



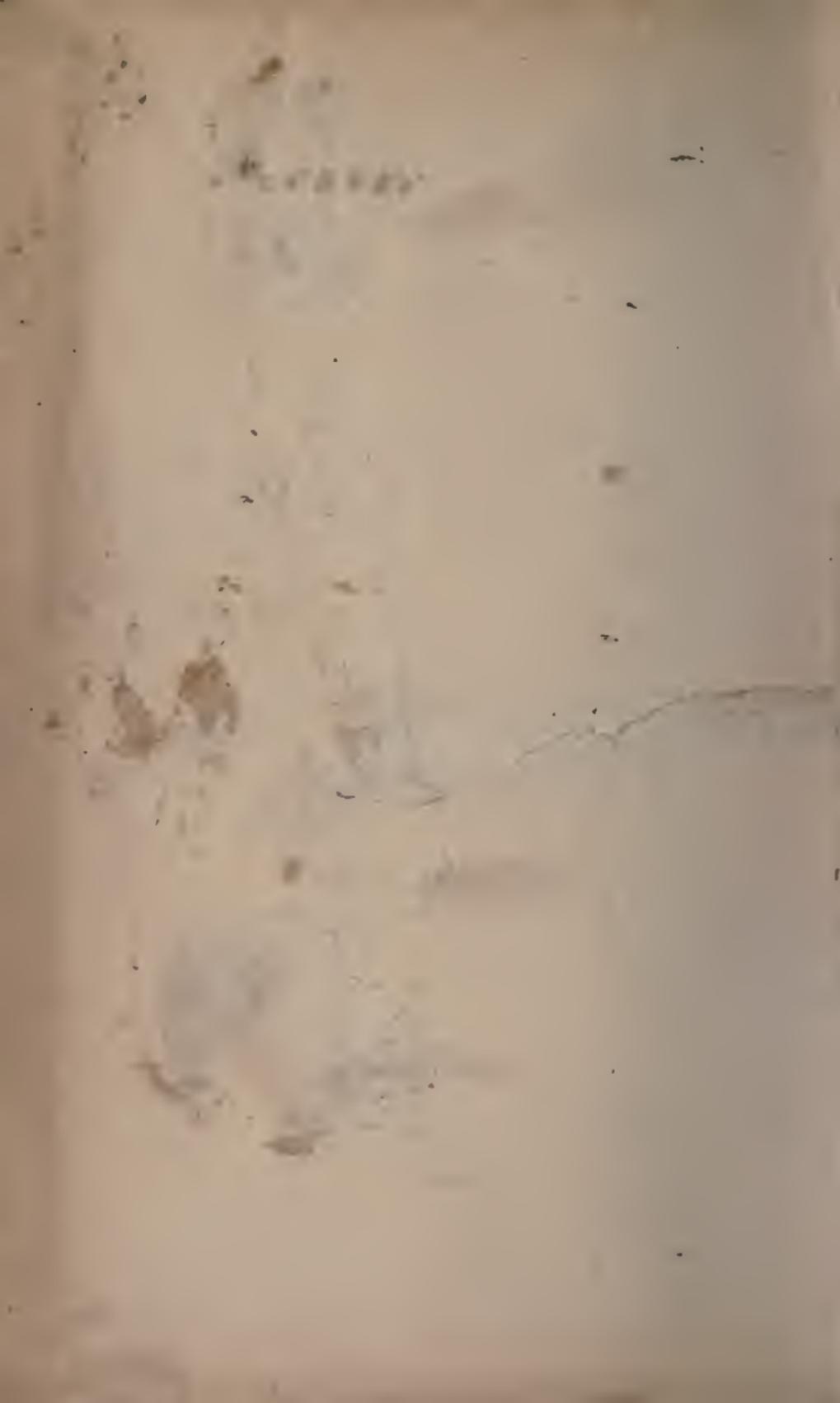
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THE
PRINCIPLES
OF
LATIN GRAMMAR;
COMPRISING THE SUBSTANCE OF THE MOST APPROVED
GRAMMARS EXTANT, WITH
AN APPENDIX,
FOR THE
USE OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

By Rev. PETER BULLIONS, D. D.,

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OF THE SERIES OF GRAMMARS, GREEK, LATIN AND
ENGLISH, ON THE SAME PLAN, ETC., ETC.

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PREFACE.

