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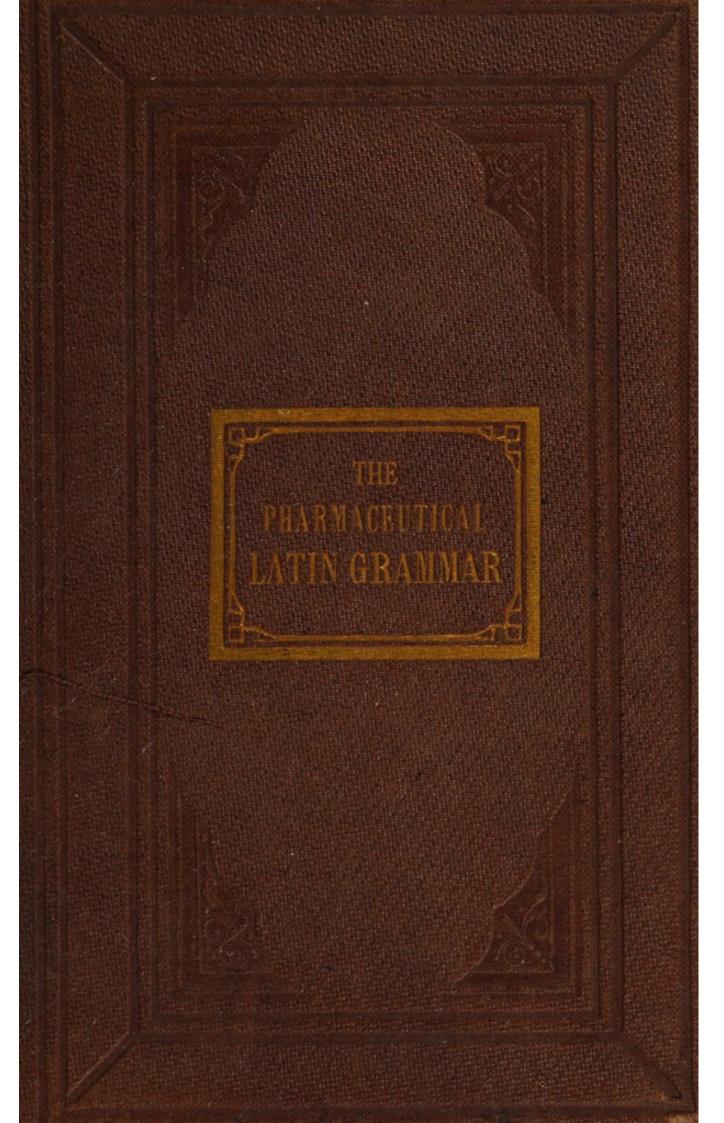
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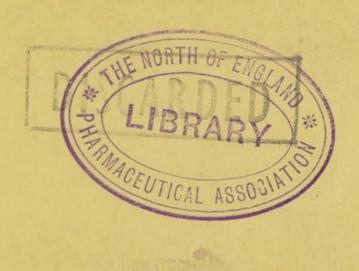


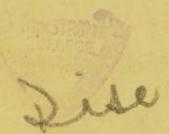
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PHARMACEUTICAL LATIN GRAMMAR;

BEING .

AN EASY INTRODUCTION

TO

MEDICAL LATIN, THE LONDON PHARMACOPŒIA,

AND THE PERUSAL OF

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

BY

ARNOLD JAMES COOLEY,

AUTHOR OF THE "CYCLOPÆDIA OF PRACTICAL RECEIPTS AND COLLATERAL INFORMATION IN THE ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND TRADES,"

ETC. ETC.

LONDON:

R. GROOMBRIDGE AND SONS, 5, PATERNOSTER ROW. 1845.



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 introduction to Latin Grammar and construing, 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 Pharmacopæia, 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.

LONDON: July 1st, 1845.

Just published, in one thick volume, price 14s.

The SECOND EDITION of the

CYCLOPÆDIA OF PRACTICAL RECEIPTS

And collateral Information in the ARTS, MANUFACTURES, AND TRADES,

Including

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Designed as a compendious book of reference for the Manufacturer, Tradesman, Amateur, and Heads of Families.

BY ARNOLD JAMES COOLEY.

"An extremely useful compendium, meriting a place in every library. The Editor, Mr. Cooley, who is well known to our readers, has bestowed much care on the work. It is altogether highly creditable to him, and we hope that this second edition will meet with the support it so well deserves."—Extract from The Chemist, for July, 1845.

^{***} This work contains 816 pages of small type, and upwards of 20,000 valuable formulæ, facts, cautions, &c. &c. It includes the latest and most accurate information on the subjects of which it treats, as well as copious remarks (historical, explanatory, and instructive), and numerous engravings, and tables constructed or rearranged on purpose for this edition. Many of the formulæ contained in this volume have individually realised considerable fortunes for the parties who originally employed them in their manufactories.

CONTENTS.

			Page	Pa	age
Instructions for u	sing			Person	36
book -	-	-	ix	Conjugations	37
Address to young	Stude	ents	xi	" Verbs in -o (active)	37
				" -m (sum)	43
Introduction		1	1	" -or (passive)	46
			-	Deponent verbs -	50
Oppression a press			2	Irregular verbs -	50
ORTHOGRAPHY			-	Defective ditto -	54
				Redundant ditto -	54
ETYMOLOGY	-	-	3	Impersonal ditto -	54
Substantives	-	-	3	Inceptive ditto -	55
Number	-	-	4	Appendix to the Verb -	56
Case -	-	-	4	Roots of verbs -	56
Gender -	-	-	5	Increments of ditto -	56
Declensions		-	10	Formation of Persons	56
Exercises	-	-	19	Formation of Tenses -	57
Adjectives		-	20	Formation of Moods -	58
Declension	-	-	20	Synopsis of the incre-	
Comparison	-	-	22	ments of Latin verbs	60
Numerals	-	-	24	Rules, &c. relative to	
Table of ditto	-	-	26	the Synopsis -	62
Exercises	-	* 112	28	Exercises	63
Pronouns -	-	-	28	Participles	64
Persons	-	-	29	Declension	64
Declension		-	29	Adverbs	65
Verbs -	-	-	32	Adverbs of place -	65
Voices -	-	-	33	" time -	66
Moods -	-	-	34	,, order -	66
Tenses -	-	-	35	" number -	67
Number	-	-	36	. quality -	67

	Page		Page
Prepositions	68	Of the Infinitive Mood	84
Inseparable ditto -	68	Exercises -	85
Conjunctions	69	" Participle -	85
Interjections	70	Exercises -	85
		" Gerund -	86
SYNTAX	71	Exercises -	86
Agreement	71	" Supine -	86
Verb and Nominative	71	Exercises -	87
Exercises	72	" Adverb -	87
Adjective and Substan-		Exercises -	87
tive	72	" Preposition -	87
Exercises	72	" Conjunction -	89
Relative and antecedent	73	" Interjection -	89
Exercises	73	Exercises -	89
Of two or more sub-		Miscellaneous Exer-	
stantives joined by a		cises on the Syntax	90
copulative conjunction	73		
Exercises	74	PROSODY	92
Government		Division of words into	
Of the Nominative -	74	Syllables	92
,, Genitive -	75	Quantity of Syllables -	93
Exercises -	75	" Vowels -	93
,, Dative -	76	Increase of Nouns -	99
Exercises -	76	Accent	101
" Accusative -	77	Versification	102
Exercises -	77	Poetical feet	103
" Vocative -	78	Latin verse	103
" Ablative -	78		
Exercises -	78	PARSING	104
,, Verb	79		
Table of the irregular		CONSTRUCTION	105
government of verbs	79		
Of the Indicative Mood	82	TRANSLATION OF PHYSI-	
Exercises -	82	CIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS	107
,, Imperative Mood	83	Examples	108
Exercises -	83	Exercises	111
" Subjunctive Mood	83		
,, Potential Mood	84	Contractions, signs, &c.	114
" Optative Mood	84	Tables of Weights and	
Exercises -	84	Measures	130

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 (page 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 Pharmacopæia, 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.* While proceeding in

^{*} The student, at this period of his studies, will derive great advantage from comparing his own translation of the Pharmacopæia 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 accompany his

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 Pharmacopæia, 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.

perusal of the Pharmacopæia 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

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

Which is intended to be read:

Nom. Mistura, &c.
Gen. Misturæ.
Dat. Misturæ.
Accus. Misturam.
Voc. Mistura.
Abl. 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 page 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 page 38 we have,

Amav-i Monu-i Leg-i Audiv-i Singular. Plural.

-isti -it | -imus -istis -erunt.

Which must be read

Amavi amavisti amavit amavimus amavistis amaverunt monui monuisti monuit monuimus monuistis monuerunt &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 recognizes 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 τεχνη, 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 DIPHTHONG 4 is the union of two vowels, pronounced by a simple impulse of the voice; as, ae in Rosæ, roses; oe in fætidus, stinking.

The Latin diphthongs are—ae or æ, ai, au, ea, ee, ei, eo, eu, ie, ii, oe or æ, 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 α and α are generally sounded like long e;—c and g sound hard before a, o, and u, and soft before e, i, and g;—t, s, s, c, after an accented syllable, are commonly changed into sh or sh before sh followed by a vowel, and before sh before a vowel takes the sound of sh. (See the Prosody.)

¹ From $o\rho\theta o\varsigma$, right, and $\gamma\rho\alpha\phi\omega$, I write.

² From $\dot{a}\lambda\phi a$, $\beta\tilde{\eta}\tau a$, alpha, beta, the first two Greek letters.

³ Quinctilian.

⁴ From δις, double, φθεγγομαι, I sound.

ETYMOLOGY.

ETYMOLOGY 1 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 SUBSTANTIVE 2 or NOUN 3 is the name of anything that

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

³ From nomen, a name.

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

exists, or of which we have any notion; as Londinum, London; viŏla, a violet; albēdo, whiteness; ĭdĕa, an idea.

Obs. A substantive may in general be known by making sense of itself; as, $\check{a}qua$, water; or by the corresponding English word taking an article before it; as, $p\check{\imath}l\check{u}la$, a pill; $ps\bar{o}ra$, 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; lăpis, a stone; lapides, stones. But in some cases no change is made; as, haustus, a draught; haustús, 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 nominative,

génitive, dátive, accúsative, vócative, and áblative.

The NÓMINATIVE CASE comes before the verb, and simply expresses the name of a thing, or absolute form of a conception; as, magister audiet, the master will hear; Lībra habet uncias duŏdĕcim, 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 GÉNITIVE CASE expresses the relation of property or possession, and is hence commonly called in English the possessive case; as, Argenti nitras, nitrate of silver; mensuris liquidorum, to the measure of liquids.

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

The DATIVE CASE implies participation in the effect of an action; as, dedi 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 vócative ² case calls, or addresses, and may be regarded as a compound of a noun and an interjection; as, Domine! O Lord! O Deus! O God!

The ÁBLATIVE 3 CASE expresses loss, privation, or proximity; the cause, instrument, or manner in which an action is performed; as, ab igne, from the fire; scribo călămo, I write with a pen; palleo mětu, I am pale for fear; pistillo ligneo, with a wooden pestle; lēni călōre, 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.

