Seat, neut.</i>	
<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
<i>N. rupes,</i>	<i>N. rupes,</i>	<i>N. sedile,</i>	<i>N. sedilia.</i>
<i>G. rupis,</i>	<i>G. rupium,</i>	<i>G. sedilis,</i>	<i>G. sedilium,</i>
<i>D. rupi,</i>	<i>D. rupibus,</i>	<i>D. sedili,</i>	<i>D. sedilibus,</i>
<i>A. rupem,</i>	<i>A. rupes,</i>	<i>A. sedile,</i>	<i>A. sedilia.</i>
<i>V. rupes,</i>	<i>V. rupes,</i>	<i>V. sedile,</i>	<i>V. sedilia,</i>
<i>A. rupe.</i>	<i>A. rupibus.</i>	<i>A. sedili,</i>	<i>A. sedilibus,</i>
<i>Lapis, a Stone, masc.</i>		<i>Iter, a Journey, neut.</i>	
<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
<i>N. lapis,</i>	<i>N. lapides,</i>	<i>N. iter,</i>	<i>N. itinera,</i>
<i>G. lapidis,</i>	<i>G. lapidum,</i>	<i>G. itineris,</i>	<i>G. itinerum,</i>
<i>D. lapidi,</i>	<i>D. lapidibus,</i>	<i>D. itineri,</i>	<i>D. itineribus,</i>
<i>A. lapidem,</i>	<i>A. lapides,</i>	<i>A. iter,</i>	<i>A. itinera,</i>
<i>V. lapis,</i>	<i>V. lapides,</i>	<i>V. iter,</i>	<i>V. itinera,</i>
<i>A. lapide,</i>	<i>A. lapidibus,</i>	<i>A. itinere,</i>	<i>A. itineribus.</i>

RULES.

1. Adjectives of the third Declension have *e* or *i* in the Ablative Singular : but if the Neuter be in *e*, the Ablative has *i* only.

2. The Genitive Plural ends in *ium*, and the Neuter of the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative in, *ia* : except Comparatives, which have *um*, and *a*.

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives which signify number, are divided into four classes, *Cardinal*, *Ordinal*, *Distributive* and *Multi- plicative*.

1. The *Cardinal* or *Principal* numbers are :

Unus,	<i>one.</i>	Triginti,	<i>thirty.</i>
Duo,	<i>two.</i>	Quadraginti,	<i>forty.</i>
Tres,	<i>three.</i>	Quinquaginta,	<i>fifty.</i>
Quatuor,	<i>four.</i>	Sexaginta,	<i>sixty.</i>
Quinque,	<i>five.</i>	Septuaginta,	<i>seventy.</i>
Sex,	<i>six.</i>	Octoginta,	<i>eighty.</i>
Septem,	<i>seven.</i>	Nonaginta,	<i>ninety.</i>
Octo,	<i>eight.</i>	Centum,	<i>a hundred.</i>
Novem,	<i>nine.</i>	Ducenti,	<i>two hundred.</i>
Dĕcem,	<i>ten.</i>	Trecenti,	<i>three hundred.</i>
Undĕcim,	<i>eleven.</i>	Quadringenti,	<i>four hundred.</i>
Duodĕcim,	<i>twelve.</i>	Quingenti,	<i>five hundred.</i>
Tredecim,	<i>thirteen.</i>	Sexcenti,	<i>six hundred.</i>
Quatuordecim,	<i>fourteen.</i>	Septingenti,	<i>seven hundred.</i>
Quindecim,	<i>fifteen.</i>	Octingenti,	<i>eight hundred.</i>
Sexdecim,	<i>sixteen.</i>	Nongenti,	<i>nine hundred.</i>
Septemdecim,	<i>seventeen.</i>	Mille,	<i>a thousand.</i>
Octodĕcim,	<i>eighteen.</i>	Duo millia, or	} <i>two thousand.</i>
Novemdecim,	<i>nineteen.</i>	bis mille,	
Viginti,	<i>twenty.</i>	Decem millia,	} <i>ten thousand.</i>
Viginti unus, or	} <i>twenty-one.</i>	or decies mille,	
Unus & viginti,		Viginti millia,	} <i>twenty</i>
Viginti duo, or	} <i>twenty-two.</i>	or vicies mille,	
Duo & Viginti,			

The *Cardinal* Numbers, except *unus* and *mille*, want the *Singular*.

Unus is not used in the *Plural*, unless when joined with a *Substantive* which wants the *Singular*; as, *una mania*, one wall; or when several *Particulars* are considered as one *Whole*; as, *una vestimenta*, one Suit of Clothes.

Duo and *tres* are thus declined.

<i>Plur.</i>			<i>Plur.</i>		
<i>N.</i> duo,	<i>duæ,</i>	<i>duo,</i>	<i>N.</i> tres,	<i>tres.</i>	<i>tria,</i>
<i>G.</i> duōrum,	<i>duārum,</i>	<i>duōrum</i>	<i>G.</i> trium,	<i>trium,</i>	<i>trium,</i>
<i>D.</i> duōbus,	<i>duābus,</i>	<i>duōbus,</i>	<i>D.</i> tribus,	<i>tribus,</i>	<i>tribus,</i>
<i>A.</i> duos or duo,	<i>duas,</i>	<i>duo,</i>	<i>A.</i> tres,	<i>tres,</i>	<i>tria,</i>
<i>V.</i> duo,	<i>duæ,</i>	<i>duo,</i>	<i>V.</i> tres,	<i>tres,</i>	<i>tria,</i>
<i>A.</i> duobus,	<i>duabus,</i>	<i>duobus,</i>	<i>A.</i> tribus,	<i>tribus,</i>	<i>tribus,</i>

In the same Manner with *duo*, decline *ambo*, both.