In the study of any language, the foundation of success must be laid in a thorough acquaintance with its principles. This being once attained, future progress becomes easy and rapid. To the student of language, therefore, a good Grammar, which must be his constant companion, is of all his books the most important. Such a work, to be really valuable, ought to be *simple* in its arrangement and style, so as to be adapted to the capacity of youth, for whose use it is designed; *comprehensive*, and *accurate*, so as to be a sufficient and certain guide in the most difficult as well as in easy cases; and its principles and rules should be rendered familiar by numerous examples and exercises.

The fundamental principles are nearly the same in all languages. So far as Grammar is concerned, the difference lies chiefly in the minor details—in the forms and inflections of their words, and in the modes of expression peculiar to each, usually denominated *idioms*. It would seem, therefore, to be proper, in constructing Grammars for different languages, that the principles, so far as they are the same, should be arranged in the same order, and expressed as nearly as possible in the same words. Where this is carefully done, the study of the Grammar of one language becomes an important aid in the study of another;—an opportunity is afforded of seeing wherein they agree, and wherein they differ, and a profitable exercise is furnished in comparative or general grammar. But when a Latin Grammar is put into the hands of the student, differing widely in its arrangement or phraseology from the English Grammar which he had previously studied, and afterwards a Greek Grammar different from both, not only is the benefit derived from the analogy of the different languages in a great measure lost, but the whole subject is made to appear intolerably intricate and mysterious. By the publication of this series of Grammars, English, Latin, and Greek, on the same plan, this evil is now remedied probably as far as it can be done.

The work here presented to the public, is upon the foundation of ADAM'S LATIN GRAMMAR, so long and so well known as a text book in this country. The object of the present undertaking was, to combine with all that is excellent in the work of Adam, the many important results of subsequent

labors in this field; to supply its defects; to bring the whole up to the point which the present state of classical learning requires, and to give it such a form as to render it a suitable part of the series formerly projected. In accomplishing this object, the author has availed himself of every aid within his reach, and no pains have been spared to render this work as complete as possible in every part. His acknowledgments are due for the assistance derived from the excellent works of Scheller, Crombie, Zumpt, Andrews & Stoddard, and many others, on the whole or on separate parts of this undertaking; and also for many hints kindly furnished by distinguished teachers in this country. As in the other grammars, so here, the rules and leading parts which should be first studied, are printed in larger type; and the filling up of this outline is comprised in observations and notes under them, made easy of reference by the sections and numbers prefixed. The whole is now committed to the judgment of an intelligent public; in the hope that something has been done to smooth the path of the learner in the successful prosecution of his studies, and to subserve the interests of both English and Classical literature in this country.

REVISED EDITION.

New plates having become necessary for this work, the opportunity has been embraced of thoroughly revising and improving it. The rules, definitions, and leading parts, with very few exceptions, remain just as they were; but still, some things deemed important have been added in many places in the form of new Observations, or of additions to the former ones. On this account, the pages of this edition do not correspond to those of former editions; but this will occasion no difficulty, as the Sections, Observations, etc., are arranged and numbered as they were before. Besides this mode of reference, which is still retained, the simpler method, by a running series of numbers, from first to last, as in the English Grammars, has been added. A leading object kept constantly in view, in the revision of this work, as well as of the Greek Grammar just completed, has been, to bring about a still greater uniformity in the works composing this series, and to indicate more fully and distinctly wherein the languages agree, and wherein they differ. The additions that have been made to this work, amount in all to about twenty-eight pages, and no labor or expense has been spared to render the work in all respects more worthy of that favor with which it has already been received.

New York, June, 1853

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LATIN GRAMMAR.

1.—LATIN GRAMMAR is the art of speaking or writing the Latin language with propriety.

It is divided into four parts; namely, *Orthography*, *Etymology*, *Syntax*, and *Prosody*.

PART FIRST.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

2.—ORTHOGRAPHY treats of letters, and the mode of combining them into syllables and words.

§ 1. LETTERS.

3.—A LETTER is a mark or character used to represent an elementary sound of the human voice.

The Latin Alphabet consists of twenty-five letters, the same in name and form as those of the English Alphabet, but without the *w*.

Letters are either *Vowels* or *Consonants*.

VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS.

4.—A VOWEL is a letter which represents a simple *inarticulate* sound; and, in a word or syllable, may be sounded alone.

The vowels are *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *y*. In Latin, *y* is never a consonant as in English.

5.—The union of two vowels in one sound, is called a *Diphthong*. ~ Diphthongs are of two kinds, proper and improper.

