

The pharmaceutical Latin grammar : being an easy introduction to medical Latin, the London pharmacopoeia, and the perusal of physicians' prescriptions.

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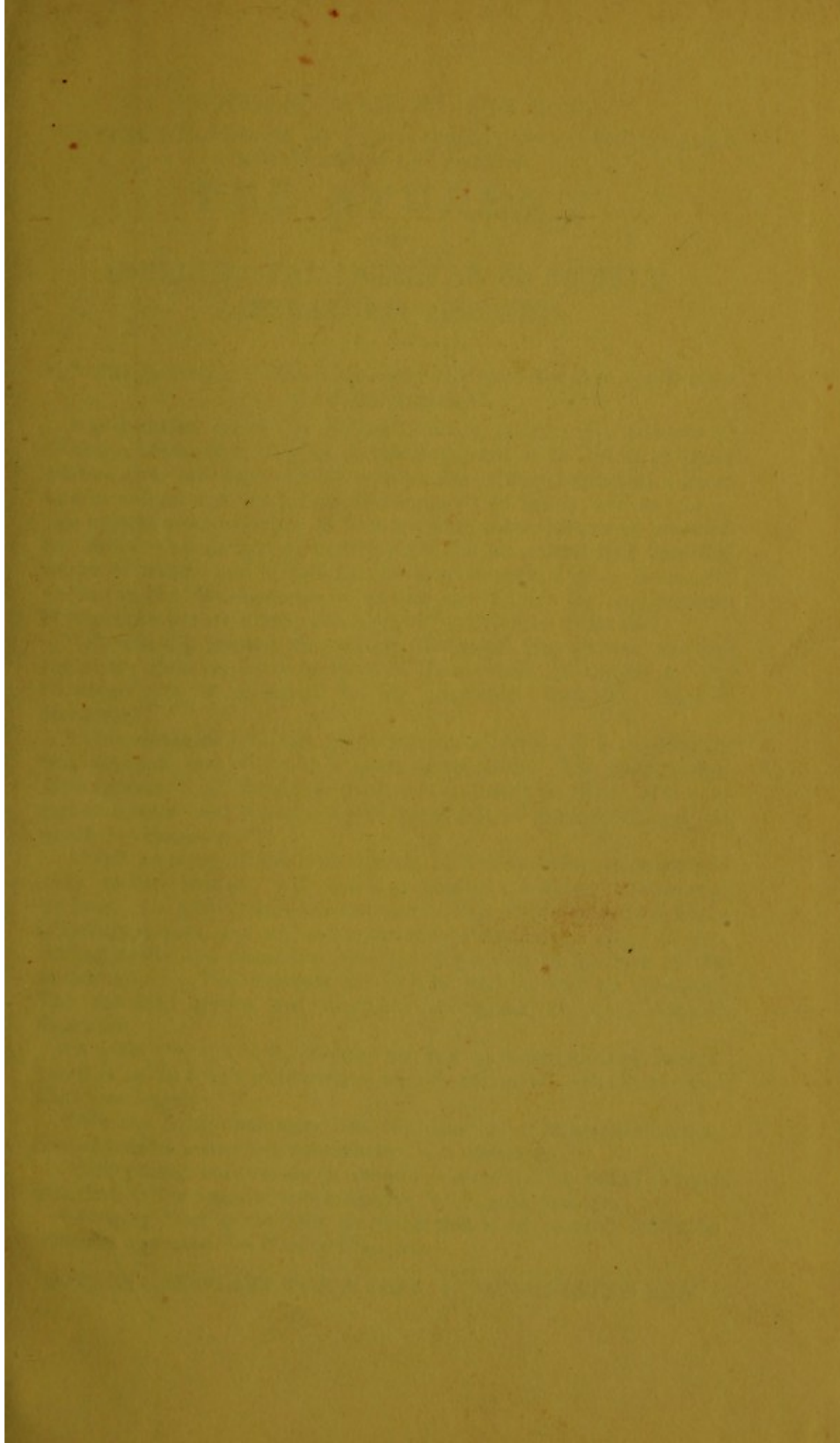
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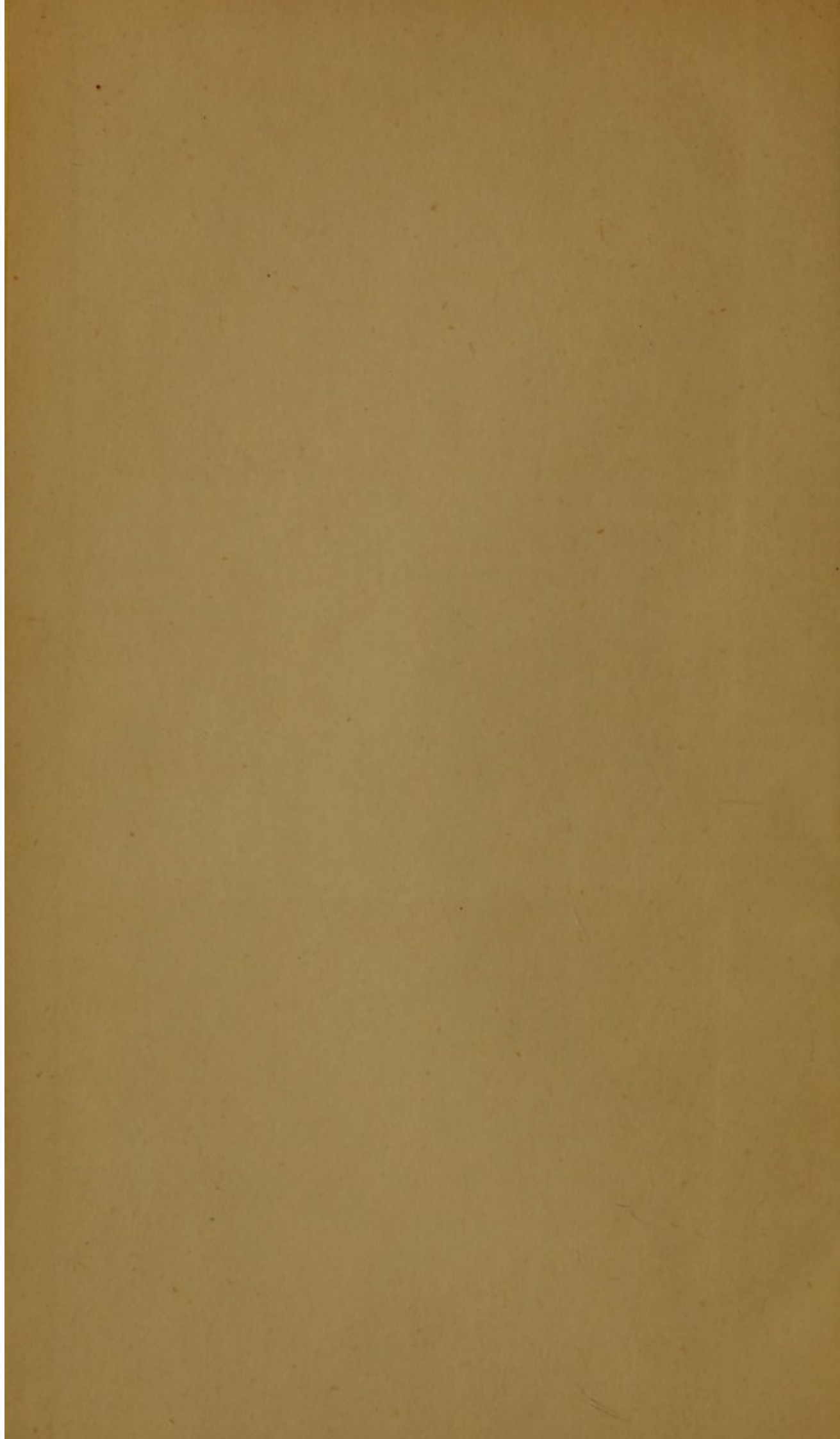
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THE
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LATIN GRAMMAR

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THE
PHARMACEUTICAL LATIN GRAMMAR;

BEING

AN EASY INTRODUCTION

TO

MEDICAL LATIN, THE LONDON PHARMACOPŒIA,

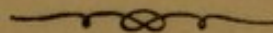
AND THE PERUSAL OF

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

BY

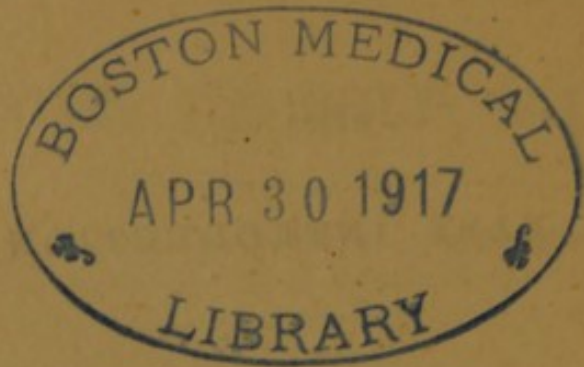
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PREFACE.

THIS little book was written some time ago, at the earnest solicitation of a friend of the author's whose education had been neglected in his youth, and who was extremely desirous of instructing himself in the rudiments of Medical Latin. The benefit which this individual derived from it, induced the author to show the manuscript to several persons among his connections to whom he thought it was likely to prove useful, as well as to others more qualified to judge of its value as an elementary work. In every case it has met with the approval of the parties who have seen it, and in numerous instances copies have been solicited. At length, at the particular recommendation of several friends, the author has consented to print it in a cheap form for general circulation, and he trusts that the printed copy will prove as useful as the manuscript.

It is hoped that the present work will be found to supply a deficiency which has hitherto existed in the

department to which it belongs ; viz. a SHORT and SELF-EXPLANATORY introduction to Latin Grammar and constructing, adapted more immediately to the wants of dispensing Chemists and Druggists, and others connected with the preparation or administration of medicine. For this purpose it has been illustrated with copious examples and exercises taken from the London Pharmacopœia, followed by others of purer Latinity from the Roman classics. An appendix has been added, fully exemplifying the construction of Physicians' prescriptions, together with numerous examples of medical formulæ, a *very copious* list of abbreviations, and comparative tables of the weights and measures employed in commerce and medicine.

Though more especially addressed to persons employed in the departments above mentioned, it is confidently believed that the present work will be found one of the most easy and concise, yet comprehensive introductions to the Latin tongue yet published, suitable to all classes, and particularly adapted to adult and self-tuition.

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR USING THIS BOOK.

THE student is recommended first to carefully peruse the introductory chapter on general grammar, the Orthography, and that portion of the Prosody which treats of quantity and accent, after which he may proceed to commit to memory the whole of the Etymology, which is printed in the larger type, at the same time attentively reading the exceptions, notes, and observations, that he may know where such information may be found. He should also carefully decline, compare, or conjugate the exercises on the substantive, adjective, and verb, as they occur. He should next commit to memory the directions for parsing (p. 104), and the first rule of construction (p. 105), when he may commence the Syntax, each rule of which he should commit to memory, and attentively examine the examples, notes, and observations, as before directed. The exercises on the rules of Syntax must be carefully parsed and construed in their proper places, according to the directions for parsing and the rule of construction previously learned. In doing this, the portion of the rule or observations illustrated by each exercise should be particularly pointed out. As the pupil advances in the Syntax, he may advantageously commit to memory the remaining rules of construction, and apply them in the translation of the exercises accompanying the corresponding rules of Syntax. The student should next learn the whole of the rules of Prosody referring to quantity, accent, and the increase of nouns; after which he may peruse the remaining portion of the Prosody and the Appendix. He may now at once proceed to the Pharmacopœia, which he will find little difficulty in construing by the aid of a Latin dictionary and the careful application of the rules contained in the Grammar.*

* The student, at this period of his studies, will derive great advantage from comparing his own translation of the Pharmacopœia with the more elegant one of Mr. Phillips. In this way he will soon learn that accurate translation requires something more than the mere interpretation of words taken individually. If the student be unacquainted with the rudiments of Chemistry, he should accom-

While proceeding in this way he will reap much advantage by carefully going over those portions of the Grammar which he had previously neglected. When he has perused the Pharmacopœia, he may take up any easy Latin author ; or if his pursuits be unconnected with medicine, he may, on finishing the Grammar, at once proceed to read some easy Roman classic, as Cæsar, Phædrus, or Ovid.

Persons who are merely desirous of being able to peruse Physicians' prescriptions, are recommended to commit to memory the declensions of substantives, adjectives, and pronouns, the conjugations of verbs, and the first three or four rules of the Syntax, together with the XXth, at the same time reading the accompanying observations. When familiar with these subjects they may at once proceed to the Appendix, which they should study in the way directed at page 107.

pany his perusal of the Pharmacopœia with some *elementary* work on that subject, preparatory to entering on the study of more elaborate introductions to pharmaceutical chemistry and materia medica. As an easy and compendious introduction to Chemistry, Ede's 'Practical Facts in Chemistry' will be found well calculated to lay a good foundation for the further study of that delightful science. It has also this advantage, that it conveys a vast mass of valuable information in a very interesting form ; and what is perhaps even more important, it exhibits the methods of performing chemical experiments on the small scale, and with little apparatus or expense. Among more elaborate works, Pereira's 'Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics' may be confidently recommended as the most valuable treatise on those subjects in the English language. Brande's 'Dictionary of Pharmacy' or Duflos's 'Pharmaceutical Chemistry' are likewise very valuable works.

[*The following Remarks are addressed to the youthful Student, and also to those who have neglected the study of English Grammar.*]

FOR the purpose of presenting at a glance the characteristic terminations of the declensions and conjugations, the radical part of the word, or that portion which is not varied by inflection, has in most instances been omitted in the oblique cases of nouns and the second and third persons of the tenses of verbs. By this method, it will be found that the eye of the tyro will be less fatigued, and useless repetitions will be avoided. The student has merely to add the terminational letter or letters that follow the syllabic hyphen, to the radical or constant portion of the word that precedes that character, to produce the various cases, persons, &c. Thus, the first example, at p. 11, is

<i>Nom.</i>	Mistur-a,	a mixture.
<i>Gen.</i>	-æ,	of a mixture.
<i>Dat.</i>	-æ,	to a mixture.
<i>Accus.</i>	-am,	a mixture.
<i>Voc.</i>	-a,	O mixture.
<i>Abl.</i>	-â,	from a mixture.

Which is intended to be read :

<i>Nom.</i>	Mistura, &c.
<i>Gen.</i>	Misturæ.
<i>Dat.</i>	Misturæ.
<i>Accus.</i>	Misturam.
<i>Voc.</i>	Mistura.
<i>Abl.</i>	Misturâ.

The same explanation applies to all the examples of substantives, adjectives, and pronouns.

In the examples of the conjugations of verbs, only the first person of each tense has been given in full, and the other persons are made by the addition of the characteristic terminations that follow, to the portion of the first person that precedes the hyphen, in the same way as above. Thus, at p. 37 is found,

Am-o, I, &c. -as, thou, &c. -at, he, &c.

Which must be read,

Amo, &c. amas, &c. amat, &c.

Again, at p. 38, we have,

	<i>Singular.</i>				<i>Plural.</i>		
Amav-i } Monu-i } Leg-i } Audiv-i }	-isti	-it		-imus	-istis	-erunt.	

Which must be read,

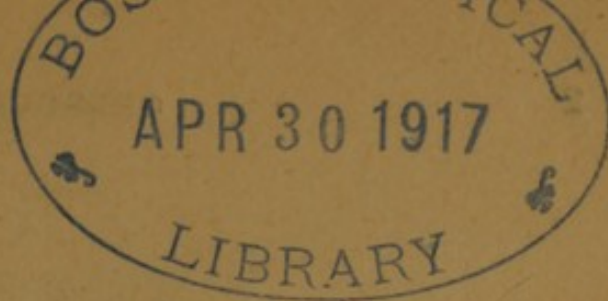
Amavi	amavisti	amavit	amavimus	amavistis	amaverunt
monui	monuisti	monuit	monuimus	monuistis	monuerunt
	&c.	&c.		&c.	&c.

It was found impossible to give the English to each person of the different tenses of the verbs without separating the conjugations, by which their close analogies, one to the other, would have been rendered less evident to the student. The signs and auxiliaries used in conjugation have, however, been added to each tense, and the distinctions of the persons and numbers clearly marked, by which the different increments may readily be made, even by those but slightly acquainted with English grammar. Thus, the example just given, with the English attached, would read as follows:

Amavi, *I have loved*, amavisti, *thou hast loved*, amavit, *he, she, or it has loved*; amavimus, *we have loved*, amavistis, *you or ye have loved*, amaverunt, *they have loved*, &c.

Should the student be unable to conjugate the English verbs through all their moods, tenses, and persons, both active and passive, he will find some difficulty in the study of the Latin conjugations. He is therefore earnestly recommended to learn by heart the English conjugations* (if he be not already acquainted with them), before entering on the study of the Latin verb. He will also do well to satisfy himself of the correctness of the definitions of the voices, moods, tenses, &c., at pages 33, 34, 35, 36, by reference to the English verb; constantly remembering that the *general principles* of grammar are the same in all languages.

* The conjugation of English verbs will be found in any rudimentary English grammar, as Murray's 'Abridgment,' for instance.



THE
PHARMACEUTICAL LATIN GRAMMAR.

INTRODUCTION.

GRAMMAR¹ is the *science* which investigates the laws which regulate human language.

As an *art*, it is that system of Rules by which such science is acquired.

In its more limited sense, it teaches the form and use of words; but in its widest acceptation, it recognises all outward signs, expressive of what passes in the mind.

The ELEMENTS OF LANGUAGE are *letters*; letters by combination form *syllables*, syllables in like manner form *words*, and words, properly arranged, form *sentences*, by means of which we express our thoughts.

There are four principal divisions of Grammar, common to most languages; viz.—ORTHOGRAPHY, which relates to the form and sound of letters, syllables, and words;—ETYMOLOGY, which shows the origin of words, their signification, and the changes which they undergo;—SYNTAX, or the formation of sentences;—and PROSODY, or the just pronunciation of words, and their harmonious arrangement.

LATIN GRAMMAR is the art or science of reading and writing the *Latin language*, according to the known, and now immutable idioms of that tongue.

¹ From the Greek *γραμματική τέχνη*, the *grammatical art*; the former from *γραφω*, *I write*.

ORTHOGRAPHY.¹

LETTERS are the representatives of certain articulate sounds, formed by the organs of speech, and constituting, individually, the first principle, or least part of a word.

The letters of a written language, arranged in the order in which they are usually repeated, constitute its *alphabet*.²

The LATIN ALPHABET resembles the English, with the exception of containing no W.

Obs. Y and Z were used by the Latins, but only in Greek words; hence X has been called the last of the Latin letters.³ K was at last disused as a letter, and only retained as a character for certain words beginning with C; as, *Caia, Casa, Calendæ, &c.*

A DIPHTHONG⁴ is the union of two vowels, pronounced by a simple impulse of the voice; as, *ae* in *Rosæ*, roses; *oe* in *fœtidus*, stinking.

The *Latin diphthongs* are—*ae* or *æ*, *ai*, *au*, *ea*, *ee*, *ei*, *eo*, *eu*, *ie*, *ii*, *oe* or *œ*, and *oi*.

Obs., *ua*, *ue*, *ui*, *uo*, *uu*, have been considered by some to be diphthongs; but Vossius and others more properly consider *u* after *q*, or any other letter that imparts a like sound, to be a consonant.

The *pronunciation* of the Latin letters adopted in England is, for the most part, the same as that of the corresponding English letters, care being taken to articulate them with sufficient clearness, to indicate, with accuracy, the construction and inflections of words.

Obs. The diphthongs *æ* and *œ* are generally sounded like long *e*;—*c* and *g* sound hard before *a*, *o*, and *u*, and soft before *e*, *i*, and *y*;—*t*, *s*, & *c*, after an accented syllable, are commonly changed into *sh* or *zh* before *i* followed by a vowel, and before *eu*;—*ch* before a vowel takes the sound of *k*. (See the Prosody.)

¹ From *ορθος*, *right*, and *γραφω*, *I write*.

² From *άλφα*, *βήτα*, *alpha*, *beta*, the first two Greek letters.

³ Quinctilian.

⁴ From *δις*, *double*, *φθεγγομαι*, *I sound*.

ETYMOLOGY.

ETYMOLOGY¹ is that branch of Grammar which treats of the origin of words, and their varieties and inflections.

Words are divided into classes, called PARTS OF SPEECH, each of which is denominated according to its special use in the construction of sentences.

There are nine parts of speech: viz. the *substantive* or *noun*, *adjective* or *adnoun*, *pronoun*, *verb*, *adverb*, *participle*, *preposition*, *conjunction*, and *interjection*.

Five of these—the substantive, adjective, pronoun, verb, and participle—are *declinable*, or have their terminations varied according to the relations which they bear to other words in a sentence; but the remaining parts of speech are *indeclinable*, or are constantly employed in the same form, without reference to the gender, number, case, &c., of the words with which they may be associated.

Obs. Some grammarians class all the parts of speech under two heads; viz., substantives, and particles not substantives. The former they subdivide into NOUN SUBSTANTIVES, or *names of things*, and ADJECTIVES, PRONOUNS, and VERBS, which show the *subsistence* of *things*, by declaring their quality, relation, condition, &c. Others class the participle with the verb, while some regard it as an adjective; thus reducing the parts of speech to only eight in number. In some grammars the pronoun *hic* is regarded as an article, and is treated of under that head. The arrangement of the parts of speech adopted in the following chapters will be found sufficiently accurate, and certainly more adapted to the instruction of the plain English scholar, than many of the more learned and complicated systems of classical grammarians; and this arises from the resemblance of the former to the method followed in the ordinary English grammars used in our schools.

SUBSTANTIVES.

A SUBSTANTIVE² or NOUN³ is the name of anything that

¹ From *ἔτυμος*, *true*, *λογος*, *description* or *discourse*.

² From *sub*, under, and *stare*, to stand; because it is conceived to be the support of certain qualities.

³ From *nomen*, a name.

exists, or of which we have any notion; as, *Londīnum*, London; *viōla*, a violet; *albēdo*, whiteness; *īdēa*, an idea.

Obs. A substantive may in general be known by making sense of itself; as *āqua*, water; or by the corresponding English word taking an article before it; as, *pīlūla*, a pill; *psōra*, the itch.

NUMBER.

Substantives, and other declinable parts of speech, have two NUMBERS; the *singular*, expressing but one object; as, *cochleāre*, a spoonful; and the *plural*, signifying more objects than one; as *pulvĕres*, powders.

Obs. 1. Many languages, besides singular and plural, have a third form, denoting *duality*, or two things together. This occurs in Greek. The dual number probably arose from the duality of the limbs and organs of the human body; as the hands, feet, eyes, &c. The most ancient Greek had no dual number; nor has the Latin which was derived from it.

2. The number of substantives is mostly indicated by a change in their terminations; as *grānum*, a grain; *grāna*, grains; *lāpis*, a stone; *lapīdes*, stones. But in some cases no change is made; as, *haustus*, a draught; *haustūs*, draughts.

CASE.

The second kind of inflection is that of CASE, by which the relation of things to one another is expressed.

In Latin there are six cases; viz.—the *nōminative*, *gĕnitive*, *dātive*, *accūsative*, *vōcative*, and *āblative*.

The NŌMINATIVE CASE comes before the verb, and simply expresses the name of a thing, or absolute form of a conception; as, *māgīster* audiet, the master will hear; *Lībra* habet uncias duōdĕcim, a pound has twelve ounces.

Obs. The nominative case may be known by answering to the question who or what; as, *who will hear?*—*Ans.* The master.

The GĒNITIVE CASE expresses the relation of property or possession, and is hence commonly called in English the *possessive case*; as, *Argentī* nitras, nitrate of silver; *mensūris liquidorum*, to the measure of liquids.

Obs. The genitive case, in English, has the sign *of*, or the termination *'s* or *s'*.

The DÁTIVE¹ CASE implies participation in the effect of an action ; as, *dědi ei*, I gave it to him ; where the action of the verb is shared *only* by another.

Obs. The sign of the dative case is *to* or *for*.

The ACCÚSATIVE CASE follows the verb, and is used where the effect of an action is conceived as passing over *entire* to another substance ; as, *Laceravi librum*, I tore the book ; *solvi pulverem*, I dissolved the powder ; *libram sic dispertimus*, we thus divide the pound ; in which sentences the immediate effect of the verb is confined to the book, powder, or pound, which is torn, dissolved, or divided.

Obs. The accusative case follows active verbs in all languages. In English it is commonly called the *objective case*, because it is the *object* of the verb.

The VÓCATIVE² CASE calls, or addresses, and may be regarded as a compound of a noun and an interjection ; as, *Dŏmĭne ! O Lord ! O Dĕus ! O God !*

The ÁBLATIVE³ CASE expresses loss, privation, or proximity ; the cause, instrument, or manner in which an action is performed ; as, *ab igne*, from the fire ; *scribo cālāmo*, I write with a pen ; *palleo mĕtu*, I am pale for fear ; *pistillo ligneo*, with a wooden pestle ; *lĕni cālŏre*, with a gentle heat.

Obs. The most common signs of the ablative case are, *in*, *with*, *from*, *by*, and the word *than*, after the comparative degree.

* * * The nominative case is frequently called the *right case*, and the others *oblique cases*.

GENDER.

GENDER⁴ is the distinction of nouns with regard to sex. This distinction is usually made by some variation in the form of the word ; as, *fĭlius*, a son ; *fĭlia*, a daughter.

¹ *Dătĭvus*, Latin, from *do*, I give.

² *Vŏcătĭvus*, Latin, from *vŏcāre*, to call.

³ From *ablātus*, taken away.

⁴ From *gĕnus*, kind or sort.

There are three genders;—*masculine, feminine, and neuter.*

Obs. In English, the names of all inanimate objects, except when addressed or employed figuratively, are of the neuter gender, but in Latin they are frequently regarded as either masculine or feminine. Some languages have no neuter gender. In French, for instance, all substantives are either masculine or feminine. The gender of a substantive was doubtless originally determined from some accidental resemblance to one or other of the sexes; the masculine gender being assigned to strong or active objects, and the feminine gender to those marked by weakness, delicacy, fruitfulness, or beauty. Substantives that do not partake of the properties of either male or female, or that resemble the one as much as the other, were in like manner regarded as of the neuter gender.

The genders of Nouns are known by their *signification*, or else by their *terminations*.

1. *Signification.*

MASCULINE. The names of *males, rivers, mountains, months, and winds*, are masculine; as, *Hērōdōtus*, the father of history; *Tamesis*, the river Thames; *Vēsēvus*, the mountain Vesuvius; *Aprīlīs*, the month of April; *Zēphyrus*, the west wind.

Exceptions.

To "Males."	Allia	Ætna
	Arethusa	Æta
<i>Fem.</i>	Matrona	Calpe
Custodiæ		Ida
Excubiæ	Names in <i>e</i> and <i>x</i> , as	Ossa
Opera	Dirce	Pyrene
Vigiliæ	Lethe	Rhodope
<i>Neut.</i>	Styx, &c.	
Mancipium		<i>Neut.</i>
Servitium	To "Mountains."	Soracte
To "Rivers."		Pelion
	<i>Fem.</i>	Plurals in <i>a</i> .
<i>Fem.</i>	Alpes	
Albula		

FEMININE. The names of *females, countries, cities, towns, islands, trees, plants, gems, and ships*, are feminine;

as, *mūlier*, a woman ; *Gălătēa*, a sea-nymph ; *Itălia*, Italy ; *Rōma*, Rome ; *Călēdōnia*, Scotland ; *Lărix*, the larch tree ; *mentha*, the herb mint ; *Sapphirus*, the sapphire.

Exceptions.

To "Females."

Neut.
Prostibulum
Scortum.

To "Cities, &c."

There are several exceptions under this head, which may be learned when wanted, by reference to the "Nomina Propria" appended to most Latin dictionaries.

To "Countries."

Mas.
Pontus.

To "Gems."

Mas.
Unio
Adamas
Onyx
Sardonyx.

To "Plants, &c."

Mas.
Daucus
Dictamnus
Phaseolus
Spinus.

Mas. or Fem.

Amaracus
Cupressus
Cytisus

Oleaster
Phaselus
Platanus.

Neut.

Acer
Cicer
Dictamnium
Nepenthes
Panaces
Papaver
Piper
Rober
Siler
Siser
Suber
Thus
Sesamoides
Tricomanes.

NEUTER. All nouns in *um* and *indeclinables*, unless proper names, are neuter ; as *emplastrum*, a plaster ; *catechu*, an astringent gum.

COMMON. The common gender is that to which either sex belongs.

2. *Termination.*

MASCULINE. Nouns ending in *as* and *es* of the FIRST, in *us*, *os*, or *r* of the SECOND, in *or*, *er*, *o*, or *os*, of the THIRD, and in *us* of the FOURTH *declension*, are masculine.

FEMININE. Nouns ending in *a*, or *e*, of the FIRST, in *as*, *aus*, *x*, *s* after a consonant, *es* and *is* not increasing in the genitive, *ys*, verbal nouns in *io*, and polysyllables in *do* and *go* of the THIRD, and *es* of the FIFTH *declension*, are feminine.

NEUTER. Nouns ending in *um* and *on* of the SECOND, in *n*, *ar*, *ur*, *t*, *c*, *us*, *e*, *l*, or *ma* of the THIRD, and in *u* of the FOURTH *declension*, are neuter.

Exceptions.—The following are some of the more usual exceptions to the rules by termination:—

SECOND DECLENSION.

<i>Fem.</i>		
Alvus	Humus	Ulmus
Arbutus	Juniperus	Vannus.
Citrus	Laurus	
Crystallus	Morus	<i>Fem. or Mas</i>
Cysticus	Myrtus	Alvus
Domus	Pyrus	Carbasus
Ficus	Rubus	Colus.
Fraxinus	Sambucus	
	Tamarindus	

THIRD DECLENSION.

<i>Mas.</i>		<i>Fem.</i>
Apex	Mons	Abies
Axis	Orbis	Anthemis
Borax	Palmes	Arbor
Calix	Panis	Arbos
Callis	Paries	Aspis
Caulis	Pecten	Cantharis
Cespes	Pes	Cardamine
Collis	Pollex	Caro
Cucumis	Pons	Colocynthis
Dens	Postis	Cos
Ensis	Princeps	Cuspis
Fascis	Pulvis	Dos
Follis	Quadrans	Epidermis
Fomes	Ren	Incus
Fons	Sal	Juventus
Fornix	Sanguis	Palus
Frutex	Semissis	Pyxis
Fustis	Sentis	Salus
Grex	Stipes	Senectus
Gurges	Syphon	Servitus
Ignis	Thorax	Sindon
Lapis	Unguis	Strigil
Latex	Vectis	Tellus
Lien	Venter	Virtus
Limes	Vermis	
Mensis	Vomis.	