All the Cardinal Numbers from *quatuor* to *centum*, including them both, are indeclinable; and from *centum* to *mille*, are declined like the Plural of *bonus*; thus *ducenti, tæ, -ta; ducentorum, -tarum, torum, &c.*

Mille is used either as a Substantive or Adjective: when taken substantively it is indeclinable in the Singular Number; and in the Plural has *millia, millium, millibus, &c.*

Mille, an Adjective, is commonly indeclinable, and to express more than one thousand, has the Numeral Adverbs joined with it; thus, *mille homines*, a thousand Men: *mille hominum*, of a thousand Men, &c. *Bis mille homines*, two thousand Men; *ter mille homines*, &c. But with *mille*, a Substantive, we say *mille hominum*, a thousand Men; *duo millia hominum, tria millia, quatuor millia, centum or centena millia hominum; Decies centena millia*, a million; *Vicies centena millia* two Millions, &c.

2. The Ordinal Numbers are, *primus*, first; *secundus*, second, &c. declined like *bonus*.

3. The Distributive are, *singuli*, one by one; *bini*, two by two, &c. declined like the Plural of *bonus*.

The following Table contains a list of the Ordinal and Distributive numbers, together with the Numeral Adverbs, which are often joined with the Numeral Adjectives.

<i>Ordinal.</i>	<i>Distributive.</i>	<i>Numeral Adverbs.</i>
1 Primus, a, um.	Singuli, æ, a.	Semel, once.
2 secundus.	bini.	bis, twice.
3 tertius.	terni.	ter, thrice.
4 quartus.	quaterni.	quater, four times.
5 quintus.	quini.	quinquies, &c.
6 sextus.	seni.	sexies.
7 septimus.	septeni.	septies.
8 octavus.	octoni.	octies.
9 nonus.	noveni.	novies.
10 decimus.	deni.	decies.
11 undecimus.	undeni.	undecies.
12 duodecimus.	duodeni.	duodecies.
13 decimus tertius.	tredeni, terni deni.	tredecies.
14 decimus quartus.	quaterni deni.	quatuordecies.
15 decimus quintus.	quindeni.	quindecies.
16 decimus sextus.	seni deni.	sexdecies.
17 decimus septimus.	septeni deni.	decies ac septies.
18 decimus octavus.	octoni deni.	decies ac octies.
19 decimus nonus.	noveni deni.	decies et novies.
20 vigesimus, vicesimus.	viceni.	vicies.
21 vigesimus primus.	viceni singuli.	vicies semel.

30	trigesimus, tricesimus. tricenti.	tricies.
40	quadragesimus. quadrageni.	quadragies.
50	quingagesimus. quinquageni.	quingagies.
60	sexagesimus. sexageni.	sexagies.
70	septuagesimus. septuageni.	septuagies.
80	octogesimus. octogeni.	octogies.
90	nonagesimus. nonageni.	nonagies.
100	centesimus. centeni.	centies.
200	ducesimus. ducenti.	ducenties.
300	trecentesimus. trecenteni.	trecenties.
400	quadragesimus. quatercenteni.	quadragesies.
500	quingagesimus. quingies centeni.	quingiesies.
600	sexagesimus. sexies centeni.	sexagesies.
700	septingentesimus. septies centeni.	septingiesies.
800	octingentesimus. octies centeni.	octingiesies.
900	nongentesimus. novies centeni.	nongiesies.
1000	millesimus. milleni.	millies.
2000	bis millesimus. bis milleni.	bis millies.

4. The Multiplicative Numbers are *simplex*, simple; *duplex*, double or two-fold; *triplex*, triple, or three-fold; *quadruplex*, four-fold, &c. all of them declined like *felix*; thus *simplex*, *-icis*, &c.

The Interrogative Words, to which the above Numerals answer, are, *quot*, *quotus*, *quoteni*, *quoties*, and *quotuplex*.

Quot, how many? is indeclinable; So *Tot*, so many *totidem*, just so many; *quotquot*, *quotcunque*, how many soever; *aliquot*, some.

To these Numeral Adjectives may be added such as express Division, Proportion, Time, Weight, &c. as, *bipartitus*, *tripartitus*, &c. *duplus*, *triplus*, &c. *bimus*, *trimus*, &c. *biennis*, *triennis*, &c. *bimestris*, *trimestris*, &c. *bilibris*, *trilibris*, &c. *binarius*, *ternarius*, &c. which last are applied to the Number of any Kind of Things whatever; as, *versus senarius*, a Verse of six Feet; *denarius nummus*, a Coin of ten Asses; *octogenarius senex*, an old Man eighty Years old; *grex centenarius*, a flock of an hundred, &c.

The other Pronouns are Derivatives, coming from *ego*, *tu*, and *sui*. *Meus*, my or mine; *tuus*, thy or thine; *suius*, his own, her own, its own, their own, are declined like *bonus*, *-a*, *-um*; and *noster*, our; *vester*, your, like *pulcher*, *-chra*, *-chrum*, of the first and second Declension.

Nostras, of our Country ; *vestras*, of your Country ; *cujas* ; of what or which Country, are declined like *felix*, of the third declension ; gen. *nostrātis*, Dat. *nostrāti*, &c.

Pronouns as well as Nouns, that signify Things, which cannot be addressed, or called upon, want the Vocative. *Meus* hath *mi*, and sometimes *meus*, in the Voc. Sing. Masc.

The Relative *qui* has frequently *quī* in the Ablative, and that which is remarkable in all Genders and Numbers.

Qui is sometimes used for *quis* : and instead of *cujus* the Gen. of *quis*, we find an Adjective Pronoun *cujus*, -a, -um.

Simple Pronouns, with respect to their Signification, are divided into the following Classes :

1. *Demonstratives*, which point out any Person or Thing present, or, as if present : *Ego*, *tu*, *hic*, *iste*, and sometimes *ille*, *is*, *ipse*.