6.—A *Proper Diphthong* is one in which both the vowels are sounded. The Proper Diphthongs in Latin are three, viz: *au*, *eu*, *ei*; *ae*, *aurum*, *euge*, *hei*.

7.—An *Improper Diphthong* is one in which only one of the vowels is sounded. The Improper Diphthongs in Latin are *ae* and *oe*, often written together, *æ*, *œ*; *as*, *tæda*, *pœna*.

8.—OBSERVATIONS.

1. *Ai* and *ɔi* are found as diphthongs in proper names from the Greek, as *Maia*, *Troia*.

2. After *g* and *q*, and sometimes after *s*, *u* before another vowel in the same syllable, does not form a diphthong with it, but is to be regarded as an appendage of the preceding consonant, having nearly the force of *u*, as in the English words, *linguist*, *quick*, *persuade*; thus, *lingua*, *sanguis*, *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*, *quum*, *suadeo*, are pronounced as if written *lingwa*, *sangvis*, *kwi*, *kwoe*, *kwod*, *kwum*, *swadeo*. So also after *c* and *h* in *cui* and *hæc*, pronounced in one syllable, as if written *cui* or *kwi*, and *hæc*; also *ui* after a consonant, in such words from the Greek as *Harpuria*.

3. Two vowels standing together in different syllables, pronounced in quick succession, resemble the diphthong in sound, and, among the poets, are often run together into one syllable; thus *de-in*, *de-ind'e*, *mo-inule*, *de*, in two and three syllables, are pronounced in one and two, *tein*, *deinde*, *proinde*, &c.

CONSONANTS.

9.—A CONSONANT is a letter which represents an *articulate* sound, and, in a word or syllable, is never sounded alone, but always in connection with a vowel or diphthong.

10.—The consonants in Latin are *b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *h*, *j*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *v*, *x*, *z*. Of these, eight, viz, *p*, *b*, *t*, *d*, *c*, *k*, *q*, and *g*, are called mutes, because they interrupt or stop the sound of the voice, as *b* in *sub*;—four, viz, *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, are called *liquids*, because of their fluency, or the ease with which they flow into other sounds, or, in combining with other consonants, are changed one for another;—two are called double consonants, viz, *x* and *z*, because they are each equivalent to two other consonants; namely, *x* to *cs* or *gs*, and *z* to *ds*. The letter *j*, likewise, is sounded by us as a double consonant, equivalent to *dg*, and in prosody is so considered, because, except in compounds of *jugum*, it uniformly makes the vowel before it long. The letter *s* represents a sibilant or hissing sound. The *h* is only an aspirate, and denotes a rough breathing: in prosody, it is not regarded as

a consonant. The letters *k*, *y*, and *z*, are used only in words derived from the Greek.

11.—*Note.* Anciently, the letter *j* seems to have been more nearly allied to a vowel than to a consonant, and was represented by *i*; thus, *eius*, *peius*, &c., were written *eiūs*, *peiūs*, &c.; and the *j* thus forming a sort of diphthong with the preceding vowel, of course made the syllable long; as, *er-us*, *pei-us*, &c. In like manner, *u* and *v* were represented by the same letter, namely, *v*.

MARKS AND CHARACTERS.

12.—The marks and characters used in Latin Grammar, or in writing Latin, are the following:

- ~ Placed over a vowel shows it to be short.
- Placed over a vowel shows it to be long.
- Placed over a vowel shows it to be short or long.
- “ Is called *Diacresis*, and shows that the vowel over which it is placed does not form a diphthong with the preceding vowel, but belongs to a different syllable; as, *aēr*, pronounced *a-er*.
- ^ The *circumflex* shows that the syllable over which it stands has been contracted, and is consequently long, as *nuntiārunt* for *nuntiavērunt*, *dimicāssent* for *dimicavissent*; or that the vowel over which it is placed, has its long open sound; as, *pennā*.
- ˊ The grave accent is sometimes placed over particles and adverbs, to distinguish them from other words consisting of the same letters; as, *quōd*, a conjunction, “that,” to distinguish it from *quod*, a relative, “which.”
- ‘ The acute accent is used to mark the accented syllable of a word; as, *tūba*, *dom'īnus*.
- ’ Apostrophe is written over the place of a vowel cut off from the end of a word; as, *men'* for *mēna*.

PUNCTUATION.

13.—The different divisions of a sentence are marked by certain characters called *Points*.