<i>Mas. or Fem.</i>	Opifex	Erysipelas
Adeps	Pulvis, -ĕris	Iter
Apifex	Rudens	Marmor
Bos	Silex	Mel
Calx	Scrobs	Os, -ōris
Cinis	Teres	Os, -ossis
Corbis	Torquis	Papaver
Cortex	Vepres.	Piper
Finis		Uber
Grando	<i>Neut.</i>	Vas, -dis
Imbrex	Æquor	Vas, -sis
Index	Æs	Ver
Margo	Cadaver	Zingiber
Obex	Cor	

FOURTH DECLENSION.

<i>Fem.</i>	Idus	Tribus.
Acus	Manus	
Domus	Porticus	

FIFTH DECLENSION.

<i>Mas.</i>	Dies, in the plu.	<i>Mas. or Fem.</i>
Meridies		Dies, sing.

Obs. The gender of some nouns may be ascertained from the formation of their genitives. Thus, a noun *not increasing* in the genitive case, or which has no more syllables in the genitive case singular, than it has in the nominative, is of the *feminine* gender; as, *Cāro*, flesh, *Carnis*, of flesh. A noun *increasing long*, or which has more syllables in the genitive than it has in the nominative, is of the *feminine* gender, if the penultimate, or last syllable but one, be *long*; as, *Rādix*, a root, *radīces*, of a root. A noun *increasing short*, is in like manner of the *masculine* gender; as *lāpis*, a stone, *lapīdis*, of a stone. These rules have, however, many exceptions.

DECLENSIONS.

The inflections, or changes of termination in substantives, corresponding to the various relations in which substances are conceived to stand, as regards number and case, are called **DECLENSION**.¹

In Latin there are *five* declensions, distinguished by the formation of the genitive case singular.

The **FIRST DECLENSION** makes the genitive case singular to end in *æ*, except in a few words, mostly proper names, where it ends in *as*, *es*, or *āi*; as, *Rōsa*, a rose, *Gen. Rosæ*; *Fāmīlia*, a household, *Gen. Familiæ*, or *-ās*; *Circe*, daughter of Sol and Persēs, *Gen. Circes*; *Musa*, one of the nine Muses, *Gen. Musæ*, or *-āi*.

Obs. The exceptions to the genitive singular terminating in *æ*, are so few, that the student may safely regard that diphthong as the characteristic and only termination; and also because several of those nouns that make *as*, *es*, or *āi*, likewise have a genitive in *æ*.

The **SECOND DECLENSION** makes the genitive case singular to end in *i*; as *Fōlium*, a leaf, *Gen. Folii*; *Cormus*, a corm, *Gen. Cormi*.

The **THIRD DECLENSION** makes the genitive singular to end in *is*; as *Cochleāre*, a spoonful, *Gen. Cochleāris*; *Lac*, milk, *Gen. Lactis*.

The **FOURTH DECLENSION** makes the genitive case singular in *ūs*; seldom in *u*.

Obs. The latter genitive occurs in some few nouns, which are either irregular, or indeclinable in the singular; as, *Cornu*, a horn, *Gen. cornu*; *Pēcū*, cattle, *Gen. pecu*; both of which may be regarded as indeclinable in the singular. The holy name of *Jesus*, also makes *Jesu*.

ⁱ The **FIFTH DECLENSION** makes the genitive case singular to end in *ei*; as *Dies*, a day, *Gen. diēi*.

Observations on the Declensions.

1. Substantives of the neuter gender have the nominative, accusative, and vocative alike in both numbers, and in the plural these cases always end in *a*.

2. The dative and ablative plural are alike.

3. The nominative and vocative of most words are alike.

4. Proper names seldom have the plural.

¹ *Dēclīnātio*, *Lat.*, from *dēclīno*, I deflect.

FIRST DECLENSION.

EXAMPLES.

Mistūra, a mixture, *f*.*Singular.**Plural.*

<i>N.</i>	Mistūr-a, a mixture	<i>N.</i>	Mistur-æ, mixtures
<i>G.</i>	-æ, of a mixture	<i>G.</i>	-ārum, of mixtures
<i>D.</i>	-æ, to a mixture	<i>D.</i>	-is, to mixtures
<i>A.</i>	-am, a mixture	<i>A.</i>	-as, mixtures
<i>V.</i>	-a, O mixture	<i>V.</i>	-æ, O mixtures
<i>Ab.</i>	-â, from a mixture	<i>Ab.</i>	-is, with mixtures.

Rāsūra, a shaving, *f*.

<i>N.</i>	Rāsūr-a, a shaving	<i>N.</i>	Rasur-æ, shavings
<i>G.</i>	-æ, of a shaving	<i>G.</i>	-ārum, of shavings
<i>D.</i>	-æ, to a shaving	<i>D.</i>	-is, to shavings
<i>A.</i>	-am, a shaving	<i>A.</i>	-as, shavings
<i>V.</i>	-a, O shaving	<i>V.</i>	-æ, O shavings
<i>Ab.</i>	-â, from a shaving	<i>Ab.</i>	-is, in shavings.

Uncia, an ounce, *f*.

<i>N.</i>	Unci-a, an ounce	<i>N.</i>	Unci-æ, ounces
<i>G.</i>	-æ, of an ounce	<i>G.</i>	-ārum, of ounces
<i>D.</i>	-æ, to an ounce	<i>D.</i>	-is, to ounces
<i>A.</i>	-am, an ounce	<i>A.</i>	-as, ounces
<i>V.</i>	-a, O ounce	<i>V.</i>	-æ, O ounces
<i>Ab.</i>	-â, from an ounce	<i>Ab.</i>	-is, in ounces.

GENERAL PARADIGMS OR EXAMPLES OF THE RADICAL TERMINATIONS OF THE FIRST DECLENSION.

Words in .a.	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Accus.</i>	<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Abl.</i>
	<i>Sing.</i> Rös-a,	-æ, of	-æ, to or for	-am, a rose	-a, O	-â, from, &c.
	<i>Plur.</i> Rös-æ,	-ârum "	-is "	-as "	-æ "	-is "
-e.	<i>Sing.</i> Alö-ë,	-ës "	-ë "	-en "	-ë "	-ë "
-as.	<i>Sing.</i> Ænê-as,	-æ "	-æ "	-am or -an	-a "	-â "
-es.	<i>Sing.</i> Anchis-es { Father of Ænêas }	-æ "	-æ "	-em or -en	-e or -a	-e or â
-a in -âi.	<i>Sing.</i> Mūs-a,	-âi or -æ "	-æ "	-am "	-a "	-â "
	<i>Plur.</i> Mūs-æ,	-ârum "	-is "	-as "	-æ "	-is "

Obs. It will be seen on inspection that -a makes -æ in the Nom. Voc. and Abl. singular, -æ in the Gen. and Dat. singular, and Nom. and Voc. plural, and -is in the Dat. and Abl. plural; -as makes -a, and -es makes -æ or -e in the Vocative. The student, by observing these analogies in the declensions, will considerably promote his acquaintance with one of the most essential points of the Latin Grammar.

SECOND DECLENSION.

EXAMPLES.

Scrūpŭlus, a scruple, *m*.

Singular.

Plural.

<i>N.</i> Scrūpŭl-us, a scruple	<i>N.</i> Scrupul-i, scruples
<i>G.</i> -i, of a scruple	<i>G.</i> -ōrum, of scruples
<i>D.</i> -o, to a scruple	<i>D.</i> -is, to scruples
<i>A.</i> -um, a scruple	<i>A.</i> -os, scruples
<i>V.</i> -e, O scruple	<i>V.</i> -i, O scruples
<i>Ab.</i> -o, from a scruple	<i>Ab.</i> -is, by scruples.

Crystallus, a crystal, *f*.

<i>N.</i> Crystall-us, a crystal	<i>N.</i> Crystall-i, crystals
<i>G.</i> -i, of a crystal	<i>G.</i> -orum, of crystals
<i>D.</i> -o, to a crystal	<i>D.</i> -is, to crystals
<i>A.</i> -um, a crystal	<i>A.</i> -os, crystals
<i>V.</i> -e, O crystal	<i>V.</i> i, O crystals
<i>Ab.</i> -o, by a crystal	<i>Ab.</i> -is, from crystals.

Fŏlium, a leaf, *n*.

<i>N.</i> Fŏli-um, a leaf	<i>N.</i> Foli-a, leaves
<i>G.</i> -i, of a leaf	<i>G.</i> -ōrum, of leaves
<i>D.</i> -o, to a leaf.	<i>D.</i> -is, to leaves
<i>A.</i> -um, a leaf	<i>A.</i> -a, leaves
<i>V.</i> -um, O leaf	<i>V.</i> -a, O leaves
<i>Ab.</i> -o, with a leaf	<i>Ab.</i> -is, in leaves.

GENERAL PARADIGMS or Examples of the Radical Terminations of the Second Declension.

	<i>Nom.</i>		<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Accus.</i>	<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Abl.</i>
Words in -on.	<i>Sing.</i> Cöl-on,	a stop	-i, of	-o, to	-on, a	-on, O	-o, from
	<i>Plur.</i> Cöl-a,		-ōrum,	-is,	-a,	-a,	-is,
-os.	<i>Sing.</i> Lög-os,		-i,	-o,	-on,	-e,	-o,
	<i>Plur.</i> Lög-i,		-ōrum,	-is,	-os,	-i,	-is,
-r.	<i>Sing.</i> Līb-er,	a book	-ri,	-ro,	-rum,	-er,	-ro,
	<i>Plur.</i> Līb-ri,		-ōrum,	-is,	-os,	-i,	-is,
-uer.	<i>Sing.</i> Pu-er,	a boy	-ēri,	-ēro,	-ērum,	-er,	-ēro,
	<i>Plur.</i> Pu-ēri,		-erōrum,	-ēris,	-ēros,	-ēri,	-ēris,
-um.	<i>Sing.</i> Acēt-um,	vinegar	-i,	-o,	-um,	-um,	-o,
	<i>Plur.</i> Acēt-a,		-ōrum,	-is,	-a,	-a,	-is,
us.	<i>Sing.</i> Sambūc-us,	the elder	-i,	-o,	-um,	-e,	-o,
	<i>Plur.</i> Sambūc-i,		-ōrum,	-is,	-os,	-i,	-is,
-ius.	<i>Sing.</i> Flūv-ius,	a river	-ii,	-io,	-ium,	-ius,	-io,
	<i>Plur.</i> Flūv-ii,		-iōrum,	-iis,	-ios,	-ii,	-iis.

Obs. Substantives in *-us* make *-e* in the vocative; proper names in *-ius*, *filius*, a son, and *gēnius*, make *-i* in the vocative. *Deus*, God, makes *O Deus!*

THIRD DECLENSION.

EXAMPLES.

Pulvis, a powder, *m*.*Singular.**Plural.*

<i>N.</i>	Pulv-is, a powder	<i>N.</i>	Pulvēr-es, powders
<i>G.</i>	-ĕris, of a powder	<i>G.</i>	-um, of powders
<i>D.</i>	-eri, to a powder	<i>D.</i>	-ibus, to powders
<i>A.</i>	-erem, a powder	<i>A.</i>	-es, powders
<i>V.</i>	-is, O powder	<i>V.</i>	-es, O powders
<i>Ab.</i>	-ere, with a powder	<i>Ab.</i>	-ibus, with powders.

Nūbes, a cloud, *f*.

<i>N.</i>	Nūb-es, a cloud	<i>N.</i>	Nūb-es, clouds
<i>G.</i>	-is, of a cloud	<i>G.</i>	-ĭum, of clouds
<i>D.</i>	-i, to a cloud	<i>D.</i>	-ibus, to cloud
<i>A.</i>	-em, a cloud	<i>A.</i>	-es, clouds
<i>V.</i>	-es, O cloud	<i>V.</i>	-es, O clouds
<i>Ab.</i>	-e, from a cloud	<i>Ab.</i>	-ibus, in clouds.

Cochleāre, a spoonful, *n*.

<i>N.</i>	Cochleār-e, a spoonful	<i>N.</i>	Cochleār-ia, spoonfuls
<i>G.</i>	-is, of a spoonful	<i>G.</i>	-ĭum, of spoonfuls
<i>D.</i>	-i, to a spoonful	<i>D.</i>	-ibus, to spoonfuls
<i>A.</i>	-e, a spoonful	<i>A.</i>	-ia, spoonfuls
<i>V.</i>	-e, O spoonful	<i>V.</i>	-ia, O spoonfuls
<i>Ab.</i>	-i, from a spoonful	<i>Ab.</i>	-ibus, by spoonfuls.

GENERAL PARADIGMS or Examples of the Thirteen Radical Terminations of the Third Declension.

Words in	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Accus.</i>	<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Abl.</i>
-a.	<i>Sing.</i> Cătăplasm-a, a poultice	-ătis, of	-ăți, to	-a,	-a, O	-ăte, from
	<i>Plur.</i> Cătăplasmăt-a,	-um,	-ibus,	-a,	-a,	-ibus,
-c.	<i>Sing.</i> Lac, milk	-tis,	-ti,	-c,	-c,	-te,
	<i>Plur.</i> Lact-a,	-um,	-ibus,	-a,	-a,	-ibus,
-d.	<i>Sing.</i> David,	-is,	-i,	-em or	-a, -d,	-e,
	<i>Plur.</i> David-es,	-um,	-ibus,	-es,	-es,	-ibus,
-e.	<i>Sing.</i> Măr-e,	-is,	-i,	-e,	-e,	-i,
	<i>Plur.</i> Mar-ia,	-ium,	-ibus,	-ia,	-ia,	-ibus,
-i.	<i>Sing.</i> Oxymeli,	-tis,	-ti,	-ti,	-li,	-te,
	<i>Plur.</i> Oxymeli-ta,	-tum,	-ibus,	-ta,	-ta,	-ibus,
-l.	<i>Sing.</i> Mel,	-lis,	-li,	-l,	-l,	-le,
	<i>Plur.</i> Mell-a,	-ium,	-ibus,	-a,	-a,	-ibus,
-n.	<i>Sing.</i> Nōmen,	-inis,	-īni,	-en,	-en,	-ine,
	<i>Plur.</i> Nomin-a,	-um,	-ibus,	-a,	-a,	-ibus,
-o.	<i>Sing.</i> Săpo,	-ōnis,	-oni,	-em,	-o,	-one,
	<i>Plur.</i> Sapon-es,	-um,	-ibus,	-es,	-es,	-ibus,
	<i>Sing.</i> Ord-o,	-inis,	-ini,	-inem,	-o,	-ine,
	<i>Plur.</i> Ordīn-es,	-um,	-ibus,	-es,	-es,	-ibus,
-r.	<i>Sing.</i> Căl-or,	-ōris,	-ōri,	-ōrem,	-or,	-ōre,
	<i>Plur.</i> Calor-es,	-um,	-ibus,	-es,	-es,	-ibus,

Words in -r.	<i>Sing.</i> Liqu-or,	a liquor	-ōris,	-ōri,	-ōrem,	-or,	-ōre,
	<i>Plur.</i> Liquor-es,		-um,	-ibus,	-es,	-es,	-ibus,
-s.	<i>Sing.</i> Ign-is,	fire	-is,	-i,	-em,	-is,	-e,
	<i>Plur.</i> Ign-es,		-ium,	-ibus,	-es,	-es,	-ibus,
	<i>Sing.</i> Par-s,	part	-tis,	-ti,	-tem,	-s,	-te or -ti,
	<i>Plur.</i> Part-es,		-ium,	-ibus,	-es,	-es,	-ibus,
	<i>Sing.</i> Pond-us,	a weight	-ēris,	-ēri,	-us,	-us,	-ēre,
	<i>Plur.</i> Ponder-a,		-um,	-ibus,	-ra,	-ra,	-ibus,
-t.	<i>Sing.</i> Căp-ut,	the head	-itis,	-iti,	-ut,	-ut,	-ite,
	<i>Plur.</i> Caput-a,		-um,	-ibus,	-a,	-a,	-ibus,
-x.	<i>Sing.</i> Re-x,	a king	-gis,	-gi,	-gem,	-x,	-ge,
	<i>Plur.</i> Reg-es,		-um,	-ibus,	-es,	-es,	-ibus,
-y.	<i>Sing.</i> Mōl-y,	the herb rue	-yös,	-i,	-y,	-y,	-ye,
	<i>Plur.</i> Mol-ya,		-yum,	-ibus,	-ya,	-ya,	-ibus,

Obs. 1. Neuters in *-e*, *-al*, and *-ar*, make *-i* in the Ablative singular, *-ia* in the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative plural, and *-ium* in the Genitive plural.

2. Nouns increasing in the Genitive commonly make the Genitive plural in *-um*.

3. Nouns not increasing generally make the Genitive plural in *-ium*.

4. Nouns in *-es* and *-is*, not increasing, and monosyllables in *-as*, and in *-s* or *-a* after a consonant, also make *-ium* in the Genitive plural.

5. There are a few common nouns, and several proper names, belonging to this declension, which are irregular in their inflections, and which may be seen by reference to a dictionary. Elëmi is indeclinable.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

EXAMPLES.

Haustus, a draught, *m.*

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>N.</i>	Haust-us, a draught	<i>N.</i>	Haust-ûs, draughts
<i>G.</i>	-ûs, of a draught	<i>G.</i>	-ûum, of draughts
<i>D.</i>	-ui, to a draught	<i>D.</i>	-ïbus, to draughts
<i>A.</i>	-um, a draught	<i>A.</i>	-ûs, draughts
<i>V.</i>	-us, O draught	<i>V.</i>	-ûs, O draughts
<i>Ab.</i>	-u, from a draught	<i>Ab.</i>	-ïbus, from draughts.

Cornu, a horn, *n.*

<i>N.</i>	Corn-u, a horn	<i>N.</i>	Corn-ua, horns
<i>G.</i>	-u, of a horn	<i>G.</i>	-ûum, of horns
<i>D.</i>	-u, to a horn	<i>D.</i>	-ïbus, to horns
<i>A.</i>	-u, a horn	<i>A.</i>	-ua, horns
<i>V.</i>	-u, O horn	<i>V.</i>	-ua, O horns
<i>Ab.</i>	-u, from a horn	<i>Ab.</i>	-ïbus, from horns.

Obs. Nouns in *-u* are indeclinable in the singular, like *cornu*. Proper names in *-o*, as *Manto* and *Sappho*, make *-ûs* in the genitive singular, but are otherwise indeclinable. *Quercus*, an oak, makes *-ïbus* in the dative and ablative plural. *Jesus* is thus declined: *N.* *Jesus*, *G. D. V. and Abl.* *Jesu*, *Accus.* *Jesum*.

FIFTH DECLENSION.

EXAMPLES.

Res, a thing, *f.*

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>N.</i>	R-es, a thing	<i>N.</i>	R-es, things
<i>G.</i>	-ëi, of a thing	<i>G.</i>	-ërum, of things
<i>D.</i>	-ëi, to a thing	<i>D.</i>	-ëbus, to things
<i>A.</i>	-em, a thing	<i>A.</i>	-es, things
<i>V.</i>	-es, O thing	<i>V.</i>	-es, O things
<i>Ab.</i>	-e, by a thing	<i>Ab.</i>	-ëbus, with things.

Diēs, a day.

Singular.

Plural.

N. Di-ēs, a day

G. -ēī (ē), of a day

D. -ēī (ē), to a day

A. -em, a day

V. -ēs, O day

Ab. -ē, in a day

N. Di-ēs, days

G. -ērum, of days

D. -ēbus, for days

A. -ēs, days

V. -ēs, O days

Ab. -ēbus, with days.

Obs. The above are the only nouns of this declension that are complete in the plural. *Fācies*, a face, *spēs*, hope, *spēcies*, a species, and *effigies*, an image, have only the nom., accus. and voc. plural.

Obs. The tyro, before attempting to decline a word, should first ascertain its gender in the way previously described, and also its genitive case singular; when, if he has learnt one or more of the examples of each declension, and carefully perused the observations, he will find it exceedingly easy. Should he, however, be at a loss, he may refer to the paradigms, where he will find a word with a similar termination declined, which will serve as a guide.

EXERCISES.

Decline the following substantives:—

Crēta -æ, chalk; *spātha -æ*, a spatula; *drachma -æ*, a drachm; *āqua -æ*, water; *pīlūla -æ*, a pill; *rēsīna -æ*, resin; *camphōra -æ*, camphor; *ēpitōme*, an epitome; of the first declension.

Octarius -ii, a pint; *congius -ii*, a gallon; *balneum -ei*, a bath; *mīnimum -i*, a minim or drop; *rheum -i*, rhubarb; *cinnāmōmum -i*, cinnamon; *vīr -iri*, a man; of the second declension.

Lāpis -idis, a stone; *ōpus -ēris*, a work; *zingiber -ēris*, ginger; *āther -ēris*, ether; *borax -ācis*, borax; *flos -ōris*, a flower; *sāl -ālis*, a salt; *calx -cis*, lime; *ærūgo -inis*, verdigris; *sulphur -ūris*, sulphur; *pāpāver -ēris*, a poppy; *alcohol -ōlis*, alcohol; *ānīmal -ālis*, an animal; of the third declension.

Spīrītus -ūs, spirit; *quercus -ūs*, an oak; *grādus -ūs*, a step; *portus -ūs*, a harbour; *gēnū -u*, a knee; *pēcū -u*, cattle; of the fourth declension.

Fāciēs -ēi, a face; *spēs -ēi*, hope; of the fifth declension.

ADJECTIVES.

An adjective¹ is a word added to a substantive to show the subsistence or being of a thing, by the designation or intimation of its quality, relation, or condition.

Obs. Adjectives have been divided into classes by grammarians. NOMINAL ADJECTIVES are such as are derived from nouns or substantives; as *hūmānus*, human, from *hūmānitas*, human nature. Such adjectives denote *qualities*. PRONOMIAL ADJECTIVES are derived from pronouns, and denote *relations*; as *noster*, our, from *nos*, we; *quartus*, the fourth, from *quatuor*, four; in each of which order or possession is implied. VERBAL ADJECTIVES are such as are derived from verbs, and denote *the condition* of a thing, by a designation of its being, action, or passion; they further participate in the nature of verbs by denoting time or tense, and by governing nouns; they hence are called PARTICIPLES. *Amans*, loving, from *amo*, I love, is an example of this class of words. (*See* PARTICIPLES.)

Adjectives have variations of NUMBER, CASE, and GENDER, like substantives.

Adjectives are of three DECLENSIONS, which are distinguished by the number of endings of the nominative case singular.

1. *Adjectives of one termination in the nominative case singular.*

EXAMPLE.

Cāpax, capacious.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>N.</i>	M. F. N. Cāp-ax	<i>N.</i>	M. F. N. Cap-āces N. -acia
<i>G.</i>	M. F. N. -ācis	<i>G.</i>	M. F. N. -acium
<i>D.</i>	M. F. N. -āci	<i>D.</i>	M. F. N. -acibus
<i>A.</i>	M. F. -ācem N. -ax	<i>A.</i>	M. F. -āces N. -acia
<i>V.</i>	M. F. N. -ax	<i>V.</i>	M. F. -āces N. -acia
<i>Ab.</i>	M. F. N. -āce, or -āci	<i>Ab.</i>	M. F. N. -acibus.

Obs. Adjectives of one termination in the nominative case singular are declined exactly like nouns of the third declension.

Obs. Adjectives of this declension make the ablative singular to end in either *-e* or *-i*.

¹ From *ad*, to, and *jāceo*, I lie; because never used but in connexion with a substantive.

2. *Adjectives of two terminations in the nominative case singular.*

EXAMPLE.

Vīridis, green.

<i>Singular.</i>				<i>Plural.</i>			
<i>N.</i>	M. F.	<i>Vīrid-is</i>	N. -e	<i>N.</i>	M. F.	<i>Vīrid-es</i>	N. -ia
<i>G.</i>	M. F. N.	-is		<i>G.</i>	M. F. N.	-ium	
<i>D.</i>	M. F. N.	-i		<i>D.</i>	M. F. N.	-ibus	
<i>A.</i>	M. F.	-em	N. -e	<i>A.</i>	M. F.	-es	N. -ia
<i>V.</i>	M. F.	-is	N. -e	<i>V.</i>	M. F.	-es	N. -ia
<i>Ab.</i>	M. F. N.	-i		<i>Ab.</i>	M. F. N.	-ibus.	

Obs. Adjectives of two terminations are declined in the same manner as nouns of the third declension. Those in *-or* make either *-e* or *-i* in the ablative singular.

3. *Adjectives of three terminations in the nominative case singular.*

EXAMPLES.

Albus, white.

<i>Singular.</i>				<i>Plural.</i>			
	M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.
<i>N.</i>	<i>Alb-us</i>	-a	-um	<i>N.</i>	<i>Alb-i</i>	-æ	-a
<i>G.</i>	-i	-æ	-i	<i>G.</i>	-orum	-arum	-orum
<i>D.</i>	-o	-æ	-o	<i>D.</i>	-is	-is	-is
<i>A.</i>	-um	-am	-um	<i>A.</i>	-os	-as	-a
<i>V.</i>	-e	-a	-um	<i>V.</i>	-i	-æ	-a
<i>Ab.</i>	-o	-â	-o	<i>Ab.</i>	-is	-is	-is

Niger, black.

	M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.
<i>N.</i>	<i>Nig-er</i>	-ra	-rum	<i>N.</i>	<i>Nigr-i</i>	-æ	-a
<i>G.</i>	-ri	-ræ	-ri	<i>G.</i>	-orum	-arum	-orum
<i>D.</i>	-ro	-ræ	-ro	<i>D.</i>	-is	-is	-is
<i>A.</i>	-rum	-ram	-rum	<i>A.</i>	-os	-as	-a
<i>V.</i>	-er	-ra	-rum	<i>V.</i>	-i	-æ	-a
<i>Ab.</i>	-ro	-râ	-ro	<i>Ab.</i>	-is	-is	-is.

Obs. 1. Adjectives with three terminations are of the *second* declension of substantives in the *masculine* and *neuter*, and of the *first* declension in the *feminine*.

2. *Unus*, one, *sólus*, alone, *tótus*, all, *ullus*, any, *nullus*, none, *álíus*, another, *alter*, another, *úter*, which of the two, and *neuter*, neither, make the genitive singular in *-ius*, and the dative in *-i*: *álíus* also makes *áliud* in the neuter; all but *unus*, *solus*, and *totus* want the vocative.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives have three degrees of comparison; viz. the *positive*, *comparative*, and *superlative*.

The **POSITIVE** expresses the quality of an object, without increase or diminution; as, *fortis*, strong; *mītis*, mild.

Obs. The positive is the adjective in its primary form, without reference either to comparison or degree. It has therefore been argued by some persons that there are only *two* degrees of comparison, the comparative and superlative; but this is surely hypercritical, as all adjectives imply comparison or degree by reference to other known qualities or relations. Thus, when we say *sapo mollis*, soft soap, *spírítus tenuis*, proof spirit, we have reference to the ordinary state or quality of soap, and some standard strength of spirit.

The **COMPARATIVE** increases or lessens the signification of the positive; as, *fortior*, stronger, *mitior*, milder, *jūnior*, younger.

The **SUPERLATIVE** increases or lessens the positive to the utmost degree; as, *fortissímus*, strongest, *mitissímus*, mildest, *brévissímus*, shortest.

The **COMPARATIVE** is generally formed by adding *-or*, and the **SUPERLATIVE** by adding *-ssimus*, to the first case of the *positive* that ends in *-i*; as,

Albus, white, (Gen. *Albi*),

Albi-or, whiter,

Albi-ssimus, whitest.

Mītis, mild, (Dat. *Miti*),

Miti-or, milder,

Miti-ssimus, mildest.

Brēvis, short, (Dat. *Brevi*),

Brevi-or, shorter,

Brevi-ssimus, shortest.

Exceptions.

1. Positives in *-er* make the superlative from the nominative singular, by adding *-rimus*; as *niger*, black, *nigrior*, blacker, *nigerrimus*, blackest.

Obs. *Vetus*, past, *nūp̄erus*, recent (from *vēter* and *nūper*), also make *-rimus*; *mātūrus*, ripe, makes *maturior* and *matur-rimus*, or *-ssimus*.

2. *Fācilis*, easy, *diffīcilis*, difficult, *similis*, like, *grācilis*, slender, *hūmilis*, humble, and others of a like form, for the most part make the superlative in *-illimus*; as *fācilis*, *facilior*, *facillimus*. *Dōcilis*, tractable, *āgilis*, swift, and verbals in *-bilis* have no superlative.

3. Adjectives formed with *dīcus*, *fīcus*, *vōlus*, from *dico*, *facio*, and *volo*, and from *lōquor*, are compared from the old positive in *-ns*; as—

<i>Mālēdic-us</i> , reproachful,	}	COMP.	SUPER.
<i>Bēnevōl-us</i> , friendly,		-entior,	-entissimus.
<i>Magnīfīc-us</i> , splendid,			
<i>Vānilōqu-us</i> , vainly talking,			

Obs. *Vērīdīcus*, truth speaking, is not compared.

4. Some adjectives have neither the comparative nor superlative, being compared occasionally by the adverbs *māgīs*, more, and *maximē*, most; *valdē*, very, &c. Adjectives in *-us* after a vowel, as, *arduus*, difficult, *dūbius*, doubtful, in *-dus*; DIMINUTIVES, as *majuscūlus*, somewhat greater; POSSESSIVES, as *frāternus*, brotherly; NATIONALS, as *Rōmānus*, Roman; are mostly thus compared. Some of these are, however, also compared with *-or* and *-ssimus*; but the latter form has only been employed since the age of Cicero.

Obs. *Almus*, degener, *dispar*, *cicur*, *memor*, *mediocris*, *mirus*, *magnanimus*, *observandus*, *opimus*, &c., are also thus compared; but adjectives in *-quus* are regular, or take *-or* and *-ssimus*.

5. Some adjectives (as in English) are compared by means of other words of a similar signification; as—

<i>Bōnus</i> , good,	<i>mēlior</i> , better,	<i>optimus</i> , best.
<i>Mālus</i> , bad,	<i>pejor</i> , worse,	<i>pessimus</i> , worst.
<i>Magnus</i> , great,	<i>major</i> , greater,	<i>maximus</i> , greatest.
<i>Parvus</i> , little,	<i>minor</i> , less,	<i>minimus</i> , least.

Obs. *Dīves*, rich, makes *dītior*, *ditissimus*.