2. *Relatives*, which refer to something going before : *ille*, *ipse*, *iste*, *hic*, *is*, *qui*.

3. *Possessives*, which signify Possession ; *meus*, *tuus*, *suus*, *vester*, *vester*.

4. *Patrials or Gentiles*, which signify one's Country ! *nostras*, *vestras*, *cujas*.

5. *Interrogatives*, by which we ask a Question : *quis* ? *cujas* ? When they do not ask a Question, they are called *Indefinites*, like other Words of the same Nature.

6. *Reciprocals*, which again call back or represent the same Objects to the Mind ; *sui*, and *suus*.

COMPOUND PRONOUNS.

Pronouns are Compounded Variously :

1. With other Pronouns ; as, *isthic*, *isthec*, *isthoc*, *isthuc*, or *istuc*. Acc. *Isthunc*, *isthanc*, *isthoc*, or *isthuc*. Abl. *Isthoc*, *isthac*, *isthoc*. Nom. and Acc. Plur. Neut. *isthac*, of *iste* and *hic*. So *illic*, of *ille* and *hic*.

2. With some other Parts of Speech ; as, *bujusmōdi*, *cujusmōdi* ; &c. *mecum*, *tecum*, *secum*, *nobiscum*, *vobiscum*, *quocum*, or *quicum*, and *quibuscum* ; *eccum*, *eccam* ; *eccos*, *eccas*, and sometimes *ecca*, in the Nom. Sing. of *ecce* and *is*. *Se ellum*, of *ecce* and *ille*.

3. With some Syllable added : as, *tute*, of *tu* and *te*, used in the Nom. *egomet*, *tutemet*, *suimet*, through all the Cases, thus, *meimet*, *tuimet*, &c. of *ego*, *tu*, *sui*, and *met*. Instead of *tumet* in the Nom. we say, *tutemet* ; *biccine*, *haccine*, &c. in all the Cases that end in *e* ; of *hic* and *cine* : *Meapte*, *tuapte*, *suapte*, *nostrapte*, *vestrapte* ; in the Ablat. Fem. and sometimes *meopte* ; *tuopte*, &c. of *meus*, &c. and *pte* ; *bicce*, *hacce*,

hocce; bujusce, bice, bisce hocce; of hic and ce: whence bujuscemodi, ejuscemodi, cujuscemodi. So IDEM, the same, compounded of is and dem, which is thus declined:

	<i>Singular.</i>		
<i>N. idem,</i>	<i>eādem,</i>	<i>idem,</i>	
<i>G. ejusdem,</i>	<i>ejusdem,</i>	<i>ejusdem,</i>	
<i>D. eidem,</i>	<i>eidem,</i>	<i>eidem,</i>	
<i>A. eundem,</i>	<i>eandem,</i>	<i>idem,</i>	
<i>V. idem,</i>	<i>eadem,</i>	<i>idem,</i>	
<i>A. eōdem,</i>	<i>eādem,</i>	<i>eōdem.</i>	
	<i>Plural.</i>		
<i>N. iidem,</i>	<i>eādem,</i>	<i>eadem,</i>	
<i>G. eorundem,</i>	<i>earundem,</i>	<i>eorundem,</i>	
<i>D. eisdem or</i>	<i>iisdem, &c.</i>		
<i>A. eosdem,</i>	<i>easdem,</i>	<i>eadem,</i>	
<i>V. iidem,</i>	<i>eādem,</i>	<i>eadem,</i>	
<i>A. eisdem, or</i>	<i>iisdem, &c.</i>		

The Pronouns which we find most frequently compounded, are *quis* and *qui*.

Quis in Composition is sometimes the first, sometimes the last, and sometimes likewise the middle Part of the Word compounded: but *qui* is always the first.

1. The Compounds of *quis*, in which it is put first, are, *quisnam*, who? *quispiam*, *quisquam*, any one; *quisque*, every one; *quisquis*, whosoever; which are thus declined:

	<i>Nominative.</i>		
<i>Quisnam,</i>	<i>quānam,</i>	<i>quodnam or</i>	<i>quidnam,</i>
<i>Quispiam,</i>	<i>quāpiam,</i>	<i>quodpiam or</i>	<i>quidpiam,</i>
<i>Quisquam,</i>	<i>quāquam,</i>	<i>quodquam or</i>	<i>quidquam,</i>
<i>Quisque,</i>	<i>quaque,</i>	<i>quodque or</i>	<i>quidque,</i>
<i>Quisquis,</i>	_____	<i>quidquid or</i>	<i>quicquid,</i>
	<i>Genitive.</i>		<i>Dative.</i>
	<i>Cujusnam,</i>		<i>cuinam,</i>
	<i>Cujuspiam,</i>		<i>cuipiam,</i>
	<i>Cujusquam,</i>		<i>cuiquam,</i>
	<i>Cujusque,</i>		<i>cuique,</i>
	<i>Cujuscujus,</i>		<i>cuicui.</i>

And so in the other Cases, according to the simple *quis*. But *quisquis* has not the Feminine at all, and the Neuter only in the Nominative and Accusative. *Quisquam* has also *quicquam*, for *quidquam*. Accusative, *quenquam*, without the Feminine. The Plural is scarcely used.

2. The compounds of *quis*, in which *quis* is put last, have *qua* in the Nominative Sing. Fem. and in the Nominative and Accusative Plur. Neut. as, *aliquis*, some; *ecquis*, who? of *et* and *quis*; also, *nequis*, *siquis*, *numquis*, which for the most

Part are read separately, thus, *ne quis, si quis, num quis*. They are thus declined :

	<i>Nom.</i>		<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>
Aliquis, aliqua,		aliquod or aliquid,	alicujus,	alicui,
Ecquis, ecqua or ecquæ,		ecquod or ecquid,	eccujus,	eccui,
Si quis, si qua,		si quod or si quid,	si cujus,	si cui,
Ne quis, ne qua,		ne quod or ne quid,	ne cujus,	ne cui.