The modern punctuation in Latin is the same as in English. The marks employed are the *Comma* (,), *Semicolon* (;), *Colon* (:); *Period* (.); *Interrogation* (?); *Exclamation* (!).

14.—The only mark of punctuation used by the ancients, was a point (.), which denoted pauses of a different length, according as it stood at the top, the middle, or the bottom of the line—that at the top denoting the shortest, and that at the bottom the longest pause.

§ 2. PRONUNCIATION.*

15.—The pronunciation of the Latin language prevalent among the nations of continental Europe, is greatly preferable to the English, both because it harmonizes better with the quantity of the language, as settled by the rules of Prosody, and because, by giving one simple sound to each vowel, distinguishing the short and the long only by the duration of sounds, it is much more simple. The sound of the vowels, as pronounced alone or at the end of a syllable, is exhibited in the following—

16.—TABLE OF VOWEL AND DIPHTHONGAL SOUNDS.

Short ā	sounds like	a	in Jehovah,	as āmāt.
Long ā	like	a	in father,	as fāma.
Short ē	like	e	in met,	as pētērē.
Long ē	like	ey	in they,	as docēre.
Short ī	like	i	in uniform,	as unītas.
Long ī	like	i	in machine,	as pīnus.
Short ō	like	o	in polite,	as indōles.
Long ō	like	o	in go,	as pōno.
Short ū	like	u	in popular,	as popūlus.
Long ū	like	u	in rule, or pure,	as tūba, ūsu.
ae or æ	like	ey	in they,	Paeān.
oe or œ				Phœbus.
au	like	ou	in our,	as aurum.
eu	like	eu	in feud,	as eurus.
ei	like	i	in ice,	as hei.

17.—OBSERVATIONS.

1. The sound of the vowels *a* and *e* remains unchanged in all situations.

2. The sound of *i*, *o*, and *u*, is slightly modified when fol-

* The ancient pronunciation of the Latin language, cannot now be certainly ascertained. The variety of pronunciation in different nations, arises from a tendency in all to assimilate it in some measure to their own. But of all varieties, that of the English—certainly the farthest of any from the original—is, in our opinion, decidedly the worst; not only from its intricacy and want of simplicity, but especially from its conflicting constantly with the settled quantity of the language. In English, every accented syllable is long, and every unaccented one is short. When, therefore, according to the rules of English accentuation, the accent falls on a short syllable in a Latin word, or does not fall on a long one, in either case, its tendency is, to lead to false quantity. —For the English orthoëpy of the Latin language, see p. 841.

lowed by a consonant in the same syllable, and is the same, whether the syllable is long or short. Thus modified,

i sounds like	i	in sit,	as mīttīt.
o like	o	in not,	as pōterat, forma.
u like	u	in tub,	as frūctūs.

Note. For the sound of u, before another vowel, after g, q, and sometimes s, &c., See 8-2.

3. The consonants are pronounced generally as in the English language. C and g are hard, as in the words *cat*, and *got*, before a, o, and u; and c is soft like s; and g, like j, before e, i, y, æ, and œ.

4. T and c, following or ending an accented syllable before i short, followed by a vowel, usually have the sound of sh; as in *nuntius* or *nuncius*, *patientia*, *socius*; pronounced *nunshius*, *pashienshia*, *soshius*. But t has not the sound of sh before i long, as *totius*; nor in such Greek words as *Miltiades*, *Bœotia*, *Ægyptius*; nor when it is preceded by another t, or s, or z; as *Bruttii*, *ostium*, *mixtio*, &c.; nor, lastly, when ti is followed by the termination of the infinitive passive in er, as in *nitier*, *quatier*.

Note. The soft sound of c before e, i, y, æ, and œ, adopted by all European nations, is evidently a deviation from the ancient pronunciation, according to which c was sounded hard, like k, or the Greek κ, in all situations. The sounding shi is a similar corruption, chiefly English, which it might perhaps be well to change by giving ti the same sound in all situations; as, *arti*, *arti-um*, *arti-bus*.

5. S has always the sharp sound like ss, and never the soft sound like z, or like s in *as*, *peas*, *dose*, &c.; thus, *nos*, *dominos*, *rūpes*, are pronounced as if written *noss*, *dominoss*, *rūpess*, not *nose*, *dominose*, *rūpese*.

§ 3. SYLLABLES.

18.—A SYLLABLE is a distinct sound forming the whole of word, or so much of it as can be sounded at once.