6. Some adjectives have NO POSITIVE, as *dētērior*, worse, *dētērrimus*, worst; *prior*, former; *prīmus*, first: some have NO COMPARATIVE, as *nōvus*, new, *sup. nōvissimus*; *sācer*, holy, *sup. sācerrimus*: some have NO SUPERLATIVE, as *sēnex*, old, *comp. senior*; *jūvēnis*, young, *comp. junior*. Some words are NOT COMPARED AT ALL, as *antērior*, former, &c.; nor are the compounds of *fero*, *gero*, *animus*, *somnus*, *præ*, and *per* (except *præstans* and *præclarus*); nor adjectives in *-bundus* and *-licus*, as well as several others. Most of these words

are, however, occasionally compared by the adverbs *magis*, *maxime*, or *valdè*.

Obs. There are some other adjectives which are irregular, deficient, or redundant in their comparison, which may be seen by reference to a dictionary.

COMPARATIVES are DECLINED in the *masculine* and *feminine* like nouns in *-or*, and in the *neuter* like nouns in *-us*, of the third declension; as,

Mitior, milder.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
	M. F.	N.		M. F.	N.
<i>N.</i>	Miti-or	-us	<i>N.</i>	Mitior-es	-a
<i>G.</i>	-ōris	-is	<i>G.</i>	-um	-um
<i>D.</i>	-ori	-i	<i>D.</i>	-ibus	-ibus
<i>A.</i>	-orem	-us	<i>A.</i>	-es	-a
<i>V.</i>	-or	-us	<i>V.</i>	-es	-a
<i>Ab.</i>	-ore or ori		<i>Ab.</i>	-ibus	-ibus

SUPERLATIVES are DECLINED like *Albus*.

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES are of five principal classes; viz. **CARDINALS**, or those denoting *simple number*; **ORDINALS**, denoting *order*, or number in succession; **DISTRIBUTIVES**, denoting the *number assigned to each*; **MULTIPLICATIVES**, denoting *how many fold*; **PROPORTIONALs**, denoting *ratio*.

Of **CARDINAL ADJECTIVES**, *ūnus*, one, *duo*, two, and *tres*, three, are declined; but the others, from *quatuor*, four, to *centum*, one hundred, both inclusive, are indeclinable.

Unus makes *-ius* in the genitive singular, but is otherwise declined like *albus*.

Duo, two, and *ambo*, both, are thus declined:

	M.	F.	N.
<i>N.</i>	Du-o	-æ	-o
<i>G.</i>	-orum	-arum	-orum
<i>D.</i>	-obus	-abus	-obus
<i>A.</i>	-os or -o	-as	-o
<i>Ab.</i>	-obus	-abus	-obus.

Obs. Duúm is frequently used instead of duorum and duarum, especially with *millium*, genitive plural of *mille*, a thousand. *Tres* is declined like the plural of *viridis*.

ORDINAL, DISTRIBUTIVE, and PROPORTIONAL ADJECTIVES are declined like *albus*; MULTIPLICATIVES, like *capax*.

Obs. 1. The CARDINAL ADJECTIVES answer to the question, *how many?*

2. The ORDINALS answer to the question, *which?*

3. The DISTRIBUTIVES answer to the question, *how many a-piece, or how many each time?*

4. The MULTIPLICATIVES answer to the question, *how many fold?*

5. The PROPORTIONALS answer to the question, *how many times as much?*

Note. The student will find it advantageous to commit to memory the following list of the more usual numeral adjectives, or at least the cardinals and ordinals.

PROPORTIONALS.³

MULTIPLICATIVES.

DISTRIBUTIVES.

ORDINALS.¹

CARDINALS.

1.	I.	Unus, a, um.	Primus, a, um.	Singuli.	Simplex.	Simplex.
2.	II.	Duo, æ, o.	Secundus.	Bini.	Duplex.	Duplex.
3.	III.	Tres, es, ia.	Tertius.	Terni <i>or</i> trini.	Triplex.	Triplex.
4.	IV.	Quatuor.	Quartus.	Quaterni <i>or</i> quatrini.	Quadruplex.	Quadruplex.
5.	V.	Quinque.	Quintus.	Quini.	Quintuplex.	Quintuplex.
6.	VI.	Sex.	Sextus.	Seni.	Sextuplex.	Sextuplex.
7.	VII.	Septem.	Septimus.	Septeni.	Septemplex.	Septuplex.
8.	VIII.	Octo.	Octavus.	Octoni.	Octuplex.	Octuplex.
9.	IX.	Novem.	Nonus.	Noveni.	Novemplex.	&c.
10.	X.	Decem.	Decimus.	Deni.	Decemplex <i>or</i> decuplex.	
11.	XI.	Undecim.	Undecimus.	Undeni <i>or</i> undeceni.	Undecimplex.	
12.	XII.	Duodecim.	Duodecimus.	Duodeni <i>or</i> bissemi.	Duodecimplex <i>or</i> duodecuplex.	
13.	XIII.	Tredecim.	Tertius decimus.	Terni deni.		
14.	XIV.	Quatuordecim.	Quartus decimus.	Quaterni deni.		
15.	XV.	Quindecim.	Quintus decimus.	Quini deni <i>or</i> quindenari.		
16.	XVI.	Sextdecim <i>or</i> sedecim.	Sextus decimus.	Seni deni.		
17.	XVII.	Septemdecim <i>or</i> septendecim.	Septimus decimus.	Septeni deni.		
18.	XVIII.	Octodecim <i>or</i> duodeviginti.	Octavus decimus <i>or</i> duodevicesimus.	Octoni deni.		
19.	XIX.	Novemdecim <i>or</i> undeviginti.	Nonus decimus <i>or</i> undevicesimus.	Noveni deni.		
20.	XX.	Viginti.	Vicesimus <i>or</i> vigesimus.	Viceni.		
21.	XXI.	Unus et viginti <i>or</i> viginti unus.	Vicesimus primus <i>or</i> unus et vicesimus.	Viceni singuli.		
22.	XXII.	Duo et viginti <i>or</i> vi- ginti duo, &c., to 30.	Vicesimus secundus <i>or</i> alter et vicesimus.	Viceni bini.		

28.	AAVIII. Duodetrīginta.	Vicesimus octavus <i>or</i> Viceni octoni. duodetricesimus.
29.	XXIX. Undetrīginta.	Vicesimus nonus <i>or</i> undetrigesimus.
30.	XXX. Trīginta.	Tricesimus <i>or</i> trigesimus.
40.	XL. Quadrīginta.	Quadragesimus. quadriceni, <i>or</i> quaterdeni.
50.	L. Quinquaginta.	Quinquagesimus.
60.	LX. Sexaginta.	Sexagesimus.
70.	LXX. Septuaginta.	Septuagesimus.
80.	LXXX. Octoginta.	Octagesimus.
90.	XC. Nonaginta.	Nonagesimus.
100.	C. Centum.	Centesimus.
110.	CX. Centum decim.	Centesimus decimus.
200.	CC. Ducenti, æ, a.	Ducentesimus.
300.	CCC. Trecenti, æ, a.	Trecentesimus.
400.	CCCC. Quadringenti, æ, a.	Quadringentesimus.
500.	D or IƆ. Quingenti, æ, a.	Quingentesimus.
600.	DC. Sexcenti, æ, a.	Sexcentesimus.
700.	DCC. Septingenti, æ, a.	Septingentesimus.
800.	DCCC. Octingenti, æ, a.	Octingentesimus.
900.	DCCCC. Nongenti, æ, a.	Noningentesimus.
1000.	M or CIƆ. Mille.	Millesimus.
2000.	MM. Bis mille <i>or</i> duomillia. &c.	Bis millesimus. &c.

¹ From these are formed other adjectives of order, as *primārius*, primary or chief, *secundārius*, secondary, *tertiārius*, &c.; also *primānus*, *secundānus*, *tertiānus*, &c.

² *Proportionals* are chiefly used in the neuter; as, *duplum or duplo*.

EXERCISES.

Decline and compare the following adjectives : *Destillatus, a, um*, distilled ; *ăquōsus, a, um*, watery ; *lentus, a, um*, slow ; *mītis, e*, mild ; *ācer* or *acris, e*, sour ; *fortis, e*, strong ; *rūber, ra, rum*, red ; *cīnereus, a, um*, grey ; *grăveōlens*, stinking ; *grăvis, e*, heavy ; *stăbilis, e*, firm ; *līquidus, a, um*, liquid ; *fuscus, a, um*, brown.

PRONOUNS.

A PRONOUN¹ is a part of speech used instead of a noun, to avoid the too frequent repetition of the same word ; it shows the being or subsistence of a thing, by a designation of its *essence, self, or person*.

There are eighteen pronouns : *ĕgo, I, tu, thou, sui*, of himself, &c., *ille, he, ipse, I myself, thou thyself, he himself, &c., iste, he, she, that, hic, this, is, he, &c., quis, who, which, what, qui, who or which, meus, my, mine, tuus, thy, thine, suus, his, his own, noster, ours, nostras, of our own country, kindred, or party, vester, yours, vestras, of your country, &c., cujas, of what country, sect, or family ?*

Obs. Pronouns have been variously divided into classes by different grammarians. Some writers are of opinion that they are naturally distinguished into *substantive* or *personal*, and *adjective* or *qualifying* pronouns ; the latter including the *possessive, demonstrative, relative, indefinite, and interrogative* pronouns. It is the opinion of others that some of the words usually called pronouns can only be correctly considered as such when they are used separately from the nouns to which they relate ; and that when employed conjunctively with those nouns, they belong to another class of words. Some grammarians conceive the whole of the adjective pronouns to be pure adjectives, from their being always joined to a noun expressed or understood. The part of speech to which a word belongs can only be absolutely determined by its use in the construction of a sentence : hence it may be reasonably inferred that *ille, hic, is, iste, ipse, qui*, and some others, are *adjectives* when AGREEING with nouns, but *pronouns* when REPRESENTING nouns. The student is, however, warned against attempting a too minute or formal analysis of the language *at first*, as by excessive attention to these points before he is well acquainted with the inflexions and combinations of words, he will hardly become wise.

¹ From *pro*, for, and *nomen*, a noun or name.

PERSONS.

The PERSONS of pronouns are *three in number*.

The FIRST person is the pronoun used when the person discoursing speaks of himself; as, *Ego*, I, *nos*, we.

The SECOND person is the pronoun used when the speaker addresses some other person present; as, *tu*, thou, *vos*, ye.

The THIRD person is used when the speaker alludes to some other person either present or absent; as, *ille*, he, she, it, and their plurals.

All nouns and pronouns are of the *third* person, except *Ego*, *nos*, *tu*, *vos*, and vocative cases.

DECLENSION OF PRONOUNS.

The SUBSTANTIVE OR PERSONAL PRONOUNS, *Ego*, *tu*, *sui*, are thus declined :

FIRST PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>N.</i>	<i>Ego</i> , I	<i>N.</i>	<i>Nos</i> , we
<i>G.</i>	<i>Mei</i> , of me	<i>G.</i>	<i>Nostr-ûm</i> or <i>-î</i> , of us
<i>D.</i>	<i>Mihi</i> , to or for me	<i>D.</i>	<i>Nobis</i> , to or for us
<i>A.</i>	<i>Me</i> , me	<i>A.</i>	<i>Nos</i> , us
<i>V.</i>	—	<i>V.</i>	—
<i>Ab.</i>	<i>Me</i> , from or by me	<i>Ab.</i>	<i>Nobis</i> , from or by us

SECOND PERSON.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>N.</i>	<i>Tu</i> , thou or you	<i>N.</i>	<i>Vos</i> , ye or you [you
<i>G.</i>	<i>Tui</i> , of thee or you	<i>G.</i>	<i>Vestr-ûm</i> or <i>-î</i> , of ye or
<i>D.</i>	<i>Tibi</i> , to thee or you	<i>D.</i>	<i>Vobis</i> , to ye or you
<i>A.</i>	<i>Te</i> , thee or you	<i>A.</i>	<i>Vos</i> , ye or you
<i>V.</i>	<i>Tu</i> , O thou or you	<i>V.</i>	<i>Vos</i> , O ye or you
<i>Ab.</i>	<i>Te</i> , from thee or you	<i>Ab.</i>	<i>Vobis</i> , from ye or you

THIRD PERSON.

The reciprocal pronoun *Sui*.

Sing. and *Plural.*

<i>G.</i>	<i>Sui</i> , of himself,	} herself, itself, themselves.
<i>D.</i>	<i>Sibi</i> , to himself,	
<i>A.</i>	<i>Se</i> , himself,	
<i>Ab.</i>	<i>Se</i> , by himself,	

Obs. *Sui* has neither nominative nor vocative, and is the same in both numbers.

The DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS *hic*, *ille*, *is*, *iste*, are thus declined :

Hic, this.

<i>Singular.</i>				<i>Plural.</i>			
	M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.
<i>N.</i>	<i>Hic</i> ,	<i>hæc</i> ,	<i>hoc</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>Hi</i> ,	<i>hæc</i> ,	<i>hæc</i>
<i>G.</i>	<i>Hujus</i>			<i>G.</i>	<i>Horum</i> ,	<i>harum</i> ,	<i>horum</i>
<i>D.</i>	<i>Huic</i>			<i>D.</i>	<i>His</i>		
<i>A.</i>	<i>Hunc</i> ,	<i>hanc</i> ,	<i>hoc</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>Hos</i> ,	<i>has</i> ,	<i>hæc</i>
<i>V.</i>	—	—	—	<i>V.</i>	—	—	—
<i>Ab.</i>	<i>Hoc</i> ,	<i>hac</i> ,	<i>hoc</i>	<i>Ab.</i>	<i>His</i> .		

Ille, *illa*, *illud*, he, she, it, or that.

<i>Singular.</i>				<i>Plural.</i>			
	M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.
<i>N.</i>	<i>Ill-e</i>	<i>-a</i>	<i>-ud</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>Ill-i</i>	<i>-æ</i>	<i>-a</i>
<i>G.</i>	<i>-ius</i>			<i>G.</i>	<i>-orum</i>	<i>-arum</i>	<i>-orum</i>
<i>D.</i>	<i>-i</i>			<i>D.</i>	<i>-is</i>		
<i>A.</i>	<i>-um</i>	<i>-am</i>	<i>-ud</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>-os</i>	<i>-as</i>	<i>-a</i>
<i>V.</i>	<i>-e</i>	<i>-a</i>	<i>-ud</i>	<i>V.</i>	<i>-i</i>	<i>-æ</i>	<i>-a</i>
<i>Ab.</i>	<i>-o</i>	<i>-â</i>	<i>-o</i>	<i>Ab.</i>	<i>-is</i> .		

Is, ea, id, he, she, it, or that.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>				
	M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.
<i>N.</i>	Is	ea	id	<i>N.</i>	Ii	eæ	ea
<i>G.</i>	Ejus			<i>G.</i>	Eorum	earum	eorum
<i>D.</i>	Ei			<i>D.</i>	Iis or eis		
<i>A.</i>	Eum	eam	id	<i>A.</i>	Eos	eas	ea
<i>V.</i>	—	—	—	<i>V.</i>	—	—	—
<i>Ab.</i>	Eo	ea	eo	<i>Ab.</i>	Iis or eis.		

Iste, ista, istud, is declined like ille.

The RELATIVE PRONOUN *Qui*, who, which, or what, is thus declined :

(Nom. *who*. Gen. *whose* or *of whom*. Dat. *to, from, &c. whom*. Acc. *whom*.)

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>				
	M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.
<i>N.</i>	Qui	quæ	quod	<i>N.</i>	Qui	quæ	quæ
<i>G.</i>	Cujus			<i>G.</i>	Quorum	quarum	quorum
<i>D.</i>	Cui			<i>D.</i>	Queis or quibus		
<i>A.</i>	Quem	quam	quod	<i>A.</i>	Quos	quas	quæ
<i>V.</i>	—	—	—	<i>V.</i>	—	—	—
<i>Ab.</i>	Quo	qua	quo	<i>Ab.</i>	Queis or quibus.		

Quis, quæ, quod or *quid*, who? which? what? is declined like *Qui*.

The DEFINITE PRONOUN *ipse, ipsa, ipsum*, I myself, thou thyself, he himself, &c., is declined like *ille*, with slight variation.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>				
	M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.
<i>N.</i>	Ips-e	-a	-um	<i>N.</i>	Ips-i	-æ	-a
<i>G.</i>	-ius			<i>G.</i>	-orum	-arum	-orum
<i>D.</i>	-i			<i>D.</i>	-is		
<i>A.</i>	-um	-am	-um	<i>A.</i>	-os	-as	-a
<i>V.</i>	-e	-a	-um	<i>V.</i>	-i	-æ	-a
<i>Ab.</i>	-o	-a	-o	<i>Ab.</i>	-is.		

Obs. *Ipse* is of the *first, second, or third* person, according to the construction. It has only the vocative when used in the second person.

The POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS *meus*, *tuus*, *suus*, *noster*, and *vester*, are declined like adjectives of three terminations, except that *meus* makes *mi* in the vocative singular.

Nostras, *vestras*, and *cujas*, are declined like adjectives of one termination, or like substantives of the third declension ; as, *nostrātis*, *vestrātis*, *cujātis*.

Obs. 1. *Quis* when compounded makes *qua* in the feminine singular and neuter plural of the nominative ; as, *āliquis*, *āliqua*, *āliquid*, some, somebody ; but *sīquis*, if any one, and *ecquis*, what ? who ? whether any one, make either *qua* or *quæ*. *Quisquis*, whosoever, has no feminine, and the neuter only in the nominative and accusative.

2. *Idem*, the same, and *quīdam*, one, some one, change *m* before *d* into *n* ; as, *eūdem*, *eorundem*, the accusative singular and genitive plural of *īdem*. *Idem* is otherwise declined like *Is*, and *quīdam* like *qui* ; as, *īdem*, *eādē*, *īdem* ; *quīdam*, *quædam*, *quoddam* or *quiddam*, &c.

VERBS.

A VERB¹ is a word which *predicates* or *affirms* the condition of a thing, and signifies not only the conception of a *property*, but our consciousness or judgment that such property is inherent in some substance, or that it has belonged, or will belong to it ; hence a verb DECLARES *existence*, *action*, or *suffering*, or the *possession of quality*, as, *sum*, I am ; *tu amas*, thou lovest ; *effundit*, he pours out ; *tēror*, it is pounded ; *flammat*, it burns.

Obs. A verb consists of an affirmation, and a property or attribute affirmed, and thus combines the nature of an *adjective*, and a *copula* or *affirmation*. A verb may be known by making sense with a personal pronoun expressed or understood, or the preposition *to* ; as, *ego amo*, I love ; *misceo*, I mix ; *sātūrāre*, to saturate ; *audīri*, to be heard ; besides which no other word affirms or predicates.

¹ From *verbum*, a word, because it is the chief word in every sentence.

VOICES.

Verbs are divided into three general classes, called genera or voices ;—*transitive*, *intransitive*, and *passive*.

TRANSITIVE¹ OR ACTIVE VERBS affirm action passing on to, or affecting some agent ; as *āmo te*, I love thee ; *cālōrem ādhībe*, apply heat ; *rēsīnam līquefac*, melt the resin.

INTRANSITIVE² OR NEUTER VERBS affirm a simple state of being, or a process or action not passing on to, or affecting any other substance ; as *sum*, I am ; *sto*, I stand ; *sēdeo*, I sit ; *cādo*, I fall ; *cresco*, I grow ; in which instances the condition or action is confined to the subject of the verb.

PASSIVE³ VERBS affirm *passion*, *suffering*, or the influence or change which an object experiences from the action of another object ; as, *āmor*, I am loved ; *tundor*, I am beaten.

Obs. Some grammarians have divided verbs into five classes :—ENTITIVE, or those affirming *simple being*,—ACTIVE-TRANSITIVE, or those in which the action *passes over* to another object ;—ACTIVE-INTRANSITIVE, or those which express *action as confined to the agent*,—PASSIVE, indicating *passion or suffering*,—and NEUTER, or those which affirm *neither action, nor passion, nor simple being*, but something more than being, yet an *inactive and impassive state* ; as, *jāceo*, I lie, *vīvo*, I live. This arrangement, though very orderly, is more plausible than convenient, and is moreover ill adapted to the learner, as the difference between verbs absolutely neuter, and those intransitively active, is not always clear, nor readily ascertained ; whereas the difference between active and neuter verbs, as transitive and intransitive, is very obvious. The arrangement which we have adopted above, is that which will prove most useful to the student in the construction of sentences.

¹ From *transeo*, I pass over.

² From *intransitivus*, not passing on.

³ From *pātor*, I suffer.

MOODS.

MOOD¹ or MODE is the expression, by the form of the verb, of the manner of our conception of an event or fact; whether as *certain, contingent, possible, desirable, &c.*

The INDICATIVE² MOOD simply indicates or affirms, and is the *first* or *principal* verb of every sentence in right construction in which it occurs; as, *præceptor docet*, the master teaches; *nos priore utimur*, we employ the former; *libra habet uncias duodecim*, a pound *has* twelve ounces.

The IMPERATIVE³ MOOD commands an action to be performed, or a state to exist, or it entreats or permits; and is always the principal verb where it occurs, which is never with the indicative; as, *recipe*, take thou; *docetur*, let him be taught; *destillet acidum*, let the acid distil.

The SUBJUNCTIVE⁴ or CONJUNCTIVE MOOD affirms existence as something conceived by the mind. It is called either simply *subjunctive*, as when it predicates absolutely, like the indicative, but subsequently,—or *potential*,⁵ when it implies possibility or some kind of power in the affirmation,—or *optative*,⁶ when it intimates a wish; but these distinctions are not marked by changes in the verb. The subjunctive is the *second* or *subsequent* verb in a sentence; the primary verb being either expressed or understood.

The INFINITIVE⁷ MOOD expresses an act or state without any distinction of number or person; as, *macerare*, to macerate; *amavisse*, to have loved.

Obs. The modal form commonly called the *infinitive*, may be considered as the point of transition from a verb to a substantive, as it

-
- ¹ From *möodus*, condition.
 - ² From *indico*, I point out.
 - ³ From *impëro*, I command.
 - ⁴ From *subjungo*, I subjoin.
 - ⁵ From *possum*, I am able.
 - ⁶ From *opto*, I wish.
 - ⁷ Unconfined.

merely expresses conception, without either affirmation or denial. It is mostly a noun, sometimes an adjective, and whenever it occurs as a verb, it is always either an *indicative* or *subjunctive*. Like a noun, it is frequently the subject of a proposition; as, *to die is gain*, in which sentence the infinitive *to die*, has exactly the same meaning, and may be correctly replaced by the substantive *death*. In like manner, the PARTICIPLE, GERUND (Gerundium), and SUPINE (Sūpīnum), which are also derived from the verb, and usually classed with that part of speech, are for the most part nouns or adjectives, which have the tense and government of verbs.

TENSES.

TENSE¹ is that modification of the verb which defines the *time* at which the action or condition is conceived to take place.

The tenses of verbs are radically three;—PRESENT, PAST, and FUTURE, each of which may be subdivided into *perfect* and *imperfect*, according to the FINISHED or UNFINISHED state of the things indicated, at whatever time.

The PRESENT-IMPERFECT² represents an action or condition *performing* or *existing* at the time at which it is mentioned; or as being still *unfinished*; as, *misceo*, I mix or am (now) mixing; *mīco*, I shine or am (now) shining.

The PRESENT-PERFECT³ represents an action or condition as *past* or *finished*, but with reference to the present time; as, *bībi*, I have drank, or have finished drinking; *trīvi*, I have pounded, or have finished pounding.

The PAST-IMPERFECT,⁴ or PRÆTER-IMPERFECT, describes an action or event as *present*, or remaining *unfinished* at a certain time PAST; as, *amābam*, I loved, or was then loving; *legēbam*, I read, or was then reading.

¹ From *tempus*, time.

² Commonly called the "present tense."

³ Commonly called the "perfect," or second past tense.

⁴ Commonly called the "imperfect," or first past tense.

The PAST-PERFECT,¹ or PRÆTER-PERFECT, represents an action or condition not only as *passed*, but as *finished* prior to some other point of time, specified or alluded to in the sentence; as, *audiveram*, I *had* (then) heard; *legerat*, he *had* (then) read.

The FUTURE-IMPERFECT² represents an action or event as yet to come, or to be performed at a *future* time; as, *monēbo*, I shall or will (hereafter) advise, or be advising; *audiet*, he shall (hereafter) hear, or be hearing.

The FUTURE-PERFECT³ affirms that the action or condition will be *perfect*, or *completed*, at or before some given time or event specified or alluded to in the sentence; as, *legero*, I shall (then) have read; *amaverit*, he will (by that time) have loved; *auditus erit*, it will (before then) have been heard.

Obs. The above arrangement of the tenses will be found both simple and accurate. The characteristic of a tense is the *affirmation of time*, whether present, past, or future, and this can only be predicated as either *not ended*, or *ended*; hence arises the distinction into IMPERFECT and PERFECT, which words apply to the *unfinished* or *finished* condition of the things indicated, without reference to the *time*. The term "pluperfect," though adopted by many grammarians to represent the past-perfect, or the tense with the sign "*had*," is in reality absurd, as well as false; for nothing can be more than past, or more than perfect. Harris has enumerated no fewer than twelve tenses, but one half of these are hypothetical, or are capable of being resolved into others.

NUMBER AND PERSON.

Latin verbs have TWO NUMBERS;—*singular* and *plural*; and THREE PERSONS in each number, denoting respectively the speaker (himself), the person he addresses himself *to*, and the person *of* whom he speaks. (See Pronouns.)

¹ Commonly called "pluperfect."

² Commonly called the "first future tense."

³ Commonly called the "second future."

CONJUGATIONS.

CONJUGATION¹ is the collective inflections of verbs corresponding to the various circumstances of mood, time, person, and number.

The conjugations of verbs in *-o* and *-or* are four in number; and are chiefly distinguished by the formation of the infinitive mood; as—

<i>Active.</i>	1. Am-āre	2. Mon-ēre	} To love, advise, read, and hear.
	3. Leg-ĕre	4. Aud-īre	
<i>Passive.</i>	2. Am-āri	2. Mon-ēri	} To be loved, advised, read, and heard.
	3. Leg-ĕri	4. Aud-īri	

Conjugation of Verbs in -o.

1	Conjugation.	Amo, I love.
2	„	Mōneo, I advise.
3	„	Lĕgo, I read.
4	„	Audio, I hear.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present-imperfect,

do, am, art, is, are (now).

Singular.

ăm-o, I &c.	-ās, thou &c.	-at, he &c.
mōn-eo	-ēs	-et
lĕg-o	-īs	-it
aud-io	-īs	-it.

¹ Conjūgātio, Latin.

Plural.

ăm-āmus, we &c.	-ātis, ye &c.	-ant, they &c.
môn-ēmus	-ētis	-ent
lēg-īmus	-ītis	-unt
aud-īmus	-ītis	-iunt.

Present-perfect,

*have, hast, has (now).**Singular.**Plural.*

amāv-i } mónu-i } lēg-i } audīv-i }	-īsti	-it		-īmus	-īstis	-ērunt (-ēre).
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Past-imperfect,

did, was (then).

amā-bam } monē-bam } legē-bam } audiē-bam }	-bas	-bat		-bāmus	-batis	-bant.
--	------	------	--	--------	--------	--------

Past-perfect,

had (then).

amāv-eram } monú-eram } leg-eram } audīv-eram }	-eras	-erat		-ērāmus	-ērātis	-erant.
--	-------	-------	--	---------	---------	---------

Future-imperfect,

will, shall (hereafter).

amā-bo } monē-bo }	-bis	-bit		-bīmus	-bitis	-bunt.
leg-am } audi-am }	-es	-et		-ēmus	-ētis	-ent.

Future perfect,

shall have, will have (hereafter).

Singular.

Plural.

amav-ĕro	}	-eris	-erit		-ĕrimus	-ĕritis	-erint.
monu-ĕro							
leg-ĕro							
audiv-ĕro							

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

amem, let me &c.	amā	} love thou,	amet	} let him
	amāto		dothou &c.	
moneam	monē	„	moneat	„
	monēto	„	moneto	„
legam	lēgĕ	„	legat	„
	lēgĭto	„	legĭto	„
audiam	audī	„	audiat	„
	audĭto	„	audĭto	„

Plural.

amēmus	{ let	amāte	} love	ament	} let
		us &c.		amātōte	
moneāmus	„	monēte	„	moneant	„
		monētōte	„	monēto	„
legāmus	„	lēgĭte	„	legant	„
		lēgĭtote	„	lēgŭnto	„
audiāmus	„	audĭte	„	audiant	„
		audĭtōte	„	audiŭnto	„

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present-imperfect,

*may, can.**Singular.*

am-em, I &c.	-es, thou &c.	-et, he &c.
doce-am } leg-am } audi-am }	-as	-at.

Plural.

am-ēmus, we &c.	-ētis, ye &c.	-ent, they &c.
doce-āmus } leg-āmus } audi-āmus }	-ātis	-ant.

Present-perfect,

*may or can have.**Singular.**Plural.*

amav-ĕrim } monu-ĕrim } leg-ĕrim } audiv-ĕrim }	-eris -erit		-ĕrimus -erĭtis -erint.
--	-------------	--	-------------------------

Past-imperfect,

might, could, would, should.

amā-rem } monē-ram } legē-ram } audī-rem }	-res -ret		-rēmus -rētis -rent.
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Past-perfect,

might, could, would, or should have.

Singular.

Plural.

amav-īsem	}	-īsses -īssēt		-īssēmus -īssētis -īssent.
monu-īsem				
leg-īsem				
audiv-īsem				

Future.

The subjunctives of the future are the same as the corresponding indicatives.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present-imperfect and past-imperfect.

am-āre,	to love.
mon-ēre,	to advise.
leg-ēre,	to read.
aud-īre,	to hear.

Present-perfect and past-perfect.

amavīsse,	to have loved.
monuīsse,	„ advised.
legīsse,	„ read.
audivīsse,	„ heard.

Future-imperfect.

amatū-rum	}	esse (<i>vel fore</i>)	}	to be about to love.
monitū-rum				„ advise.
lectū-rum				„ read.
auditū-rum				„ hear.

Future-perfect.

amatūrum	}	fuisse, to have been about to have loved, advised, &c.
monitūrum		
lectūrum		
auditūrum		

GERUNDS.

(Of all Tenses.)

Amān-di, of loving,
 Amān-do, to, in, &c., loving,
 Amān-dum, to love, or a loving.

Monēn-di, of advising,
 Monēn-do, to, in, &c., advising,
 Monēn-dum, to advise, or an advising.

Legēn-di, of reading,
 Legēn-do, to, in, &c., reading,
 Legēn-dum, to read, or a reading.

Audiēn-di, of hearing,
 Audiēn-do, to, in, &c., hearing,
 Audiēn-dum, to hear, or a hearing.

Obs. The gerund in *-dum* may be regarded as a nominative or accusative, that in *-di* as a genitive, and that in *-do* as a dative or ablative of a gerund-noun. (See *Obs.* page 35.)

SUPINES.