GENDER 4 is the distinction of nouns with regard to sex. This distinction is usually made by some variation in the form of the word; as, $f\bar{\imath}lius$, a son; $f\bar{\imath}lia$, a daughter.

1 Dătīvus, Latin, from do, I give.

² Vŏcātīvus, Latin, from vŏcāre, to call.

From ablātus, taken away.
 From gĕnus, kind or sort.

To WMales !

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, Hērŏdŏtus, the father of history; Tamesis, the river Thames; Věsēvus, the mountain Vesuvius; Aprīlīs, the month of April; Zěphyrus, the west wind.

Exceptions.

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

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

as, mulier, a woman; Gălătea, a sea-nymph; Itălia, Italy; Rōma, Rome; Căledŏnia, Scotland; Lărix, the larch tree; mentha, the herb mint; Sapphīrus, the sapphire.

Exceptions.

To "Gems." To "Females." Oleaster Phaselus Neut. Mas. Platanus. Prostibulum Unio Scortum. Neut. Adamas Acer To "Cities, &c." Onyx Cicer Sardonyx. There are several Dictamnum exceptions under this Nepenthes To "Plants, &c." head, which may be Panaces learned, when wanted, Mas. Papaver by reference to the Daucus Piper " Nomina Propria" Dictamnus Rober appended to most La-Phaseolus Siler tin dictionaries. Spinus. Siser Mas. or Fem. Suber To "Countries," Amaracus Thus Mas. Sesamoides Cupressus

Cytisus

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

Tricomanes.

COMMON. The common gender is that to which either

sex belongs.

Pontus.

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.

Mensis

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

SECOND DECLENSION.

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

THIRD DECLENSION.

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

Mas. or Fem.
Adeps
Apifex
Bos
Calx
Cinis
Corbis
Cortex
Finis
Grando
Imbrex
Index
Margo
Obex

Opifex
Pulvis, -ĕris
Rudens
Silex
Scrobs
Teres
Torquis
Vepres.

Neut. Æquor Æs Cadaver Cor Erysipelas Iter Marmor Mel Os, -ŏris Os, -ossis Papaver Piper Uber

Uber Vas, -dis Vas, -sis Ver Zingiber.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

Fem.
Acus
Domus

Idus Manus Porticus Tribus.

FIFTH DECLENSION.

Mas. Meridies Dies, in the plu.

Mas. or Fem. 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, Căro, 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 lăpis, a stone, lapidis, 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 $\bar{a}i$; as, $R\check{o}sa$, a rose, Gen. Rosæ; Fămilia, a household, Gen. Familiæ, or -âs; Circe, daughter of Sol and Perseis, Gen. Circes; Musa, one of the nine Muses, Gen. Musæ, or -āï.

Obs. The exceptions to the genitive singular terminating in a, 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 $\bar{a}i$, likewise have a genitive in a.

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

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

The FOURTH DECLENSION makes the genitive case singular in us; 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; Pěcū, cattle, Gen. pecu; both of which may be regarded as indeclinable in the singular. The holy name of Jesus, also makes Jesu.

The fifth declension makes the genitive case singular to end in ei; as Dies, a day, Gen. diei.

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.

Declinatio, Lat., from declino, I deflect.

FIRST DECLENSION.

EXAMPLES.

Mistūra, a mixture, f.

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

Rāsūra, a shaving, f.

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

Uncia, an ounce, f.

N.	Unci-a, an ounce	N.	Unci-æ, ounces
G.	-æ, of an ounce	G.	-arum, of ounces
D.	-æ, to an ounce	D.	-is, to ounces
1.	-am, an ounce	A.	-as, ounces
V.	-a, O ounce	V.	-æ, O ounces
Ab.	-â, from an ounce	Ab.	-is, in ounces.

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

	&c.						
.197	rom,	33	33	"	<8 €	"	
A	-â, from, &c.	-is	-e:	<₽ <u>-</u>	-e or â	-â ",	-18
				"	r -a	33	
Voc.	-a, 0	-8-	:e	-a "	-e o	-a	-38-
Accus.	a rose	"	"	-æ " -am or -an	-em or -en -e or -a	-am " -a "	
Ac	-am,	-as	-en	-am	-em	-am	-88
	or for	**	"	"	2		
Dat.	-æ,to	-18	:e:	8	ş	8-	
	4			"		"	
Gen.	-æ,					-ai or -æ "	-ārum
	a rose	roses	aloes	a Trojan	Sing. Anchīs-es { Father of Anchās-se	a muse	muses
Nom.	. Rŏs-a,	Plur. Rŏs-æ,	Sing. Alŏ-ë,	Sing. Ænē-as,	Anchīs-es	-a in -ai. Sing. Mus-a,	Plur. Müs-æ.
	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Sing.	Sing.	. Sing.	Plur.
	a.		e.	-as.	es.	a in -āï	
	Words in -a.		1	7	Ť	7	

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. Obs. It will be seen on inspection that -a makes -a in the Nom. Voc. and Abl. singular, -a 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 -a or -e in

SECOND DECLENSION.

EXAMPLES.

Scrupĭlus, a scruple, m.

	Singular.		Plural.
N. Sc	rūpŭl-us, a scruple	N. Scr	upul-i, scruples
G.	-i, of a scruple	G.	-orum, of scruples
D.	-o, to a scruple	D.	-is, to scruples
1.	-um, a scruple	A.	-os, scruples
V.	-e, O scruple	V.	-i, O scruples
Ab.	-o, from a scruple	Ab.	-is, by scruples.

Crystallus, a crystal, f.

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

Fŏlium, a leaf, n.

N. F	ŏli-um, a leaf	N. Fe	oli-a, leaves
G.	-i, of a leaf	G.	ō-rum, of leaves
D.	-o, to a leaf	D.	-is, to leaves
A.	-um, a leaf	A.	-a, leaves
V.	-um, O leaf	V.	-a, O leaves
Ab.	-o, with a leaf	Ab.	-is, in leaves.

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

		Nom.		Gen.	Dat.	Accus.	Voc.	.461.
Words in -on.	. Sing.	Col-on,	a stop	-i, of	-0, to	-on, a	-ou, 0	-o, from
	Plur.	Col-a,		-ōrum,	-is,	-a,	-a,	-is,
-08.		Lŏg-os,		-i,	-0,	-on,	-e,	-0,
	Plur.	Plur. Lŏg-i,		-ōrum,	-is,	-0s,	-i,	-is,
4		Lïb-er,	a book	-ri,	-ro,	-rum,	-er,	-ro,
	Plur.	Libr-i,		-orum,	-is,	-0s,	-i,	-is,
en-	-uer. Sing.	Pu-er,	a boy	-ĕri,	-ĕro,	-ĕrum,	-er,	-ĕro,
	Plur.	Pu-ĕri,		-erorum,	-ĕris,	-eros,	-ĕri	-ĕris,
-nm-	n. Sing.	Acēt-um,	vinegar	-i,	-0,	-nm	-nm,	-0,
	Plur.	Acēt-a,		-orum,	-is,	-a,	-a,	-is,
-us.		Sambūc-us	, the elder	.i.	-0,	-nm,	-e,	-0,
	Plur.	Sambūc-i,		-orum,	-is,	-0s,	-i,	-is,
-ius.	s. Sing.	Flŭv-ius,	a river	-ii,	-io,	-ium,	-ius,	-io,
	Plur.	Fluv-ii,		-iorum,	-iis,	-ios,	-ii,	-iis.

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

THIRD DECLENSION.

EXAMPLES.

Pulvis, a powder, m.

Plural.

Singular.

N. Pulv-is, a powder	N. Pulver-es, powders
Gĕris, of a powder	Gum, of powders
Deri, to a powder	Dibus, to powders
Aerem, a powder	Aes, powders
Vis, O powder	Ves, O powders
Abere, with a powder	Abibus, with powders.

$N\bar{u}bes$, a cloud, f.

N.	Nūb-es, a cloud	N. Nu	b-es, clouds
G.		G.	-ĭum, of clouds
D.	-i, to a cloud	D.	-ibus, to cloud
1.	-em, a cloud	A.	-es, clouds
V.	-es, O cloud	V.	-es, O clouds.
Ab.	-e, from a cloud	Ab.	-ibus, in clouds.

Cochleāre, a spoonful, n.

N. (Cochlear-e, a spoonful	N. Co	ochlear-ia, spoonfuls
G.	-is, of a spoonful	G.	-ĭum, of spoonfuls
D.	-i, to a spoonful	D.	-ibus, to spoonfuls
A.	-e, a spoonful	A.	-ia, spoonfuls
V.	-e, O spoonful	V.	-ia, O spoonfuls
Ab.	-i, from a spoonful	Ab.	-ibus, by spoonfuls.

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

Abl.	-ăte, from	-ĭbus,	-te,	-ibus,	-e,	-ibus,	-i,	-ibus,	-te,	-ibus,	-le,	-ibus,	-ine,	-ibus	-one,	-ibus,	-ine,	-ibus,	-ōre,	-ibus,
Voc.	-a, 0	-a,	-c,	-a,	-d,	-es,	-e,	-ia,	-li,	-ta,	٦,	a,	-en,	-a,	-0,	-es,	-0,	-es,	-0r,	-es,
Accus.	-a,	-a,	-c,	-a,	-em or -a,	-es,	-e,	-ia,	-ti,	-ta,	-1,	-a,	-en,	-a,	-em,	-es,	-inem,	-es,	-ōrem	-es,
Dat.	-ăti, to	-Ypus,	-ti,	-ibus,	-i,	-ibus,	-i,	-ibus,	-ti,	-ibus,	-Ii,	-ibus,	-ĭni,	-ibus,	-oni,	-ibus,	-imi,	-ibus,	-ōri,	-ibus,
Gen.	-ătis, of	-um,	-tis,	-nm,	-is,	-nm,	-is,	-ĭum,	-tis,	-tum,	-lis,	-ĭum,	-ĭnis,	-mm,	-onis,	-mm,	-ĭnis,	-nm,	-ōris	-nm,
	a poultice		milk				the sea				honey		a name		soap		order		heat	
Nom.	Sing. Cătăplasm-a,	Plur. Cătăplasmăt-a,		Plur. Lact-a,	Sing. David,	Plur. David-es,	Sing. Măr-e,	Plur. Mar-ia,	Sing. Oxymeli,	Plur. Oxymeli-ta,		Plur. Mell-a,	Sing. Nom-en,	Plur. Nomin-a,	Sing. Săpo,	Plur. Sapon-es,	Sing. Ord-o,	Plur. Ordin-es,	Sing. Căl-or,	Plur. Calor-es,
	Words in -a.		-c.		-d.		-e-		i.		4.		-n-		-0-		0		4	

-ōre,	-ibus,	-e,	-ibus,	-te or -ti	-ibus,	-ĕre,	-ibus,	-ite,	-ibus,	-ge,	-ibus,	-ye,	-ibus.
-0r,	-es,	-is,	-es,	-8,	-es,	-us,	-ra,	-ut,	-a,	-x,	-es	-y,	-ya,
-ōrem,	-es,	-em,	-es,	-tem,	-es,	-us,	-ra,	-ut,	-a,	-gem,	-es,	-y,	-ya,
-ōri,	-ibus,	-i,	-ibus,	-ti,	-ibus,	-ĕri,	-ibus,	-iti,	-ibus,	-gi,	-ibus,	-i,	-ibus,
-ōris,													
a liquor		fire		part		a weight		the head		a king		the herb rue	
Sing. Liqu-or,	Plur. Liquor-es,	Sing. Ign-is,	Plur. Ign-es,	Sing. Par-s,	Plur. Part-es,	Sing. Pond-us,	Plur. Ponder-a,	Sing. Căp-ut,	Plur. Caput-a,	Sing. Re-x,	Plur. Reg-es,	Sing. Mol-y,	Plur. Mol-ya,
Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
s in -r.		·S-						t.		-X.		-y.	