Every word has as many syllables as it has distinct vowel sounds.

A word of one syllable is called a *Monosyllable*.

A word of two syllables is called a *Dissyllable*.

A word of three syllables is called a *Trissyllable*.

A word of many syllables is called a *Polysyllable*.

19.—In a word of many syllables, the last is called the *final* syllable; the one next the last is called the *penult*, and the syllable preceding that is called the *antepenult*.

20.—The Figures which affect the orthography of words, are as follows :

- 1st. *Prosthesis* prefixes a letter or syllable to a word; as, *gnātus* for *nātus*, *tetūlit* for *tūlit*.
- 2d. *Epenthesis* inserts a letter or syllable in the middle of a word; as, *navīta* for *nauta*, *Tmōlus* for *Tmōlūs*.
- 3d. *Paragoge* adds a letter or syllable to the end of a word; as, *amātor* for *amāri*, &c.
- 4th. *Aphæresis* cuts off a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word; as, *brēvis* or *brēvist* for *brēvis est*; *rhäbo* for *arrhäbo*.
- 5th. *Syncope* takes a letter or syllable from the middle of a word, as, *oracūlum* for *oracūlūm*; *amārim*, for *amavērim*; *deūm* for *deōrum*.
- 6th. *Apocope* takes a letter or syllable from the end of a word; as, *Antōni* for *Antonii*, *men'* for *mēne*, *dīc* for *dīce*.
- 7th. *Antithesis* substitutes one letter for another: as, *oli* for *illi*, *vult*, *vultis*, for *volt*, *voltis*, contractions for *vōlit*, *vōlitis*.
- 8th. *Metathesis* changes the order of letters in a word; as, *pīstrīs* for *prīstīs*.
- 9th. *Tmesis* separates the parts of a compound word by inserting another word between them; as, *quā me cūmque vocānt terrāe*, for *quācūmque me*, &c.
- 10th. *Anastrophe* inverts the order of words; as, *dāre cīrūm* for *cīrūm dāre*.

QUANTITY AND ACCENT.

21.—QUANTITY is the measure of a syllable in respect of the time required in pronouncing it.

In respect of quantity, a syllable is either *long* or *short*, and a long syllable is considered equal to two short ones.

22.—GENERAL RULES.

1. A diphthong is always long; as, *aūrum*, *pœ-na*.
2. A vowel before another vowel is short; as, *vī-a*, *dē-us*.
3. A vowel before two consonants or a double consonant is long; as, *cōsul*, *pēnna*, *trāxit*.
4. A vowel before a mute and a liquid is common; i. e., sometimes long and sometimes short; as, *cerēbrum*, or *cerōbrum*.

[For special rules on this subject, see Prosody.]

23.—ACCENT is a special stress or force of voice on a particular syllable of a word, by which that syllable is distinguished from the rest.

Every word of more than one syllable has an accent; as *Déus, hómo, dom'inus, tolerábilis*.

The last syllable of a word never has the accent. In a word of two syllables, the accent is always on the first. In a word of three or more syllables, if the penult is long, the accent is on the penult; as, *sermó'nis, amarémus*; but if the penult is short, the accent is on the antepenult; as, *fácilis, dúcere, péctoriš, pectóribus*.

24.—An enclitic syllable (*que, ve, ne, &c.*), being considered, in pronunciation, part of the word to which it is annexed, generally changes the place of the accent by increasing the number of syllables; as, *virum, virúmque; dom'inus, dominiúsve*.

25.—A word of one syllable is properly without an accent; but if an enclitic is annexed, it becomes a dissyllable, and takes the accent on the first syllable; as, *tu, tíne*.

26.—In English, an accented syllable is always long, or rather the accent makes it long; but in Latin, the accent makes no change in the quantity of its syllable, and, except in the penult, is as often on a short, as on a long syllable; as, *fú'ciles, pé'tere, nírum*.

Note 1. These rules respecting accent, in connection with the general rules for quantity, will be sufficient to guide the pupil in accenting words, without the artificial aid of marking the accented syllables. Where the quantity of the penult is not ascertained by the preceding rules (22), it will be marked in this work.