*(Of all Tenses.)**Active.*

Amāt-um, to love,
 Monīt-um, to advise,
 Lect-um, to read,
 Audīt-um, to hear,

Passive.

amāt-u, to be loved.
 monīt-u, to be advised.
 lect-u, to be read.
 audīt-u, to be heard.

Obs. The supine in *-um* may be regarded as the accusative, and the supine in *-u* as the dative or ablative of a supine noun expressive of a loving, advising, &c. (See page 35.)

PARTICIPLE.

Present-imperfect and past-imperfect.

Am-ans, loving.
 Mon-ens, advising.
 Leg-ens, reading.
 Aud-iens, hearing.

Future.

Amatū-rus, about to love.
 Monitū-rus, „ advise.
 Lectū-rus, „ read.
 Auditū-rus, „ hear.

Obs. The participle is a compound part of speech, partaking of the nature of the verb and adjective; hence its name. (See the *Obs.* on gerunds and supines above; also participles; and pages 20, 35, &c.)

Conjugation of Verbs in -m.

Obs. Before proceeding to conjugate verbs in *-or*, it will be proper for the student to learn to decline the auxiliary and substantive verb (to be) *sum*, I am.

Sum and its compounds are thus declined :

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present-imperfect,
am, art, is, are.

Sing. Sum, es, est. | *Plur.* sumus, estis, sunt.

Present-perfect,

have, hast, or has been.

S. Fui, fuisti, fuit. | *Pl.* fuimus, fuistis, fuērent (ēre).

Past-imperfect,

was, wast, were.

S. Eram, eras, erat. | Pl. erāmus, erātis, erant.

Past-perfect,

had been.

S. Fuëram, fuëras, fuërat. | Pl. fuerāmus, fuerātis, fuërant.

Future-imperfect,

shall or will be.

S. Ero, eris, erit. | Pl. erīmus, erītis, erunt.

Future-perfect,

shall or will have been.

S. Fuëro, fuëris, fuërit. | Pl. fuerīmus, fuerītis, fuërint.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

*Sing. Sim, sis, es, esto, sit, esto,
let me be. be thou &c. let him be.*

*Plur. Simus, sitis, este, estōte, sint, sunt,
let us be. be ye &c. let them be &c.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present-imperfect,

may or can be.

Sing. Sim, sis, sit. | Plur. simus, sitis, sint.

Present-perfect,

may or can have been.

S. Fuërim, fueris, fuerit. | P. fuërimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Past-imperfect,

might, could, would, or should be.

S. Essem,	esses,	esset,		Pl. essëmus,	essëtis,	essent,
<i>vel</i> ¹	<i>vel</i>	<i>vel</i>		<i>vel</i>	<i>vel</i>	<i>vel</i>
forem,	fores,	foret.		forëmus,	forëtis,	forent.

Past-perfect,

might, could, would, or should have been.

S. Fuïsssem, fuïsses, fuïssset. | P. fuïssëmus, fuïssëtis, fuïssent.

Future.

The same as the Indicatives.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present-imperfect and past-imperfect,

Esse, to be.

Present-perfect and past-perfect,

Fuisse, to have been.

Future,

Före <i>vel</i>	} esse, to be about to be.
Fütürum	

PARTICIPLES.

Present-imperfect and past-imperfect,

Ens,² being.

Future,

Fütürus, about to be.

¹ *Vel*, or.

² *Ens* is obsolete, except in composition; as, *absens*, *præsens*, &c.

Conjugation of Verbs in -or.

1	Conjugation.	Amör,	I am loved.
2	„	Möneor,	„ advised.
3	„	Lëgor,	„ read.
4	„	Audior,	„ heard.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present-imperfect,

*am, art, is, are (now).**Singular.*

ăm-or, I &c.	-āris (āre), thou &c.	-ātur, he &c.
mön-eor „	-ēris (ēre) „	-ētur „
lëg-or „	-ëris (ëre) „	-itur „
aud-ior „	-iris (ire) „	-itur „

Plural.

ăm-āmur, we &c.	-āmīni, ye &c.	-āntur, they &c.
mön-ēmur „	-ēmīni „	-ēntur „
lëg-īmur „	-īmīni „	-ūntur „
aud-īmur „	-imīni „	-iūntur „

Present-perfect,

*have, hast, or has been (now).**Singular.**Plural.*

amāt-us ¹	} sum es est -i sumus estis sunt <i>vel</i>
monit-us	
lect-us	
audit-us	
	} <i>vel</i> ² <i>vel vel</i> <i>vel vel</i> fuērunt,
	} fui fuīsti fuit fuīmus fuīstis fuēre.

Past-imperfect,

was, wast, were (formerly).

amā-bar	} -bāris	} -bātur	-bāmur	-bāmīni	-bāntur.
monē-bar					
legē-bar					
audiē-bar					
	} <i>vel</i>				
	}-bāre				

¹ Amāt-us, -a, -um, &c.² *Vel, or.*

Past-perfect,

had or hadst been (then).

Singular.

Plural.

amāt-us ¹	}	eram	eras	erat		-i erāmus	erātis	erant
monīt-us		<i>vel</i>	<i>vel</i>	<i>vel</i>		<i>vel</i>	<i>vel</i>	<i>vel</i>
lect-us		fuēram	fuēras	fuērat		fuērāmus	fuērātis	fuērant.
audīt-us								

Future-imperfect,

shall or will be (hereafter).

amā-bor	}	-bēris	}	-itur		-bīmur	-bīmīni	-būntur.
monē-bor		<i>vel</i>						
leg-ar	}	-ēris	}	-ētur		-ēmur	-ēmīni	-ēntur.
audi-ar		<i>vel</i>						

Future-perfect,

shall or will have been (hereafter).

amāt-us ¹	}	ero	eris	erit		-i erīmus	erītis	erint
monīt-us		<i>veī</i>	<i>vel</i>	<i>vel</i>		<i>vel</i>	<i>vel</i>	<i>vel</i>
lect-us		fuēro	fuēris	fuērit		fuerīmus	fuerītis	fuērint.
audīt-us								

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present-imperfect,

may or can be.

am-er	}	-ēris <i>vel</i>	-ēre	-ētur		-ēmur	-ēmīni	-ēntur.
mon-ear		-āris <i>vel</i>	-āre	-ātur		-āmur	-āmīni	-āntur.
leg-ar	}							
audi-ar								

¹ See note on p. 46.

Present-perfect,
may or can have been.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>					
amāt-us ¹	}	sim	sis	sit		-i simus	sitis	sint
monit-us		vel	vel	vel		vel	vel	vel
lect-us		fuërim	fuëris	fuërit		fuerimus	fueritis	fuerint.
audit-us								

Past-imperfect,
might, could, would, or should be.

amā-rer	}	-rëris	}	-rëtur		-rëmur	rëmini	rëntur.
monë-rer		vel						
legë-rer		-rëre						
audī-rer								

Past-perfect,
might, could, would, or should have been.

amāt-us ¹	}	essem	esses	esset		-i essëmus	essëtis	essent
monit-us		vel	vel	vel		vel	vel	vel
lect-us		fuissem	fuisse	fuisset		fuissemus	fuissetis	fuisserint.
audit-us								

Future.

The same as the corresponding Indicatives.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>Singular.</i>			[be &c.]
am-er, let me be &c.	-äre, -ātor, be thou &c.	-ëtur, -ātor, let him	
mon-ear „	-ëre, -ëtor „	-eātur, -ëtor „	
leg-ar „	-ëre, -itor „	-ātur, -itor „	
aud-iam „	-ire, -itor „	-iātur, -itor „	

<i>Plural.</i>			[them be &c.]
am-ëmur, let us be &c.	-āmīni, -amīnor, be ye &c.	-ëntur, -āntor, let	
mon-eāmur „	-emīni, -emīnor „	-eāntur, -ëntor „	
leg-āmur „	-imīni, -imīnor „	-āntur, -üntor „	
aud-iāmur „	-imīni, -imīnor „	-iāntur, -iüntor „	

¹ See note on p. 46.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present-imperfect and past-imperfect.

amāri, to be loved.
 monēri, „ advised.
 legi, „ read.
 audīri, „ heard.

Present-perfect and past-perfect.

amātum	}	esse	}	to have been	}	loved.	
monitum						vel	advised.
lectum						fuisse	read.
auditum							heard.

Future.

amātum	}	iri, to be about to be	}	loved.
monitum				advised.
lectum				read.
auditum				heard.

PARTICIPLES.

Present and past.

amātus, loved or being loved.
 monitus, advised „ advised.
 lectus, read „ read.
 auditus, heard „ heard.

Future.

amāndus, to be loved.
 monēndus, „ advised.
 legēndus, „ read.
 audiēndus, „ heard.

DEPONENT VERBS.

Verbs active in *-or* are called deponent,¹ and are conjugated like passive verbs, from which they merely differ by having a participle in *-ns*; as, *lōquor*, I speak, *loquens*, speaking.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

IRREGULAR VERBS are such as vary from the usual forms of conjugation; as—

Edo,	I eat.
Eo,	I go.
Fĕro,	I bear.
Fĕror,	I am borne.
Fĭo,	I am made.
Mālo,	I am more willing.
Nōlo,	I am unwilling.
Possūm, ²	I am able.
Vōlo,	I will.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present-imperfect.

Singular.

ĕdo,	I &c.	edis <i>vel</i> es,	thou &c.	edit <i>vel</i> est,	he &c.
eo	"	is	"	it	"
fĕro	"	fers	"	fert	"
fĕror	"	ferris <i>vel</i> ferre	"	fertur	"
fĭo	"	fis	"	fit	"
mālo	"	māvis	"	mavult	"
nōlo	"	nonvis	"	nonvult	"
possūm	"	pōtes	"	potest	"
vōlo	"	vis	"	vult	"

Plural.

edĭmus,	we &c.	editis <i>vel</i> estis,	ye &c.	edunt,	they &c.
imus	"	itis	"	eunt	"
ferĭmus	"	fertis	"	ferunt	"
ferĭmur	"	ferĭmĭni	"	feruntur	"
fĭmus	"	fitis	"	fiunt	"
malūmus	"	mavūltis	"	malunt	"
nolūmus	"	nonvūltis	"	nolunt	"
possūmus	"	potēstis	"	possunt	"
volūmus	"	vultis	"	volunt	"

¹ From *dēpōno*, to lay aside, because they have lost their original passive signification.

² From *pōtis*, able, and *sum*, I am.

Present-perfect.	Past-imperfect.	Past-perfect.	Future-imperfect.	Future-perfect.
(edo) ēdi	edēbam	edēram	edam	edero
(eo) īvi (<i>vel</i> īi)	ibam	iveram	ibo	ivero
(fero) tūli (tētūli)	ferēbam	tuleram	feram	tulero
(feror) lātus sum	ferēbar	latus eram	ferar	latus ero
<i>vel</i> fui		<i>vel</i> fuēram		<i>vel</i> fuero
(fio) factus sum	fiēbam	factus eram	fiam	factus ero
<i>vel</i> fui		<i>vel</i> fuēram		<i>vel</i> fuero
(malo) malui	malēbam	maluēram	malam	maluero
(nolo) nolui	nolēbam	noluēram	nolam	noluero
(possum) pōtūi	potēram	potuēram	potēro	potuero
(volo) volui	volēbam	voluēram	volam	voluero

like regular verbs.

like *sum*.

like regular verbs.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

(edo) edam	{ edas, es, esto,	edat, edito,	edāmus
(eo) eam	ede, edito	esto	eāmus
(fero) feram	eas, i, ito	eat, ito	ferāmus
(feror) ferar	fer, fertō	ferat, fertō	ferāmur
	ferre, fertor	ferātur, ferator	
(fio) fiam	fias, fi, fito	fiat, fito	fiāmus
(malo) malim	malis	malit	malimus
(nolo) nolim	nolis, noli, nolito	nolit	nolimus
(possum) possim	possis	possit	possimus
(volo) velim	velis	velit	velimus

Plural.

edite, editōte,	edant.
este, estōte	edunto.
ite, itōte	eant, eūnto.
ferte, fertōte	ferant, ferūnto.
ferimini, feriminor,	ferāntur,
feramini, feraminor	ferūntor.
fite, fitōte	fiant, fiūnto.
malitis	malint.
nolitis, -ite, -itōte	nolint.
possitis	possint.
velitis	velint.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present-imperfect.

(edo)	edam	}	like regular verbs.					
(eo)	eam							
(fero)	feram							
(feror)	ferar							
(fio)	fiam							
(malo)	mal-im	}	-is	-it		-īmus	-ītis	-int.
(nolo)	nol-im							
(possum)	poss-im							
(volo)	velim							

	Present-perfect.	Past-imperfect.	Past-perfect.	
(edo)	ederim	ederem	edissem	}
(eo)	iverim	<i>vel</i> essent	ivissem	
(fero)	tulerim	ferrem	tulisse	
(feror)	latus sim <i>vel</i> fuerim	ferrer	latus essem <i>vel</i> fuisset	
(fio)	factus sim <i>vel</i> fuerim	fierem	factus essem <i>vel</i> fuisset	
(malo)	maluerim	mallet	maluissem	}
(nolo)	noluerim	nollem	noluissem	
(possum)	potuerim	possem	potuissem	
(volo)	voluerim	vellem	voluissem	
				like <i>sum</i> .
				like regular verbs.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present- and past-imperfect.

(edo)	(eo)	(fero)	(feror)	(fio)	(malo)	(nolo)	(possum)	(volo)
edere	ire.	ferre.	ferri.	fiēri.	malle.	nolle.	posse.	velle.
<i>vel</i> esse.								

Present- and past-perfect.

edissem.	ivissem.	tulisse.	latus esse	<i>vel</i> fuisset.	factum esse	<i>vel</i> fuisset.
maluisse. noluisse. potuisse. voluisse.						

Future.

esūrum esse.	itūrum esse.	latūrum esse.	latus iri.	factum iri
--------------	--------------	---------------	------------	------------

GERUNDS.

(ědo)	edēn-	}	-di	-do	-dum.
(eo)	eūn-				
(fěro)	ferēn-				
(fīo)	faciēn-				
(mālo)	malēn-				
(nōlo)	nolēn-				
(vōlo)	volēn-				

PARTICIPLES.

(ědo)	edens, esus (<i>vel</i> estus), esūrus.	(fīo)	factus, fāciēndus.
(eo)	iens, (<i>Gen.</i> eūntis), itūrus.	(malo)	malens.
(fěro)	ferens, lātūrus.	(nōlo)	nolens.
(fěror)	lātus, fěrēndus.	(possum)	potens.
		(vōlo)	volens.

SUPINES.

(ědo) ěsum, (*vel* estum,) esu ; (eo) ĭtum, itu ; (fěro) lātum, latu ; (fīo) factum, factu.

Obs. 1. *Eo* has many compounds which are also formed irregularly like itself ; as, *exeo*, *exibam*, *exibo*, to go away. They mostly drop the *v* in the past-imperfect ; as, *ādeo*, to undertake or undergo, makes *adii* for *adivi*. *Circūmeo*, to surround, is frequently written without the *m*. *Vēneo*, I am sold, wants the supine. *Ambio*, to court or address, makes *-ivi*, and is conjugated like *audio* ; in the past participle passive it makes *ambītus* ; but in the other compounds of *eo*, the *i* is short.

2. *Queo*, I can, and *něqueo*, I cannot, are like *eo*, except that they want the imperative, gerund, and participle.

3. *itur*, *ibatur*, *itum*, *iri*, the impersonal verb, things tend, is a derivative of *eo*.

4. *ědo*, and its compounds *comědo*, to consume, *exědo*, to eat up, *ambědo*, to eat about, and *pěřědo*, to eat through, are regular verbs of the third conjugation, but are also declined irregularly in some tenses.

5. *Confěro*, to bring together, *offěro*, to present, *suffěro*, to undertake or endure, and other compounds of *fěro*, are conjugated like the latter verb.

6. *Fīo*, I am made, is the passive voice of *fācio*, to make or perform. Its derivatives, *infit*, he begins, and *dēfit*, it is wanting, are only used in the third person singular.

7. *Vōlo*, and its compounds *mālo*¹ and *nōlo*,² are conjugated throughout in exactly the same way.

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Some verbs are defective in certain moods and tenses ; as, *āio*, *āis*, *āit* ; *aiunt* ; *aisti* ; *aistis* : *aiēbam*, *-bas*, *-bat* ; *aiebamus*, *-batis*, *-bant* : *aiam*, *aies*, *aiet* ; *aias*, *aiat* ; *aiāmus*, *aiant* : *āi* ; *aiens* ; to say : as well as many more verbs of this class, which will be found declined in dictionaries.

REDUNDANT VERBS.

Some verbs are REDUNDANT in certain moods and tenses ; as, *lāvo*, *lavas*, *lavāre* ; *lāvo*, *lavis*, *lavēre*, to wash, and many others found in dictionaries.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

Impersonal verbs are those which are only employed in the third person singular, and which do not admit of a pronoun of the first or second person as their subject ; as, *ōportet*, *-ēbat*, *-uit*, *-ēre*, it behoves, as well as many others.

Obs. 1. Some verbs are used impersonally in the third person and personally in others ; as, *delectat*, it delights ; *fugit*, it flies ; &c.

2. Words denoting changes of the weather, or which express a movement, are used impersonally ; as, *pluit*, it rains ; *curritur*, it runs ; &c.

¹ From *magis*, more, and *vōlo*, I am willing.

² From *non*, not, and *volō*.

INCEPTIVE VERBS.

INCEPTIVE¹ or INCHOATIVE VERBS² are such as end in *-sco* or *-scor*, and express a commencement of increase or augmentation of the qualities indicated by the word from which they are derived; as, *augeo*, I increase; *augesco*, I begin to increase: *ferveo*, I am hot; *fervesco*, I grow hot: *albeo*, I am white; *albesco*, I grow white.

Obs. Many inceptives have no other present-perfect than that of the root, and others want both that and the supine.

¹ From *incĭpio*, I begin.

² From *inchoö*, *inchoäre*, to begin.

APPENDIX TO THE VERB.

ROOTS OF VERBS.

The **ROOTS OF VERBS**, whether primitive or derivative, may generally be found by simply dropping the characteristic terminations of the infinitive, *-re*, *-ri*, *-i*, *-le*, or *-se*; thus, *amā-re*, to love, gives *amā*, love thou, which is the second person singular of the imperative mood, and the root of all the tenses of the verb *amo*, I love, (anciently *amāo*.) In like manner *monē-re*, gives *monē*, advise thou; *legē-re*, *legē*, read thou, and *audī-re*, *audī*, hear thou. In English the prepositive sign *to*, must be rejected; as, *Infin.* to love; *Imp.* love (thou.)

Obs. The exceptions to this rule are those verbs that drop *ē* before *i*; as, *mōlor*, I am ground or pounded; *Inf.* *mōli*, for *molēi*; *lēgor*, I am read; *Inf.* *leg-i*, for *legē-i*, &c. Also those retaining *re* passively.

INCREMENTS OF VERBS.

The **INCREMENTS**¹ of Latin **VERBS** are **PRONOMIAL**, or those of *person*; **TEMPORAL**, or those of *tense* or *time*; and **MODAL**, or those expressive of *certainty*, *contingency*, *possibility*, *desire*, &c.

I. THE FORMATION OF THE PERSONS OF VERBS.

The **PERSONAL AFFIXES OF VERBS** are significant particles anciently derived from the pronoun or adjective, variously modified by verbal ellipses and the addition of euphonic characters. The following table exhibits the personal symbols of all regular verbs:

Verbs in <i>-m</i> or <i>-o</i> .			Verbs in <i>-or</i> .		
	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>		<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Plur.</i>
1st pers.	I -m, -o, or -i	-mus	} which passively assume or become	-r	-mur.
2d „	thou -s or -sti	-tis, -stis		-ris or -re,	-mini.
3d „	he, she, or, it } -t	-nt (-ēre)		-ur	-ntur.

¹ *Incrēmentum*, Lat., increase, addition.

Obs. -o is only found in the first person singular of the present-imperfect and future tenses of the indicative mood ; -i only in the first person singular of the present-perfect, and -sti only in the second person singular of the same tense and mood : -ēre is only found as a redundancy in the third person plural of the indicative present-perfect ; -re only appears as a redundancy in the second person singular of the present-perfect and imperfect of the indicative and subjunctive moods passive and the future-imperfect of the indicative passive. The persons of the imperative mood are exceptions to the rule. In the first person of the present-perfect of the indicative, the pronominal affix appears to have been excluded, and in the second person to have been extended by the addition of the euphonic symbol -ti. In the redundant second person of the singular passive in -re, there appears to be a syncopation of the pronominal -s, also for the sake of euphony, the naked -i being gradually softened into -e ; as, *amāris, amāri, amāre*, thou art loved. In the imperative mood a similar formation prevails ; thus, *amā*, Imp. love, *amā-to* (tu, thou), love thou ; *ama-tōte*, love ye, from *tu-tu*, or *tu-te*, thou-thou, thou-thee, the plural being made by mere reduplication.

2. THE FORMATION OF THE TENSES.

The TEMPORAL INTERFIXES which constitute the true inflexions of verbs are such increments as fall between the root and personal symbols. Thus we have seen that the root of *amāre*, to love, is the imperative *amā* ; by the addition of the temporal symbol -ba (did, was,) and the personal affix -m, is formed the first person singular of the past-imperfect *ama-ba-m, amābam*, love did I ; by substituting -s (thou) for -m, we have *amā-ba-s, amābas*, love didst thou. On the same principles are formed the other tenses and persons of Latin verbs. The temporal increments of verbs were no doubt anciently pure affixed auxiliaries only, and merely differed in position from the verbal prefixes *am, did, was, &c.*, employed in the English language. All these have, however, as a natural consequence, been variously modified and euphonised, according to the multitudinous circumstances that influence the employment and advancement of a language, before its principles and usages have been studied and reduced to written rules. (See the Synopsis, page 60.)

The formation of the tenses of all *regular* Latin verbs consists merely in the addition of the temporal inflexions and the personal affixes just noticed. But as numerous verbs slightly vary in their increments, having departed from the exact form of their roots, or having been variously euphonised by the addition or omission of certain letters, grammarians have distinguished them into four classes or conjugations, which are, however, radically ONE. In order to form the tenses of *perfectly regular* verbs, it is sufficient to know the infinitive, from which the root may be found and the proper in-

crements made; but to form the tenses of verbs which are not *strictly regular*,¹ it is in most cases necessary to know the present-imperfect and perfect, and the supine, from which the other parts of the verbs may be readily formed by mere addition, omission, or substitution.

Thus; from *am-o* are formed *am-abam*, *-abo*; *-a*, *-ato*; *-em*, *-arem*; *-āre*; *andi*, *-ando*, *-andum*; *-ans*; *-andus*;—from *amav-i*, *amav-eram*; *-erim*, *issem*, *-ero*, *-isse*:—from *amat-um*, *amat-us*, *-ūrus*. In most cases, however, the tenses may be more easily formed by at once making the proper affixes to the root, conformably to the rules and exceptions that follow the synopsis. The tenses of the passive voice, formed of the passive participle and the verb *sum*, are self-explanatory, and offer good examples of the way in which all other changes of the verb originated. The verb *sum*, *fui*, *esse*, *to be*, appears to have been formed from two verbs; one expressive of simple existence or being, and the other anciently denoting *being finished*, or *completeness*, though more usually stated to express only simple being. The root of the first is the imperative *es*, *be*, or *be thou*, and that of the second probably *fu* or *fuě*, or the root of the verb *fuo*, *I have been*, or *my existence is finished*. From *es* by the addition of the pronomial affixes *-m*, *-s*, *-t*, &c., were doubtless formed *es -m*, *es -s*, *es -t*, &c., which when euphonised or shortened by time and convenience, would naturally become the indicatives *sum*, *es*, *est*, &c., and by equally simple modal or conditional changes, produce the subjunctives *sim*, *sis*, *sit*, &c. From the root of the verb *fuo* was formed the present-perfect *fui*, *I have been*, the omission of the pronomial *-m*, being a euphonic or conditional syncopation. The past-perfect *fūeram*, *I had been*, is a mere compound of the present-perfect and past-imperfect; the *i* of *fui* being lost in *e*. Thus, *fui-eram*, *fuěram*, *I was (once) have been*, or *had been*. In a similar way is formed the future-perfect tense; thus, *ero*, *I shall be*, *fui-ero*, *fūero*, *I shall be have been*, or *shall have been*; and so of some other tenses.

3. FORMATION OF THE MOODS OF VERBS.

To denote the MODAL CONDITION OF VERBS, a certain interfix, or a modification of the increment indicating tense, takes place. The tenses of the indicative mood are distinguished by the occurrence of the letter *-a*, *-o*, or *-u*, in the last syllable of the first person singular in its present and past tenses, while in the subjunctive, *-e* or *-i* occupies the same position: thus, *Ind.* *am-o*, *amāb-am*, *amaver-am*; *Subj.* *am-em*, *amar-em*, *amaver-im*, *amaviss-em*. *Ind.* *s-um*, *er-am*, &c.; *Subj.* *sim*, *ess-em*, &c. *e* also commonly assumes *-s* in the past-perfect of the subjunctive mood; as, *fuissem*, *amavissem*, &c.

¹ Though commonly called so; as, *rego*, *I rule*; *lego*, *I read*.

The present-imperfect of the subjunctive mood of verbs of the 2d, 3d, and 4th conjugation, and the present-perfect of the indicative, are, however, exceptions; as, doce-am, leg-am, audi-am, amavi, fui, &c.

The *imperative mood* is the simple form of the verb, either with or without pronomial affixes. The *infinitive mood* forms its terminations like the infinitives of sum *and* fuo, es-se, *or* es-re, fuě-re, to be; fui-sse, to have been; fut-urum esse, to be hereafter; the infinitive passive takes its form from the infinitive of itur, things tend; the *participle* in -ns, and the *gerund* and *supine*, are probably formed from the obsolete participle ens, being, and the participle in -urus, from futurus, about to be.

Obs. The conjugations are usually distinguished by the penultimate vowel of the infinitive, but may be known at a glance by the radical finals of the imperative, ā, ē, ě, ī, which are more obvious, and easily remembered. (See the Synopsis.)

A SYNOPSIS of the increments of Latin (regular) Verbs; exhibit-

1	Conjugation,	amo,	I love.
2	„	mōneo,	I advise.
3	„	mōlo,	I grind.
4	„	audio,	I hear.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

The regular imperatives amā, monē, molē, audī, individually produce—

	<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
<i>do</i>	-o	-s	-t	-mus	-tis	-nt
<i>was</i>	-bam	-bas	-bat	-bamus	-batis	-bant
<i>have</i>	-vi or -ve	-visti	-vit	-vimus	-vistis	{ -verunt or -vere
<i>had</i>	-veram	-veras	-verat	-veramus	-veratis	-verant
<i>will</i>	} 1, 2 -bo	-bis	-bit	-bimus	-bitis	-bunt
<i>shall</i>						
<i>shall or will have</i>	-vero	-veris	-verit	-verimus	-veritis	-verint

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

<i>may</i>	} 1, -em	-es	-et	-emus	-etis	-ent
<i>can</i>		} 2, 3, 4 -am	-as	-at	-amus	-atis
<i>might could, &c.</i>	-rem		-res	-ret	-remus	-retis
<i>may or can have</i>	} -verim	-veris	-verit	-verimus	-veritis	-verint
<i>might, could, or would have</i>						

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

-to -to -et | -te or tote -ent, -nto

INFINITIVE MOOD.

to, -re; to have, -visse, or -uisse; to be about to, -turum esse, or fuisse.

PARTICIPLES.

English in -ing, -ns; about to, -turus.

GERUNDS.

of, -ndi; in, -ndo; to, -ndum.

SUPINES.

to, -tum; to be, -tu.

ing their temporal and modal inflections, and pronomial affixes.

1	Conjugation,	amo,	I love.
2	"	mōneo,	I advise.
3	"	mōlo,	I grind.
4	"	audio,	I hear.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

The regular imperatives amā, monē, molē, audī, individually produce—

	<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
<i>am</i>	-OR	-RIS or <i>-re</i>	-TUR	-MUR	-MINI	-NTUR
<i>was</i>	-BAR	-BARIS or <i>-bare</i>	-BATUR	-BAMUR	-BAMINI	-BANTUR
<i>have been;</i> <i>had been</i>	} formed by adding sum, eram, &c., to the passive participle.					
<i>shall or</i>	1, 2 -BOR	-BERIS or <i>-bere</i>	-BITUR	-BIMUR	-BIMINI	-BUNTUR
<i>will be</i>	3, 4 -AR	-RIS or <i>-re</i>	-TUR	-MUR	-MINI	-NTUR
<i>shall or</i> <i>will have</i> <i>been</i>	} formed by adding -ero or -fuēro, &c., to the passive participle.					

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

<i>may or</i>	1 -ER	-ĒRIS or <i>-ere</i>	-ETUR	-EMUR	-EMINI	-ENTUR
<i>can be</i>	2, 3, 4 -AR	-ĀRIS or <i>-are</i>	-ATUR	-AMUR	-AMINI	-ANTUR
<i>might or</i> <i>could be</i>	-RER	-RERIS or <i>-rere</i>	-RETUR	-REMUR	-REMINI	-RENTUR
<i>may or can have</i> <i>been; might or</i> <i>could have been</i>	} formed by adding sim, essem, &c., to the passive participle.					

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

-re or -tor -tor -MINI -NTOR

INFINITIVE MOOD.

*to be, -ri;*¹ *to have been, -tum esse or fuisse; to be about to be, -tum iri.*

PARTICIPLES.

being, -tus; (requiring) to be, -ndus.

OBSERVE.—In the above synopsis the increments denoting tense or mood, are printed in small roman letters, and those denoting person in SMALL CAPITALS; euphonic additions (where they could be marked without producing confusion) are printed in *italics*.

¹ Anciently *-rier*.

Rules and Observations relative to the Synopsis.

1. *ā* or *ě* immediately preceding *o*, *e*, or *a*, are lost, or coalesce with those letters; as, *amāo*, written *amo*, *molěo*, written *mōlo*, *amāem*, written *amem*, *rěgeam*, written *regam*.

2. *ī* assumes *u* in the third person plural; as, *audi-u-nt*, for *audint*; *audiuntur*, for *audintur*.

3. *ī* assumes *ē* before *b*; as, *audiēbam*, *audiēbar*, for *audibam*, *audibar*.

4. *ě* is sometimes commutable with *i* or *u*; as, *molitor*, for *moletor*, *leguntur*, for *legětor*.

5. *ē* and *ě* are lost before *-vi*, which they change into *-ui*, and before *-ve*, which they change into *-ue*; as, *docŭi*, I taught, for *docēui*; *molui*, for *molěui*.