3. The Compounds which have *quis* in the Middle, are, *ecquisnam*, who? *unusquisque*, Gen. *uniuscujusque*, every one. The former is used only in the Nom. Sing. and the latter wants the Plural.

4. The Compounds of *qui* are *quicumque*, whosoever; *quidam*, some; *quilibet, quivis*, any one, whom you please; which are thus declined :

	<i>Nom.</i>		<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>
Quicumque, quæcunque, quodcunque,		cujuscunque, cuicumque,		
Quidam, quædam, quoddam or quiddam,		cujusdam, cuidam,		
Quilibet, quælibet, quodlibet or quidlibet,		cujuslibet, cuilibet,		
Quivis, quævis, quodvis or quidvis,		cujusvis, cuivis.		

Obs. 1. All these Compounds have seldom or never *queis*, but *quibus*, in their Dat. and Ab. Plur. thus, *aliquibus, &c.*

2. *Quis*, and its Compounds in Comic Writers, have sometimes *quis* in the Feminine Gender.

3. *Quidem* hath *quendam; quandam, quoddam, or quiddam*, in the Acc. Sing. and *quorundam, quarundam, quorundam*, in the Gen. Plur. *n* being put instead of *m*, for the better Sound.

4. *Quod*, with its Compounds, *aliquod, quodvis, quoddam, &c.* are used, when they agree with a Substantive in the same Case; *quid*, with its Compounds, *aliquid, quidvis, &c.* for the most Part have either no Substantive expressed, or govern one in the Genitive. For this reason they are by some reckoned Substantives.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE INFINITIVE MOOD.

Obs. 1. The Present Time, and the Preterimperfect of the Infinitive are both expressed under the same Form. All the Varieties of Past and Future Time are expressed by the other two Tenses. But in order properly to exemplify the Tenses of the Infinitive Mood, we must put an Accusative, and some other Verb, before each of them : thus, *Dicit me scribere* : he says *that* I write, do write, or am writing.

Dixit me scribere; he said *that* I wrote, did write, or was writing.

Dicit me scripsisse; he says *that* I wrote, did write, or have written.

Dixit me scripsisse; he said *that* I had written,

Dicit me scripturum esse; he says that I will write.

Dixit nos scripturos esse; he said that we would write.

Dicit nos scripturos fuisse; he says that we would have written.

Dicit literas scribi; he says that Letters are written, writing, a writing, or in writing.

Dixit literas scribi; he says that Letters were writing, or written.

Dicit literas scriptas esse; he says that Letters are or were written.

Dicit literas scriptas fuisse; he says that Letters have been written.

Dixit literas scriptas fuisse: he said that Letters had been written.

Dicit literas scriptum iri; he says that Letters will be written.

Dixit literas scriptum iri; he said that Letters would be written.

The Future, *scriptum iri*, is made up of the Former Supine, and the Infinitive Passive of the Verb *eo*: and therefore never admits of any Variation.

The Future of the Infinitive is sometimes expressed by a *Periphrasis* or Circumlocution; thus, *scio fore vel futurum esse ut scribant—ut literæ scribuntur*; I know that they will write—that letters will be written. *Scivi fore vel futurum esse ut scriberent,—ut literæ scriberentur*; I know that they would write, &c. *Scivi futurum fuisse, ut literæ scriberentur*; I knew that Letters would have been written. This Form is necessary in Verbs which want the Supine.

Obs. 2. The different Tenses, when joined with any Expediency or Necessity, are thus expressed:

Scribendum est mihi, puero, nobis, &c. literas; I, the Boy, we, must write Letters.

Scribendum fuit mihi; I must have written.

Scribendum erit mihi; I shall be obliged to write.

Scio scribendum esse mihi literas; I know that I must write Letters.

—*scribendum fuisse mihi*;—that I must have written.

Dixit scribendum fore mihi; He said that I would be obliged to write. Or with the Participle in *du*.

• *Literæ sunt scribendæ mihi, puero, hominibus, &c. or a me, puero, &c.* Letters are to be or must be written by me, by the Boy, by Men, &c. So *literæ scribendæ erant, &c.* *Si literæ scribendæ sint, essent, forent, &c.* *Scio literas scribendas esse*; I know that Letters are to be, or must be written. *Scivi literas scribendas fuisse*; I know that Letters ought to have been, or must have been written.

Note. Most of the Simple Tenses of a Verb in Latin may be expressed, as in English, by the Participle and the Auxil-

liary Verb *sum* ; as, *sum amans*, for *amo*, I am loving ; *eram amans*, for *amābam*, &c. *fui te carens*, for *carui*, Plaut. *Ut sis sciens*, for *ut scias*, Ter. Only the Tenses in the Active which come from the Preterite, and those in the Passive which come from the Present, cannot be properly expressed in this Manner ; because the Latins have no Participle Perfect Active, nor Participle Present Passive. This Manner of Expression however does not often occur.

DEPONENT AND COMMON VERBS.

A Deponent Verb is that which, under a Passive Form, has an Active or Neuter Signification ; as, *Lōquor*, I speak ; *mōrior* I die.

A Common Verb, under a Passive Form, has either an Active or Passive Signification ; as, *Crīminor*, I accuse ; or I am accused.

Most Deponent Verbs of old were the same with Common Verbs, They are called *Deponent*, because they have laid aside the Passive Sense.