Note 2. In reading Latin, it is important, as much as possible, to distinguish accent from quantity—a matter not without difficulty to those accustomed to a language in which accent and quantity always coincide. It should be remembered that in Latin, the accent does not make a syllable long as in English, neither does the want of it make the syllable short. *Hómínes*, for example, should not be pronounced *hō'mínes*; and care should be taken to distinguish in reading the verbs *lēgo* and *lē'go*;—the noun *póp'ulus* (the people) from *pó'pidus* (a poplar);—or the verbs *fá'ris, lē'gis, rē'gis*, from the genitives *fá'ris, lē'gis, rē'gis*. The accented short syllable should be pronounced with greater force of voice, but be preserved short still; and the long syllable, whether accented or not, should be made long.

PART SECOND.

ETYMOLOGY.

27.—**ETYMOLOGY** treats of the different sorts of words, their various modifications, and their derivations.

§ 4. WORDS.

28.—**WORDS** are certain articulate sounds used by common consent as signs of our ideas.

1. In respect of *Formation*, words are either *Primitive* or *Derivative*; *Simple* or *Compound*.

A *Primitive* word is one that comes from no other; as, *puer*, *bōnus*, *păter*.

A *Derivative* word is one that is derived from another word; as, *pueritia*, *bonitas*, *paternus*.

A *Simple* word is one that is not combined with any other word; as, *pius*, *doceo*, *verto*.

A *Compound* word is one made up of two or more simple words; as *impius*, *dedoceo*, *animadverto*.

2. In respect of *Form*, words are either *Declinable* or *Indeclinable*.

A *Declinable* word is one which undergoes certain changes of *form* or *termination*, to express the different relations of gender, number, case, &c., usually termed, in Grammar, *Accidents*.

An *Indeclinable* word is one that undergoes no change of form.

3. In respect of *Signification* and *Use*, words are divided into different classes, called *Parts of Speech*.

§ 5. PARTS OF SPEECH.

29.—The Parts of Speech in the Latin language are eight, viz:

1. *Noun* or *Substantive*, *Adjective*, *Pronoun*.
Verb, declined.

2. *Adverb*, *Preposition*, *Interjection*, *Conjunction*, undeclined.

30.—Any part of speech used simply as a word, and spoken of, is regarded as a noun (271). Thus used, it is indeclinable, and in the neuter gender.

§ 6. THE NOUN.

31.—A *Noun* is the name of any person, place, or thing; as *Cicero*, *Rōma*, *hōmo*, *līber*.

32.—Nouns are of two kinds, *Proper* and *Common*.

1. A *Proper Noun* is the name applied to an individual only; as, *Cicero*, *Aprīlis*, *Rōma*.

To this class belong,

Patronymics, or those which express one's parentage or family; as, *Priamīdes*, the son of Priam.

Gentile, or *Patrial*, which denote one's country; as, *Romānus*, *Gallus*.

Obs. A proper noun applied to more than one, becomes a common noun; as, *duodecim Cæsares*, the twelve Cæsars.

2. A *Common Noun* is a name applied to all things of the same sort; as, *vir*, a man; *dōmus*, a house; *līber*, a book.

Note. A Proper noun is the name of an *individual* only, and is used to distinguish that individual from all others of the same class. A Common noun is the name of a *class* of objects, and is equally applicable to all the individuals contained in it.

33.—Under this class may be ranged,

1. *Collective nouns*, or nouns of multitude, which signify many in the singular number; as, *popūlus*, a people; *exercitus*, an army

2. *Abstract nouns*, or the names of qualities; as, *bonitas*, goodness; *dulcedo*, sweetness.

3. *Diminutives*, or nouns which express a diminution in the signification of the nouns from which they are derived; as, *libellus*, a little book, from *liber*, a book.

4. *Amplificative nouns*, or those which denote an increase in the signification of the nouns from which they are derived; as, *capite*, a person having a large head, from *c pum*, the head.

§ 7. ACCIDENTS OF THE NOUNS.

34.—To Latin nouns belong *Person*, *Gender*, *Number*, and *Case*.

1. PERSON.

35.—*PERSON*, in Grammar, is the distinction of nouns as used in discourse, to denote the speaker, the person or thing addressed, or the person or thing spoken of. Hence,

There are three persons, called *First*, *Second*, and *Third*.

A noun is in the first person, when it denotes the speaker or writer; as, *Ego ille consul qui verbo c rves in e . ilium ejicio*.

A noun is in the second person, when it denotes the person or thing addressed; as, *Catilina, perge quo c episti*.

A noun is in the third person, when it denotes the person or thing spoken of; as, *Tempus fugit*.