6. When a vowel precedes *-ě* in the root, or *-ěre* in the infinitive, the present-perfect and supine are formed by simply adding *-i* or *-tum* to the root; as, *ācu-o*, I sharpen, *acu-i*, I have sharpened, *acūtum*, supine.

7. When a consonant precedes *-ě* in the root, or *-ěre* in the infinitive, the perfect generally ends in *-si*; as, *carpo*, to gather, *carpsi*, I have gathered; but there are many exceptions to this rule.

Exceptions. *-b* before *-si*, is changed into *p*; as *scrībo*, I write, *scripsi*, I have written.

-d before *si* is either lost, or drops the *s*; as, *claudio*, I close, *clausi*, I have closed; *accendo*, I kindle, *accendi*, I have kindled.

-c, *-g*, *-h*, and *-qu*, before *-ě*, in the root, generally change those letters into *x*; as, *dūco*, I convey, *duxī*, I have conveyed; *rěgo*, I rule, *rexī*, I have ruled; *trāho*, I draw, *traxī*, I have drawn; *cōquo*, I boil, *coxi*, I have boiled.

-s is dropped in many words, especially after *g*, *b*, and *m*, not changed in the present-perfect; as, *lěgo*, I read, *lēgi*, I have read; *bībo*, I drink, *bībi*, I have drunk; *děmo*, I take away, *dēmi*, I have taken away; *ěmo*, I purchase, *ēmi*, I have purchased, &c.

Many verbs of this conjugation repeat the first consonant and vowel; as, *tundo*, I beat, *tūtūdi*, I have beaten; *fallo*, I deceive, *fěfelli*, I have deceived; *parco*, I reserve, *pěperci*, I have reserved.

Many verbs of this conjugation, especially those in *-lo* and *-mo*, are formed like verbs of the second conjugation; as, *ālo*, to feed, *alui*, *ālītum*; *mōlo*, I pound, *molui*, *molītum*; *gěmo*, to mourn, *gemui*, *gemītum*.

8. *-b* before *ě* in the root, or *ěre* in the infinitive, changes to *p*, and *-g*, *-h*, and *-qu* to *c*, in the supine; as, *scrībo*, I write, *sup. scriptum*; *rěgo*, I rule, *sup. rectum*; *trāho*, I draw, *sup. tractum*; *cōquo*, I boil, *sup. coctum*: *-do* makes *-sum* in the supine; as, *accendo*, *accensum*.

Exceptions. In some verbs the last consonant of the root is changed to *x*, and the *t* is omitted; and when the final consonant is *-n*, it is sometimes discarded altogether; as, *fīgo*, to fasten, *sup. fixum*; *vinco*, I conquer, *sup. victim*.

Most roots in *ě*, or infinitives in *ěre*, preceded by *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, or *s*, form the supine irregularly, as may be seen by reference to a dictionary.

9. In the present-perfect and past-perfect tenses a syncopation frequently takes place; thus, *amavisti*, *amaverim*, &c., *audivi*, *audivissem*, &c., are sometimes written *amásti*, *amárim*, *amáram*, *audii*, *audísti*, *audíssem*, *audiísse*, &c.; but the preceding vowel is always circumflexed when followed by *s* or *r*.

Obs. The infinitive passive was anciently formed in *-er*, which was afterwards omitted; as, *amarier*, *legier*, &c., for *amari*, *legi*, &c. The *e* in the past-imperfect of the fourth conjugation in both voices is only a euphonic symbol, which does not exist in the older remains of the Latin language; as, *audibam*, *audibar*, for *audiēbam*, *audiēbar*. The future of the fourth was also formed in *-ibo* and *-ibor*, like that of the first and second; and this, most probably, was the original form of the same tense of the third conjugation.

EXERCISES.

Conjugate the following verbs through all their moods, tenses, and persons, both active and passive:—*dissīpo*, *āre*, to dissipate; *flammo*, *āre*, to burn; *līquo*, *āre*, to melt; *cōlo*, *āre*, to strain; *mollīo*, *īre*, to soften; *misceo*, *ēre*, to mix; *ōpērio*, *īre*, to cover; *rēgo*, *ěre*, *exi*, to govern; *prēmo*, *ěre*, to press; *spargo*, *rsi*, *ěre*, to sprinkle; *minuo*, *ěre*, to lessen; *līno*, *ěre*, *īvi*, to anoint; *mōlo*, *ěre*, to pound; *expando*, *ěre*, to expand; *bībo*, *ībi*, *ěre*, to drink; *cāpio*, *cepi*, *pěre*, to take; *rēcīpio*, *cepi*, *pěre*, *ceptum*, to receive, take; *pando*, *i*, *ěre*, to open; *trāho*, *ěre*, to draw; *rāpio*, *ěre*, to carry off; *laxo*, *āre*, to loosen; *sātūro*, *āre*, to saturate; *fīnio*, *īre*, to conclude.

PARTICIPLE.

A PARTICIPLE¹ is a word which partakes of the properties of a verb and adjective, having tense and government like the former, and number, case, and gender, like the latter.

There are four participles;—two in each voice of the verb. (See the Verb.)

Obs. Some verbs deponents, especially when they have an active signification, have the four participles; as, *lōquor*, I speak, *loquens*, speaking, *lōcūtūrus*, about to speak, *locūtus* or *loquūtus*, having spoken, *loquēndus*, to be spoken. Some active and deponent verbs have a participle in *-bundus*, which has a present signification.

Participles in -us, are declined like adjectives of three terminations.

Participles in -ns, are declined like adjectives of one termination.

EXAMPLE.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>N.</i>	aman-s,	loving	<i>N.</i>	amant-es, <i>N.</i> -ia
<i>G.</i>	-tis, of	„	<i>G.</i>	-ium
<i>D.</i>	-ti, to	„	<i>D.</i>	-ibus
<i>A.</i>	-tem,	„	<i>A.</i>	-is, <i>N.</i> -ia
<i>V.</i>	-s, O,	„	<i>V.</i>	-es, <i>N.</i> -ia
<i>Ab.</i>	-te or ti, from	„	<i>Ab.</i>	-ibus.

Obs. When participles are used as adjectives, the ablative singular is formed in *-i* or *-e*, but only in *-e* when they are used as verbs.

¹ *Participium*, Latin, from *participo*, I partake of.

ADVERB.

An ADVERB¹ is a word joined to a verb, adjective, or another adverb, to define more closely the modifications of quality, action, or condition denoted; as, *bĕnĕ monet*, he advises well.

Obs. An adverb may be generally known by answering to the question, how? how much? when? or, where? as, how does he advise? the answer is, *bĕnĕ*, well.

Adverbs in *-e*, *-ter*, and *-o*, are frequently compared; as, *bĕnĕ*, well, *mĕlius*, better, *optĭmĕ*, best; *doctĕ*, learnedly, *doctiùs*, more learnedly, *doctissĭmĕ*, most learnedly.

Obs. 1. The comparative is usually formed in *-ius* and the superlative in *issimĕ*, liable, however, to the same exceptions as adjectives.

2. Adverbs seem originally to have been contrived to express compendiously in a single word what must otherwise have required two or more; as, *hic*, here, for *hoc loco*, in this place; *săpientĕr*, wisely, for *cum săpientia*, with wisdom.

3. Adverbs are divided into about thirty different classes, the chief of which are those of *number*, *order*, *time*, *place*, *quantity*, *quality*, and *comparison*. The following list of some of the more usual adverbs deserves the young student's notice:—

ADVERBS OF PLACE.

<i>ŭbi</i> , where.	<i>alibi</i> , elsewhere.
<i>hic</i> , here.	<i>ubivis</i> , anywhere.
<i>illic</i> ,	} <i>ibidem</i> , in the same place.
<i>isthic</i> ,	
} <i>there</i> .	<i>quo</i> , whither.
	<i>ibi</i> ,
<i>intus</i> , within.	} <i>thither</i> .
<i>foris</i> , without.	
<i>ubique</i> , everywhere.	<i>intro</i> , to within.
<i>nusquam</i> , nowhere.	<i>foras</i> , to without.
<i>alicubi</i> , somewhere.	<i>eo</i> , to that place.

¹ From *ad*, to, and *verbum*, a verb.

alio, to another place.
 aliquo, to same place.
 eodem, to the same place.
 quorsum, whitherward.
 versus, towards.
 horsum, hitherward.
 illorsum, thitherward.
 sursum, upward.
 deorsum, downward.
 antrorsum, forward.

retrorsum, backward.
 dextrorsum, to the right hand.
 sinistrorsum, to the left hand.
 unde, whence.
 hinc, hence.
 illinc, }
 isthinc, } thence.
 inde, }
 superne, from above.
 inferne, from below.

ADVERBS OF TIME.

nunc, now.
 hodie, to-day.
 tum, }
 tunc, } then.
 heri, yesterday.
 nuper, lately.
 pridie, the day before.
 jamjam, } presently,
 mox, } immediately,
 statim, } by and by.
 protinus, instantly.
 cras, to-morrow.
 postridie, the day after.
 perendie, the day after to-morrow.
 nondum, not yet.
 quando, when.
 aliquando, }
 nonnumquam, } sometimes.
 interdum, }
 semper, always.

nunquam, never.
 interim, in the meantime.
 quotidie, daily.
 diu, long.
 tamdiu, so long.
 quamdiu, how long?
 jamdiu, }
 jamdudum, } long since.
 jampridem, }
 sæpe, often.
 quoties, how often?
 raro, seldom.
 toties, so often.
 alternatim, }
 vicissim, } by turns.
 aliquoties, several times.
 iterum, }
 rursus, } again.
 subinde, } often,
 identidem, } frequently.

ADVERBS OF ORDER.

inde, then.
 deinde, thereafter.
 dehinc, henceforth.
 deinceps, so forth.
 denuo, anew.
 denique, finally.
 porro, moreover.
 primo, }
 primum, } first.

secundo, }
 secundum, } secondly.
 tertio, }
 tertium, } thirdly.
 quarto, }
 quartum, } fourthly.
 postremo, lastly.

ADVERBS OF NUMBER.

1. semel, once.	
2. bis, twice.	
3. ter, thrice.	
4. quater, four times.	
5. quinquies, &c.	
6. sexies	
7. septies	
8. octies	
9. novies	
10. decies	
11. undecies	
12. duodecies	
13. tredecies	
14. quatuordecies	
15. quindecies	
16. { sexdecies	
{ sedecies	
17. septendecies	
18. { octodecies	
{ duodevicies	
19. { novendecies	
{ undevicies	
20. vicies	
21. semel et vicies	
22. bis et vicies	
	30. { tricies
	{ terdecies
	{ trigesies
	40. { quadragies
	{ quaterdecies
	50. quinquagies
	60. sexagies
	70. septuagies
	80. octogies
	90. nonagies
	100. centies
	110. centies et decies
	200. ducenties
	300. trecenties
	400. quadringenties
	500. quingenties
	600. sexcenties
	700. septingenties
	800. octingenties
	900. noningenties
	1000. millies
	2000. bis millies
	&c. &c.

ADVERBS OF QUALITY, &c.

bene, well.	
male, ill.	
valde, very.	
fortiter, bravely.	
certe, } yes,	
sane, } truly,	
utique, } certainly.	
ita, }	
etiam, }	
fors, } perhaps,	
forte, } happily.	
forsan, }	
ne, } not.	
non, }	
haud, }	
	uptote, } namely,
	videlicet, } to wit.
	seorsum, apart.
	separatim, separately.
	pariter, } together.
	simul, }
	una, }
	generaliter, generally.
	universaliter, universally.
	en, lo!
	ecce, behold!
	cur, } why?
	quare, } wherefore?
	num, whether?

qui, }
 quomodo, } how?
 maxime, }
 longe, } exceedingly.
 magis, more.
 melius, better.
 pejus, worse.
 pessime, worst.
 optime, best.
 fortius, more bravely.
 fortissime, most bravely.
 pene, }
 prope, } almost.

parum, little.
 paullo, }
 paullulum, } very little.
 potius, rather.
 sic, }
 ut, } so,
 sicut, } as,
 quasi, } as if.
 satis, enough.
 aliter, otherwise.
 tantum, }
 solum, } only.
 modo, }

PREPOSITION.

A PREPOSITION¹ is a part of speech which shows the form or dependence of one word on another.

Obs. 1. A preposition *always governs*, and is *never governed* in construction; and is usually set before the word or case it governs.

2. A preposition may be known by admitting after it, but not before it, a personal pronoun in the accusative or ablative case, or the objective case in English.

Some prepositions are only used compounded, and are hence called INSEPARABLE PREPOSITIONS; as—

am-	amb-	round	as	amb-io, I go round.
di-	dis-	asunder	„	dis-cindo, I cut in two.
re-	red-	back <i>or</i> again	„	{ rē-cēdo, I go back. rē-cōquo, I boil again.
se-		apart, aside	„	{ sē-pāro, I put aside. sē-cerno, I separate.
co-	con-	col-	com-	} „ { con-jungo, I join together. com-misceo, I mingle.
		together	}	

Obs. Sometimes two prepositions are united together; as *dēsūpèr*, from above; in which case they become adverbs. Prepositions are also adverbs whenever they lose their government. (For a list of the Prepositions see the Syntax.)

¹ From *præpōno*, to set before.

CONJUNCTION.

A CONJUNCTION¹ is a word which expresses the connections or relations of propositions or judgments to each other, whether of mere succession, or inference, or the like; *et*, and, *sī*, if, *ĕnim*, for, *ergo*, therefore, *quia*, because, *autem*, but, *aut*, *vel*, or, *sive*, either, or, *nec*, neither, nor, and *nisi*, unless, are examples of the conjunctions. (See the Syntax.)

Obs. Relative pronouns and conjunctions were probably the last species of words that were introduced in the formation of language. But relatives are not so useful as conjunctions. The former make language more concise; the latter make it more explicit. "Relatives comprehend the meaning of a pronoun and a conjunctive copulative: conjunctions, while they couple sentences, may also express opposition, inference, and many other relations and dependencies.

"Till men began to think in a train, and to carry their reasonings to considerable length, it is not probable that they would make much use of conjunctions or of any other connectives. Ignorant people, and children, generally speak in short and independent sentences. The same thing is true of barbarous nations, and hence uncultivated languages are not well supplied with connecting particles. The Greeks were the greatest reasoners that ever appeared in the world; and their language accordingly abounds more than any other in connectives.

"Conjunctions are not equally necessary in all sorts of writing. In poetry, where great conciseness of phrase is required, and every appearance of formality avoided, many of them would have a bad effect. In passionate language, too, it may be proper to omit them, because it is the nature of violent passion to speak rather in disjointed sentences than in the way of inference and argument. Books of aphorisms, like the proverbs of Solomon, have few connectives, because they instruct, not by reasoning, but in detached observations. And narrative will sometimes appear very graceful, when the circumstances are plainly told, with scarcely any other conjunction than the simple copulative *and*, which is frequently the case in the historical parts of Scripture. When narration is full of images

¹ From *conjungo*, I join together.

or events, the omission of connectives may, by crowding the principal words upon one another, give a sort of picture of hurry and tumult, and so heighten the vivacity of the description. But when facts are to be traced down through their consequences, or upward to their causes; when the complicated designs of mankind are to be laid open, or conjecture offered concerning them; when the historian argues, either for the elucidation of truth, or in order to state the pleas and principles of contending parties; there will be occasion for every species of connective, as much as in philosophy itself. In fact, it is in argument, investigation, and science, that this part of speech is peculiarly and indispensably necessary."

INTERJECTION.

AN INTERJECTION¹ is a part of speech expressing simple emotion, without involving any act of conception.

Obs. Interjections are mostly particles, but sometimes nouns, neuter adjectives, verbs, or adverbs, not *necessarily*, but aptly thrown into the sentence; as, *io, oh, ha, vœ, alas, pax, be still! en, lo! quæso! amabo! &c.* (For a list of the principal Interjections, see the Syntax.)

Obs. The interjection being expressive of emotion only, is not confined to human language; and as it has nothing to do with the operations of the human intellect, is incapable of logical connection with other words in the construction of sentences. It has therefore been doubted by some grammarians whether it can, with propriety, be called a part of speech or not.

¹ From *inter*, among, and *jācior*, I am thrown.

SYNTAX.

SYNTAX¹ is that part of Grammar which relates to the proper use of words in the formation of sentences.

Syntax is divided into *concord* and *government*.

CONCORD treats of the *agreement* of words with each other, in gender, number, case, or person.

GOVERNMENT is the power which one part of speech possesses over another, in directing its mood, tense, or case.

RULE I.

The First Concord.

A verb must agree with its nominative case in number and person; as, *ego lino*, I anoint; *nos priore utimur*, we employ the former; *quamprimum intumescat massa*, as soon as the mass swells; *ut puræ prodeant crystalli*, that pure crystals may form; *vēra virtus nobilitat*, true virtue ennobles.

Obs. 1. The nominative may be known by answering to the question who? or what? along with the verb; as, Who anoints?
Ans. I. What ennobles? *Ans.* True virtue.

2. In every sentence there must be a verb and a nominative either expressed or implied. Without a verb no affirmation can be made, and without a nominative no verb can affirm.

3. Sometimes the nominative consists of several words, or is an infinitive mood; as, *de nomine mutatione vix opus est hodierno die disputare*, P. L., to discuss concerning the change of names is scarcely necessary in the present day.

4. The verb *sum* is often understood; as, O (ille est) *vir fortis atque amicus*.—Ter.

¹ From *συντάσσω*, I arrange together.

EXERCISES.

Ego lavo.	Ego spargo.	Ego spero.
Tu spectas.	Tu suffis.	Ille respirat.
Fatigatur equus.	Ego legebam.	Gloria excitarat.

Libra habet uncias duodēcim.—P. L. *Cortices colligi debent.*—Id.
Sol ruit interea.—Virg. *Vidi ěgōmet.*—Virg.
Rari quippe boni (sunt).—Juv.

RULE II.

The Second Concord.

Adjectives, participles, and pronouns used adjectively, must agree with their substantives in gender, number, and case; as, *haustus niger*, black draught; *hydrargyri oxydum rubrum*, red oxide of mercury; *vase obturato*, in a covered vessel.

Obs. 1. There is frequently an ellipsis of the substantive when the adjective will readily suggest the word omitted; as, *Calore in vapores totus abit*, all (the powder) changes into vapours by heat. In many such cases, *negotium*, matter or thing, is understood.

EXERCISES.

Resina flava.	Lotio nigra.	Tinctura amara.
Pulvis aromaticus.	Haustus aperiens.	Octarius unus.
Balneum aquosum.	Sevum pręparatum.	Vinum album.

Pulvis cretę compositus.	Vina medicata.
Ceratum plumbi compositum.	Tinctura camphorę composita.
Confectio rosę Gallicę.	Acidum nitricum dilutum.
Unguentum hydrargyri fortius.	

Nulla salus bello.—Virg. *Vocat labor ultimus omnes.*—Virg.
Omnium rerum, heus, vicissitudo est.—Ter.

RULE III.

The Third Concord.

The relative must agree with its antecedent in gender, number, and person; as, *quamvis inter illos, qui id maximè promovērunt fuerint quos collegium medicorum sibi vindicet (P. L.)*, although among those *who* have chiefly promoted it, (there) have been (also persons) *whom* the College of Physicians may assume to itself.¹

Obs. 1. The relative is the nominative case to the verb when no nominative comes between it and the verb; as, *nec tamen ii sumus, qui omnibus nos satisfacturos speremus (P. L.)*, however, we are not those *who* presume (that) we shall satisfy all.

2. When a nominative comes between the relative and the verb, the relative is governed by some word in its own member of the sentence; as, *quorum altero aurum et argentum, altero cæteræ omnes ferè merces æstimantur (P. L.)*, by one of which gold and silver are estimated (weighed), by the other nearly every other kind of merchandise.

EXERCISES.

Cui receptaculum aptatum est.—P. L.

Quod demissum est.—Id.

Medicamentorum, quam desideramus, sinceritas.—Id.

In hac parte, quæ ad remedia spectat.—Id.

Animum rege, qui nisi paret, imperat.—Hor.

Misserrima fortuna est, quæ inimico caret.—P. Syr.

RULE IV.

With two or more nominatives, two substantives, or two antecedents, joined together by a copulative conjunction, the word agreeing must be in the plural number, and more worthy person and gender; as, *Oleum et aqua liquores sunt*, oil and water are liquids. *Ut distil-*

¹ "Although there are those, also, among its promoters, who belong to the College of Physicians."—Collier.

lent balneo arenæ, calōre paulatim aucto, liquor acīdus, oleum, et sal oleo inquinātus (*P. L.*), That by means of a sand-bath, gradually heated, an acid liquor, the oil, and a salt saturated with oil, may distil over.

Obs. Of inanimate objects, the neuter gender is the more worthy.

EXERCISES.

(*On all the preceding Rules.*)

In pulverem subtilissimum.—*P. L.*
 In phialâ benè obturatâ.—*Id.*
 Potassæ carbonas magis pura præpari potest.—*Id.*
 Opio adjice exiguam aquæ.—*Id.*
 Spiritui acidum cautè admisce.—*Id.*
 Vaporent liquores commixti et colati.—*Id.*
 Fortes fortuna juvat.—*Adag.*
 Omnes eodem cogimur.—*Hor.*
 Lex est¹ universa ;² quæ³ jubet nasci et mori.—*Lab.*

RULE V.

The Government of the Nominative.

A noun preceding the verb in construction is put in the nominative case. (See the examples at page 71.)

Obs. 1. A noun following the verb in construction is also put in the nominative if the subsequent and the preceding nouns signify the same thing or person ; as, *ego sum ille*, I am he ; *tu vocâris Joannes*, thou art called John ; *argentum est mētallum*, silver is a metal ; *illa incedit regina*, she walks (like) a queen. This rule applies to most passive and neuter verbs, as well as the verb *to be*, if they require a case after them.

2. Two nouns coming together and expressing the same thing, or which are explanatory of each other, are also put in the same case ; as, *Cæsar impērator*, Cæsar the emperor ; *Christus Dominus*, Christ the Lord ; *urbs Edinburgum*, the city of Edinburgh.

¹ First concord.

² Second concord.

³ Third concord.

RULE VI.

Government of the Genitive.

When two substantives having a relation to each other come together, that which determines the relation or possession is put in the genitive case; as, *liquor potassæ*, solution of potassa; *tinctura myrrhæ*, tincture of myrrh.

Obs. 1. One or more substantives to which in English is attached the sign *of*, expressing possession, relation, part, or duty; or *of*, *for*, or *at* of the price, and *at* of the place (not of the third declension or plural number), are put in the genitive; but *of* of relation is also put in the dative; and *of*, expressing necessity, plenty, want, of the thing taken away, quality and dignity, and *for* or *at* of the price, are also put in the ablative. (See the Exercises.)

2. Neuter adjectives and some adverbs of quality may be followed by a genitive; as, *aquæ paulillo*, with a little water; *coloris expers*, destitute of colour.

EXERCISES.

<i>Pilulæ ferri.</i>	<i>Mistura cretæ.</i>	<i>Pulvis rhæi.</i>
<i>Plumbi oxydum.</i>	<i>Colchici cormus.</i>	<i>Ceratum cetacei.</i>
<i>Confectio amygdalæ.</i>	<i>Tinctura aurantii.</i>	<i>Aqua sambuci.</i>

<i>Mensuris liquidorum.—P. L.</i>	<i>Aquæ mensurâ.—Id.</i>
<i>Causa videndi.—Virg.</i>	<i>O curas hominum!—Pers.</i>
<i>Paulum acidi sulphurici.—P. L.</i>	

Cretæ adjice aquæ paululum.—P. L.
Aquæ tantum adjice quantum satis sit.—Id.
Adjiciendo hydrargyri binoxidi quantum satis sit.—Id.
Acidi fluidunciæ sex balneo arenæ, lento igne destillatæ.—Id.

Quanti est?—Ter.
Is habitat Miletî.—Id.
Gloria est umbra virtutis.—Sen.
Facultas agrorum condonandi.—Cic.
Sanguinis, atque animi pectus inane fuit.—Ov.
Interest omnium recte facere.—Cic.
Postridie ejus diei.—Cæs.
Initium et causa belli, inexplebilis honorum Marii fames.—Flor.

RULE VII.

The Government of the Dative.

One or more substantives coming together, and to which in English are attached *to* or *for* (expressing relation), *before*, *on*, *over*, *from* (denoting absence or abstraction), and *by* of the agent, are put in the dative case. So also nouns following words compounded with a preposition, have a dative; if after transitives, with an accusative.

Obs. 1. Hence adjectives and adverbs of ease, equality, likeness, neighbourhood, pleasantness, suitableness, and their opposites, are followed in construction by a dative.

2. Hence verbs of giving, taking away, profiting, injuring, pleasing, displeasing, trusting, distrusting, commanding, obeying, serving, resisting, threatening, being angry, promising, paying, showing, telling, or which refer to the advantage or injury of a remote object, have a dative; if transitives, with an accusative.

Examples. Ceræ similis, similar to wax; contusam liquori redde (*P. L.*), returned the bruised (Sarsaparilla) to the liquor; emplastro et adipi simul liquefactis et ab igne remotis, cantharidem insperge (*Id.*), sprinkle the cantharides on the plaster and lard melted together, and removed from the fire; suum cuique tribuito, give every man his own.

EXERCISES.

Liquori defæcato spiritum adjice.—*P. L.*

Adipi et ceræ simul liquefactis sabinam immisce.—*Id.*

Ferri sesquioxido superinfunde acidum.—*Id.*

Nulla bitartras vasi adhærente.—*Id.*

Cassiæ leguminibus contusis aquam ferventem superinfunde.—*Id.*

Eumque aëri in diem expone.—*Id.*

Lupus est homo homini.—*Plaut.*

Dux nobis et auctor opus est.—*Cic.*

Pauper enim non est, cui rerum suppetit usus.—*Hcr.*

Vitis ut arboribus decori est.—*Virg.*

Virtus omnibus rebus anteit.—*Plaut.*

Miserabile cæsis hostibus insultans.—*Virg.*

Aspirat primo fortuna labori.—*Id.*

Paulum sepultæ distat inertiae Celata virtus.—*Hor.*

Ultima semper expectanda dies homini est.—*Ov.*

RULE VIII.

The Government of the Accusative.

A noun, or two nouns together, not expressing the same thing with the nominative, after whatever word (excepting the particles or signs of the other cases), are commonly put in the accusative; as, *citratem calcis lava* (*P. L.*), wash the citrate of lime; *pulverem super laminam ferream inspersum accende* (*Id.*), ignite the powder sprinkled on an iron plate.

Obs. 1. The principal sign of the accusative case is the absence of the *particle*, after any word within the limitation of the rule.

2. The *name* of a place *to which*, and *through which*, and the *space* of a place, and the *duration of time*, are put in the accusative. (See the examples in the Exercises.)

3. Verbs of asking and teaching have two accusatives, the one of the person and the second of the thing; as, *docuit me grammaticam*, he taught me grammar: but in the passive voice they have only an accusative of the thing; as, *doceor grammaticam*, I am taught grammar.

4. The conjunction *quòd* or *ut* being omitted, instead of a nominative and finite verb, an accusative with an infinitive is put; as, *meum natum rumor est amare*; instead of, *ut meus natus amet*, &c.

EXERCISES.

Posce deum veniam.

Libram sic dispertimus.—*P. L.*

Cantharidem macera cum acido per dies octo subinde agitans.—*Id.*

Succo limonum fervefacto, *cretam* paulatim adjice.—*Id.*

Ad hanc () recogitandam et retractandam.—*Id.*

Carthaginem rediit.—*Cic.*

Dulces docta modos.—*Hor.*

Traducere copias flumen.—*Cæs.*

Ego *hanc* amo. At ego (amo) esse et bibere.—*Plaut.*

Mille fugit refugitque vias.—*Virg.*

Is primum rogatus est sententiam.—*Liv.*

Te id admonitum venis.—*Plaut.*

Quingentos postea *passus* ambulet.—*Plin.*

Annos septuaginta vixit Ennius.—*Cic.*

RULE IX.

The Government of the Vocative.

The name of the person or thing addressed is put in the vocative, either with or without an interjection; as, *Proh Sancte Jupiter!*—*Cic.* *Ah virgo infelix!*—*Virg.* *Solvite me, pueri.*—*Id.*

RULE X.

Government of the Ablative.

Nouns which in English are preceded by the particles *in, with, from, by, than* (*quam* being omitted), and *at* denoting place (of the third declension or plural number), are put in the ablative. (See the Exercises.)

Obs. 1. Thus the *cause, manner, or instrument*, have an ablative; as, *palleo metu*, I am pale from fear; *balneo arenæ*, in a bath of sand; *pistillo ligneo*, with a wooden pestle.

2. *Of* expressive of necessity, plenty, or want of the thing taken away, quality, and dignity, and *for* or *at* of the price, take either an ablative or genitive. (See Rule VI.)

3. *Dum, quum, si*, or like conjunctions being omitted, an ablative with a participle is put *absolutely*, instead of a nominative and verb; hence this form is frequently called the ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE; as, *carbone omni eloto* (*P. L.*), all the charcoal being washed away; *expulsâ aqua* (*Id.*), the water being driven off.

4. Comparatives followed by an ablative are resolved by *quam* (implied), according to the rules; as, *dulcior melle*, sweeter than honey.

5. *Dignor, fruor, fungor, glorior, lætor, nitor, utor, vescor*, and their compounds, require an ablative, and so of certain prepositions. (See Rules XI, XX.)

6. The question *when?* is answered in the ablative without a preposition; as, *venit horâ tertiâ*.

EXERCISES.

Brevissimo tempore.—*P. L.*

Cum calce superstite.—*Id.*

In capsulâ è platino.—*Id.*

A parte oleosa.—*Id.*

Cum pulvere cinnamomi composito.—*Id.*

Cum altero spiritûs congio.—P. L.
 Calore gradûs centesimi vigesimi.—Id.
 Ex argenti cyanidi quadraginta octo granis cum semisse.—Id.
 In ampullâ vitreâ viridi benè obturatâ.—Id.
 Liqueoribus omnibus mixtis et colatis.—Id.
 Rejectâ parte tenuiore supernatante.—Id.
 Cum aquæ destillatæ congiis duobus.—Id.
 Cum altero spiritûs congio et spiritu recens destillato.—Id.

Ingenio præditum.—Ter.
Ut malis gaudent alienis.—Id.
Liber omni metu.—Liv.
Superant capite et cervicibus altis.—Virg.
Vilius argentum est auro; virtutibus aurum.—Hor.
Quo tempore? Abhinc annis quatuor.—Cic.
Vendidit hic auro patriam.—Virg.
Est Deus in nobis, agitante calescimus illo.—Ov.

RULE XI.

Government of Verbs.

The regular government of Verbs is explained in the preceding rules, and in that of the Preposition (Rule XX), but some verbs are irregular in this respect, and must be employed accordingly.