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. Elĕmi is indeclinable.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

EXAMPLES.

Haustus, a draught, m.

	Singular.		Plural.
N.	Haust-us, a draught	N.	Haust-ûs, draughts
G.	-ûs, of a draught	G.	-ŭum, of draughts
D.	-ui, to a draught	D.	-ibus, to draughts
A.	-um, a draught	A.	-ûs, draughts
V'.	-us, O draught	V.	-ûs, O draughts
Ab.	-u, from a draught	Ab.	-ĭbus, from draughts.

Cornu, a horn, n.

N. Co	orn-u, a horn	N. Co	orn-ua, horns
G.	-u, of a horn	G.	-ŭum, of horns
D.	-u, to a horn	D.	-ĭbus, to horns
A.	-u, a horn	A.	-ua, horns
V.	-u, O horn	V.	-ua, O horns
Ab.	-u, from a horn	Ab.	-ĭbus, 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 -ŭbus 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.

2000) 10 0000000000000000000000000000000
Plural.
N. R-es, things
Gērum, of things
Dēbus, to things
Aes, things
Ves, O things
Abēbus, with things.

Dies, a day.

Singular.	Plural.
N. Di-ēs, a day	N. Di-ēs, days
Gēi (ē), of a day	Gērum, of days
Dēī (ē), to a day	Dēbus, for days
Aem, a day	Aēs, days
Vēs, O day	Vēs, O days
Abē, in a day	Abebus, with days.

Obs. The above are the only nouns of this declension that are complete in the plural. Făcies, 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; spătha-æ, a spatula; drachma-æ, a drachm; ăqua-æ, water; pĭlŭla-æ, a pill; rēsīna-æ, resin; camphŏra-æ, camphor; ĕpĭ-tŏme, an epitome; of the first declension.

Octarius -ii, a pint; congius -ii, a gallon; balneum -ei, a bath; mĭnĭ-mum -i, a minum or drop; rheum -i, rhubarb; cinnămōmum -i, cinnamon; vĭr -ĭri, a man; of the second declension.

Lăpis-idis, a stone; ŏpus-ĕris, a work; zingiber-ĕris, ginger; æther-ĕris, ether; borax-ācis, borax; flos-ōris, a flower; sāl-ălis, a salt; calx-cis, lime; ærūgo-ĭnis, verdigris; sulphur-ŭris, sulphur; păpāver-ĕris, a poppy; alcohol-ōlis, alcohol; ănĭmal-ālis, an animal; of the third declension.

Spīrītus -ús, spirit; quercus -ús, an oak; grădus -ús, a step; portus -ús, a harbour; gĕnū -u, a knee; pĕcū -u, cattle; of the fourth declension.

Făcies -ei, a face; spes -ei, hope; of the fifth declension.

ADJECTIVES.

An ádjective 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 hūmānītas, 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.

Căpax, capacious.

Dlamal

Simon I am

Sing	mur.	Turat.					
N. M. F. N. C	ăp-ax	N. M. F. C	ap-āces Nacia				
G. M. F. N.	-ācis	G. M. F. N.	-acium				
D. M. F. N.	-āci	D. M. F. N.	-acibus				
A. M. F.	-acem Nax	A. M. F.	-āces Nacia				
V. M. F. N.	-ax		-aces Nacia				
Ab. M. F. N.	-āce, or -āci	Ab. M. F. N.	-acibus.				

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

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

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

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

EXAMPLE.

Viridis, green.

Singular. Plural. Vĭrĭd-is Vĭrĭd-es N. -ia N. M. F. N. -е N. м. F. G. M. F. N. G. M. F. N. -ium -is D. M. F. N. D. M. F. N. -i -ibus A. M. F. A. M. F. -em N. -e -es N. -1a V. M. F. V. M. F. -18 и. -е -es N. -1a Ab. M. F. N. -i Ab. 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.

			2200009	11 4440					
	Singr	ular.		Plural.					
	M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.		
N.	Alb-us	-a	-um	N.	Alb-i	-æ	-a		
G.	-i	-æ	-i	G.	-orum	-arum	-orum		
D.	-0	-æ	-0	D.	-is	-is	-is		
A.	-um	-am	-um	A.	-08	-as	-a		
V.	-е	-a	-um		-i		-a		
Ab	0	-â	-0	Ab.	-is	-is	-is.		
			Nĭger,	blac	k.				
	М.	F.	N.		м.	F.	N.		
N.	Nĭg-er	-ra	-rum	N.	Nigr-i	-æ	-a		
G.	-ri	-ræ	-ri	G.	-orum	-arum	-orum		
D.	-ro	-ræ	-ro	D.	-is	-is	-is		
1.	-rum	-ram	-rum	A.	-os	-as	-a		
V	-er	-ra	-rum	V.	-i	-æ	-9		

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.

-ro

Ab.

-is

-18

-18.

-râ

Ab.

-ro

2. Unus, one, sōlus, alone, tōtus, all, ullus, any, nullus, none, ălĭus, another, alter, another, ŭter, which of the two, and neuter, neither, make the genitive singular in -ius, and the dative in -i: ălĭus also makes ăliud 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, spīrītus 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, fortissimus, strongest, mitissimus, mildest, brevissimus, 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.

Brěvis, 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. Větus, past, nūpěrus, recent, (from věter and nūper,) also make -rimus; mātūrus, ripe, makes maturior and matur-rimus, or -ssimus.

- 2. Făcilis, easy, difficilis, difficult, similis, like, grăcilis, slender, humilis, humble, and others of a like form, for the most part make the superlative in -illimus; as făcilis, facilior, facillimus. Dăcilis, tractable, ăgilis, swift, and verbals in -bilis have no superlative.
- 3. Adjectives formed with dicus, ficus, volus, from dico, facio, and volo, and from loquor, are compared from the old positive in -ns; as—

Mălědic-us, reproachful,
Běněvŏl-us, friendly,
Magnĭfĭc-us, splendid,
Vānĭlŏqu-us, vainly talking,

Obs. Vēridicus, truth speaking, is not compared.

4. Some adjectives have neither the comparative nor superlative, being compared occasionally by the adverbs magis, more, and maxime, most; valde, very, &c. Adjectives in -us after a vowel, as, arduus, difficult, dubius, doubtful, in -dus; diminutives, as majusculus, somewhat greater; possessives, as fraternus, 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—

Bŏnus, good, mĕlior, better, Mălus, bad, pejor, worse, Magnus, great, major, greater, Parvus, little, minor, less.

optimus, best.
pessimus, worst.
maximus, greatest.
minimus, least.

-entissimus.

Obs. Dīves, rich, makes dĭtior, ditissimus.

6. Some adjectives have no positive, as dēterior, worse, dēterrimus, worst; prior, former; prīmus, first: some have no comparative, as novus, new, sup. novissimus; sacer, holy, sup. sacerimus: some have no superlative, as senex, old, comp. senior; jūvenis, young, comp. junior. Some words are not compared at all, as anterior, 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.

			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,						
	Singu	lar.		Plural.					
	M. F.	N.	1	I. F.	N.				
N.	Miti-or	-us	N. Mit	ior-es	-a				
G.	-ōris	-is	G.	-um	-um				
D.	-ori	-i	D.	-ibus	-ibus				
A.	-orem	-us	A.	-es	-a				
V.	-or	-us	V.	-es	-a				
Ab.	-ore or	ori	Ab.	-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, unus, 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.
N. D	u-o	-æ	-0
G.	-orum	-arum	-orum
D.	-obus	-abus	-obus
A.	-os or -o	-as	-0
Ab.	-obus	-abus	-obus.

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

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.

ONALS.2	. is.						
PROPORTIONALS.2	Simplus. Duplus. Triplus. Quadruplus. Quintuplus. Sextuplus. Septuplus. Septuplus.						
MULTIPLICATIVES.	Simplex. Duplex. Triplex. Quadruplex. Quintuplex. Sextuplex. Septemplex. Septemplex. Octuplex. Novemplex. Decemplex or decuplex. Undecimplex.	duodecuplex.					
DISTRIBUTIVES.	Singuli. Bimi. Termi or trimi. Quaterni or quatrimi. Quini. Seni. Septemi. Septemi. Octomi. Novemi. Deni. Undeni or undeceni. Duodeni or bisseni.	Terni deni.	Quaterni deni. Quini deni or quindeni. Seni deni.	Septeni deni.	Noveni deni.	Viceni. Viceni singuli.	Viceni bini.
ORDINALS.1	Primus, a, um. Secundus. Tertius. Quartus. Quintus. Sextus. Septimus. Octavus. Nonus. Decimus. Undecimus.	Tertius decimus.	Quartus decimus. Quintus decimus. Sextus decimus.	Septimus decimus. Octavus decimus or	duodevicesimus. Nonus decimus or undevicesimus.	Vicesimus or vigesimus. Vicesimus primus or	unus et vicesimus. Vicesimus secundus or Viceni bini. alter et vicesimus.
CARDINALS.	Unus, a, um. Duo, æ, o. Tres, es, ia. Quatuor. Quinque. Sex. Septem. Octo. Novem. Undecim. Undecim.	Tredecim.	Quatuordecim. Quindecim. Sexdecim or sedecim.	Septemdecim or septendecim. Octodecim or	duodeviginti. Novemdecim or undeviginti.	Viginti. Unus et viginti or	viginti unus. Duo et viginti or viginti duo, &c. to 30.
	-===××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××××	XIII.	XIV. XVI.	XVII. XVIII.	XIX.	XX.	XXII.
	1.5.6.4.6.6.7.8.6.0.1.5.	13:	14. 15.	17.	19.	20.	22.