Note. Person has nothing to do either with the form of a noun, or with its meaning, but simply with the manner in which it is used. Hence, the same noun may at one time be in the first person; at another, in the second; and at another in the third.

2. GENDER.

36.—*GENDER* means the distinction of nouns with regard to Sex.

37.—There are three Genders, the *Masculine*, the *Feminine*, and the *Neuter*.

38.—Of some nouns, the gender is determined by their *signification*;—of others by their *termination*.

39.—The *Masculine* gender belongs to all nouns which denote the male sex.

40.—The *Feminine* gender belongs to all nouns which denote the female sex.

41.—The *Neuter* gender belongs to all nouns which are neither masculine nor feminine.

42.—Nouns which denote both males and females, are said to be of the *Common* gender; i. e., they are both masculine and feminine.

43.—Nouns denoting things without sex, and which are sometimes of one gender, and sometimes of another, are said to be *Doubtful*.

44.—The gender of nouns not determined by their signification, is usually to be ascertained by their termination, as will be noticed under each declension.

45.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON GENDER.

1. Nouns denoting brute animals, especially those whose sex is not easily discerned or but rarely attended to, commonly follow the gender of their termination. Such are the names of wild beasts, birds, fishes, insects, &c.

2. A proper name often follows the gender of the common noun under which it is comprehended; thus,

The names of months, winds, rivers, and mountains, are masculine, because *mensis*, *ventus*, *fluvius*, *mons*, are masculine.

The names of countries, towns, trees, and ships, are feminine, because *terra*, *urbs*, *arbor*, *nāvis*, are feminine.

To these, however, there are many exceptions.

3. Some nouns are masculine and feminine both in sense and grammatical construction; as, *adolescens*, a young man or woman; *Afīnis*, a relation by marriage; *dux*, a leader.

Some nouns are masculine or feminine in sense, but masculine only in grammatical construction; i. e., they have an adjective word always in the masculine gender; such as, *Artīs*, an artist; *fūr*, a thief; *sēnēx*, an old person; &c.

Some nouns are masculine or feminine in sense, but feminine only in grammatical construction; i. e., they have an adjective word always in the feminine gender; such as, *cōpiāe*, forces, troops; *custodīe*, guards; *opērāe*, labourers; &c.

4. Some nouns denoting persons, are neuter, both in termi-

nation and construction; as, *Acroāma*, a jester; *Auxilia*, auxiliary troops; *mancipium*, or *servilium*, a slave.

5. Some nouns distinguish the masculine and feminine by a difference of termination; as, *Victor*, *victrix*; *ultor*, *ultrix*; *cōquus*, *cōqua*. Some names of animals distinguish the two sexes by different forms; as, *Agnus*, *agna*; *cervus*, *cerva*; *columbus*, *columba*; *gallus*, *gallina*, &c. In some cases, the words are altogether different; as, *taurus*, a bull; *vacca*, a cow. But, in general, the male and the female are expressed by the same term; *passer*, sparrow; *corvus*, a raven; *felis*, a cat; *vulpes*, a fox; *cānis*, a dog; *hōmo*, a man.

3. NUMBER.

46.—NUMBER is that property of a noun by which it expresses one, or more than one.

47.—Latin nouns have two numbers, the *Singular* and the *Plural*. The Singular denotes *one*; the Plural, *more than one*.

48.—Some nouns in the plural form, denote only *one*; as, *Athēnæ*, Athens; others signify *one or more*; as, *nuptiæ*, a marriage or marriages.

4. CASE.

49.—CASE is the state or condition of a noun with respect to the other words in a sentence.

50.—Latin nouns have six cases, the *Nominative*, *Genitive*, *Dative*, *Accusative*, *Vocative*, and *Ablative*.

1. The *Nominative* case, for the most part, denotes the name of an object simply, or as that of which something is affirmed.

2. The *Genitive* connects with the name of an object, the idea of origin, possession, or fitness.

3. The *Dative* represents the thing named, as that *to* which something is added, or *to*, or *for* which something is said or done.

4. The *Accusative* represents the thing named, as affected or acted upon by something else; and also, as the object to which something tends or relates.

5. The *Vocative* is used when persons or things expressed by the noun, are addressed.

6. The *Ablative* represents the thing named, as that *from* which something is separated, or taken; or, as that *by* or *with* which something is done, or exists.

51.—All the cases, except the nominative, are called *Oblique* cases.