Obs. The following table exhibits the irregular government of verbs, with the cases which they govern.¹

Abaliëno, a. 1. D.	Abrumpo, a. 3. D.
Abdo, a. 3. D.	Abscēdo, n. 3. Ab. D.
Abeo, n. 4. D.	Abscindo, a. 3. D.
Abjudicio, a. 1. D.	Abscondo, a. 3. D.
Abluo, a. 3. D.	Absisto, n. 3. Ab.
Abnëgo, a. 1. D.	Absolvo, a. 3. Ab. G. D.
Abrādo, a. 3. D.	Absolvor, p. G.
Abrādor, p. D.	Abstineo, a. 2. Ab. G.
Abrōgo, a. 1. D.	Absum, n. D. Ab.

¹ This list does not include those verbs which govern *only* the accusative.

- Abundo, n. 1. Ab. G. D.
 Abūtor, d. 3. Ab.
 Accanto, n. 3. D.
 Accēdo, n. 3. D.
 Accersio, a. 4. G.
 Accerso, a. 3. Ab. G.
 Accersor, p. Ab.
 Accīdo, n. 3. D.
 Accingo, a. 3. D.
 Accommodo, a. 1. D.
 Accrēdo, a. 3. D.
 Accresco, n. 3. D.
 Accūbo, n. 1. Ab. D.
 Accumbo, n. 3. D.
 Accūso, a. 1. G. Ab.
 Accūsor, p. G. Ab.
 Acquiesco, n. 3. D. Ab.
 Adæquo, a. 1. D.
 Adaggēror, p. 1. D.
 Adalligo, a. 1. D.
 Adalligor, p. D.
 Adaugeo, a. 2. D.
 Addico, a. 3. D.
 Addīcor, p. D.
 Adēo, n. 4. D.
 Adequīto, n. 1. D.
 Adfringo, a. 3. D.
 Adhæreo, n. 2. D.
 Adhæresco, n. 3. D.
 Adhibeo, a. 2. D.
 Adhinnio, n. 4. D.
 Adjaceo, n. 2. D.
 Adjicio, a. 3. D.
 Adīmo, a. 3. D.
 Adipiscor, d. 3. Ab.
 Adjudico, a. 1. D.
 Adjudīcor, p. D.
 Adjungo, a. 3. D.
 Adjūro, a. 1. D.
 Adjūto, a. 1. D.
 Admisceor, p. 2. D.
 Admitto, a. 3. D.
 Admoneo, a. 2. G. Ab.
 Æstīmo, a. 1. G. Ab.
 Allūdo, a. 3. D.
 Ango, a. 3. G.
 Antefēro, a. 3. D.
 Appellor, p. 1. N.
 Ausculto, n. 1. D.
 Benefacio, a. 3. D.
 Candeo, n. 2. D. Ab.
 Cedo, n. 3. D. Ab.
 Celo, a. 1. 2. Accus.
 Celor, p. D.
 Committo, a. 3. D.
 Commōdo, a. 1. D.
 Communico, a. 1. D. Ab.
 Compāro, a. 1. D.
 Compōno, a. 3. D.
 Condemno, a. 1. G. Ab. D.
 Condōno, a. 1. D.
 Confēro, a. 3. D.
 Confēror, p. D.
 Conjungo, a. 3. D.
 Consūlo, a. 3. D. 2. Accs.
 Contingit, imp. 3. D.
 Convenio, n. 4. D.
 Convīvo, n. 3. D.
 Credo, a. & n. 3. D. G.
 Curo, a. 1. D.
 Damno, a. 1. G. Ab.
 Debeo, a. 2. D.
 Dēcet, imp. acc. & inf.
 Dedoceo, a. 2. 2 Accs.
 Dedoceor, p. Acc.
 Deficio, n. 3. D. Ab.
 Delectat, imp. acc. & inf.
 Demo, a. 3. D.
 Desum, n. D.
 Detrūdo, a. 3. Ab.
 Dīco, a. 3. D.
 Dicor, p. N.
 Diffīdo, n. D.
 Dignor, d. 1. Ab.
 Dignor, p. Ab.
 Discrucior, p. 1. Ab. Acc. G.
 Disto, n. 1. Ab. D.
 Do, a. 1. D.
 Dor, p. D.
 Dono, a. 1. D. Ab.
 Doceo, a. 2. 2 Accs.
 Doceor, p. Acc.
 Eripio, a. 3. D.
 Existimor, p. 1. N.
 Existo, n. 3. N.
 Expedio, a. 4. Ab. n. D.

- Expleo, a. 2. Ab.
 Exūlo, n. 1. Ab.
 Facio, a. 3. G.
 Faveo, a. 2. D.
 Fio, n. 4. N. G.
 Fruor, d. 3. Ab. Acc.
 Fungor, d. 3. Ab. Acc.
 Gaudeo, n. 2. Ab. D.
 Glorior, d. 1. D.
 Habeo, a. 2. D.
 Habeor, p. N. G. D.
 Habīto, n. 1. G.
 Impendeo, n. 2. D.
 Impĕro, a. 1. D.
 Impertio, a. 4. D. Ab.
 Impleor, p. 2. Ab. G.
 Incommōdo, a. 1. D.
 Indigeo, n. 2. G. Ab.
 Indulgeo, n. 2. D. Ab.
 Induo, a. 3. 2 Accs. Ab.
 Insimūlo, a. 1. D. Ab.
 Interclūdo, a. 3. Ab. D.
 Interdīco, a. 3. D. Ab.
 Intĕrest, imp. G.
 Intersum, n. D.
 Invideo, a. 2. D.
 Irascor, d. 3. D. G.
 Jungo, a. 3. D.
 Juvat, imp. Acc. & Inf.
 Lætor, d. 1. Ab.
 Libet, imp. D.
 Licet, imp. D.
 Liqueo, imp. D.
 Maneo, n. 2. D.
 Medeor, d. 2. D. G.
 Medīcor, d. 1. D.
 Memīni, a. 3. G. Acc. Ab.
 Memoro, a. 1. D.
 Mereor, d. 2. Ab.
 Minītor, d. 1. D.
 Misereor, d. 2. G.
 Miseresco, n. 3. G.
 Miserescit, { imp. Acc. of the
 Miseret, { person, and Gen.
 { of the thing.
 Modĕror, d. 1. D. Acc.
 Moneo, a. 2. 2 Accs.
 Monstro, a. 1. D.
 Muto, a. 1. Ab.
 Noceo, a. 2. D.
 Nomīnor, p. 1. N.
 Numĕro, a. 1. D.
 Nuncūpor, p. 1. N.
 Obliviscor, d. 3. G.
 Obsum, n. D.
 Obtempĕro, a. 1. D.
 Obtrūdo, a. 3. D.
 Onĕro, a. 1. Ab.
 Opitūlor, d. 1. D.
 Oportet, imp. Acc. & Inf.
 Orior, d. 3. and 4. Ab.
 Oro, a. 1. 2. Accs.
 Parco, n. 3. D.
 Pareo, n. 2. D.
 Pendeo, n. 2. D.
 Pendo, a. 3. G.
 Pertæsum est, imp. G.
 Piget, imp. Acc. of the pers.
 and G. of the thing.
 Plaudo, a. 3. D.
 Pœnitet, imp. Acc. of person,
 and G. of thing.
 Polliceor, d. 2. D.
 Posco, a. 3. 2 Accs.
 Poscor, p. Acc.
 Postpōno, a. 3. D.
 Potior, d. 3. G. Ab. Acc.
 Præluceo, n. 2. D. Ab.
 Præsto, a. 1. Ab.
 Præsum, n. D.
 Precor, d. 1. D.
 Privo, a. 1. Ab.
 Privor, p. Ab.
 Promitto, a. 3. D.
 Prospicio, a. 3. D.
 Prosum, n. D.
 Pudet, imp. G.
 Pugno, a. 1. D.
 Recordor, d. 1. G.
 Redeo, n. 4. D.
 Rĕfert, imp. G.
 Reminiscor, d. 3. G.
 Repōno, a. 3. D.
 Repugno, n. 1. D.
 Respondeo, n. 2. D.
 Rogo, a. 1. 2 Accs.

Rogor, p. Acc.	Suppĕto, n. 3. D.
Salŭtor, p. 1. N.	Tædet, imp. G.
Sapio, a. 4. D.	Tempĕro, a. 1. D. Ab.
Satāgo, n. 3. G.	Timeo, a. 2. D. Acc.
Servio, n. 4. D. Acc.	Tribuo, a. 3. D. 2 Dats.
Solvo, a. 3. D.	Utor, d. 3. Ab. Acc.
Sono, n. 1. Acc.	Vacat, imp. G.
Sto, n. 1. D. Ab.	Vaco, n. 1. D. Ab.
Studeo, n. 2. D.	Vendo, a. 3. D.
Snadeo, n. 2. D.	Vereor, d. 2. D. Acc.
Subŏlet, imp. D.	Verto, a. 3. 2 Dats.
Succenseo, n. 2. D.	Vescor, d. 3. Ab.
Sufficio, n. 3. D.	Videor, p. 2. N.
Sum, n. N. G. D. 2 Dats.	Vocor, p. 1. N.
Supersedeo, n. 2. Ab.	Voveo, a. 2. D.

RULE XII.

Government of the Indicative Mood.

The INDICATIVE is the *first* or *principal* verb of a sentence in right construction, where it occurs, and indicates or affirms simply ; as, scribo calamo, I write with a pen ; præceptor docet, the master teaches.

Obs. When there is neither an imperative nor an indicative expressed, the latter may be supplied ; as, Tibi ego ut credam ? *Ter.* (Ita est ut, &c.)

EXERCISES.

Vinum sapit et olet.—P. L.

Aere in pulverem fatiscit.—Id.

Igni impositum, nihil ponderis *amittit*.—Id.

In auri laminas, etiam calore adhibito, nullam vim *exercet*.—Id.

Mihi, quòd Nasicam defendissem, leviter *succensuit*.—Cic.

Quam vellem in gelidis montibus esse lapis !—Tibul.

RULE XIII.

Government of the Imperative.

The IMPERATIVE MOOD is used in *commanding, exhorting, entreating, and permitting*; as, *amemus, let us love*; *macera radicem (P. L.), macerate the root.*

Obs. 1. The imperative is the principal verb in every sentence where it occurs.

2. Of the two forms of the imperative *molē, molīto*, the second is the more emphatic, and is used only in commanding; as, *legibus pareto, obey the laws.*

3. The present tenses of the subjunctive are frequently used instead of the imperative, to express the command more mildly, as in giving directions, &c.; they may thus be correctly regarded as imperatives when so used; as, *fiat haustus, let a draught be made*; *distillet acetum, let the vinegar distil.*

EXERCISES.

Recipe antimonii potassio-tartratis grana iv.

Solve in aquæ ferventis unciis sex.

Vaporent liquores commixti et colati.—P. L.

Distillent liquoris ammoniæ fluidunciæ quindĕcim.—Id.

RULE XIV.

Government of the Subjunctive.

The SUBJUNCTIVE is the *second* or *subsequent* verb of a sentence in full construction, and is used when a proposition is stated as possible or desirable, or as contingent or dependent; hence this mood is either—

1. Simply SUBJUNCTIVE, predicating like an indicative, but subsequently; or,

2. POTENTIAL, implying possibility or power in the affirmation; or,
 3. OPTATIVE, intimating a wish.

Obs. The government of the subjunctive mood is usually stated to reside in certain conjunctions or indefinite words; but it is indicated with greater certainty by its position in construing; as, *opus quo minus absolutum esset, plurima obstabant (P. L.)*, many (things) impeded the work, that it might be less perfect.

EXERCISES.

Cum duo ponderum genera in Angliâ usu recepta sint.—P. L.
Quod cum plerumque in herbis atque animalibus minus necessarium est, tum ne fiat, plura obstant.—Id.

Non enim nescis, quanti te faciam.—Cic.
Cum faciem videas, videtur esse quantivis pretii.—Ter.
Ego dubito, an id proprium potiùs appellem.—Quinct.
Ne valeam, si non multo sapit altiùs istud.—Mart.
Adsis O tantum, et propriùs tua Numina firmes!—Virg.

RULE XV.

Government of the Infinitive.

The Infinitive may be regarded as a substantive of the nominative case, or of an oblique case, according as it precedes or follows the verb in right construction.

Examples.—*Non est hujus loci monstrare per quos viros quibusque disciplinis auctum scientiarum imperium sit (P. L.)*, to point out by what men and by what means the empire of science has been enlarged is not of this place. *Ordinem literarum usque sequi constituimus (Id.)*, we have even determined to follow the order of the letters.

Obs. 1. Verbs, nouns, adjectives, and even prepositions, may be followed by an infinitive.

2. Infinitives may be used for subjunctives, *quod* or *ut* being omitted, and sometimes arbitrarily for indicatives. (See the Exercises.)

3. Infinitives are most often used for nouns appellative, but sometimes for gerunds and verbs.

EXERCISES.

Tandem negotio incepto desistere coacti sumus.—P. L.
De nomine mutatione vix opus est hodierno die disputare.—Id.
Licet ex his quædam nostro modo præcipere maluimus quam curæ aut incuriæ aliorum permittere.—Id.

Posse loqui eripitur.—Ov.

Scire tuum nihil est, nisi te scire hoc sciat alter.—Pers.

Quid est hujus vivere? Diu mori.—Sen.

Fabius Maximus, cujus non dimicare fuit vincere.—Val. Max.

Potestas erat sese gravissima levare infamia.—Cic.

Fons etiam rivo dare nomen idoneus.—Hor.

Et ipsum vinci contemnunt.—Cic.

Ego sum defessus reperire, vos defessi quærere.—Plaut.

Audito regem in Siciliam tendere.—Sall.

Nec mihi sunt vires inimicos pellere tecto.—Ov.

Tum steriles exurere Syrius agros: arebant herbæ.—Virg.

Desævit in omnes, ut, se posse, putent.—Claud.

RULE XVI.

Government of the Participle.

Participles express the same action and govern the same cases as their verbs; as, vasi adhærente, adhering to the vessel.

Obs. The necessity, intention, or simple doing of a thing usually expressed in English by an infinitive or verbal in *-ing*, is more elegantly expressed in Latin by the participle in *-dus*, or a gerund, when the person on whom the duty or necessity rests is expressed or understood in the dative; as, suo cuique iudicio utendum est, each must use his own judgment.

EXERCISES.

Odorem proprium spirantes.—P. L.

Radices plæreque offodiendæ sunt antequam caules aut folia exserant.—P. L.

Videndum est ne quid vitii capiant medicamenta.—Id.

Volvenda dies en attulit ultro.—Virg.

Ad *oppugnandas* Thebas duces septem delectos.—Gell.

Neque vero superstitione *tollenda* religio tollitur.—Cic.

RULE XVII.

Government of the Gerund.

Gerunds express the same action or condition, and govern the same cases as their verbs. (See Rule XVI, and p. 35.)

Obs. 1. The gerund in *-di* has the force of a genitive after substantives, relative adjectives, participles, or the ablatives *causâ* and *gratiâ*; as, cupidus *audiendi*, desirous of hearing.

2. The gerund in *-do* has the force of a dative or an ablative; as, charta utilis *scribendo*, paper useful for writing; Ignavi a *discendo* deterrentur.—Cic.

3. The gerund in *-dum* has the force of a nominative or accusative; as, promptus ad *audiendum*, ready to hear.

EXERCISES.

Destituendum voluptates.—Sen.

Fuit exemplorum *legendi* potestas.—Cic.

Nec tu *solvendo* eras.—Id.

Perdomandum feroces animos esse.—Liv.

Causando nostros in longum ducis amores.—Virg.

RULE XVIII.

Government of the Supine.

The *Supine* in *-um* may be regarded as an accusative, and is so after verbs of motion; as, abiit de ambulatum, he has gone to walk.

Obs. The supine in *-um* governs the case of the verb from which it is formed. This supine has the same force as the English infinitive under like conditions.

The *supine* in *-u* may be regarded as a dative or ablative of a supine noun, and is used like the English infinitive, after adjectives; as, *mirabile dictu*, wonderful to tell.

EXERCISES.

Digressus deinde ipse cum paucis *speculatum*.—Cic.
 Priusquam me *dormitum* conferam.—Id.
 Ait *datum iri* pugnandi facultatem.—Cæs.
 Relicta, quæ *migratu* difficilia essent.—Liv.
 Inde *existimatu* facile est.—Id.

RULE XIX.

Of the Adverb.

ADVERBS are generally placed *immediately* before the verbs, adjectives, participles, or other adverbs which they are intended to qualify; as, *semper fidēlis*, always faithful.

Obs. This rule is occasionally deviated from for the sake of euphony.

EXERCISES.

Brevitè exponere conveniet.
 Sat habet favorum semper, qui *rectè facit*.—Plaut.
 O Fortuna! ut *nunquam* perpetuò es bona.—Ter.
 Quem res *plus-nimio delectavere* secundæ,
 Mutatæ quatiunt.—Hor.

RULE XX.

Government of the Preposition.

PREPOSITIONS are set before the cases which they govern; as, *per quartam horæ partem*, for a quarter of an hour.

1. *Prepositions which govern the accusative are—*

Ad, to, at.	intra, within.
adversùs, } against.	juxta, near to.
adversùm, }	ob, for, on account of.
ante, before.	penes, in the power of.
apud, at.	per, by, through.
circà, }	post, after, since.
circùm, } about, near, with.	præter, besides, except.
circiter, }	propter, for, on account of.
cis, } on this side.	pone, behind.
citra, }	secundùm, according to.
contra, against, opposite to.	secus, by, along, nigh to.
erga, towards.	suprà, above.
extra, without.	trans, over, beyond.
infra, below.	ultra, further, beyond, above
inter, between, among.	versus, towards.

2. *Prepositions which govern the ablative :*

A, } by, from.	è, } of,
ab, }	ex, } from, out of.
abs, }	præ, before, in comparison
absque, without.	of, by reason of.
cōram, before, in presence of.	pro, for, instead of.
cum, with.	sine, without.
de, of, concerning.	tenus, as far as, up to, only.

3. *The following Prepositions govern the accusative when motion is implied, but otherwise the ablative :*

in, in, into.	subter, under, underneath.
sub, under.	clam, unknown to.
super, on, above, upon.	

Obs. The prepositions *usque*, unto, *versus*, towards, *procul*, far off, and *palam*, openly, may be regarded as adverbs, as they do not possess government unless joined with another preposition, either expressed or understood.

RULE XXI.

Of the Conjunction.

The COPULATIVE CONJUNCTIONS *et*, *ac*, *atque*, join like cases and moods; as, *vivere et mori*, to live and to die.

Obs. *Ac* is never used before a vowel or *h*; *atque* is used chiefly before vowels; *ve* is commonly used to join single words, not propositions.

RULE XXII.

Of the Interjection.

O, *hem*, govern a nominative, accusative, or vocative.

Heu and *pro* govern a nominative or accusative.

Hei and *væ* govern a dative.

Heus and *ohe* have a vocative.

Ah and *vah* an accusative or vocative.

Apage and *cedo* an accusative.

EXERCISES.

O festus dies!—Ter.

Apage te, cedo puerum.—Id.

Heus Syre.—Id.

*Pro deum atque hominum
fidem.*—Id.

Hei mihi; vae tibi!—Ov.

Ah virgo infelix!—Virg.

Ah me miserunt!—Id.

Ohe libelle.—Mart.

O fortunatos agricolos.—Virg.

Heu pietas! heu prisca fides!—Id.

MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES ON THE SYNTAX.

Conserventur syrupi.—P. L. Alumen liquescat.—Id.
 Per horas alteras viginti.—Id. Ex pari aquæ mensurâ.—Id.
 Cum antimonii sulphureto.—Id. In horæ partem quartem.—Id.
 Brevi morâ interpositâ.—Id. Injecto pulvere cibrato.—Id.
 Liquores destillatos conjunge.—Id.

Res alienas hordei seminibus adhærentes ablue.—P. L.
 Eique acidi carbonici vi compressi immitte plusquam satis sit.—
 Id.
 Gradatim instilla liquoris ammoniæ (tantum) quantum satis sit.
 —Id.
 Calci aquæ pauxillo prius resolutæ.—Id.

Præparata omnia acida vel alkalina, vel metallica et generis
 cujuscunque, sales servare oportet.—P. L.

Hic liquor, adjectâ ammoniâ aut potassâ, demittit id quod, alteru-
 trâque suprâ modum additâ, liquatur.—Id.

Nec tamen ii sumus, qui omnibus nos satisfacturos speremus, aut,
 quæ cupimus ipsi omnia explevisse.—Id.

Improbe amor, quid non mortalia pectora cogis?—Virg.

Conscia mens recti famæ mendacia ridet.—Ov.

Quid sit futurum cras, fuge quærere.—Hor.

Hostes turris repentinâ ruinâ commoti, inopinatô malo turbati,
 deorum ira percussi, urbis disreptione perterriti fugiunt.—Cæs.

Aude, hospes, contemnere opes; et te quoque dignum

Finge Deo.—Virg.

Pallida mors æquo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas,

Regumque turres.¹—Hor.

Est profectò Deus, qui, quæ nos gerimos, auditque et videt.—Plaut.

Componitur orbis

Regis ad exemplum: nec sic inflectere sensus

Humanos edicta valent, quàm vita regentis.—Claud.

¹ With equal step impartial fate
 Knocks at the cottage and the palace gate.

Otium divos rogat in patienti
Prensus Ægæo, simul atra nubes
Condedit Lunam, necque certa fulgent
 Sidera nautis :
Otium bello furiosa Thrace ;
Otium Medi pharètra decori,
Grosche, non gemmis, necque purpura venale,
 nec auro.—Hor.

Illum ô, nefasto te posuit die
Quicumque primum, et sacrilega manu
Produxit, arbos, in nepotum
 Perniciem, opprobriumque pagi ;
Illum et parentis crediderim sui
Fregisse cervicem, et penetralia
Sparsisse nocturno cruore
Hospitis.—O. 2. 13.

PROSODY.

PROSODY¹ is that part of Grammar which treats of the right pronunciation of letters, syllables, and words, and of the laws of versification.

DIVISION OF WORDS INTO SYLLABLES.

1. A single consonant between two vowels goes with the latter syllable; as, *li-ber*, a book.

2. The same consonant being doubled, the first goes with the former syllable, and the second with the latter; as, *bel-lum*, war.

3. Consonants that cannot go together at the *beginning* of a word, are not to be united in the *middle* of one; as, *cor-dis*, Gen. of *cor*, the heart.

4. Consonants that may be united at the beginning of a word, Latin or Greek, may be also united in the middle. Thus we should join—

bl	<i>in</i>	pu-blicus, because we say	<i>blandus</i> .
ch	„	ma-china,	„ <i>charites</i> .
fr	„	A-frica,	„ <i>frater</i> .
sth	„	Demo-sthenes	„ <i>sthenelus</i> .
str	„	ro-strum	„ <i>stratus</i> .
		&c. &c.	

Obs. Many consonants that come together in Latin words, especially in proper names, are incapable of combining so as to form

¹ From *προς*, *to*, and *ωδη*, a song.

only one syllable ; in such cases one or more necessarily remain silent. Thus the *ph* in *Phthia*, *phthisis*, and the *p* in *Psyche*, *Ptolemy*, are silent ; but the *T* in *Tlepolemus*, and the *Z* in *Zmilaces*, may, and should be pronounced.

5. Except where diphthongs are present, every Latin word is divided into as many syllables as it contains vowels ; as, *com-po-si-tè*, not *composit* ; *ma-nes*, not *manes* ; *a-lo-es*, not *a-loes*.

Obs. Compound words are exceptions to these rules ; in them the compounding parts must be separated ; as, *ab-eo*, *vel-ut*, &c. So also to separate one vowel from another, or to distinguish two vowels from a diphthong, two points called DIALYSIS or DIÆRESIS, are set over one of them ; as, *aëra*, *áloës*.

QUANTITY OF SYLLABLES.

The QUANTITY¹ of a syllable is the time which is occupied in pronouncing it.

Syllables are either SHORT or LONG according to the quantity of their vowels.

When a vowel may be pronounced either short or long, it is called COMMON.

a long vowel is marked thus, ¯, as, cōntrā.

a short vowel ,, ˇ, as, dōmīnus.

a common vowel ,, ˘, as, illīus.

QUANTITY OF VOWELS.

General Rules.

RULE I.

A vowel before two consonants, or a double one, or *j*, is LONG *by position* ; as, vēntus, āltūs, mōns, āxis, gāza, cūjus.

¹ From *quantus*, how much.

Exceptions.

1. A short vowel before a mute and a liquid,¹ not in the same syllable, becomes *common* in verse, but remains unaltered in prose.

2. A short vowel generally remains short before two initial consonants, but is occasionally lengthened; as, Sæpě stilum vertas. (*Hor.*) Date telā, scandite muros. (*Virg.*)

RULE II.

Diphthongs and other contractions are long by nature; as, āūrāē (auræ), cōgo, for cōāgo.

Exceptions. æ and œ, when compounded, become common before a vowel, and are also sometimes common when in the same position in simple words; as, pr̄ǣiret, Mǣō̄tis. Final diphthongs are also common before a vowel; as, Insul̄ǣ Ionio. (*Virg.*)

RULE III.

One vowel before another in the same word is short; as, Dĕus, mĕus, pĭus.

Obs. The same is the case even if *h* intervene; as, mĭhi, nĭhil.

Exceptions. 1. Genitives in *-ius* have the *i* common; as, unĭus; but only long in *alius*, from *alĭus*, and only short in *alterius*, from *alter*.

2. Genitives of the fifth declension have *e* long before *i*; as, *diĕi*.

3. One vowel before another in Latin words from the Greek is frequently long, or common; as, Lycāon, Orĭon.

RULE IV.

Monosyllables, either alone or compounded, are generally long; as, sĭs, possĭs, rĕ, quarĕ.

Exceptions. Vĭr, quĭs, ĭs, ĕs, bĭs, cĭs, tĕr, nĕc, pĕr, ĭn, ān, vĕl; the enclitics quĕ, nĕ, vĕ; the adjectives cĕ, tĕ, ptĕ; and monosyllables in *-b*, *-d*, and *-t*. Fā̄c, and the pronoun hĭc, and hō̄c (except the ablative), are common.

¹ The liquids are *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*; the mutes are *b*, *p*, *t*, *d*, *k*, and *c* & *g* hard.

Of the first and middle Syllables.

RULE V.

The prepositions *a*, *de*, *di*, *e*, and *se*, are long; as, *ā*mitto, *dē*duco, *dī*ligo, *ē*gero, *sē*cubo.

Exceptions. *De* is short in *dē*hisco, and *di* in *dī*rīmo and *dī*sertus.

RULE VI.

The prepositions *pro* and *ne* are long in many words, and short in others.

RULE VII.

The prepositions *ab*, *ad*, *ap*; *an*, *in*; *co*, *con*; *sub*, and *per*, follow the general rule of position.

RULE VIII.

Present-perfects, and supines of two syllables, have the first long; as, *mō*vi, *mō*tum.

Exceptions. *Bī*bo, *fē*ro, *fī*ndo; *dō*, *stō*, *scī*ndo; have the first syllable of the *present-perfect* short;—*Eō*, *reor*, *dō*, *stō*, *sī*no; *queo*, *cī*eo, *ruo*, *sero*, *lī*no, have the first syllable of the *supine* short.

RULE IX.

Perfects of all tenses, repeating the first syllable, have the first and second short, unless long by the general rule of position; as, *cā*no, *cēcī*ni, *cēcī*nerim.

Exception. But *cādo* makes the second syllable long in *cēcī*di.

RULE X.

In verbs and verbals, *a* denoting the *first* conjugation, *e* the *second*, and *i* the *fourth*, are LONG; and *e* denoting the *third* conjugation, is SHORT.

Exceptions. Do makes *a* short in *dā, dāre, dābam, dābo, circumdāre, &c.*

RULE XI.

A and *o*, not forming part of a preposition, are usually long in the first and middle syllables of compounds; as, *quāpropter, intrōduco.*

Exceptions. But *a* and *o* are short in hexāmeter, *catāpulta, hōdie, quāndōquidem, quōque, sacrōsanctus, Timōtheus, &c.*

RULE XII.

E, not a prepositive, *i*, not changing in declension, and *u*, are short in the first and middle syllables of compounds; as, *equīdem, trēdecim, valēdico, sīquīdem, agrīcola, unīversus, dūcenti, quadrūpes, Trojūgena.*

Exceptions. *Sēdecim, nēquam, nēquando; īlicet, scīlicet, nīmīrum, ibīdem, ubīvis, tībīcen, bīgæ, and quadrīgæ; also the compounds of dīes; as, prīdie, postrīdie, merīdies, bīduum, trīduum; but i and u are common in quotīdie, ubīcunque, genūflecto, cornūpecta, usūvenit, and usūcapit.*

RULE XIII.

COMPOUNDS have mostly the quantity of their *simples*, and DERIVATIVES of their *primatives*; as, *prōbus, imprōbus; ārātor, ārāre.*

Exceptions. *Agnītum, from nōtum; dīcax, from dīco; hūmanus, from hōmo; rēx, rēgis, from rēgo; vōx, vōcis, from vōco; &c.*

Of last Syllables.

RULE XIV.

Long Endings.

-a, -i, -u; -c, -n, -m; -as, -es, -os, are LONG; as, amā, dominī, fructū, istīc, lāc, bellūm, pietās, nubēs, custōs.

Exceptions. 1. *-a* final is short in nouns, except ablatives of the first declension, and vocatives of Greek nouns in *as*; also in *itā, ejā, quiā,* and *putā.*

2. *-i* final is short in neuter nominatives, and in Greek datives and vocatives; as, Gummi, sinapi; (and the datives) Paridi, Phyllidi, (and the voc.) Amarylli, and Daphni.

3. *-u* final is short in *indū* for *in*, and *nenū* for *non*.

4. *-c* final is short in *nēc* and *donēc*, and common in *fāc*, the pronoun *hīc*, and *hōc* not in the ablative case.

5. *-m* final not cut off, is common before a vowel. (See Rule 17.)

6. *-n* final is short in contractions; as, vidēn', egōn', nemōn', nostīn', deīn', satīn', &c.; also in nouns making *-inis* short in the genitive.

7. *-as* is short in nouns making *-adis*; as, lampās, -ādis; and in Greek accusatives; as, Troās, arcadās; also in *anās*, a duck.

8. *-es* final is short in *Latin nouns, increasing short*; as, milēs, milītis; in *Greek neuters*; as, cacoēthēs; and in *ēs* from *sum* and its compounds; also in the preposition *penēs*; but *ariēs, abiēs, cerēs, pariēs,* and *pēs* and its compounds, as *bipēs,* have the *e* long, according to the general rule.