Viceni octoni.	Viceni noveni.	Triceni or terdeni.	Quadrageni,	quaterdeni. Quinquageni.	Sexageni.	Octogeni.	Nonageni.	Centeni.	Decies undeni,	&c.										
Vicesimus octavus or Viceni octoni.	duodetricesimus. Vicesimus nonus or	undetrigesimus. Tricesimus or	trigesimus. Quadragesimus.	Quinquagesimus.	Sexagesimus.	Octagesimus.	Nonagesimus.	Centesimus.	Centesimus decimus.	Ducentesimus.	Trecentesimus.	Quadringentesimus.	Quingentesimus.	Sexcentesimus.	Septingentesimus.	Octingentesimus.	Noningentesimus.	Millesimus,	Bis millesimus.	8.0
28. XXVIII. Duodetriginta	Undetriginta	Triginta.	Quadriginta.		Sexaginta. Septuaginta.		Nonaginta.	Centum.								Octingenti, æ, a.			Bis mille or duo millia, Bis millesimus.	8.0
XXVIII.	XXIX.	XXX.	XI.	i,	LXX.	LXXX.	XC.	C.	CX.	cc.	ccc.	cccc.	D or ID.	DC.	DCC.	DCCC.	DCCCC.	CIO TO M	MM.	
28.	29.	30.	40.	50.	60.	80.	.06	100.	110.	200.	300.	400.	200.	.009	700.	800.	.006	10001	2000.	THE PERSON NAMED IN

¹ From these are formed other adjectives of order, as primārius, primārus, vēcundārius, 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; rŭber, ra, rum, red; cĭnĕreus, a, um, grey; grăveŏlens, stinking; grăvis, e, heavy; stăbĭlis, e, firm; lĭquĭdus, 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: ego, 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.

	Singular.		Plural.
N.	Ego, I	N.	Nos, we
G.	Mei, of me	G.	Nostr-ûm or -î, of us
D.	Mihi, to or for me	D.	Nobis, to or for us
A.	Me, me	1.	Nos, us
V.		V.	
Ab.	Me, from or by me	Ab.	Nobis, from or by us

SECOND PERSON.

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

THIRD PERSON.

The reciprocal pronoun Sui.

Sing. and Plural.

G. Sui, of himself,
D. Sibi, to himself,
A. Se, himself,
Ab. Se, by himself,

herself, itself,
themselves.

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.			
	Si	ngular.		Pital.		Pl	ural.	
	M.	F.	N.			M.	F.	N.
N.	Hic,	hæc,	hoc		N.	Hi,	hæ,	hæc
G.	Hujus				G.	Horum,	harum,	horum
D.	Huic				D.	His		
A.	Hunc,	hanc,	hoc		A.	Hos,	has,	hæc
V.	-				V.	_	_	
Ab.	Hoc,	hac,	hoc		Ab.	His.		

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

	Sin	gular.		Plural.					
	M.	F.	N.		м.	F.	N.		
N.	Ill-e	-a	-ud	N.	Ill-i	-æ	-a		
G.	-ius			G.	-orum	-arum	-orum		
D.	-i			D.	-is				
A.	-um	-am	-ud	A.	-08	-as	-a		
V.	-е	-a	-ud	V.	-i	-æ	-a		
Ab.	-0	-â	-0	Ab.	-is.				

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

Singular.				Plural.					
	M.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.		
N.	Is	ea	id	N.	Ii	eæ	ea		
G.	Ejus			G.	Eorum	earum	eorum		
	Ei			D.	Iis or ei	s			
A.	Eum	eam	id	A.	Eos	eas	ea		
V.	-	-	_	V.	-	-	_		
Ab.	Eo	ea	eo	Ab.	Iis or ei	s.			
		Iste, ista,	istud,	is decli	ned like	ille.			

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

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

Singular.	Plural.
M. F. N.	M. F. N.
N. Qui quæ quod	N. Qui quæ quæ
G. Cujus	G. Quorum quarum quorum
D. Cui	D. Queis or quibus
A. Quem quam quod	A. Quos quas quæ
V	V. — — —
Ab. Quo qua quo	Ab. Queis or quibus.
Quis, quæ, quod or quid,	who? which? what? is de-
clined like Qui.	

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

	Sing	ular.		Plural.			
	м.	F.	N.		M.	F.	N.
N.	Ips-e	-a	-um	N.	Ips-i	-æ	-a
G.	-ius			G.	-orum	-arum	-orum
D.	-i			D.	-is		
A.	-um	-am	-um	A.	-08	-as	-a
V.	-е	-a	-um	V.	-i	-æ	-a
Ab.	-0	-a	-0	Ab.	-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 de-

clension; as, nostrātis, vestrātis, cujātis.

- Obs. 1. Quis when compounded makes qua in the feminine singular and neuter plural of the nominative; as, ăliquis, ăliqua, ăliquid; some, somebody; but siquis, 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 quidam, one, some one, change m before d into n; as, eundem, eorundem; the accusative singular and genitive plural of idem. Idem is otherwise declined like Is, and quidam like qui; as, idem, eădem, idem; quidam, quædam, quoddam or quiddam &c.

VERBS.

A VERB 1 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; teror, 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; sătŭrāre, 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.

TRANSITIVE 1 or ACTIVE VERBS affirm action passing on to, or affecting some agent; as, amo te, I love thee; călorem ădhibe, apply heat; resinam liquefac, melt the resin.

Intransitive ² 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; sĕdeo, I sit; cĕdo, 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, amor, 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;—ActiveIntransitive, 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, jaceo,
I lie, vivo, 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.

3 From pătior, I suffer.

¹ From transeo, I pass over.

² From intransitīvus, not passing on.

MOODS.

Mood 1 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 INDÍCATIVE 2 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; lībra *habet* uncias duŏdĕcim, a pound *has* twelve ounces.

The IMPÉRATIVE 3 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, rěcĭpe, take thou; dŏcētur, let him be taught; destillet acĭdum, let the acid distil.

The subjunctive ⁴ 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 poténtial, ⁵ when it implies possibility or some kind of power in the affirmation,—or optátive, 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 INFÍNITIVE 7 MOOD expresses an act or state without any distinction of number or person; as, macerāre, 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 modus, condition.

² From indico, I point out.

³ From impero, I command.

From subjungo, I subjoin.
 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 (Supinum), 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.

Tense 1 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; mico, I shine, or am (now) shining.

The PRESENT-PERFECT 3 represents an action or condition as past or finished, but with reference to the present time; as, bibi, 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."

Commonly called the "perfect," or second past tense.
Commonly called the "imperfect," or first past tense.

The PAST-PERFECT, 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-IMPERFECT 2 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, *legĕro*, 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.

Conjugation 1 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

Active. 1. Am-āre
3. Leg-ĕre
2. Mon-ēre
4. Aud-īre
3. To love, advise,
read, and hear.

Passive. 2. Am-āri
3. Leg-ĕri
2. Mon-ēri
4. Aud-īri
3. To be loved, advised,
read, and heard.

Conjugation of Verbs in -o.

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

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present-imperfect,

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

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

¹ Conjugatio, Latin.

Plural.

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

Present-perfect,

have, hast, has, (now.)

Singular.

Plural.

amāv-i mónu-i lēg-i audīv-i

-īsti -it | -ĭmus -īstis -ērunt (-ēre.)

Past-imperfect,

did, was, (then.)

amā-bam monē-bam legē-bam audiē-bam'

-bas -bat | -bāmus -batis -bant.

Past-perfect,

had, (then.)

amāv-ĕram monú-ĕram leg-ĕram audīv-ĕram

-eras -erat | -ĕrāmus -ĕrātis -erant.

Future-imperfect,

will, shall, (hereafter.)

amā-bo monē-bo } -bis -bit | -bĭmus -bitis -bunt.

leg-am audi-am } -es -et | -ēmus -ētis -ent.

Future-perfect,

shall have, will have, (hereafter.)

Singular.

amav-ĕro monu-ĕro leg-ĕro audīv-ĕro eris -erit | -ĕrīmus -ĕrītis -erint.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Singular.

amem, let me &c.	amā amāto	love thou do thou &c.	amet amāto	} let him &c.
moneam ,, !	monē	,,	moneat	
	monēto	"	moneto	,,
legam ,,	lēgĕ	,,	legat	,,
	lēgĭto	"	legito	,,,
audiam ,,	audī	,,	audiat	,,
	audīto	>>	audīto	,,

Plural.

amēmus { let us &c.	amāte love amātōte ye &c.	ament	let them &c.
moneāmus "	monēte " monētote "	moneant monento	"
legāmus ",	legĭte " legĭtote "	legant legūnto	"
audiāmus "	audīte ,, audītēte ,,	audiant audiūnto	"

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present-imperfect,

may, can.

Singular.

am-em, I &c.
doce-am
leg-am
audi-am

-es, thou &c.

-et, he &c.

-as

-at.

Plural.

am-ēmus, we &c. doce-āmus leg-āmus audi-āmus

-ētis, ye &c.

-ent, they &c.

-ātis

-ant.

Present-perfect,

may, or can have.

Singular.

Plural.

amav-ĕrim monu-ĕrim leg-ĕrim audiv-ĕrim

-eris -erit | -ĕrĭmus -eritis -erint.

Past-imperfect,

might, could, would, should.

amā-rem monē-ram legĕ-ram audī-rem

-res -ret

-rēmus -rētis -rent.

Past-perfect,

might, could, would, or should have.

Singular.

Plural.

amav-īssem monu-īssem leg-īssem audiv-īssem

-īsses -īsset | -issēmus -issētis -issent.

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-ĕre to read. aud-īre, to hear.

Present-perfect and past-perfect.

amavisse, to have loved.

monuisse ,, advised.

legisse ,, read.

audivisse ,, heard.

Future-imperfect.

amatū-rum monitū-rum lectū-rum auditū-rum esse (vel fore) { to be about to love. advise. ; read. ; hear.

Future-perfect.

amatūrum monitūrum lectūrum auditūrum

fuisse, to have been about to have loved, advised, &c.

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.

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

Audien-di, of hearing, Audien-do, to, in, &c., hearing, Audien-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.

Passive.

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

amāt-u, to be loved. monĭt-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, fuerunt (ere.)

Past-imperfect,

was, wast, were.

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

Past-perfect,

had been.

S. Fuĕram, fuĕras, fuĕrat. | Pl. fuerāmus, fuerātis, fuērant.

Future-imperfect,

shall or will be.

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

Future-perfect,

shall or will have been.

S. Fuero, fueris, fuerit. | Pl. fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

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

Plur. Simus, sitis, este, estote, sint, sunto, 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. Fuerim, fueris, fuerit. | P. fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

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

S. Essem, esses, esset. Pl. essemus, essetis, essent. vel vel vel vel vel forem, fores, foret. foremus, foretis, forent.

Past-perfect,

might, could, would, or should have been.

S. Fuissem, fuisses, fuisset | P. fuissemus, fuissetis, fuissent.

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,

Fŏre vel esse, to be about to be.

PARTICIPLES.

Present-imperfect and past-imperfect, Ens,² being.

Future,

Fŭtūrus, about to be.

¹ Vel, or.

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

Singular.

Conjugation of Verbs in -or.

1 C	onjugation.	Amŏr,	I am	loved.
2	,,	Mŏneor,	,,	advised.
3	,,	Lĕgor,	,,	read.
4	,,	Audior	,,	heard.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present-imperfect, am, art, is, are, (now.)

Singular.

ăm-or, I	&c.			thou &c.		he &c.
mŏn-eor	,,	-ēris			-ētur	25
lĕg-or	,,		(-ĕre,)	,,	-ĭtur	,,
aud-ior	,,	-īris	(-īre,)	"	-itur	,,

Plural.