Deponent and Common Verbs form the Participle Perfect in the same Manner as if they had the Active Voice ; thus, *Lator*, *letatus*, *letāri*, to rejoice ; *vercor*, *veritus*, *verēri*, to fear ; *fungor*, *functus*, *fungi*, to discharge an Office ; *hōtior*, *hōtitus*, *hōtiri*, to enjoy, to be Master of.

The Learner should be taught to go through all the Parts of Deponent and Common Verbs, by proper Examples in the several Conjugations ; thus, *lator*, of the first Conjugation, like *amor* :

Indicat ve Mood.

Pres. *Lator*, I rejoice ; *letāris* vel *āre*, thou rejoicest, &c.

Imp. *Letabar*, I rejoiced ; or did rejoice ; *letabaris*, &c.

Perf. *Letatus sum* vel *fui**, I have rejoiced, &c.

Plu-perf. *Letatus eram* vel *fueram*, I had rejoiced, &c.

Fut. *Letabor*, I shall or will rejoice ; *letatēris*, or *abēre*, &c.

Letaturus sum, I am to rejoice, or about to rejoice, &c.

Subjunct ve.

Pres. *Lator*, I may rejoice ; *letēris*, or *-ere*, &c.

Imp. *Letarer*, I might rejoice ; *letārēris*, or *-rēre*, &c.

* *Fui*, *fueram*, &c. are seldom joined to the Participles of Deponent Verbs ; and not so often to those of Passive Verbs, as, *sum*, *eram*, &c.

Perf. *Latatus sim vel fuerim*, I may have rejoiced, &c.
 Plu-perf. *Latatu essem vel fuisset*, I might have rejoiced,
 &c.

Fut. *Latatus fuero*, I shall have rejoiced, &c.
Imperative.

Pres. *Latare, vel ator*, rejoice thou: *latator*, let him rejoice,
 &c.

Infinitive.

Pres. *Latari*, to rejoice.

Perf. *Latatus esse vel fuisse*, to have rejoiced.

Fut. *Lataturus esse*, to be about to rejoice.

Laturus fuisse, to have been about to rejoice,

Participles.

Pres. *Latans*, rejoicing.

Perf. *Latatus*, having rejoiced,

Fut. *Lataturus*, about to rejoice.

Latandus, to be rejoiced.

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Verbs are called *Defective*, which are not used in certain Tenses, Numbers, and Persons.

These three, *ōdi*, *capī*, and *memīni*, are only used in the Preterite Tenses; and therefore are called *Preteritive Verbs*; though they have sometimes likewise a Present Signification: thus,

Ōdi, I hate or have hated, *oderam*, *oderim*, *odissem*, *odero*, *odisse*. Participles *osus*, *osurus*: *exosus*, *perosus*.

Capī, I begin or have begun, *caheram*, *-erim*, *issem*, *-ero*, *-isse*. Supine *captu*. Participles *captus*, *capturus*.

Memīni, I remember, or have remembered, *memineram*, *-erim*, *-issem*, *-ero*, *-isse*: Imperative, *memento*, *mementote*.

Instead of *odi*, we sometimes say *osus sum*; and always *exosus*, *perosus sum*; and not *exodi* *perodi*. We say, *opus*, *capit fieri*, or *captum est*.

To these some add *novi*, because it frequently hath the Signification of the Present, *I know*, as well as, *I have known*, though it comes from *nosco*, which is complete.

*Furo**, to be mad, *dor*, to be given, and *for*, to speak, as also *der* and *fer*, are not used in the first Person Sing. thus, we say, *daris*, *datur*; but never *dor*.

* *Dor, furo, for, der, fer, vix unquam suscipit usus.*

Of Verbs which want many of their chief Parts, the following most frequently occur : *Aio*, I say ; *inquam*, I say ; *forem*, I should be ; *ausim*, contracted for *ausus sim*, I dare ; *faxim*, I'll see to it, or I will do it ; *ave* and *salve*, save you, hail, good-morrow ; *cedo*, tell thou, or give me ; *quæso*, I pray.

			<i>Indicative.</i>		
<i>Pr.</i>	<i>Aio</i> ,	ais	ait ;	_____	_____ aiunt.
<i>Im.</i>	<i>Aiebam</i> ,	-ebas,	-bat :	-ebamus,	-batis, -ebant.
<i>Per.</i>	_____	aisti,	_____	_____	_____
			<i>Subjunctive.</i>		
<i>Per.</i>	_____	aias,	aiat ;	_____ aiatis	aiant.
<i>Imperatioc</i>	<i>Ai.</i>			<i>Particip. Pres. Aiens.</i>	

			<i>Indicative.</i>		
<i>Pr.</i>	<i>Inquam</i> ,	-quis,	-quit :	-quimus,	-quitis, quiunt.
<i>Im.</i>	_____	_____	inquirebat :	_____ inquirebant	
<i>Per.</i>	_____	inquisti,	_____	_____	_____
<i>Fut.</i>	_____	inquies,	inquiet :	_____	_____
<i>Imperat.</i>	<i>Inque</i> ,	inquito.		<i>Particip. Pr. Inquiens.</i>	

			<i>Subjunctive.</i>		
<i>Im.</i>	}	<i>Fõrem</i> ,	fores,	foret :	foremus, foretis, forent,
<i>Plu.</i>					

Fore, to be hereafter, or to be about to be, the same with *esse* [*futurus.*]
Subjunctive.

<i>Pr.</i>	<i>Ausim</i> ,	ausis,	ausit :	_____	_____	_____
<i>Per.</i>	<i>Faxirõ</i> ,	faxis,	faxit :	_____	_____	faxint.
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>Faxo</i> ,	faxis,	faxit :	_____	faxitis,	faxint.

Note. *Faxim* and *faxo* are used instead of *fecerim* and *fecero*.

Imper. Ave vel aveto ; plur. avete vel avetote. Inf. avere.