9. *-os* final is short in *compōs, impōs, ōs* making *osis*; and in most Greek nouns; as, Arcadōs, Aretōs.

RULE XV.

Short Endings.

-b, -d, -e, -l, -en, -r, -is, -us, -ys, -t, and -y, are SHORT ; as, *āb, apūd, marĕ, animāl, nomĕn, uxŏr, ensĭs, casŭs, Tiphŷs, capŭt, molŷ.*

Exceptions. 1. *-e* final is *long* in nouns of the fifth declension ; also in imperatives of the second person singular of the second conjugation ; in monosyllables not enclitics ; in adverbs from adjectives in *-us* or *-er*, and in nouns from the Greek. But *short* in *benĕ, malĕ, infernĕ, and supernĕ*, according to the general rule.

2. *-r* final is long in Greek nouns increasing in the genitive ; and in *eŭr, fŭr, lār, fār, hĭr, vĕr, nār, and pār* ; but *-r* is short in *celtibĕr*, and common in *cŏr* and *vĭr*.

3. *-t* final is long in contractions ; as, *petĭt*, for *petĭt* ; *ĭt*, for *ĭt*.

4. *-is* final is long in datives and ablatives ; in nominatives increasing long ; and in the singular number of verbs making *-ĭmus* and *-ĭtis* in the plural ; but in the future and subjunctive tenses, *-rĭs* is common, because the penultima of *-rĭmus* and *-rĭtis* is common, though generally made long in the future.

5. *-us* final is long in all the cases of nouns of the fourth declension, except the nominative and vocative singular, and the dative and ablative plural ; and in nouns increasing and retaining *u* in the genitive ; also in the compounds of *pŭs*, a foot.

RULE XVI.

-o final is generally COMMON ; but *long* in datives and ablatives, and in adverbs derived from nouns, or adjectives ; as, *dicŏ, virgŏ, amandŏ ; verŏ, falsŏ, eŏ ; ergŏ.*

Exceptions. *-o* is common in *ergŏ* (therefore), otherwise long ; also in *serŏ*.

RULE XVII.

-m final and the preceding vowel, also a final vowel, are generally dropped in scanning (verse), if the following word begin with a vowel, or with *h*; but are sometimes not cut off, and are then common; as,

Monstrum, horrendum, informe, &c. }
 Monstr' hor | rend' in | forme, &c. }
 Et animā[̃]m, et mentem, cum qua Dii nocte
 loquuntur. *Juv.*

RULE XVIII.

The final syllable of every verse, and every sentence in prose, is common.

INCREASE OF NOUNS.

-a, increases *short*; as, poēma, poemātis.

-c, increases *long*; as, hālec, halēcis.

-d, increases *short*; as, David, Davīdis.

-l, increases *short*; as, sāl, sālis.

Exceptions. Neuters in *-al* increase *long*; as, ānīmal, animālis; so also sol, sōlis, and Hebrew words in *-el*; as, Daniel, Daniēlis.

-n, increases *long*; as, delphin, delphīnis.

Exceptions. *-en* making *-inis*, is *short*; as, carmen, carmīnis; also in some Greek nouns in *-on*; as, Actæon, Actæōnis.

-o making *-inis*, increases *short*; as, cardo, cardīnis.

-o making *-onis* or *-enis*, increases *long*; as, sermo, sermōnis; Anio, Aniēnis.

☞ *Exceptions.* Gentiles, or names of people, are generally *short*; as, Măcēdon, Macedōnis.

-r, increases *short*; as āēr, aēris.

Exceptions. All neuters (except bacchar, jubar, nectar, and par, and its compounds) increase *long*; as, calcar, calcāris; also Greek nouns in *-ter* (except æther); as, crāter, cratēris; also, *-or* making *-oris*; as, āmor, amōris.

-as, increases *long*; as, pietas, pietātis.

Exceptions. Anas, anātis; mas, māris; vas, vādis (vas, vāsis, is regular); also Greek nouns making *-adis*, *-atis*, and *-anis*; as, Pallas, Pallādis; artocreas, artocreātis; Melas, Melānis.

-es, increases *short*; as, mīles, milītes.

Exceptions. Greek nouns in *-es*, and these particulars increase *long*:—heres, herēdis; merces, mercēdis; lōcūples, locuplētis; mansues, mansuētis; quies, quiētis.

-is, increases *short*; as, lapis, lapīdis.

Exceptions. Glis, glīris, and *-is* making *-itis*, increase *long*; except Charis, Charītis; also Greek nouns making *-inis* increase *long*; as, Sălāmis, Salamīnis. The proper names Prophis, Crenis, and Nephis, make *-idis* long.

-os, increases *long*; as, hēros, herōis.

Exceptions. Bos, compos, and impos, increase *short*.

-us, increases *short*; as, corpus, corpōris.

Exceptions. Us making *-udis*, *-uris*, and *-utis*, increases *long*: except intercus, intercūtis; Ligus, Ligūris; pecus, pecūdis, which increase *short*.

-ys, increases *short*; as, chlamys, chlamydis.

Exception. -ys making *-ynis*, increases *long*; as, Trachys, Trachynis.

-s, after a consonant, increases *short*; as, *auceps*, *aucūpis*.

Exceptions. *Plebs*, *seps*, *gryps*, *Cyclops*, *hydrops*, and *Cercops*, increase *long*.

-t, increases *short*; as, *caput*, *capītis*.

-x, increases *long*; as, *thorax*, *thorācis*.

Exceptions. *x* making -gis, increases *short*; as, *conjux*, *conjūgis*; but *lex*, *rex*, *coccyx*, and *frux*, are regular. These particulars also increase *short*:—*Atrax*, *abax*, *anthrax*, *Atax*, *climax*, *colax* *dropax*, *fax*, *panax* and its compounds; *storax*, *styrax*; the compounds of *Phylax* and *corax*, as, *Aretophylax*, *nycticorax*; *nex*, *supellex*, *fænisex*, *resex*, *prex*; *vicis* wanting the nominative, *appendix*, *fornix*, *coxendix*, *chænix*, *Cilix*, *natrix*, *calix*, *pix*, *illix*, *varix*, *salix*, *larix*, *nix*, *hystrix*, *mastix*; *Allobrix*, *Cappadox*, *præcox*, *dux*, *crux*, *nux*, *trux*, *redux*, *tradux*; *onyx*, *Eryx*, *calyx*, *Naryx*. These three are common;—*Syphax*, *Bebrex*, *sandyx*.

-ex making -icis, increases *short*; as, *cortex*, *cortīcis*.

Exception. *Vibex* makes *vibīcis*, *long*.

ACCENT.

ACCENT¹ is the stress of the voice on a certain letter or syllable in a word, so that it may be better heard than the rest, or distinguished from them.

Obs. The precise nature of the accent of the ancient languages is now a matter of controversy. The accent of a Greek syllable is a species of tone, respecting which modern commentators disagree, and of which it is now very difficult to form any accurate conception. Properly speaking, every syllable of a word is accented. The *acute accent*, or stress, is marked thus ´. Every syllable which has no accentual mark is said to have the *grave accent*, marked thus `; but this sign is only set over final syllables of words which have no acute accent, or over certain parts of speech, as a distinguishing mark. The

¹ From *ad*, *to*, and *cano*, I sing.

circumflex, marked ^ or ~, is the union of the other two, or the rising and falling inflexion of the voice in one movement: it is frequently employed to mark the occurrence of a syncopation. The following rules must, however, be understood to refer to the simple stress of the voice, in the way the word accent is applied in ordinary language.

ACCENTUAL RULES.

1. *Monosyllables*, or words of one syllable, are accented.
2. *Dissyllables*, or words of two syllables, have the accent on the first syllable.
3. *Polysyllables*, or words of more than two syllables, accent the penultima, or last syllable but one, when it is long, and the antepenult, or last syllable but two, when the penultima is short.

Obs. The following hexameter verses, exhibiting the rules of Latin accentuation, are clear and concise, and will doubtless prove instructive and amusing to the young student.

Accentum in se ipsa monosyllaba dictio ponit.
 Exacuit sedem dissyllabon omne priorem.
 Ex tribus, extollit primam penultima curta;
 Extollit seipsam quando est penultima longa. *Sanctius.*

VERSIFICATION.¹

VERSIFICATION is the arrangement of a certain number and variety of syllables, according to certain laws.

A **FOOT** is a measure consisting of two, three, or four syllables, long, short, or long and short.

There are *twelve simple feet*, and *sixteen compound feet*; the latter formed by variously combining the former.

¹ As there are few persons who possess any taste for literature, that do not occasionally peruse the Roman poets, this brief account of Latin verse will not, it is hoped, be deemed superfluous, though it be not immediately connected with the design of this work. The young scholar may rest assured that he cannot better promote his knowledge of the Latin language than by a careful perusal of its poetry.

Twelve simple feet.

1. Spondee (Spondæus)	- -	as in mūsām.
2. Pyrrhic (Pyrrhicus)	∪ ∪	„ děūs.
3. Choree or Trocha (Choræus or Trochæus)	} - ∪	„ pāñis.
4. Iambus (Iambus)	∪ -	„ dĩēs.
5. Molossus (Molossos)	- - -	„ dōctōrēs.
6. Tribrach (Tribrāchys)	∪ ∪ ∪	„ hōmĩně.
7. Dactyl (Dactylus)	- ∪ ∪	„ cārmĩně.
8. Anapest (Anapæstus)	∪ ∪ -	„ spēcĩēs.
9. Bacchic (Bacchĩus)	∪ - -	„ lěgēbānt.
10. Antibacchic (Antibacchĩus)	- - ∪	„ aūdĩrě.
11. Cretic or Amphimacer (Creticus <i>vel</i> Amphĩmācer) }	- ∪ -	„ cāstĩtās.
12. Amphibrach (Amphibrāchys)	∪ - ∪	„ rēmōtūs.

VERSE.

A VERSE in Latin poetry is a single line, containing a certain number of feet.

Obs. Grammarians have collected specimens of upwards of seventy different kinds of Latin verse. *Scansion*, or scanning a verse, is the act or practice of counting out, or noting its feet or composition.

AN HEXAMETER VERSE contains six feet, of which the *first four* may be either dactyls or spondees; the *fifth foot* usually a dactyl, and the *sixth* a spondee or choree.

A SPONDEE HEXAMETER has the *fifth foot* a spondee, and usually the *fourth foot* a dactyl.

A PENTAMETER VERSE consists of five feet, of which the *first* and *second* are either dactyls or spondees, the *third* generally a spondee, and the *last two* anapests.

IAMBIC VERSE originally consisted *entirely* of iammbuses, but afterwards spondees, anapests, and dactyls, were frequently introduced in the *odd* places, and tribrachs in the *even* ones.

PARSING.

PARSING is the art of resolving a sentence into its grammatical elements or parts.

DIRECTIONS FOR PARSING.

1. Name the SUBSTANTIVE; its gender, number, and case; also decline it, and point out its syntactical relation to the rest of the sentence.

2. Name the ADJECTIVE, PRONOUN, or PARTICIPLE, and the *substantive* it agrees with; also decline it; if an *adjective* compare it; if a *participle* state its verb.

3. Name the VERB and its nominative case; its person, number, tense, mood, and voice; its root and principal parts, and the case it governs.

4. Name the PREPOSITION and the case it governs.

5. Name the ADVERB, CONJUNCTION, or INTERJECTION.

(See Instructions for using this book.)

CONSTRUCTION.

CONSTRUCTION is the act of construing, or converting words and ideas expressed in one language, into equivalent expressions in another language that is better known.

GENERAL RULES OF CONSTRUCTION.

1. Construe the nominative case first (with the words thereto belonging, if any), then the verb; then the word or words governed of the verb; lastly the preposition (if any), with the words depending on it.

Obs. The preceding short rule is so comprehensive, that it will oftentimes be sufficient, of itself, to conduct the pupil through whole and very long sentences; and though other rules may be required to exemplify different forms of speech, yet the learner must always bear in mind, that unless there be expressed exceptions to the contrary (noticed in the following rules), he must uniformly begin with the nominative and its adjuncts; then proceed to the verb; then to the words governed of the verb; and lastly to the preposition, if any, with the words depending on it.

2. A genitive case is usually construed after another noun.

3. An infinitive is generally construed after a verb.

4. In an ablative absolute, construe the participle or adjective last; *i. e.* after the noun or word with which it agrees.

5. The relative and its clause should be construed as soon as possible after the antecedent.

6. An adjective or participle, if no other word depend on it, must be construed *before* its noun; but if the adjective or participle govern a word after it, it must be construed *after* its noun.

7. Such adverbs and conjunctions as are naturally introductory in sense, are construed before the nominative case and verb, or first in their own clause or sentence.

Obs. So also are the relative *qui*, and the interrogative *quis*; also *quantus*, *quicumque*, and such like words, with their accompaniments.

8. After a preposition constantly look for an accusative or ablative case.

9. Words in apposition, and all correspondent words, must be construed as near to each other as possible.

10. An oblique case (not an adjunct to the nominative) should be construed after the verb; and when there are more obliques than one depending on the same word, construe *accusatives* before datives, *datives* before ablatives, and *genitives* immediately after the words which govern them.

11. The word governed must be construed as soon as possible after the word that governs it.

Obs. The words specified in the *Obs.* to Rule 7 are exceptions; but even they must be construed after prepositions.

12. Generally construe every word in any clause you have entered on after the nominative case, before you proceed to another clause; beginning each clause, as you pass from one to another, with the nominative and verb (if any), and finishing it according to Rule 1.

(See Instructions for using this book.)

APPENDIX I.

TRANSLATION OF PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

The word *PRESCRIPTION* is *commonly* applied to the written, extemporaneous formulæ handed by physicians to their patients, and by the latter to the apothecary or druggist, for the purpose of having the medicines therein prescribed made up or dispensed, and properly labelled; or for the purpose of having any particular treatment (as bleeding, cupping, leeching, &c.) performed in a certain manner.

Physicians' prescriptions are generally written in Latin; the words being commonly abbreviated or contracted, for the sake of conciseness and saving time.

The language employed in prescriptions is usually extremely simple, and with a knowledge of the declensions and conjugations, a few syntactical rules, and the usual signs, contractions, and abbreviations, it may be very readily interpreted. The student must, however, recollect that in proportion to his acquaintance with the Latin language, will be the ease and confidence with which he will perform the task of translation.

Obs. For the purpose of rendering himself familiar with the structure of prescriptions, the student should carefully study the following examples, after which he should endeavour to translate, parse, and construe them, without the assistance of the notes. As soon as he can do this correctly, he may proceed to read those which are unaccompanied with any explanations; carefully observing to parse each word, and to note the grammatical construction of each prescription, before

passing on to the following one. He may next advantageously continue the practice on any other prescriptions that may fall in his way, either printed or written; in few of which he will find any real difficulty. And here it may be advisable to observe, that the study of *written* prescriptions will be found much more profitable than *printed* ones; as the student frequently finds less difficulty in the translation, than in deciphering the *nearly illegible*, though *fashionable writing*, of some of our principal physicians. (See Instructions for using this book.)

EXAMPLES.

1.

Applic^r. Hirudin. vj, Tempori dextro.

Notes.—SEX, six, a numeral adjective, indeclinable, agreeing with its substantive *Hirudines*.

HIRUDINES, leeches, nominative case plural of *hīrūdo*, a substantive of the third declension, and feminine gender; genitive singular *hirudinis*; with its adjunct *sex*, it forms the nominative to *applicentur*.

APPLICENTUR, let (six leeches) be applied, from *applico*, a verb active of the first conjugation; agreeing in number and person with its nominative case *hirudines*.

DEXTRO, to the right; dative case, singular number, and neuter gender, of *dexter*, an adjective of three terminations; agreeing in number, case, and gender, with its substantive *tempori*.

TEMPORI, dative case singular of *tempus*, the temple, a substantive of the third declension and neuter gender, governed by the verb *applicentur*.

Translation. Let six leeches be applied to the right temple.

2.

Extrah. Sang. pleno rivo, ad 3xvj, quamprimum.

Notes. SANGUIS, blood, a substantive of the third declension and masculine gender, forming the nominative to *extrahatur*.

EXTRAHATUR, let (blood) be taken away, from *extrāho*, a verb of the third conjugation, agreeing with its nominative case *sanguis*.

QUAMPRIMUM, as soon as possible, an adverb denoting time, qualifying the verb *extrahatur*.

PLENO, in full, ablative case singular, masculine gender, of *plenus*, an adjective of three terminations; agreeing in number, case, and gender, with its substantive *rivo*.

RIVO, ablative case singular of *rīvus*, a stream, a noun of the second declension and masculine gender, governed by the verb *extrahatur*.

AD, to, a preposition governing the accusative.

SEDECIM (xvj) sixteen, an indeclinable numeral adjective, qualifying its substantive *uncias*.

UNCIAS (ξ), the accusative plural of *uncia*, an ounce, a substantive of the first declension and feminine gender; governed by the preposition *ad*.

Translation. Let blood be taken away as soon as possible, in a full stream, to sixteen ounces.

3.

℞ *Ext. Coloc. Comp.* ʒj.

Pil. Hydrargyri ℥j.

M. et div. in pil. xx. *Sumat. una bis de die.*

Notes. RECIPĒ, take, the second person singular of the imperative mood of *reċipio*, an active verb of the third conjugation; agreeing with its nominative case *thou*, understood.

UNAM (j) one, the accusative case and feminine gender singular of *unus*, a numeral adjective of three terminations; agreeing with its substantive *drachmam*.

DRACHMAM (ξ) drachm, the accusative case singular of *drachma*, a substantive of the first declension and feminine gender.

COMPOSITI, of compound, the genitive case singular, and neuter gender, of *compositus*, an adjective of three terminations, agreeing with its substantive *extracti*.

EXTRACTI, genitive case singular of *extractum*, a substantive of the second declension and neuter gender; governed by *drachmam*.

COLOCYNTHIDIS, of colocynth; genitive case singular of *colocynthis*, a substantive of the third declension and feminine gender; governed by *extracti*.

UNUM, one; accusative case singular of *unus* (see above), agreeing with its substantive *scrupulum*.

SCRUPŪLUM, scruple; accusative singular of *scrupŭlus*, a substantive of the second declension and masculine gender; governed by *Recipe*.

PILULARUM, of pills; genitive case plural of *pilŭla*, a substantive of the first declension and feminine gender; governed by *scrupulum*.

HYDRARGYRI, of mercury; genitive case singular of *hydrargyrum*, a substantive of the second declension and neuter gender; governed by the word it follows.

MISCE, mix; second person singular, imperative mood of *misceo*, a verb active of the second conjugation; agreeing with its nominative *thou*, understood.

ET, and, a copulative conjunction uniting like tenses.

DIVIDE, divide; from *divido*, a verb active of the third declension; agreeing in person, number, and mood, with the preceding verb.

IN, into; a preposition governing the accusative case.

VIGINTI, twenty; an indeclinable numeral adjective qualifying its substantive *pilulas*.

PILULAS, pills; the accusative case, plural, of *pilula* (see above), governed by the preposition *in*.

UNA, one; nominative singular, feminine of *unus* (see above), agreeing with its substantive *pilula*, understood.

SUMATUR, let (one) be taken; from *sumo*, *sumor*, a verb of the third conjugation, agreeing with its nominative *una*.

BIS, twice; a numeral adverb, qualifying the verb *sumatur*.

DE, by, in; a preposition governing the ablative.

DIE, ablative case singular of *dies*, day, a substantive of the fifth declension, and of the masculine or feminine gender in the singular, but of the masculine only in the plural; governed by the preposition *de*.

Translation. Take (thou) one drachm of compound extract of colocynth; one scruple of the pills of mercury; mix, and divide (these things) into 20 pills. Let one (pill) be taken twice a day.

4.

Dec. Cinchon. ℥viiij.

Acid. Sulph. Dil. ℥xxv.

F. mist. cuj. cap. cochl. ij, ampla 4^{ta} qq. hora.

Translation. Eight ounces of the decoction of cinchona, 25 minims of diluted sulphuric acid. Let a mixture be made; let (the patient) take two large (table) spoonfuls every fourth hour.

Obs. When the word *Recipe*, or the sign \mathcal{R} is omitted, as in the last formula, the quantities must be construed in the nominative case, and not in the accusative, as is done in the previous formula.

EXERCISES.

Appl. Hirudin. vj, sterno.

Foveatur oculus foment. anodyn.

Quamprimum abstrahant. e brachio sanguin. ℥xij.

Convulsione redeunte, haud aliter, detrah. sang. per cucurb. iij.

*Applicet emp. canthar. hujusce formæ et magnitudin. inter scapulas
et servetur exulceratio ope cer. sabin.*

℞ *Conii Pulv. gr. vj.*
Glycyrrhizæ radicis pulv. gr. x.
Sit pulv. ter quotidie sumendus.

℞ *Hydrarg. Chlorid. gr. iij.*
Scammonii Pulv. Comp. gr. xij.
Tere in pulverem quamprimum sumendum.

℞ *Calomelan.* gr. iij.
Jalapæ pulv. gr. ix.
Acaciæ mucilaginis, q. s.

F. pil. iij, horá somni sumendæ.

℞ *Rhæi pulv.*
Zingib. pulv. āā ʒss.
Anthemidis extract. ʒj.

F. massa in pilul. æquales triginta, dividenda, quarum cap. tres ante prandium quotidie.

℞ *Magnes. carb.* ʒj.
Rhæi pulv. ʒj.
Menthæ piper. aq. fʒxij.

F. haustus, horá ante prandium sumendus.

℞ *Antim. potassio-tart.* gr. viij.
Aq. dest. fʒvj.
Mori Syr. fʒj.

F. mist. cuj. cochl. magnum quartá quâque horá sumend.

℞ *Calumbæ Inf.* fʒvss.
Cinnam. Tinct. Comp. fʒij.
Aurant. Syr. fʒiij.

F. M., cuj. cochl. ij, majora quartá quâque horá sumantur.

℞ *Inf. Rosæ,* fʒvij.
Tinct. Catechu, fʒvj.
Acid. Sulph. dil. fʒj.
Tinct. Opii, fʒiss.

Sit gargarisma sæpe utendum.

℞ *Ammon. Hydrochlor.* ʒj.
Aq. font. fʒv.
Sp. Vini Rect. fʒj.
M. ut f. lotio tumori applicanda.

℞ *Linim. Camph. Comp.* fʒix.
Tr. Cantharid. fʒj.
Tr. Opii, fʒij.
Parti dolenti applicandum.

℞ *Hydrarg. Nitrico-oxyd.* ʒj.
Adipis, ʒj.
Tere diligenter in mortario don. benè misc.

Potassæ Sulph. ʒij.
Aq. font. fʒvss.
Tr. Jalapæ, fʒiv.
Sit M. cuj. sum. cochlear. ij, maj. omni bihorio.

Ipecac. Pulv. ʒss.
Antim. Tart. gr. j.
Tr. Scillæ, fʒj.
Aq. dest. fʒvj.

F. M. emet., cuj. sum. quamprimum cochl. maj. iv. et cochl. ij. sextâ quâque parte horæ, don. supervenerit vomitus.

Obs. When the medicine ordered in a prescription has been properly made up, the directions as to dose, &c., should be immediately attached to prevent the possibility of a mistake. The language employed in the directions should be as concise as possible, and of the most familiar character, that it may be the more readily understood.

APPENDIX II.

CONTRACTIONS, &C., COMMONLY USED IN PRESCRIPTIONS.

- A. aa. āā. ana (*ανα*), of each.
 Abd. Abdom. Abdōmen, the belly.
 Abh. Abhinc, from this time.
 Abl. Ablatus, taken away; ablue, wash away.
 Abs. Absens, absent; absentia, absence.
 Abs. Febr. Absente febre, in the absence of fever.
 Acet. Acetas, acetate; acetum, vinegar.
 Acet. dest. Acetum destillatum, distilled vinegar.
 Acid. Acidum, an acid; acidus, sour.
 Acor, sourness.
 Ad 2 vic. Ad. d. vic. Ad duas vices, at twice taking.
 Adeps, fat; adipis, of fat.
 Adeps suillus, } lard.
 Adeps porci, }
 Ad 3tiam vic. Ad tert. vic. Ad tertiam vicem, for three times.
 Ad def. anim. Ad defectionem animi, to fainting.
 Ad gr. acid. Ad gratam aciditatem, to an agreeable acidity.
 Ad lib. Ad libitum, at pleasure.
 Add. Adde, add thou; addantur, let be added; addendus, to be added;
 addendo, by adding.
 Adh. Adhibe, apply, use, or exhibit.
 Adj. Adjac. Adjacens, adjacent; adjice, apply.
 Adm. Admov. Admove, admoveatur, or admoveantur, apply, or let be
 applied.
 Ads. Adstans, present.
 Ads. febr. Adstante febre, while the fever is on.
 Adv. Adversum, against.
 Æg. Æger, sick, weak, faint.
 Æq. Æqualis, equal.
 Æth. Æther, ether; Ætherĕus, etherial.
 Aggr. feb. Aggrediente febre, while the fever is coming on.
 Alb. Albus, Alba, Album, white.
 Alc. Alcohol, alcohol; alcohole, with alcohol.
 Alt. Alter, another.

- Altern. Alternus, alternate.
 Altern. hor. Alternis horis, every other hour.
 Alv. Alvus, the belly or bowels.
 Alv. adst. Alvo adstricta, when the belly is bound.
 Amar. Amārus, bitter.
 Amp. Amplus, large; amplior, larger; ampliùs, more, sooner.
 Amyg. amar. Amygdala amara, bitter almond.
 Amyg. dulc. Amygdala dulcis, sweet almond.
 Ang. Anglia, England; Anglicus, English.
 Anim. Animālis, animal.
 Ant. Ante, before.
 Anteq. Antequam, before that.
 Anus, a circle; the extremity of the rectum.
 Aper. Aperiens, opening.
 Apex, top or point.
 Aq. ast. Aqua astricta, frozen water, ice.
 Aq. bull. Aqua bulliens, boiling water.
 Aq. com. Aqua communis, common water.
 Aq. dest. Aqua destillata, distilled water.
 Aq. ferv. Aqua fervens, hot water.
 Aq. fluv. Aqua fluviālis, Aqua fluviātīlis, river water.
 Aq. font. Aqua fontana, Aqua fontis, or Aqua fontalis, spring water.
 Aq. mar. Aqua marina, sea water.
 Aq. niv. Aqua nivalis, snow water.
 Aq. pluv. Aqua pluvialis, Aqua pluviatilis, rain water.
 Aquos. Aquosus, watery.
 Ard. Ardens, burning.
 Arom. Aromat. Aromaticus, aromatic.
 Artif. Artificiosus, artificial.
 Aur. Auris, the ear.
- Baln. Balneum, a bath.
 Baln. aq. Balneum aquosum, a water bath.
 Baln. ar. Balneum arenæ, a sand bath.
 B. B. Bbds. Barbadosis, Barbadoes.
 Bib. Bibe, drink (thou).
 Bibor. Biboras, biberate.
 Bibul. Bibulus, spongy.
 Bihor. Bihorium, a space of two hours.
 Biniod. Biniodidum, biniodide.
 Binox. Binoxydum, binoxide.
 Bis, twice.
 Bis ind. Bis indies, twice a day.
 Bisulph. Bisulphas, bisulphate.
 Bitart. Bitartras, bitartrate.
 B. M. Balneum mariæ, or Balneum maris, a water bath.
 B. V. Balneum vaporis, or Balneum vaporosum, a vapour bath.

- Bol. Bolus, a bolus.
 Brach. Brachium, the arm.
 Bull. Bulliat, or Bulliant, let it or them boil.
 But. Butyrum, butter.
- Cacum. Cacumen, the top or peak.
 Cær. Cærul. Cæruleus, blue.
 Cæt. Cæter, the rest.
 Calef. Calefaciens, warming; calefactus, warmed.
 Calom. Calomelas, calomel.
 Calor, heat, warmth.
 Calx, lime; calcis, of lime.
 Camph. Camphora, camphor; camphoratus, camphorated.
 Cap. Capiat, let (the patient) take; caput, the head.
 Carb. Carbo, a coal, charcoal.
 Carb. anim. Carbo animalis, animal charcoal.
 Carb. lign. Carbo ligni, wood or vegetable charcoal.
 Carb. Carbonas, carbonate.
 Catapl. Cataplasma, a poultice.
 Cautè, cautiously.
 C. C. Cornu cervi, hartshorn.
 C. C. Cucur. Cucurbitula cruenta, a cupping glass with the scarificator.
 C. C. U. Cornu cervi ustum, burnt hartshorn.
 Cel. Cella, a cell.
 Cer. Ceratum, cerate.
 Chart. Charta, paper.
 Chlor. Chloras, chlorate; chloridum, chloride.
 Chlorin. Chlorinium, chlorine; chlorinatus, chlorinated.
 Cin. Cinereus, grey.
 Cit. Citras, citrate.
 Cl. m. pro dig. Clypeola metallica pro digitis, a thimbleful; (the same as a teaspoonful.)
 Clys. Clysma, a clyster.
 C. m. Cras manè, to-morrow morning.
 C. m. s. Cras mane sumendus, to be taken to-morrow morning.
 C. n. Cras nocte, to-morrow night.
 C. v. Cras vespere, to-morrow evening.
 Cochleat. Cochleatim, by spoonfuls.
 Coch. amp. Cochleære amplum, a tablespoonful; (about $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 drachms of aqueous, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 drachms of spirituous liquids.)
 Coch. inf. Cochleære infantis, a child's (dessert) spoonful.
 Coch. mag. Cochleære magnum, a tablespoonful. (See above.)
 Coch. med. Cochleære medium, Cochlearium mediocre, a dessert-spoonful; (about 2 drachms of distilled water.)
 Coch. mod. Cochleære modicum, a dessert-spoonful. (See above.)
 Coch. parv. Cochleære parvum, a tea- or coffee-spoonful; (about a fluid drachm of distilled water.)
 Co. Compositus, compound.