ăm-āmur,	we &c.	-āmĭni,	ye &c.		they &c.
mŏn-ēmur	,,	-ēmĭni	,,	-ēntur	"
lĕg-ĭmur	,,	-ĭmĭni	,,	-ūntur	,,
aud-īmur	,,	-īmĭni	,,	-iŭntur	,,

Present-perfect,

have, hast, or has been, (now.)

Plural.

monit-us vel² vel vel vel fueru	~				
audit-us J illi luisti luit luillus luistis luele.	monĭt-us lect-us	Sum	vel	vel	sunt ve fuērun fuēre.

Past-imperfect,

was, wast, were, (formerly.)

amā-bar monē-bar legē-bar audiē-bar	$\left. egin{array}{l} -bar{a}ris \\ vel \\ -bar{a}re \end{array} \right\} -bar{a}tur$	-bāmur -bāmĭni -bāntu
audic-but-	¹ Amāt-us, -a, -um, &c.	² Vel, or.

Past-perfect,

had or hadst been, (then.)

Singular. Plural. nāt-us1 l -i erāmus eram eras erat eratis erant onit-us vel vel vel vel vel vel ct-us fueram fueras fuerat fuĕrāmns fuĕrātis fuĕrant. idit-us

Future-imperfect,

shall or will be, (hereafter.)

nā-bor onē-bor	}	-bĕris vel -bĕre	}	-itur	1.	-bĭmur	-bĭmĭni	-būntur.
g-ar ıdi-ar	}	-ēris vel -ēre	}	-ētur	1	-ēmur	-ēmĭni	-ēntur.

Future-perfect,

shall or will have been, (hereafter.)

nāt-us ¹ onĭt-us		eris				erint
ct-us dit-us	vel fuĕro	vel fuĕris	vel fuĕrit	vel fuerīmus	vel fuerītis	<i>vel</i> fuĕrint.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present-imperfect,

may or can be.

n-er	-ēris <i>vel</i> -ēre	-ētur	-ēmur	-ēmĭni	-ēntur.
on-ear g-ar di-ar	-āris <i>vel</i> -āre	-ātur	-āmur	-āmĭni	-āntur.

¹ See note on p. 46.

Present-perfect,

may or can have been.

Singular.	and the same		1	Plural.	
monit-us	sim sis vel vel ĕrim fuĕris	sit vel fuĕrit	-i simus vel fuerĭmus	sitis vel fueritis	sint vel fuerint

Past-imperfect,

might, could, would, or should be.

amā-rer monē-rer legĕ-rer	$\left. egin{array}{l} - ext{reris} \\ vel \\ - ext{rere} \end{array} \right\}$	-rētur	1	-rēmur	rēmĭni	rēntur
audi-rer						

Past-perfect,

might, could, would, or should have been.

	esses vel fuïsses	vel	-i essēmus vel fuissēmus	essētis vel fuissētis	esseni vel fuïsseri
--	-------------------------	-----	--------------------------------	-----------------------------	---------------------------

Future.

The same as the corresponding Indicatives.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	Singular.	Γbe δ
am-er, let me be &c.	-āre, -ātor, be thou &c.	-ētur, -ātor, let hi
mon-ear ,,	-ēre, -ētor ,,	-eātur, -ētor
leg-ar ,,	-ĕre, -ĭtor ,,	-ātur, -ĭtor
aud-iam ,,	-īre, -ītor ,,	-iātur, ītor ,
	Plural.	[them be &
am-ēmur, let us be &c.	-āmini, -aminor, be ye &c.	ēntur, āntor, lec
mon-eāmur "	-emini, -eminor ,,	-eantur, entor ,
leg-āmur ,,	-imini, -iminor ,,	-āntur, ūntor
aud-iāmur ,,	-imini, -iminor ,,	-iāntur, iūntor
	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.

Future.

amātum monĭtum lectum audītum iri, to be about to be about to be about to be alout to be a

PARTICIPLES.

Present and past.

amātus, loved or being loved. monitus, advised ,, advised. lectus, read ,, read. audītus, heard ,, heard.

Future.

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

DEPONENT VERBS.

Verbs active in -or are called depónent, and are conjugated like passive verbs, from which they merely differ by having a participle in -ns; as, lŏquor, 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.
Fīo,	I am made.
Mālo,	I am more willing.
Nölo,	I am unwilling.
Possum,2	I am able.
Vŏlo,	I will.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present-imperfect.

Singular.

ĕdo,	I &c.	edis vel es,	thou &c.	edit vel est,	he &c.
eo	,,	is	"	it	,,
fĕro	"	fers	"	fert	,,
fĕror	,,	ferris vel ferr		fertur	,,
fīo	,,	fis	,,	fit	,,
mālo	"	māvis	,,	mavult	,,
nõlo	,,	nonvis	,,	nonvult	,,
possum	,,	pŏtes	,,	potest	,,
vŏlo	"	vis	,,	vult	,,
		Tanif and	Plural.		
edĭmus	we &c	e. editis vel	estis, ye &	c. edunt,	they &c.
imus	"	itis	,,	eunt	,,
ferimus		fertis	,,	ferunt	"
ferimur	,,	ferīmini	,,	ferüntur	"
fimus	,,	fitis	,,	fiunt	"
malŭm	- 11	mavūltis	,,	malunt	"
nolumi	- //	nonvūltis	,,	nolunt	,,
possum		potēstis	,,	possunt	"
volŭmu	,,	vultis	,,	volunt	,,

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

² From pŏtis, able, and sum, I am.

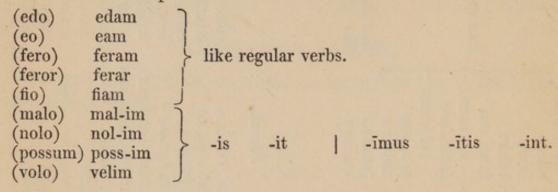
				E
		like regular verbs.		like <i>sum</i> . like regular verbs.
Future-perfect,	tulero latus ero	vel fuero factus ero vel fuero	maluero	potuero
Future-imperfect. Fu	feram ferar	fiam	malam	potěro volam
Past-perfect.	tuleram latus eram	vel fuĕram factus eram vel fuĕram	maluĕram	potuěram voluěram
Past-imperfect.	ferebam ferebar	fiebam	malēbam nolēbam	potěram volebam
Present-perfect. (edo) ēdi	(fero) túli (tětůli) (feror) lātus sum	(fio) factus sum	(malo) malui (nolo) nolui	(possum) potui (volo) volui

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

edant.	eaunto.	ferant, ferunto.	ferāntur,	feruntor.	fiant, fiunto.	malint.	nolint.	possint.	velint.
edite, editote,	ite, itôte	ferte, fertote	ferimini, ferminor,	feramini, feraminor	fite, fitote	malitis	nolitis, -īte, -itote	possitis	velitis ·
edāmus	eāmus	ferāmus	ferāmur		fiamus	malimus	nolimus	possimus	velimus
edat, edito	eat, ito	ferat, ferto	ferātur, ferator		fiat, fito	nalit	nolit	ossit	velit
edas, es, esto,	eas, i, ito				fias, fi, fito	malis	(nolo) nolim nolis, noli, nolito	possis	velis

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present-imperfect.



Present-perfect. Past-imperfect. Past-perfect.

2100	one Perices.	z dot miporio	or, I doe perie	000
(edo)	ederim	ederem vel essent	edissem]
(eo)	iverim	irem	ivissem	
(fero)	tulerim	ferrem	tulissem	
(feror)	latus sim	ferrer	latus essem vel fuissem	like regular verbs.
(fio)	factus sim	fierem	factus essem	
(malo)	maluerim	mallem	maluissem	
(nolo)	noluerim	nollem	noluissem	
(possum)		possem	potuissem	like sum.
(volo)	voluerim	vellem	voluissem	{ like regular verbs.
		The second secon		

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present- and past-imperfect.

(edo) (eo) (fero) (feror) (fio) (malo) (nolo) (possum) (volo) edere īre. ferre. ferri. fieri. malle. nolle. posse. velle. vel esse.

Present- and past-perfect.

edisse. ivisse. tulisse. latum esse vel fuisse. factum esse vel fuisse. maluisse. noluisse. potuisse. voluisse.

Future.

esūrum esse. itūrum esse. latūrum esse. latum iri. factum iri.

GERUNDS.

(ĕdo)	edēn-			
(eo)	eūn-			
(fĕro)	ferēn-			
(fio)	faciën- }	-di	-do	-dum.
(mālo)	malēn-			
(nolo)	nolēn-			
(vŏlo)	volēn-			

PARTICIPLES.

(ĕdo)	edens, esus (vel estus),	(fīo)	factus, făciendus.
, ,	esūrus.	(malo)	malens.
(eo)	iens, (Gen. euntis,)	(nōlo)	nolens.
	itūrus.	(possum)	potens.
(fĕro)	ferens, lātūrus.	(vŏlo)	volens.
(fĕror)	lātus, fĕrēndus.		

SUPINES.

- (ĕdo) ēsum, (vel estum,) esu; (eo) ĭtum, itu; (fĕro) 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, ădeo, to undertake or undergo, makes adii for adīvi. Circumeo, 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 nequeo, I cannot, are like eo, except that they want the imperative, gerund, and participle.

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

4. ĕdo and its compounds comĕdo, to consume, exĕdo, to eat up, ambĕdo, to eat about, and pĕrĕdo, to eat through, are regular verbs of the third conjugation, but are also declined irregularly in some tenses.

5. Confero, to bring together, offero, to present, suffero, to undertake or endure, and other compounds of fero, are conjugated like the latter verb.

6. Fio, I am made, is the passive voice of $f\ddot{a}cio$, to make or perform. Its derivatives, infit, he begins, and $d\bar{e}fit$, it is wanting, are only used in the third person singular.

7. Vŏlo, and its compounds mālo¹ and nōlo,² are conjugated through-

out in exactly the same way.

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Some verbs are defective in certain moods and tenses; as, aio, ais, ait; aiunt: aisti; aistis: aiebam, -bas, -bat; aiebamus, -batis, -bant: aiam, aies, aiet; aias, aiat; aiamus, aiant: ai; 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, lavo, lavas, lavare; lavo, lavis, lavere, 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, ŏportet, -ēbat, -wit, -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.

² From non, not, and volo.

¹ From magis, more, and volo, I am willing.

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 incipio, I begin.

² From inchoö, inchoāre, 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; legĕ-re, legĕ, 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 ĕ before i; as, mŏlor, I am ground or pounded; Inf. mŏli, for molĕi; lĕgor, I am read; Inf. leg-i, for legĕ-i, &c. Also those retaining re passively.

INCREMENTS OF VERBS.

The INCREMENTS¹ 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.

1. 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:

¹ Incrēmentum, Lat., increase, addition.

Obs. -o is only found in the first person singular of the presentimperfect 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: -ere 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 pronomial 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 pronomial -s, also for the sake of euphony, the naked -i being gradually softened into -e; as amaris, amari, amare, 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 amare, 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 increments made;

but to form the tenses of verbs which are not strictly regular, 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 fue, 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 euphonized 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 fueram, 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, fuĕram, 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, fuero, 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, amarem, 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. The present-imperfect of the subjunctive mood of verbs of the 2d, 3d, and 4th conjugation,

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

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, fuĕ-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, ĕ, ī, which are more obvious, and easily remembered. (See the Synopsis.)