_____ *Salve v. salveto ; _____ salvete v. salvetote. _____ salverõ.*

Indic. fut. _____ Salvebis,

Imperat. second Person Sing. Cedo, Plur. ceditõ.

Indic. Pres. first Per. Sing. Quæso Plur. quæsumus.

Most of the other Defective Verbs are but single Words, and rarely to be found, but among the Poets : *as*, *infit*, he begins ; *desit*, it is wanting. Some are compounded of a Verb and the Conjunction *si* ; *as sis*, for *si vis* ; *sultis*, for *si-vultis* ; *sodes*, for *si audes* ; *capsis*, for *cape si vis*.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

A Verb is called *Impersonal*, which has only the Terminations of the third Person Singular, but does not admit any *Person* or *Nominative* before it.

Impersonal Verbs in English, have before them the Neuter Pronoun *it*, which is not considered as a Person; thus, *delectat*, it delights; *dēcet*, it becomes; *contingit*, it happens; *evēnit*, it happens.

Indicative.

1st Conj.	2d Conj.	3d Conj.	4th Conj.
<i>Pr.</i> Delectat,	Dēcet,	Contingit,	Evēnit,
<i>Im.</i> Delectabat,	Decebat,	Contingebat,	Eveniebat,
<i>Per.</i> Delectavit,	Decuit,	Contigit,	Evēnit,
<i>Plu.</i> Delectaverat,	Decuerat,	Contigerat,	Evenerat,
<i>Fut.</i> Delectabit,	Decebit,	Continget,	Eveniet.

Subjunctive.

<i>Pr.</i> Delectet,	Deceat,	Contingat,	Eveniat,
<i>Im.</i> Delectaret,	Decēret,	Contingēret,	Eveniret,
<i>Per.</i> Delectaverit,	Decuerit,	Contigerit,	Evenerit,
<i>Plu.</i> Delectavisset,	Decuisset,	Contigisset,	Evenisset,
<i>Fut.</i> Delectaverit,	Decuerit,	Contigerit,	Evenerit.

Infinitive.

<i>Pr.</i> Delectāre,	Dēcere,	Contingēre,	Evenīre,
<i>Per.</i> Delectavisse,	Decuisse,	Contigisse,	Evenisse.

Most Latin Verbs may be used Impersonally in the Passive Voice, especially Neuter and Intransitive Verbs, which otherwise have no Passive; as, *pugnātur*, *favētur*, *currītur*, *venītur*; from *pugno*, to fight; *faveo*, to favour; *curro*, to run; *venio*, to come:

Indicative.

<i>Pr.</i> Pugnātur,	Favētur,	Currītur,	Venītur,
<i>Im.</i> Pugnabatur,	Favebatur,	Currebatur,	Veniebatur,
<i>Per.</i> Pugnatum est,	Fautum est,	Cursum est,	Ventum est,
<i>Plu.</i> Pugnatum erat,	Fautum erat,	Cursum erat,	Ventum erat
<i>Fut.</i> Pugnabitur,	Favebitur,	Curretur,	Venietur.

Subjunctive.

<i>Pr.</i> Pugnatur,	Faveatur,	Curratur,	Veniatur,
<i>Im.</i> Pugnaretur,	Faveretur,	Curreretur,	Veniretur,
<i>Per.</i> Pugnatum sit,	Fautum sit,	Cursum sit,	Ventum sit,
<i>Plu.</i> Pugnatum esset,	Fautum esset,	Cursum esset,	Ventum esset
<i>Fut.</i> Pugnatum fuerit.	Fautum fuerit.	Cursum fuerit.	Ventum fuerit.

Infinitive.

<i>Pr.</i> Pugnari,	Faveri,	Curri,	Veniri,
<i>Per.</i> Pugnatum esse,	Fautum esse,	Cursum esse,	Ventum esse.
<i>Fut.</i> Pugnatum iri,	Fautum iri,	Cursum iri,	Ventum iri.

Obs. 1. Impersonal Verbs are scarcely used in the Imperative, but instead of it we take the Subjunctive; as, *delectet*; let it delight, &c. nor in the Supines, Participles or Gerunds, except a few; as, *pœnitens, -dum, -dus, &c.* *Induci ad pudentum et pigendum, Cic.* In the Preterite Tenses of the Passive Voice, the Participle Perfect is always put in the Neuter Gender.

Obs. 2. Grammarians reckon only ten real Impersonal Verbs, and all in the second Conjugation; *dœcet*, it becomes; *pœnitet*, it repents; *oportet*, it behoves; *misœret*, it pities; *piget*, it irketh; *pudet*, it shameth; *licet*, it is lawful; *libet* or *lœbet*, it pleaseth; *tœdet*, it wearieith; *liquet*, it appears. Of which the following have a double Preterite; *misœret, misœruit*, or *misertum est*; *piget, piguit*, or *pigitum est*; *pudet, puduit*, or *puditum est*; *licet, licuit*, or *licitum est*; *libet, libuit*, or *libitum est*; *tœdet, tœduit, tœsum est*, oftener *pertasum est*. But many other Verbs are used Impersonally, in all the Conjugations:—

In the first *Jœvat, spectat, vœcat, stat, constat, prœstat, restat, &c.*

In the second, *Appœret, attinet, pertinet, dœbet, dœlet, nœcet, lætet, liquet, pœtet, plœcet, displicet, sœdet, sœlet, &c.*

In the third, *Accidit, incipit, desinit, sufficit, &c.*

In the fourth, *Convœnit, expœdit, &c.*

Also Irregular Verbs, *est, obest, prodest, potest, interest, superest*: *fit, pratœrit, nequit, subit, confert, refert, &c.*

Obs. 3. Under Impersonal Verbs may be comprehended those which express the Operations or Appearances of Nature; as, *Fulgurat, fulminat, tœnat, grandinat, gœlat, pluit, nœgit, lucescit, advesperascit, &c.*

Obs. 4. Impersonal Verbs are applied to any Person or Number, by putting that which stands before other Verbs, after the Impersonals, in the Cases which they govern; as, *placet mihi, tibi, illi*, it pleases me, thee, him; or I please, thou pleasest, &c. *pugnatur a me, a te, ab illi*, I fight, thou fightest, he fighteth, &c. So *Curritur, venitur a me, a te, &c.* I run, thou runnest, &c. *Favetur tibi a me*, Thou art favoured by me, or I favour thee, &c.