- Coct. Coctio, a boiling; coctus, boiled.
 Col. Cola, strain.
 Col. Colatus, strained.
 Colat. Colaturæ, to the strained liquid.
 Colent. Colentur, let them be strained.
 Colet. Coletur, let it be strained.
 Collut. Collutorium, a gargle.
 Collyr. Collyrium, an eye wash.
 Color. Coloretur, let it be coloured.
 Com. Communis, common.
 Comp. Compositus, compound, composed.
 Concis. Concisus, cut, or bruised.
 Concr. Concretus, thickened.
 Concus. Concussus, shaken.
 Conf. Confectio, a confection; confectus, finished.
 Cong. Congius, a gallon.
 Cons. Conserva, a conserve; also, keep thou.
 Consump. Consumptus, wasted, evaporated.
 Cont. Contritus, ground to a fine powder.
 Cont. rem. Continuentur remedia, let the medicines be continued.
 Cop. Copiosus, copious.
 Coq. Coque, boil; coquantur, let them be boiled.
 Coq. ad med. consump. Coque ad medietatis consumptionem, boil to one half.
 Coq. S. A. Coque secundem artem, boil according to art.
 Coq. in S. Q. Coque in sufficiente quantitate, boil in a sufficient quantity of water.
 Cort. Cortex, bark.
 Crās, to-morrow.
 Crast. Crastinus, for to-morrow.
 Creb. Creber, frequent; cebrò, frequently.
 Cruent. Cruentus, bloody.
 Cruor, blood.
 Cryst. Crystallus, a crystal; crystalli, crystals; crystallizatus, crystallized.
 Cuj. Cujus, of which.
 Cujusl. Cujuslibet, of any.
 Cut. Cutis, the skin.
 Cyan. Cyanidum, Cyanuretum, a cyanide or cyanuret.
 Cyath. Cyäthus, a small cup or wine-glass (from 1½ to 2½ oz. of aqueous fluids).
 Cyath. theæ, Cyatho theæ, in a cup of tea.
 Cyath. vin. Cyathus vinarius, a wine-glass. (See above.)
 Deaur. pil. Deaurentur pilulæ, let the pills be gilded.
 Deb. spiss. Debita spissatudo, a proper consistence.
 Dec. Decanta, pour or draw off.
 Dec. Decoct. Decoctum, a decoction.

- Decoq. Decoquens, boiling.
 Decub. Decubitus, of lying down.
 De d. in d. De die in diem, from day to day.
 Defæc. Defæcatus, fined down, cleared.
 Deg. Deglut. Deglutiatur, may be swallowed, or let it be swallowed.
 Dein, afterwards ; deinceps, successively ; deinde, next.
 Dej. Dejectio, a stool, or alvine evacuation.
 Dej. alvi, Dejectiones alvi, stools.
 Den. Denuo, anew.
 Dens, a tooth ; dentes, teeth.
 Denud. Denudatus, naked, stripped.
 Desp. Despumatus, clarified.
 Dest. Destillatus, distilled ; destillatio, distillation.
 Det. Detur, let it be given ; deterius, cleansed.
 Dext. Dextra, the right-hand ; dexter, right-handed.
 Diacet. Diacetate, diacetate.
 Diaphor. Diaphoresis, perspiration.
 Diarrh. Diarrhœa, purging.
 Dieb. alt. Diebus alternis, every other day.
 Dieb. tert. Diebus tertiis, every third day.
 Dies, a day.
 Diff. Difficilis, difficult ; difficultas, difficulty.
 Dig. Digest. Digestus, digested.
 Dil. Dilue, or dilutus, dilute them, or diluted.
 Diluc. Diluculo, at break of day.
 Dilut. Dilutus, diluted.
 Dim. Dimidius, one half.
 Disulph. Disulphas, disulphate.
 D. in 2plo. Detur in duplo, let twice as much be given.
 D. in dup. as the last.
 D. in p. æ. Dividatur in partes æquales, let it be divided into equal parts.
 D. P. Dir. prop. Directione propria, with a proper direction.
 Dol. Dolens, painful ; dolor, pain, grief.
 Don. Donec, until.
 Don. alv. bis dej. Donec alvus bis dejiciatur, until the bowels have been twice evacuated.
 Don. alv. sol. fuer. Donec alvus soluta fuerit, until the bowels shall be opened.
 Don. dol. exul. Donec dolor exulaverit, until the pain be removed.
 D. Dos. Dosis, a dose.
 Dr. Drachma, a drachm, equal to 60 troy grains.
 Dulc. Dulcis, sweet.
 Dum, until.
 Dupl. Duplicatus, doubled.
 Dur. Durus, hard.
- Eburn. Eburneus, made of ivory.
 Ed. Edulcorata, edulcorated.

- Eff. Effectus, effected, finished.
 Efferv. Effervescens, effervescing ; effervescentia, effervescence.
 Effus. Effusus, pour out.
 Ejusd. Ejusdem, of the same.
 Elect. Electuarius, an electuary ; electus, choice, selected.
 Elot. Elotus, washed.
 Emet. Emeticus, an emetic.
 Emoll. Emollitus, softened.
 Emp. Emplastrum, a plaster.
 Enem. Enema, a clyster ; enēmāta, clysters.
 Epiderm. Epidermis, the scarf skin or cuticle.
 Eq. Equin. Equinus, belonging to a horse ; equus, a horse.
 Ess. Essentia, essence ; essentialis, essential.
 Exh. Exhib. Exhibeatur, let it be exhibited.
 Expr. Expressus, expressed.
 Exsic. Exsiccatus, dried up.
 Ext. Exter. Externus, external ; extensus, extended, spread.
 Ext. sup. alut. moll. Extende super alutam mollem, spread (thou) upon soft leather.
 Extr. Extra, without ; extraneus, foreign.
- F. Fac, make ; fiat, fiant, let (it or they) be made.
 F. H. Fiat haustus, let a draught be made.
 F. M. Fiat mistura, let a mixture be made.
 F. pil. xij. Fac pilulas duodecim, make 12 pills. (And so of any other number ; as, xx, xxiv, &c.)
 F. Venæs. Fiat Venæsectio, bleed.
 Fæc. Fæcul. Fæcula, dregs, lees, fecula.
 Fæx, fæces, dregs.
 Fals, Falsus, spurious.
 Fasc. Fasciculus, a little bundle, a handful.
 Febr. Febris, fever.
 Feb. dur. Febre durante, during the fever.
 Fem. intern. Femoribus internis, to the inner part of the thighs.
 Ferm. Ferment. Fermentum, yeast.
 Ferrocyan. Ferrocyanidum, ferrocyanide.
 Ferrum, iron ; ferri, of iron ; ferreus, chalybeate.
 Ferv. Fervens, hot, boiling ; fervidus, hot.
 Fict. Fictilis, earthen.
 Fictus, pretended, false.
 Ficus, a fig ; fici, figs.
 Fil, Filum, a thread.
 Filt. Filtrum, a filter ; filtra, filter thou.
 Fieri, to be made.
 Firm. Firmus, hard, solid, steady.
 Fist. arm. Fistula armata, a clyster pipe and bladder fitted for use.
 Fl. Fluidus, liquid.
 f ʒ. Fluidrachma, a fluid drachm. (See Weights and Measures.)

- f ʒ. Fluiduncia, a fluid ounce. (See Weights and Measures.)
 F. L. A. Fiat lege artis, let it be made by the rules of art.
 Flat. Flatus, wind, flatulency.
 Flav. Flavus, yellow.
 Flos, a flower; flores, flowers.
 Flux. Fluxus, a flux, or looseness.
 Foc. Focus, the fire.
 Fœt. Fœtid. Fœtidus, stinking.
 Fol. Folium, a leaf; folia, leaves.
 Follic. Folliculus, a little bag, a follicle.
 Frust. Frustillatim, in small pieces.
 Font. Fontanus, a spring or fountain.
 Form. Formula, a form, recipe, or rule; formulæ, forms, &c.
 Fort. Fortis, strong.
 Fot. Fotus, a fomentation.
 Friab. Friabilis, friable, crumbly.
 Frig. Frigus, the cold; frigidus, cold, frigid.
 Frons, the forehead.
 Fruct. fructus, fruit.
 F. S. A. Fiat secundem artem, let it be made according to art.
 Fug. Fugax, fleeting; fugit, it flies; fugunt, they fly.
 Fumig. Fumigatio, a fumigation.
 Fusc. Fuscus, brown.
 Fusc. Flav. Fusco flavus, brownish yellow.
- Garg. Gargarisma, a gargle.
 Gel. quav. Gelatina quavis, in any sort of jelly.
 G. G. G. Gummi Guttæ Gambiæ, gamboge.
 Glac. Glacies, ice; glacialis, icy, frozen.
 Gr. Granum, a grain; grana, grains.
 Grat. Gratus, grateful.
 Grav. Graveolens, stinking.
 Gravis, heavy.
 Gr. vj. pond. Grana sex pondere, six grains by weight.
 Gtt. Gutta, a drop; guttæ, drops.
 Gtt. quib. Gutt. quibus. Guttis quibusdam, with a few drops.
 Gum. Gummi, gum; gummosus, gummy.
 Gust. gustus, taste.
 Gutt. Gutta, a drop; guttæ, drops.
 Guttat. Guttatim, by drops.
- Hæmorrh. Hæmorrhagia, a bleeding.
 Har. pil. sum. iij. Harum pilularum sumantur tres, let three of these pills be taken. (And so of any other number of pills above one.)
 Haust. Haustus, a draught.
 Haustul. Haustulus, a little draught.
 Hb. Herba, a herb.
 H. D. Hor. decub. Hora decubitus, at the hour of going to bed.

- Hep. Hepar, the liver.
 Herba, an herb.
 Heri, yesterday.
 Hirud. Hirudo, the leech.
 Hod. Hodie, to-day ; hodiernus, of this day.
 H. p. n. Haustus purgans noster, our purging draught.
 Hor. Hora, an hour.
 H. S. Hor. som. Hora somni, on retiring to rest.
 H. int. Horæ intermediis, at the intermediate hours.
 Humect. Humectatus, moistened.
 Humid. Humidus, wet, moist.
 H. un. spat. Hora unius spatio, after the lapse of an hour.
 H. Ilma mat. Horâ undecimâ matutinâ, at eleven in the morning.
 Hyd. Hydrarg. Hydrargyrum, mercury ; hydrargyri, of mercury.
 Hydras, a hydrate.
 Hydrochlor. Hydrochloras, hydrochlorate ; hydrochloricus, hydrochloric.
 Hydrocyan. Hydrocyanicus hydrocyanic ; hydrocyanas, hydrocyanate.
 Hydrosulph. Hydrosulphur cus, hydrosulphuric ; hydrosulphas, hydrosulphate.
- Id. Idem, the same.
 Ign. Ignis, fire, flame.
 Immat. Immaturus, unripe, hasty.
 Imp. Impurus, impure.
 Inc. Incide, cut thou ; incisus, being cut.
 Ind. Indies, daily.
 Inf. Infunde, pour in ; infusum, an infusion ; infusus, infused.
 Inflat. Inflatus, swelled, blown up.
 Inh. Inhalare, to inhale.
 Inj. enem. Injiciatur enema, let a clyster be given.
 In pul. In pulmento, in gruel.
 Insip. Insipidus, insipid.
 Inspers. Inspersus, sprinkled upon.
 Inst. Instillatus, dropped in.
 Inv. Inversus, inverted ; invicem, by turns.
 Invol. Involutus, wrapped up.
 Inut. Inutilis, useless, unfit.
 Iod. Iodid. Iodidum, iodide ; iodinum, iodine.
 Iodo-cyan. Iodo-cyanydum, iodocyanide.
- Jejun. Jejunus, fasting, empty.
 Jul. Julepus, Julepum, or Julapium, a julep.
- Kal. pp. Kali præparatum, prepared kali, or carbonate of potash.
- Lac, milk ; lactis, of milk ; lacteus, milky.
 Læv. Lævus, left, on the left side.

Lap. Lapis, a stone ; lapideus, stony.

Larg. Largus, large.

Lat. Latus, broad ; also, the side.

Lat. dol. Lateri dolenti, to the side affected.

Laxat. Laxatus, loosened.

lb. Libra, a pound weight. *Obs.* When this sign is preceded by Arabic figures, avoirdupois weight, or the ordinary pound used in commerce, containing 16 avoirdupois ounces, or 7000 grains, is indicated ; but when it is followed by Roman numerals, it denotes the troy or apothecaries' pound, containing 12 troy ounces, or 5760 grains. This sign was formerly also used for the wine pint, which contained about 16 ounces 5 drachms (fluid) of distilled water. In prescriptions, troy or apothecaries' weight, which is the same, is alone intended to be employed.

Lenis, soft, gentle.

Lenit. Lenītus, assuaged.

Lentus, slow, lingering.

Lev. Levis, smooth ; lēvis, light ; leviter, lightly.

Lign. Lignum, wood ; ligneus, wooden.

Limpid. Limpidus, clear.

Lin. Linim. Linimentum, a liniment.

Linct. Linctus, a linctus, or electuary.

Lint. Linteum, linen ; linteus, made of linen.

Liq. Liquor, a liquor, or solution.

Long. Longus, long.

Lot. Lotus, washed.

Lumb. Lumbus, the loins.

Luteus, earthen.

M. Misce, mix ; mensura, by measure ; manipulus, a handful ; minimum, a minim.

Macer. Maceratus, macerated.

Man. Manipulus, a handful.

Mane, the morning ; manè, in the morning.

Man. pr. Mane primo, early in the morning.

Min. Minimum, a drop ; equal to the 60th part of a drachm, or $\frac{91}{100}$ of a troy grain. It is usually marked thus : M. or \mathfrak{M} .

Minut. Minutum, a minute.

M. P. Massa pilularum, a pill mass.

Mic. Pan. Mica panis, crumb of bread.

Mist. Mistura, a mixture ; misturæ, mixtures ; mistus, mixed.

Mit. Mitis, mild ; mitior, milder.

Mitt. Mitte, send ; mittatur, mittantur, let (it or they) be sent.

Mitt. sang. ad \mathfrak{z} xij. salt. Mitte sanguinem ad uncias duodecim saltem, take away blood to 12 oz. at least. (And so of other quantities, as \mathfrak{z} x, \mathfrak{z} xvj, &c.)

Mod. præsc. Modo præscripto, in the manner prescribed.

Moll. Mollis, soft ; mollities, softness.

- Mom. Momentum, a moment.
 Morb. Morbus, a disease; morbidus, diseased.
 Mor. dict. More dicto, in the manner directed.
 Mor. sol. More solito, in the usual manner.
 Mult. Multus, much.
 Mur. Murias, a muriate.
- Nig. Niger, black.
 Nit. Nitras, a nitrate.
 N. M. Nux moschata, a nutmeg.
 No. Numero, in number.
 Noct. Nocte, by night; nocturnus, nightly.
 Nov. Novus, new.
 Nox, night.
 N. tr. s. num. Ne tradas sine nummo, you should not deliver it without the money. (As a caution.)
 Nuc. Nucleus, a kernel.
 Nud. Nudus, naked.
 Num. Nummus, money.
- O. Octarius, a pint.
 Obt. Obturatus, stopped up.
 Ocius, quickly.
 Ocul. Oculus, an eye.
 Odor. Odoratus, perfumed.
 Ol. Oleum, oil; oleosus, oily.
 Olim, formerly.
 Ol. lin. s. i. Oleum lini sine igne, cold drawn linseed oil.
 O. M. Omni mane, every morning.
 Omn. Omnis, all; omnino, altogether.
 Omn. bid. Omni biduo, every two days.
 Omn. bih. Omni bihorio, every two hours.
 Omn. hor. Omni horâ, every hour.
 Omn. man. Omni mane, every morning.
 Omn. noct. Omni nocte, every night.
 Omn. quadr. hor. Omni quadrante horæ, every quarter of an hour.
 O. N. Omni nocte, every night.
 O. O. O. Oleum olivæ optimum, the best olive oil.
 Opert. Opertus, covered.
 Opt. Optimus, best.
 Ov. Ovum, an egg.
 Oxal. Oxalas, oxalate.
 Oxyd. Oxydum, oxyde.
 Oxym. Oxymel, a syrup made with honey and vinegar.
 Oxymur. Oxymurias, oxymuriate.
 Oxysulph. Oxysulphuretum, oxysulphuret.
 Oz., the ounce avoirdupois, or imperial weight; (not apothecaries'.)

- P. Pondere, by weight.
 P. æ. Part. æq. Partes æquales, equal parts.
 Palp. Palpebra, the eyelid.
 Pan. Panis, bread.
 Parat. Paratus, prepared.
 Pars, a part; partes, parts.
 Part. Partitus, divided.
 Part. vic. Partitis vicibus, in divided doses.
 Parv. Parvus, small.
 Past. Pastillus, or Pastillum, a little ball, troch, or pastil.
 Pauc. Pauci, few.
 Paul. Paululus, little; paulum, a little while.
 Paux. Pauxillus, little.
 P. C. Ph. C. Pharmacopœia chirurgica.
 P. d. Per deliquium, by deliquescence.
 P. G. Ph. G. Paris Codex, or French Pharmacopœia.
 P. D. Ph. D. Pharmacopœia Dublinensis (Dublin).
 P. E. Ph. E. Pharmacopœia Edinensis (Edinburgh).
 P. L. Ph. L. Pharmacopœia Londinensis (London).
 P. U. S. Ph. U. S. Pharmacopœia of the United States.
 Pedet. Pedetentim, by degrees.
 Penit. Penitus, entirely.
 Per. Peractus, performed.
 Per. op. emet. Peracta operatione emetici, when the operation of the emetic is finished.
 Percyan. Percyanidum, percyanide.
 Perend. Perendinus, the day after to-morrow; perendie, two days hence.
 Perf. Perfectus, perfect, completed.
 Perpauc. Perpauci, very few.
 Perpen. Perpensus, weighed, examined.
 Perpet. Perpetuus, perpetual.
 Persulph. Persulphas, persulphate.
 Phosp. Phosphoricus, phosphoric, phosphorated; phosphuretum, phosphuret; phosphorus, phosphorus.
 Pil. Pilula, a pill; pilulæ, pills.
 Plenus, full.
 Plumb. Plumbum, lead; plumbeus, leaden.
 Plus, more.
 Pluv. Pluvialis, of rain, rainy.
 Poc. Pocul. Poculum, a cup, a teacup (commonly four to six ounces).
 Pocil. Pocillum, a little cup.
 Pond. Pondus, weight; pondere, by weight.
 Post, after; postea, afterwards.
 Poster. Posterus, the next.
 Postq. Postquam, after that, since.
 Postr. Postremo, lastly.
 Post. sing. sed. liq. Post singulas sedes liquidas, after every liquid stool.
 Pot. Potassa, potash; potus, a drink.

Potassio-tart. Potassio-tartras, potassio-tartrate.
 Pp. ppt. Præparatus, prepared.
 Præcip. Præcipitatus, precipitated, thrown headlong.
 Præp. Præparatus, prepared; præparatum, a preparation.
 Præscr. Præscriptus, written; præscriptum, a prescription.
 Prand. Prandium, a dinner; prandere, to dine.
 P. rat. æt. Pro ratione ætatis, according to the age of the patient.
 Primo, first; primum, in the first place; primus, primarius, first, chief.
 Prior, former.
 Prius, before; priusquam, before that.
 P. r. n. Pro re nata, according as circumstances arise; occasionally.
 Prompt. Promptè, promptly.
 Prot. Protinus, immediately.
 Prox. Proxime, next; proximus, next following, last.
 Pug. Pugillus, a pinch; $\frac{1}{8}$ of a handful.
 Pulp. Pulposus, pulpy; pulpa, a pulp.
 Pulv. Pulvis, a powder; pulverizatus, powdered.
 Pur. Purus, pure.
 Purg. Purgatus, purged; purgatio, a purging; purgo, purgare, to purge.
 Purul. Purulentus, purulent.
 Pyx. Pyxis, a pill box.

Q. l. Quantum lubet, as much as you please.
 Quad. Quadrans, a fourth part.
 Quat. Quater, four times; quatuor, four.
 Quatr. Quatrid. Quatriduum, a space of four days.
 Qui, who, which.
 Quic. Quicumque, every one.
 Quinquies, five times.
 Quis, who, which, what.
 Quisq. Quisque, every one.
 Quor. Quorum, of which.
 Quotid. Quotidie, daily.
 Q. p. Quantum placet, as much as you please.
 Q. s. Quantum sufficiat, or quantum satis, as much as required.
 Quotq. Quotquot, as many as.
 Q. V. Quantum vis, quantum volueris, as much as you will.

℞. Recipe, take thou.
 Rad. Radix, a root.
 Rament. Ramentum, a shaving; ramenta, shavings.
 Ras. Rasura, a shaving; rasus, shaved, scraped.
 Rec. Recens, fresh, new.
 Rect. Rectus, right, straight, plain; rectificatus, rectified.
 Red. in pulv. Redactus in pulverem, powdered.
 Redig. in pulv. Redigatur in pulverem, let it be powdered.
 Refrig. Refrigeratus, cooled.
 Reg. Regio, region; regalis, royal.

Reg. umbil. Regio umbilici, the region of the umbilicus, or navel.

Rel. Reliquus, the rest.

Ren. Renovatus, refreshed, renewed.

Rep. Repet. Repetatur, or Repetantur, let (it or them) be continued.

Repl. Repletus, filled.

Res, a thing.

Resid. Residuum, the residue.

Resin. Resina, resin.

Resol. Resolutus, dissolved.

Rub. Ruber, red; rubens, red, blushing; rubicundus, very red, ruddy.

Rur. Rursus, again.

S. A. Secundum artem, according to art.

Sacch. Saccharum, sugar; saccharatus, saccharine.

Sæpe, often.

Sal, a salt; salinus, salt, saline.

Sang. Sanguis, blood; sanguineus, bloody.

Scat. Scatula, a box.

Scrup. Scrupulum, a scruple, or 20 grains, commonly marked thus, \mathfrak{S} .

Scrob. cord. Scrobiculus cordis, the pit of the stomach.

Scyp. pro vin. Scyphus pro vino, a wine glass ($1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces).

Selib. Selibra, half a pound.

Semel, once.

Semi, half.

Semidr. Semidrachma, half a drachm.

Semih. Semihora, half an hour.

Semissis, a half.

Semp. Semper, always.

Semiuncia, half an ounce.

Sens. Sensim, by degrees.

Sesunc. Sesuncia, an ounce and a half.

Seorsum, } separately.
Separ. Separatim, }

Ser. Serus, late.

Sesqui, one and a half.

Sesquicarb. Sesquicarbonas, sesquicarbonate.

Sesquiox. Sesquioxidum, sesquioxide.

Sesquisulph. Sesquisulphuretum, sesquisulphuret.

Sesquih. Sesquihora, an hour and a half.

Sevum, suet.

Sicc. Siccatus, dried; siccus, dry; siccitas, dryness, a drying.

Sign. Signatura, a label.

Sign. n. pr. Signetur nomine proprio, let it be marked or labelled with the proper name.

Simil. Similis, like.

Simp. Simplex, simple, not compounded; simpliciter, simply.

Simul, together.

Sing. Singulus, each; singulorum, of each ingredient.

- Si n. val. Si non valeat, if it does not answer.
 Sinist. Sinister, the left.
 Si op. sit, Si opus sit, if required.
 Sive, either, or.
 Si vir. perm. Si vires permittant, if the strength will allow.
 S. N. D. Spiritus nitri dulcis, sweet spirit of nitre.
 Sol. Solidus, solid, sound; solidum, the whole.
 Sopor. Soporosus, soporific.
 Spec. Specificus, specific.
 Sp. gr. Spec. grav. Specific gravity.
 S. p. hor. Sexagesima pars horæ, a minute, or $\frac{1}{60}$ of an hour.
 Sp. Spt. Spiritus, spirit.
 Spiss. Spissus, thick; spissatus, thickened.
 Spont. Sponte, spontaneously.
 Squama, a scale; squamæ, scales.
 Ss. semi, a half.
 S. S. S. Stratum super stratum, layer upon layer.
 St. Stet, let it stand; stent, let them stand.
 Stat. Statim, immediately.
 Ster. Sternum, the sternum, or breast-bone; sterno, to the sternum.
 Strat. Stratus, strewed.
 Suav. Suavis, sweet, pleasant.
 Sub, under.
 Subacet. Subacetas, subacetate.
 Subcarb. Subcarbonas, subcarbonate.
 Sub fin. coct. Sub finem coctionis, when the boiling is nearly finished.
 Submur. Submurias, submuriate.
 Subnit. Subnitras, subnitrate.
 Subsulph. Subsulphas, subsulphate.
 Subl. Sublimatus, sublimed.
 Subrub. Subruber, reddish.
 Subtip. Subtepidus, lukewarm; subtepidè, lukewarmly.
 Subtil. Subtilis, subtile, fine, small, thin.
 Subvir. Subviridis, greenish.
 Succ. Succus, a juice; succi, juices.
 Sulph. Sulphas, a sulphate; sulphuricus, sulphuric.
 Sulphur. Sulphuretum, sulphuret.
 Summ. Summitates, the summits or tops.
 Sum. tal. Sumat talem, let the patient take one like this.
 Sum. Sume, take thou; sumat, let him take; sumatur, sumantur, let
 (it or them) be taken; sumendus, to be taken.
 Super, above.
 Supercill. Supercillium, the eyebrow.
 Superimp. Superimpositus, placed upon.
 Supernat. Supernatans, supernatant.
 Supersat. Supersaturatus, supersaturated.
 Superst. Superstes, remaining.
 Supersulph. Supersulphas, supersulphate.

Supertart. Supertartras, supertartrate.

Supervac. Supervacaneus, or Supervacuus, superfluous.

Suppos. Suppositorium, a suppository, or medicine placed in the rectum.

Supra, above, before, beyond.

Suprap. Suprapositus, put before.

S. V. Spiritus vinosus, ardent spirit of any strength.

S. V. R. Spiritus vini rectificatus, rectified spirit of wine.

S. V. T. Spiritus vini tenuis, proof spirit.

Syr. Syrupus, a syrup.

Tab. Tabel. Tabella, a lozenge.

Tam diu, as long as.

Tand. Tandem, at length.

Tant. Tantillus, very little; tantum, so much, only; tantus, so much.

Tart. Tartras, tartrate.

Tempus, the temple; tempora, the temples; also, tempus, time.

Temp. dext. Tempore dextro, to the right temple.

Tenes. Tenesmus, a fruitless desire of evacuating the bowels.

Ten. Tenuis, thin.

Tep. Tepidus, warm; tepefactus, made warm.

Tern. Terni, three, by threes.

Therm. Thermometrum, a thermometer.

Thorax, the chest; thoracis, of the chest.

Tin. Tinc. or Tinct. Tinctura, a tincture; tincturæ, tinctures.

T. O. Tinctura opii, tincture of opium.

T. O. C. Tinctura opii camphorata, compound tincture of camphor, or paregoric elixir.

Torref. Torrefactus, scorched.

Tost. Tostus, toasted.

Tot. Totus, whole, all.

Tr. Tra. Tinctura, tincture.

Trid. Triduum, a space of three days.

Trisnit. Trisnitrates, trisnitrate.

Trit. Tritus, ground; tritura, triturate; trituratio, a trituration.

Troch. Trochisci, troches or lozenges.

Tum, then.

Turb. Turbidus, muddy.

Tutus, safe.

Ult. Ultra, Ulterius, beyond, farther.

Ult. præ. Ultimo præscripto, the last ordered.

Unc. Uncia, an ounce; equal to 480 troy grains, usually marked thus, $\bar{3}$.

Uncia, an ounce; unciatim, ounce by ounce.

Ung. Unguentum, an ointment.

Univ. Universus, the whole, universal.

Unus, one; unusquisque, every one.

Urin. Urinarius, urinary; urina, the urine.

Usq. Usque, continually, as long as, until.

Ust. Ustus, burnt.

Util. Utilis, useful.

Vac. Vacuus, empty.

Vaccin. Vaccinus, of a cow.

Valde, very much.

Valens, strong, healthy.

Vanus, empty.

Vas pro thea, Vasculum pro thea, a teacup (3 to 4 ounces).

Veg. Vegetabilis, vegetable.

Veh. Vehiculum, a vehicle.

Venæs. Venæsectio, a bleeding.

Venal. Venalis, venal, saleable.

Ver. Verus, true.

Vesica, a bladder; vesicatio, a blistering; vesicatorium, a blister.

Vesp. Vesper, the evening; vespere, in the evening.

Vicis. Vicissim, by turns.

Vin. Vinum, wine; vinarius, of or belonging to wine.

Vin. Xer. Vinum Xericum, sherry wine; vin. alb. vinum album, white wine; vinum rubrum, red wine.

Vir. Viridis, green.

Vit. Vitreus, glassy; vitrum, glass.

Vom. Vomitus, vomiting; vomitus, a vomiting.

Vom. urg. Vomitione urgente, the vomiting being troublesome.

V. O. S. Vitello ovi solutus, dissolved in the yolk of an egg.

V. S. B. Venæsectio brachii, bleeding in the arm.

Vulg. Vulgaris, common.

Z. commonly placed after the initial letter of a word to note a contraction; as, oz. ounce.

Zz. Zingiber, ginger.

Obs. Besides the preceding, other abbreviations are frequently met with; such as, *Ipecac.* for *ipecaquanha*, *Magnes.* for *magnesia*, *Papav.* for *papaveris*, &c. &c.; the principle adopted being to write a sufficient portion of the words to readily suggest the remainder. (See Weights and Measures.)

APPENDIX III.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

I. TROY, OR APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT.

(As ordered in the London Pharmacopœia.)

Pound.	Ounces.	Drachms.	Scrupules.	Grains.
lb.	ʒ.	ʒ.	ʒ.	gr.
1	= 12	= 96	= 288	= 5760.
	1	= 8	= 24	= 480.
		1	= 3	= 60.
			1	= 20.

II. IMPERIAL MEASURE.

(As ordered in the London Pharmacopœia.)

Gallon.	Pints.	Fluid ounces.	Fluidrachms.	Minims.
Cong.	O.	fʒ.	fʒ.	ʒ.
1	= 8	= 160	= 1280	= 76800.
	1	= 20	= 160	= 9600.
		1	= 8	= 480.
			1	= 60.

III. IMPERIAL AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.

(Commonly employed in Trade and Commerce.)

Pound.		Ounces.		Drachms.		Grains.
lb.		oz.		dr.		gr.
1	=	16	=	256	=	7000.
		1	=	16	=	437½.
				1	=	27·34375.

* * * The avoirdupois drachm is now only employed for weighing silk. When a drachm is ordered in prescriptions or other formulæ, the troy drachm, containing 60 grains, is intended.

IV. GRAINS WEIGHT OF WATER CONTAINED IN THE IMPERIAL MEASURE AT 62° FAHR.

Gallon.	Pint.	Fluid ounce.	Fluidrachm.	Minim.
70,000	8750	437½	54 $\frac{7}{10}$	$\frac{91}{100}$.

V. QUANTITY OF WATER CONTAINED IN THE IMPERIAL
MEASURE IN AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT, AT 62° FAHR.

	lbs.	oz.	dr.	grs.
Gallon	10	0	0	0
Quart	2	8	0	0
Pint	1	4	0	0
Fluid ounce	0	1	0	0
Fluidrachm	0	0	2	0
Minim	0	0	0	$\frac{91}{100}$.

Obs. The imperial gallon contains 277·274 cubic inches. It is $\frac{1}{3}$ larger than the old wine gallon formerly employed in medicine, and $\frac{1}{65}$ smaller than the old beer gallon.

FINIS.