1	Conjugation,	amo,	I love.
2	,,	mŏneo,	I advise.
3	,,	mŏlo,	I grind.
4	,,,	audio,	I hear.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

The regular imperatives ama, mone, mole, audi, individually produce

The regular imperatives ama, mone, more, audi, mulvidually produce,							
	S	ingular.			Plural.	de lite &	
do was	-о -baм	-s -bas	-T -bar	-mus -bamus	-TIS -batis	-NT -bant	
have	-vi or -ve	-visti	-viT	-vimus	-vistis -	-verunt or -	
had will shall or	-veram 1, 2 -bo 3, 4 -am	-veras -bis -s	-verat -bit -T	-veramus -bimus -mus	-veratis -bitis -tis	-verant -bunt -nt	
will have	-vero	-veris	-verit	-verimus	-veritis	-verint	
SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.							
may	1, -ем	-es	-ет	-emus	-etis	-ent	
can	2,3,4 -ам	-as	-ат	-amus	-atis	-ant	
might could, &c	-гем	-res	-rer	-remus	-retis	-rent	
may or can have	-verim	-veris	-verit	-verimus	-veritis	-verint	
might, could, or would have	>-vissem	-visses	-visser	-vissemus	-vissetis	-vissent	
IMPERATIVE MOOD.							
		-TO	-tо -ет		-TEOTTOTE	-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.

Singular.

1	Conjugation,	amo,	I love.
2	,,	mŏneo,	I advise.
3	,,	mŏlo,	I grind.
4	,,	audio,	I hear.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

The regular imperatives amā, monē, molě, audī, individually produce,

Plural.

am was	-or -bar	-RIS or -re -baris or bare	-TUR -batur	-MUR -bamur	-MINI -bamini	-NTUR -bantur
have been;	formed by	adding sum, eran	n, &c. to t	he passive p	participle.	
had been shall or will be	1, 2 -bor 3, 4 -ar	-beris or -bere -ris or -re	-bitur -tur	-bimur	-bimini -mini	-buntur -ntur
shall or will have been	formed by	adding -ero or -ft	uĕro, &c. t	to the passiv	ve particip	le.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

$\left. egin{array}{c} may \ { m or} \\ can \ be \\ might \ { m or} \\ could \ be \end{array} ight\} - { m re} { m R}$	-ēris or -ere	-etur	-emur	-emini	-entur
	-āris or -are	-atur	-amur	-amini	-antur
	-reris or -rere	-retur	-remur	-remini	-rentur
may or can have been; might or could have been formed by adding sim, essem, &c. to the passive participle.					

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

-re or -tor -tor -MINI -NTOR

INFINITIVE MOOD.

to be, -ri; 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 ĕ immediately preceding o, e, or a, are lost, or coalesce with those letters; as, amāo, written amo, molĕo, written mŏlo, amāem, written amem, rĕgeam, 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. \check{e} is sometimes commutable with i or u; as, molitor, for moletor, leguntur, for legentor.
- 5. ē and ĕ 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 molĕui.
- 6. When a vowel precedes -ĕ in the root, or -ĕre in the infinitive, the present-perfect and supine are formed by simply adding -i or -tum to the root; as, ăcu-o, I sharpen, acu-i, I have sharpened, acūtum, supine.
- 7. When a consonant precedes -ĕ in the root, or -ĕre 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 scribo, I write, scripsi, I have written.

-d before si is either lost, or drops the s; as, claudo, I close, clausi,

I have closed; accendo, I kindle, accendi, I have kindled.

-c, -g, -h, and -qu, before -ĕ, in the root, generally change those letters into x; as $d\bar{u}co$, I convey, duxi, I have conveyed; $r\bar{e}go$, I rule, rexi, I have ruled; $tr\bar{a}ho$, I draw, traxi, I have drawn; $c\bar{o}quo$, 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, $l \in go$, I read, $l \in gi$, I have read; $b \in bibo$, I drink, $b \in bibi$, I have drunk; $d \in mo$, I take away, $d \in mi$, I have taken away; $e \in mo$, I purchase, $e \in mi$, I have purchased, &c.

Many verbs of this conjugation repeat the first consonant and vowel; as, tundo, I beat, tŭtŭdi, I have beaten; fallo, I deceive, fĕfelli, I have

deceived; parco, I reserve, peperci, I have reserved.

Many verbs of this conjugation, especially those in -lo and -mo, are formed like verbs of the second conjugation; as, ălo, to feed, alui, ălitum; molo, I pound, molui, molitum; gemo, to mourn, gemui, gemitum.

8. -b before ĕ in the root, or ĕre in the infinitive, changes to p, and -g, -h, and -qu to c, in the supine; as, scrībo, I write, sup. scriptum; rĕgo, I rule, sup. rectum; trăho, I draw, sup. tractum; cŏquo, 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, figo, to fasten, sup. fixum; vinco, I conquer, sup. victum.

Most roots in \check{e} , or infinitives in \check{e} re, 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 amasti, amarim, amaram, audii, audisti, audissem, audiisse, &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:—dissipo, āre, to dissipate; flammo, āre, to burn; liquo, āre, to melt; cōlo, āre, to strain; mollio, īre, to soften; misceo, ēre, to mix; ŏpĕrio, īre, to cover; rĕgo, ĕre, exi, to govern; prĕmo, ĕre, to press; spargo, rsi, ĕre, to sprinkle; minuo, ĕre, to lessen; lino, ĕre, īvi, to anoint; mŏlo, ĕre, to pound; expando, ĕre, to expand; bĭbo, ĭbi, ĕre, to drink; căpio, cepi, pĕre, to take; rĕcĭpio, cepi, pĕre, ceptum, to receive, take; pando, i, ĕre, to open; trăho, ĕre, to draw; răpio, ĕre, to carry off; laxo, āre, to loosen; sătŭro, āre, to saturate; fīnio, īre, to conclude.

PARTICIPLE.

A PARTICIPLE 1 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, lŏquor, I speak, loquens, speaking, lŏcūtūrus, 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.

	Singular.	Plural.		
N.	aman-s, loving	N. an	nant-es,	Nia
G.	-tis, of ,,	G.	-ium	
D.	-ti, to ,,	D.	-ibus	
A.	-tem, ,,	A.	-is,	Nia
V.	-s, o,	V.	-es,	Nia
Ab.	-te or ti, from ,,	Ab.	-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, běnè 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, bene, well.

Adverbs in -e, -ter, and -o, are frequently compared; as běnè, well, mělius, better, optimè, best; doctè, learnedly, doctiùs, more learnedly, doctissimè, most learnedly.

Obs. 1. The comparative is usually formed in -ius and the superlative in issime, 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; săpienter, 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.

ŭbi, where.
hic, here.
illic,
isthic,
ibi,
intus, within.
foris, without.
ubique, everywhere.
nusquam, nowhere.
alicubi, somewhere.

alibi, elsewhere.
ubivis, any where.
ibidem, in the same place.
quo, whither.
huc, hither.
illuc,
isthuc,
thither.
intro, to within.
foras, to without.
eo, 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,
inde,
thence.
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, J 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, by turns. vicissim, aliquoties, several times. iterum, rursus, again. subinde, often, indentidem, frequently.

ADVERBS OF ORDER.

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

secundo, secundum, secundum, secundum, secundum, tertio, tertium, tertium, fourthly.

quarto, quartum, fourthly.

postremo, lastly.

ADVERBS OF NUMBER.

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

ADVERBS OF QUALITY, &c.

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

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

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

PREPOSITION.

A PREPOSITION 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 con-

struction; 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 or again , {rĕ-cēdo, I go back.
rĕ-cŏquo, I boil again.
se- apart, aside , {sē-păro, I put aside.
sē-cerno, I separate.
co- con- col- com- } , {con-jungo, I join together.
com-misceo, I mingle.

Obs. Sometimes two prepositions are united together; as desuper, 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 nĭsi, 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 or events, the omission of connectives

¹ From conjungo, I join together.

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, væ, 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 jăcior, 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 nōbilitat, 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. Ille respīrat. Fatigatur equus. Ego legebam. Gloria excitarat.

Libra habet uncias duoděcim.—P. L. Cortices colligi debent.—Id. Sol ruit interea.—Virg. Vidi ĕgŏmet.—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.

Pulvis aromaticus.

Balneum aquosum.

Lotio nigra.

Haustus aperiens.

Sevum præparatum.

Tinctura amara.
Octarius unus.
Vinum album.

Pulvis cretæ compositus.

Ceratum plumbi compositum.

Confectio rosæ Gallicæ.

Unguentum hydrargyri fortius.

Vina medicata.

Tinctura camphoræ composita.

Acidum nitricum dilutum.

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 interillos, qui id maxime 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.

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 merchandize.

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 distillent balneo arenæ,

[&]quot; Although there are those, also, among its promoters, who belong to the College of Physicians."—Collier.

calore paulatim aucto, liquor acidus, oleum, et sal oleo inquinatus (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 vocāris Joannes, thou art called John; argentum est mětallum, 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 impĕrātor, 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 pauxillo, with a little water; coloris expers,

destitute of colour.

EXERCISES.

Pilulæ ferri.

Plumbi oxydum.

Confectio amygdalæ.

Mistura cretæ.

Colchici cormus.

Tinctura aurantii.

Pulvis *rhæi*. Ceratum *cetacei*. Aqua *sambuci*.

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

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

Quanti est?—Ter.
Is habitat Mileti.—Id.
Gloria est umbra virtutis.—Sen.
Facultas agrorum condonandi.—Cic.
Sanguinis atque animi pectus inane fuit.—Ov.
Interest omnium recte facere.—Cic.
Postrīdiè 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 sı̃mı̃lis, 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.—Hor.
Vitis ut arboribus decori est.—Virg.
Virtus omnibus rebus anteit.—Plaut.
Miserabile cæsis hostibus insultans.—Virg.
Aspirat primo fortuna labori.—Id.
Paulum sepultæ distat inertiæ Celata virtus.—Hor.
Ultima semper expectanda dies homini est.—Ov.

SYNTAX. 77

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.
Milie 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.
Liquoribus 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

Abaliēno, a. 1. D. Abdo, a. 3. D. Abeo, n. 4. D. Abjudīcio, a. 1. D. Abluo, a. 3. D. Abnēgo, a. 1. D. Abrādo, a. 3. D. Abrādor, p. D. Abrōgo, a. 1. D.