Obs. 5. Verbs are used personally or impersonally, according to the particular Meaning which they express, or the different Import of the Words with which they are joined: thus we can say, *ego placeo tibi*, I please you; but we cannot say, *si places audire*, if you please to hear, but *si placet tibi audire*. So we can say, *multa homini contingant*, many Things happen to a man: but instead of *ego contigi esse domi*, we must either say, *me contigit esse domi*, or *mibi contigit esse domi*, I happened to be at home. The proper and elegant use of Impersonal Verbs can only be acquired by practice.

A D V E R B.

An Adverb is an indeclinable Part of Speech, *added to a Verb, Adjective, or other Adverb, to express some Circumstance, Quality, or Manner of their Signification.*

All Adverbs may be divided into two Classes, namely, those which denote *Circumstance*; and those which denote *Quality, Manner, &c.*

I. Adverbs denoting **CIRCUMSTANCE** are chiefly those of *Place, Time, and Order.*

1. Adverbs of *Place* are fivefold, namely, such as signify,

1. <i>Motion or Rest in a Place.</i>		Horsum,	<i>Hitherward.</i>
Ubi?	<i>Where?</i>	Illorsum,	<i>Thitherward.</i>
Hic,	<i>Here.</i>	Sursum,	<i>Upward.</i>
Illic,	} <i>There.</i>	Deorsum,	<i>Downward.</i>
Isthic,		Antrorsum,	<i>Forward.</i>
Ibi,		Retrorsum,	<i>Backward.</i>
Intus,	<i>Within.</i>	Dextrorsum,	<i>Towards the right.</i>
Foris,	<i>Without.</i>	Sinistrorsum,	<i>Towards the left.</i>

Ubique,	<i>Every where.</i>
Nusquam,	<i>No where.</i>
Alicubi,	<i>Some where.</i>
Alibi,	<i>Else where.</i>
Ubivis,	<i>Any where.</i>
Ibidem,	<i>In the same Place.</i>

2. *Motion to a Place.*

Quo?	<i>Whither?</i>
Huc,	<i>Hither.</i>
Illuc,	} <i>Thither.</i>
Isthuc,	
Intro,	<i>In.</i>
Foras,	<i>Out.</i>
Eo,	<i>To that place.</i>
Alio,	<i>To another place.</i>
Aliquo,	<i>To some place.</i>
Eodem,	<i>To the same place.</i>

3. *Motion towards a place.*

Quorsum?	<i>Whitherward?</i>
Versus,	<i>Towards.</i>

4. *Motion from a Place.*

Unde?	<i>Whence.</i>
Hinc,	<i>Hence.</i>
Illinc,	} <i>Thence.</i>
Isthinc,	
Inde,	<i>From elsewhere.</i>
Aliunde,	<i>From some Place.</i>
Alicunde,	<i>If from any place.</i>
Sicunde,	<i>On both Sides.</i>
Utrinque,	<i>From Above.</i>
Superne,	<i>From Below.</i>
Inferne,	<i>From Heaven.</i>
Cœlitus,	<i>From the Ground.</i>
Funditus,	

5. *Motion thro' or by a Place.*

Qua?	<i>Which Way,</i>
Hac,	<i>This Way.</i>
Illac,	} <i>That Way.</i>
Isthac,	
Alia,	<i>Another Way.</i>

2. Adverbs of *Time* are threefold, namely, such as signify,

1. <i>Some particular Time, either Present, Past, Future, or Indef.</i>	Hodie,	<i>To-day.</i>
Nunc,	Tunc,	} <i>Then.</i>
	Tum,	

Heri,	Yesterday.	2. Continuance of Time.	
Dudum,	} Heretofore.	Diu,	Long.
Pridem,		Quamdiu?	How Long.
Pridie,	The day before.	Tamdiu,	So Long.
Nudius tertius.	Three days ago.	Jamdiu,	
Nuper,	Lately.	Jamdadum,	Long ago.
Jamjam,	Presently.	Jampridem,	
Mox,	Immediately.	3. Vicissitude or Repetition of Time.	
Statim,	By and by.	Quoties?	How Often.
Protinus,	Instantly.	Sæpe,	Often.
Illico,	Straightway.	Raro,	Seldom.
Cras,	To-morrow.	Toties,	So often.
Postridie,	The day after.	Aliquoties,	For several times.
Perendie,	Two days hence.	Vicissim,	} By turns.
Nondum,	Not yet.	Alternatim,	
Quando?	When?	Rursus,	} Again.
Aliquando,		Iterum,	
Nonnunquam,	Sometimes.	Subinde,	Ever and anon.
Interdum,		Indentidem,	Now and then.
Semper,	Ever.	Semel,	Once.
Nunquam,	Never.	Bis,	Twice.
Interim,	In the mean time.	Ter,	Thrice.
Quotidie,	Daily.	Quater,	Four times, &c.

Adverbs of Order.

Inde,	Then.	Denique,	Finally.
Deinde,	After that.	Postremo,	Lastly.
Dehinc,	Henceforth.	Primo, -um,	First.
Porro,	Moreover.	Secundo, -um,	Secondly.
Deinceps,	So forth.	Tertio, -um,	Thirdly.
Denuo,	Of new.	Quarto, um,	Fourthly, &c.