Abrumpo, a. 3. D.
Abscēdo, n. 3. Ab. D.
Abscindo, a. 3. D.
Abscondo, a. 3. D.
Absisto, n. 3. Ab.
Absolvo, a. 3. Ab. G. D.
Absolvor, p. G.
Abstineo, a. 2. Ab. G.
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. Accedo, n. 3. D. Accersio, a. 4. G. Accerso, a. 3. Ab. G. Accersor, p. Ab. Accido, n. 3. D. Accingo, a. 3. D. Accommodo, a. 1. D. Accredo, a. 3. D. Accresco, n. 3. D. Accubo, 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. Adaggeror, p. 1. D. Adalligo, a. 1. D. Adalligor, p. D. Adaugeo, a. 2. D. Addico, a. 3. D. Addicor, p. D. Adeo, n. 4. D. Adequito, 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. Adimo, a. 3. D. Adipiscor, d. 3. Ab. Adjudíco, a. 1. D. Adjudicor, p. D. Adjungo, a. 3. D. Adjūro, a. I. D. Adjūto, a. 1. D. Admisceor, p. 2. D. Admitto, a. 3. D. Amoneo, a. 2. G. Ab. Æstimo, a. 1. G. Ab. Allūdo, a. 3. D. Ango, a. 3. G. Antefero, 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. Commodo, a. 1. D. Communico, a 1. D. Ab. Compăro, a. 1. D. Compono, a. 3. D. Condemno, a. 1. G. Ab. D. Condono, a. 1. D. Confero, a. 3. D. Conferor, p. D. Conjungo, a. 3. D. Consulo, a. 3. D. 2. Accs. Contingit, imp. 3. D. Convenio, n. 4. D. Convivo, n. 3. D. Credo, a. & n. 3. D. G. Curo, a. 1. D. Damno, a. 1. G. Ab. Debeo, a. 2. D. Decet, 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. Diffido, 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. Exŭlo, 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. Habito, n. 1. G. Impendeo, n. 2. D. Impero, a. 1. D. Impertio, a. 4. D. Ab. Impleor, p. 2. Ab. G. Incommodo, a. I. D. Indigeo, n. 2. G. Ab. Indulgeo, n. 2. D. Ab. Induo, a. 3. 2 Accs. Ab. Insimulo, a. 1. D. Ab. Interclūdo, a. 3. Ab. D. Interdico, a. 3. D. Ab. Interest, 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. Liquet, imp. D. Maneo, n. 2. D. Medeor, d. 2. D. G. Medicor, d. 1. D. Memini, a. 3. G. Acc. Ab. Memoro, a. 1. D. Mereor, d. 2. Ab. Minitor, d. 1. D. Misereor, d. 2. G. Miseresco, n. 3. G. Miserescit, | imp. Acc. of the person, and Gen. Miseret, of the thing. Moderor, d. 1. D. Acc. Moneo, a. 2. 2 Accs. Monstro, a. 1. D.

Muto, a. 1. Ab. Noceo, a. 2. D. Nominor, p. 1. N. Numero, a. 1. D. Nuncupor, p. 1. N. Obliviscor, d. 3. G. Obsum, n. D. Obtempero, a. 1. D. Obtrūdo, a. 3. D. Onero, a. 1. Ab. Opitulor, d. 1. D. Oportet, imp. Acc. & Inf. Orior, d. 3. & 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. Pænitet, imp. Acc. of person, and G. of thing. Polliceor, d. 2. D. Posco, a. 3. 2 Accs. Poscor, p. Acc. Postpono, 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. Refert, imp. G. Reminiscor, d. 3. G. Repono, a. 3. D. Repugno, n. 1. D. Respondeo, n. 2. D. Rogo, a. 1. 2 Accs.

Rogor, p. Acc.
Salūtor, p. 1. N.
Sapio, a. 4. D.
Satăgo, n. 3. G.
Servio, n. 4. D. Acc.
Solvo, a. 3. D.
Sono, n. 1. Acc.
Sto, n. 1. D. Ab.
Studeo, n. 2. D.
Suadeo, n. 2. D.
Subŏlet, imp. D.
Succenseo, n. 2. D.
Sufficio, n. 3. D.
Sum, n. N. G. D. 2 Dats.
Supersedeo, n. 2. Ab.

Suppeto, n. 3. D.
Tædet, imp. G.
Tempero, a. 1. D. Ab.
Timeo, a. 2. D. Acc.
Tribuo, a. 3. D. 2 Dats.
Utor, d. 3. Ab. Acc.
Vacat, imp. G.
Vaco, n. 1. D. Ab.
Vendo, a. 3. D.
Vereor, d. 2. D. Acc.
Verto, a. 3. 2 Dats.
Vescor, d. 3. Ab.
Videor, p. 2. N.
Vocor, p. 1. N.
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 mole, molito, 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 pre-

cedes 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 idonæus.—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 judicio 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 fidelis, always faithful.

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

EXERCISES.

Brevitèr exponere conveniet.
Sat habet favitorum 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.
adversus, against.
ante, before.
apud, at,
circa,
circum, about, near, with.
circiter, on this side.
contra, against, opposite to.
erga, towards.
extra, without.
infra, below.
inter, between, among.

within. intra. juxta, near to. ob, for, on account of. penes, in the power of. per, by, through. post, after, since. præter, besides, except. propter, for, on account of. pone, behind. secundum, according to. secus, by, along, nigh to. suprà, above. trans, over, beyond. ultra, further, beyond, above versus, towards.

2. Prepositions which govern the ablative:

A, ab, ab, by, from. absque, without. coram, before, in presence of. cum, with. de, of, concerning.

è, of, ex, from, out of.
præ, before, in comparison of, by reason of.
pro, for, instead of.
sine, without.
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.
sub, under.
super, on, above, upon.

subter, under, underneath. clam, unknown to.

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 deûm atque hominum
fidem.—Id.
Hei mihi; væ tibi!—Ov.

Ah virgo infelix !—Virg.
Ah me miserunt !—Id.
Ohe libelle.—Mart.
O fortunatos agricolas.—Virg.
Heu pietas! heu prisca fides!—Id.

MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES ON THE SYNTAX.

Conserventur syrupi.—P. L. Per horas alteras viginti.—Id. Cum antimonii sulphureto.—Id. Brevi morâ interpositâ.—Id.

Alumen liquescat.—Id.
Ex pari aquæ mensurâ.—Id.
In horæ partem quartem.—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, alterutrâque suprà 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 perculsi, 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, quam vita regentis.—Claud.

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

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

Illum ô, nefasto te posuit die
Quicunque 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.

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

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

¹ From $\pi \rho o c$, to, and $\omega \delta \eta$, a song.

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 QUANTITY 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, contra. a short vowel ,, as, dominus. a common vowel ,, as, illius.

QUANTITY OF VOWELS.

General Rules.

RULE I.

A vowel before two consonants, or a double one, or j, is LONG by position; as, ventus, altus, mons, axis, gaza, cujus.

i 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, Sæpĕ stilum vertas. (Hor.) Date telā, scandite muros. (Virg.)

RULE II.

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

Exceptions. and and any when compounded, become common before a vowel, and are also sometimes common when in the same position in simple words; as, prairet, Marotis. Final diphthongs are also common before a vowel; as, Insular Ionio. (Virg.)

RULE III.

One vowel before another in the same word is short; as, Deus, meus, pius.

Obs. The same is the case even if h intervene; as mihi, nihil.

Exceptions. 1. Genitives in -ius have the i common; as unī us; but only long in alīus, from alĭus, and only short in alterius, from alter.

2. Genitives of the fifth declension have e long before i; as diei.

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

RULE IV.

Monosyllables, either alone or compounded, are generally long; as, sīs, possīs, rē, quarē.

Exceptions. Vĭr, quĭs, ĭs, ĕs, bĭs, cĭs, tĕr, nĕc, pĕr, ĭn, ăn, vĕl; the enclitics quĕ, nĕ, vĕ; the adjections cĕ, tĕ, ptĕ; and monosyllables in -b, -d, and -t. Fāʿc, and the pronoun hīʿc, and hōʿc, (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, āmitto, dēduco, dīligo, ēgero, sēcubo.

Exceptions. De is short in dehisco, and di in dirimo and disertus.

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, movi, motum.

Exceptions. Bibo, fero, findo; do, sto, scindo; have the first syllable of the present-perfect short;—Eo, reor, do, sto, sino; queo, cieo, ruo, sero, lino, 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, cano, cecini, cecinerim.

Exception. But cædo, makes the second syllable long in cĕcīdi.

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 dă, dăre, dăbam, dăbo, circum-dăre, &c.

RULE XI.

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

Exceptions. But a and o are short in hexămeter, catăpulta, hŏdie, quandŏquidem, quŏque, sacrŏsanctus, Timŏtheus, &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, equidem, tredecim, valedico, siquidem, agricola, universus, ducenti, quadrupes, Trojugena.

Exceptions. Sēdecim, nēquam, nēquando; īlicet, scīlicet, nīmīrum, ibīdem, ubīvis, tībīcen, bīgæ, and quadrīgæ; also the compounds of dies; as, prīdie, postrīdie, merīdies, bīduum, trīduum; but i and u are common in quotī die, ubī cunque, genū flecto, cornū pecta, usū venit, and usū capit.

RULE XIII.

COMPOUNDS have mostly the quantity of their simples, and DERIVATIVES of their primatives; as, probus, improbus; ărator, ărare.

Exceptions. Agnitum, from notum; dicax, from dico; hūmanus, from homo; rex, regis, from rego; vox, vocis, from voco; &c.

Of last Syllables.

RULE XIV.

Long Endings.

-a, -i, -u; -c, -n, -m; -as, -es, -os, are LONG; as, amã, 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 ită, ejă, quiă, and pută.

- 2. -i final is short in neuter nominatives, and in Greek datives and vocatives; as, Gummĭ, sinapĭ; (and the datives) Paridĭ, Phyllidĭ, (and the voc.) Amaryllĭ, and Daphnĭ.
 - 3. -u final is short in indŭ for in, and nenŭ for non.
- 4. -c final is short in nec and donec, and common in fac, the pronoun hac, and hoc 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, viděn', egŏn', nemŏn', nostĭn', deĭn', satĭn', &c.; also in nouns making -ĭnis short in the genitive.
- 7. -as is short in nouns making -adis; as, lampăs, -ădis; and in Greek accusatives; as, Troăs, arcadăs; also in anăs, a duck.
- 8. -es final is short in Latin nouns, increasing short; as, milĕs, milĭtis; in Greek neuters; as, cacoēthĕs; and in ĕs from sum and its compounds; also in the preposition penĕs; 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 compŏs, impŏs, ŏs making ossis; and in most Greek nouns; as, Arcadŏs, Aretŏs.

RULE XV.

Short Endings.

-b, -d, -e, -l, -en, -r, -is, -us, -ys, -t, and -y, are short; as, ăb, apud, marĕ, animăl, nomĕn, uxŏr, ensĭs, casus, Tiphys, caput, moly.

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 bene, male, inferne, and superne, according to the general rule.

- 2. -r final is long in Greek nouns increasing in the genitive; and in cūr, fūr, lār, fār, hīr, vēr, nār, and pār; but -r is short in celtiber, and common in cor and vīr.
 - 3. -t final is long in contractions; as, petit, for petiit; it, for iit.
- 4. -is final is long in datives and ablatives; in nominatives increasing long; and in the singular number of verbs making -īmus and -ītis in the plural; but in the future and subjunctive tenses, -rīs is common, because the penultima of -rīmus and -rītis 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 $p\bar{u}s$, a foot.

RULE XVI.

-o final is generally common; but long in datives and ablatives, and in adverbs derived from nouns, or adjectives; as, dicō, virgō, amandō; verō, falsō, eō; ergō.

Exceptions. -o is common in ergo (therefore) otherwise long; also in sero.

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, poema, poematis.
- -c, increases long; as, halec, halecis.
- -d, increases short; as, David, Davidis.
- -l, increases short; as, sāl, sălis.

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

-n, increases long; as, delphin, delphinis.

Exceptions. -en making -inis, is short; as, carmen, carminis; also in some Greek nouns in -on; as, Actæon, Actæonis.

-o making -inis, increases short; as, cardo, cardinis.



PROSODY.

-o making Honis or -enis, increases long; as, sermo, sermonis; Anio, Anienis.

Exceptions. Gentiles, or names of people, are generally short; as, Măcedon, Macedonis.

-r, increases short; as āër, aĕris.

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, amor, amoris.

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

Exceptions. Anas, anătis; mas, măris; vas, vădis (vas, vāsis, is regular); also Greek nouns making -adis, -atis, and -anis; as, Pallas, Pallădis; artocreas, artocreătis; Melas, Melănis.

-es, increases short; as, miles, milites.

Exceptions. Greek nouns in -es, and these particulars increase long:—heres, herēdis; merces, mercēdis; lŏcŭples, locuplētis; mansues, mansuetis; quies, quietis.

-is, increases short; as, lapis, lapidis.

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

-os, increases long; as, heros, herois.

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

-us, increases short; as, corpus, corporis.

Exceptions. Us making -udis, -uris, and -utis, increases long: except intercus, intercutis; Ligus, Liguris; pecus, pecudis, 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, aucupis.

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

-t, increases short; as, caput, capitis.

-x, increases long; as, thorax, thoracis.

Exceptions. x making -gis increases short; as, conjux, conjugis; 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, corticis.

Exception. Vibex makes vibīcis, long.

ACCENT.

ACCENT 1 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 monosyllabla 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.

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	
2.	Pyrrhic (Pyrrhicus)		0		,,	dĕŭs.
3.	Choree or Trocha, (Choræus)		-	~	,,	pānĭs.
4.	Iambus (Iambus)		0	-	,,	dĭēs.
	Molossus (Molossos)	-	-		"	doctores.
	Tribrach (Tribrachys)		0		>>	homine.
	Dactyl (Dactylus)	~	2	-	,,	carmine.
	Anapest (Anapæstus)	v	-	-	"	species.
	Bacchie (Bacchius)	-	-	~	"	lĕgēbānt.
	Antibacchic (Antibacchius) .				,,	aūdīrě.
11.	Cretic or Amphimacer	-	V	-	,,	cāstītās.
	(Creticus vel Amphimacer)		-	U	1000	
12.	Amphibrach (Amphibrachys).				"	remotus.

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 iambuses, 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.

5 §

- 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, quicunque, 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.

Applier. Hirudin. vj, Tempori dextro.

Notes. Sex, six, a numeral adjective, indeclinable, agreeing with its substantive Hirudines.

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

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 applicantur.

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

2.

Extrah. Sang. pleno rivo, ad zxvj, 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 extraho, a verb of the third conjugation, agreeing with its nominative case sanguis.

QUAMPRĪMUM, 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 (\mathfrak{Z}) , 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.

R Ext. Coloc. Comp. zj. Pil. Hydrargyri 3j. M. et div. in pil. xx. Sumat. una bis de die.

Notes. Recipe, take, the second person singular of the imperative mood of recipio, 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 (3) drachm, the accusative case singular of drachma, a substantive of the first declension and feminine gender.

Composition, of compound, the genitive case singular, and neuter gender, of compositions, 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.

Colocynthinis, 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.

Scrupulum, scruple; accusative singular of scrupulus, a substantive of the second declension and masculine gender; governed by Recipe.

PILULARUM, of pills; genitive case plural of pilula, 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 $d\bar{\imath}v\bar{\imath}do$, 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 und.

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. zviij. Acid. Sulph. Dil. mxxv.

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 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. Zxij.

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

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

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

R Hydrarg. Chlorid. gr. iij. Scammonii Pulv. Comp. gr. xij. Tere in pulverem quamprimum sumendum. R Calomelan. gr. iij.

Jalapæ pulv. gr. ix.

Acaciæ mucilaginis, q. s.

F. pil. iij, hora somni sumendæ.

R Rhæi pulv. Zingib. pulv. āā 3ss. Anthemidis extract. 3j.

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

R Magnes. carb. zj.
Rhæi pulv. Эj.
Menthæ piper. aq. fzxij.
F. haustus, horå ante prandium sumendus.

R Antim. potassio-tart. gr. viij. Aq. dest. f zvj. Mori Syr. f zj.

F. mist. cuj. cochl. magnum quartà quâque horâ sumend.

R Calumbæ Inf. fʒvss. Cinnam. Tinct. Comp. fʒij. Aurant. Syr. fʒiij.

F. M., cuj. cochl. ij, majora quartà quâque hora sumantur.

R Inf. Rosæ, fʒvij.
Tinct. Catechu, fʒvj.
Acid. Sulph. dil. fʒj.
Tinct. Opii, fʒiss.
Sit gargarisma sæpe utendum.

R Ammon. Hydrochlor. 5j. Aq. font. f zv. Sp. Vini Rect. f zj. M. ut f. lotio tumori applicanda.

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

R Hydrarg. Nitrico-oxyd. 5j. Adipis, 3j. Tere diligenter in mortario don. benè misc.

> Potassæ Sulph. 3ij. Aq. font. f zvss. Tr. Jalapæ, f ziv.

Sit M. cuj. sum. cochlear. ij, maj. omni bihorio.

Ipecac. Pulv. 3ss. Antim. Tart. gr. j. Tr. Scillæ, f̄ʒj. Aq. dest. f̄ʒvj.

F. M. emet., cuj. sum. quamprimum cochl. maj. iv. et cochl. ij. sextà quaque 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 PRESRIPTIONS.

A. aa. $\bar{a}a$. ana, $(a\nu a)$, of each.

Abd. Abdom. Abdomen, 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, Adeps porci, lard.

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. Adjace. 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; Æthereus, 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 fluviātilis, 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. Barbadensis, Barbadoes.

Bib. Bibe, drink (thou.)

Bibor. Biboras, biborate.

Bibul. Bibulus, spongy.

Bihor. Bihorium, a space of two hours.

Biniod. Biniodīdum, 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. 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 cruente, 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 mane, 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. Cochleare amplum, a tablespoonful; (about 3½ to 4 drachms of aqueous, and 2½ to 3 drachms of spirituous liquids.)

Coch. inf. Cochleare infantis, a child's (dessert) spoonful.

Coch. mag. Cochleare magnum, a tablespoonful. (See above.)

Coch. med. Cochleare medium, Cochlearium mediocre, a dessert spoonful; (about 2 drachms of distilled water.)

Coch. mod. Cochleare modicum, a dessert spoonful. (See above.)

Coch. parv. Cochleare 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. Cyathus, 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; detersus, cleansed.

Dext. Dextra, the right-hand; dexter, right-handed.

Diacet. Diacetas, 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. Electuarium, an electuary; electus, choice, selected.

Elot. Elotus, washed.

Emet. Emeticus, an emetic.

Emoll. Emollitus, softened.

Emp. Emplastrum, a plaster.

Enem. Enema, a clyster; ĕnĕmăta, 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 3. Fluidrachma, a fluid drachm. (See Weights and Measures.)

f 3. 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. 11ma mat. Horâ undecimâ matutinâ, at eleven in the morning.

Hyd. Hydrarg. Hydrargyrum, mercury; hydrargyri, of mercury.

Hydras, a hydrate.

Hydrochlora, hydrochlorate; hydrochloricus, hydrochloricus, hydrochloricus,

Hydrocyan. Hydrocyanicus, hydrocyanic; hydrocyanas, hydrocyanate. Hydrosulph. Hydrosulphuricus, 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.

1b. 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. Lenitus, assuaged. Lentus, slow, lingering.

Lev. Levis, smooth; levis, 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; mane, in the morning.

Man. pr. Mane primo, early in the morning.

Min. Minimum, a drop; equal to the 60th part of a drachm, or 91 of a troy grain. It is usually marked thus: M. or 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 3xij. salt. Mitte sanguinem ad uncias duodecim saltem, take away blood to 12 oz. at least. (And so of other quantities, as 3x, 3xvj, &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. Pharmacopæia chirurgica. P. d. Per deliquium, by deliquescence.

P. G. Ph. G. Paris Codex, or French Pharmacopæia.
P. D. Ph. D. Pharmacopæia Dublinensis (Dublin).
P. E. Ph. E. Pharmacopæia Edinensis (Edinburgh).
P. L. Ph. L. Pharmacopæia Londinensis (London).

P. U. S. Ph. U. S. Pharmacopæia 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; ½ 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. 1. Quantum lubet, as much as you please.

Quad. Quadrans, a fourth part.

Quat. Quater, four times; quatuor, four.

Quatr. Quatriduum, a space of four days.

Qui, who, which.

Quic. Quicunque, 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.

R. 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, 9.

Scrob. cord. Scrobiculus cordis, the pit of the stomach.

Scyp. pro vin. Scyphus pro vino, a wine glass (11 to 21 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,

Separ. Separatim, | separately.

Ser. Serus, late.

Sesqui, one and a half.

Sesquicarb. Sesquicarbonas, Sesquicarbonate.

Sesquiox. Sesquioxydum, 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 100 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; subtepide, 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. Trisnitras, 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. præs. Ultimo præscripto, the last ordered.

Unc. Uncia, an ounce, equal to 480 troy grains, usually marked thus, 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. Vomicus, vomiting; vomitus, a vomiting.

Vom. urg. Vomitione urgente, the vomiting being troublesome.

V. O. S. Vitello ovi solutus, dissolved in the yelk 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 *ipecacuanha*, *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 Pharmacopæia.)

Pound.		Ounces.		Drachms.		Scrupule:	8.	Grains. gr.
1	=	12	=	96	=	288	=	5760.
		1	=	8	=	24	=	480.
				1	=	3	=	60.
1 10000						1	=	20.

II. IMPERIAL MEASURE.

(As ordered in the London Pharmacopæia.)

Gallon. Cong.
 Pints.
$$0.$$
 Fluid ounces. $0.$
 Fluidrachms. $0.$
 Minims. $0.$

 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.
$$\frac{\text{tb.}}{1}$$
 oz. $\frac{\text{dr.}}{1}$ = $\frac{16}{1}$ = $\frac{256}{1}$ = $\frac{7000}{1}$. $\frac{16}{1}$ = $\frac{437\frac{1}{2}}{1}$. $\frac{1}{1}$ = $\frac{27\cdot34375}{1}$.

*** 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 $437\frac{1}{2}$ $54\frac{7}{10}$ $\frac{91}{100}$.

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 ou	nce		0	1	0	0
Fluidrac			0	0	2	0
Minim			0	0	0	91

Obs. The imperial gallon contains 277.274 cubic inches. It is $\frac{1}{5}$ larger than the old wine gallon formerly employed in medicine, and $\frac{1}{50}$ smaller than the old beer gallon.

FINIS.