II: Adverbs denoting QUALITY, MANNER, &c. are either *Absolute* or *Comparative*.

1. QUALITY, simply; as *bene*, well; *malè*, ill; *fortiter*, bravely; and innumerable others that come from Adjective Nouns or Participles.

2. CERTAINTY; as, *perfectò*, *certè*, *sanè*, *planè*, *nè*, *utique*, *ita*, *etiam*, truly, verily, yes; *quidni*, why not? *omni-no*, certainly.

3. CONTINGENCE; as *fortè*, *forsan*, *fortassis*, *fors*, haply, perhaps by chance, peradventure.

4. NEGATION; as, *non*, *baud*, not; *nequāquam*, not at all; *neutiquam*, by no means; *minime*, nothing less.

5. PROHIBITION; as, *ne*, not.

6. SWEARING; as, *bercle*, *pol*, *edēpol*, *mecastor*, by Hercules, by Pollux, &c.

7. EXPLAINING ; as, *utpöte, videlicet; scilicet, nimirum, nempe*, to wit, namely.

8. SEPARATION ; as, *seorsum*, apart ; *separatim*, separately ; *sigillatim*, one by one ; *universaliter*, universally ; *plerumque* for the most Part.

9. INDICATION or POINTING out ; as, *en, ecce, lo*, behold.

10. INTERROGATION ; as, *cur, quare, quamobrem*, why, wherefore ? *num, an*, whether, *quomodo, quí*, how ? To which add, *Ubi, quo, quorsum, unde, quò, quando, quamdiu, quoties*.

Those which are called *Comparative* denote,

1. EXCESS ; as, *Valde, maximè, magnopere, maximopere, summo opere, admòdum, oppidò, perquam, longè* greatly very much, exceedingly ; *nimius, nimium*, too much ; *prorsus, penitus, omnino*, altogether, wholly ; *magis*, more ; *melius*, better ; *pejus*, worse ; *fortius*, more bravely ; And *optimè*, best ; *essimè*, worst ; *fortissimè*, most bravely ; and innumerable others of the *Comparative and Superlative Degrees*.

2. DEFECT ; as, *Ferme, ferè, propemòdum, penè*, almost ; *parum*, little ; *paulo, paululum*, very little.

3. PREFERENCE ; as ; *potius, satius*, rather ; *potissimum, præcipuè, præsertim*, chiefly, especially ; *imo*, yes, nay, nay rather.

4. LIKENESS or EQUALITY ; as, *itã, sic, adedò, so ; ut, uti, sicu', sicu' i, velut, veluti, ceu, tanquam, quasi*, as, as if, *quemadmodum*, even as ; *satis*, enough ; *idem*, in like manner ; *juxta*, alike, equally.

5. UNLIKENESS or INEQUALITY ; as, *aliter, secus*, otherwise ; *aliòqui or alioquin*, else ; *nedum*, much more or much less.

6. ABATEMENT ; as, *sensim, paulatim, pedetentim*, by Degrees, piecemeal ; *vix*, scarcely ; *ægre*, hardly, with difficulty.

7. EXCLUSION ; as, *tantum, solum, modo, tantummodo, duntaxat, demum*, only.

DERIVATION, COMPARISON, and COMPOSITION of ADVERBS.

Adverbs derived from Adjectives are commonly compared like their Primitives. The *Positive* generally ends in *e* or *ter* ; as, *durè, faciliè, acriter* : The *Comparative*, in *ius* ; as, *durius, facilius, acrius* : The *Superlative*, in *ime* ; as, *durissimè, facillimè, acerrimè*.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF RELATIVES.

LVII. The Relative *Qui, Quæ, Quod*, agrees with the Antecedent in Gender, Number and Person; and is construed through all the Cases, as the Antecedent would be in its place; as,

	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Vir qui,</i>	The Man who.	<i>Viri qui.</i>
<i>Fœmina quæ,</i>	The Woman who.	<i>Fœminæ quæ.</i>
<i>Negotium quod,</i>	The Thing which.	<i>Negotia quæ.</i>
<i>Ego qui scribo,</i>	I who write.	<i>Nos qui scribimus.</i>
<i>Tu qui scribis,</i>	Thou who writest.	<i>Vos qui scribitis.</i>
<i>Vir qui scribit,</i>	The Man who writes.	<i>Viri qui scribunt.</i>
<i>Mulier quæ scribit.</i>	The Woman who writes.	<i>Mulieres quæ scribunt.</i>
<i>Animal quod currit,</i>	The Animal which runs.	<i>Animalia quæ currunt.</i>
<i>Vir quem vidi,</i>	The Man whom I saw.	<i>Viri quos vidi.</i>
<i>Mulier quam vidi,</i>	The Woman whom I saw.	<i>Mulieres quas vidi.</i>
<i>Animal quod vidi,</i>	The Animal which I saw.	<i>Animalia quæ vidi.</i>
<i>Vir cui paret,</i>	The Man whom he obeys.	<i>Viri quibus paret.</i>
<i>Vir cui est similis,</i>	The man to whom he is like.	<i>Viri quibus est. (similis.)</i>
<i>Vir a quo,</i>	The Man by whom.	<i>Viri a quibus.</i>
<i>Mulier ad quam,</i>	The Woman to whom.	<i>Mulieres ad quas.</i>
<i>Vir cujus opus est.</i>	The Man whose work it is.	<i>Viri quorum opus est.</i>
<i>Vir quem miseror,</i>	} The Man whom I pity.	
<i>cujus misereor vel miseresco,</i>		
<i>cujus me miseret,</i>		
<i>cujus vel cuja interest, &c.</i>		whose Interest it is, &c.

THE END.