52.—The signs of the oblique cases, or the prepositions by which they are usually rendered into English, are the following, viz: Genitive, *of*; Dative, *to* or *for*; Vocative, *O*; Ablative, *with*, *from*, *in*, *by*, &c., as in the following scheme:

	Singular.		Plural.
Nom.	a king,	Nom.	kings,
Gen.	of a king,	Gen.	of kings,
Dat.	to or for a king,	Dat.	to or for kings,
Acc.	a king,	Acc.	kings,
Voc.	O king,	Voc.	O kings,
Abl. <i>with</i> , <i>from</i> , <i>in</i> , or <i>by</i> ,	a king.	Abl. <i>with</i> , <i>from</i> , <i>in</i> , or <i>by</i> ,	kings.

§ 8. DECLENSION

53.—DECLENSION is the mode of changing the terminations of nouns, &c.

54.—In Latin, there are five declensions, called the *First*, *Second*, *Third*, *Fourth*, and *Fifth*.

55.—The declensions are distinguished from one another by the termination of the genitive singular; thus,

The first	declension	has the genitive singular in	-ae,
The second	"	"	in -i,
The third	"	"	in -is,
The fourth	"	"	in -us,
The fifth	"	"	in -ei.

56.—All that part of a noun, or of an adjective, which precedes the termination of the genitive singular, is called the *Root*. All that follows the root, in any case or number, is called the *Case-ending*, or *Termination*.

57.—GENERAL RULES FOR THE DECLENSION OF NOUNS.

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

2. The vocative, for the most part in the singular, and always in the plural, is like the nominative.

3. The dative and the ablative plural are alike.

4. Proper names for the most part want the plural.

The difference between these declensions will be seen at once view in the following :

53.—TABLE OF TERMINATIONS.

Singular.

<i>First.</i>	<i>Second.</i>	<i>Third.</i>	<i>Fourth.</i>	<i>Fifth.</i>
<i>N.</i> -ă,	M. -us, -er, -um,	M. —	N. -us, —	N. -ū, -es,
<i>G.</i> -e,	-i,	-is,	-ūs, —	-ūs, -eī,
<i>D.</i> -w,	-ō,	-ī,	-ūī, —	-ū, -ōī,
<i>Ac.</i> -am,	-um, -am,	-em,	-ūm, —	-ū, -em,
<i>V.</i> -ă,	-ē, -er, -em,	—	-ūs, —	-ū, -es,
<i>Ab.</i> -ă.	-ō.	-ē, or ī.	-ū.	-ū. -ō

Plural.

<i>N.</i> -æ,	-ī,	-ă,	-ă, -iă,	-us, -uă,	-e,
<i>G.</i> -ārum,	-ōrum,	-ă,	-um, -ium,	-uūm, -ūm,	-ērum,
<i>D.</i> -is,	-is,	-ībus,	-ībus,	-ībus, or ūbus,	-ēbus,
<i>Ac.</i> -as,	-os,	-ă,	-es, -ă, -iă,	-us, -uă,	-e,
<i>V.</i> -w,	-ī,	-ă,	-es, -ă, -iă,	-us, -uă,	-es,
<i>Ab.</i> -is.	-is.	-ībus.	-ībus.	-ībus, or ūbus.	-ēbus.

59.—The terminations of the nominative singular in the third declension, being numerous, are omitted in the table, and those of the vocative, which, in this declension, like the nominative. The terminations of the genitive, dative, and ablative neuter, are the same as the masculine.

§ 9. FIRST DECLENSION.

60.—The first declension has four terminations of the nominative singular—two feminine, *a*, *e*; and two masculine, *as*, *es*.

Latin nouns end only in *a*; the rest are Greek.

TERMINATIONS.

Singular.		Plural.
<i>Nom.</i> -ă,		<i>Nom.</i> -e,
<i>Gen.</i> -æ,		<i>Gen.</i> -ärum,
<i>Dat.</i> -æ,		<i>Dat.</i> -is,
<i>Acc.</i> -am,		<i>Acc.</i> -as,
<i>Voc.</i> -ă,		<i>Voc.</i> -i,
<i>Abl.</i> -ă,		<i>Abl.</i> -is.

PENNA, *a feather*,—later, *a pen*. *Pen*.

Singular. Plural.

<i>N.</i> penn-ă,	<i>a pen</i> ,	<i>N.</i> penn-æ,	<i>pens</i> ,
<i>G.</i> penn-æ,	<i>of a pen</i> ,	<i>G.</i> penn-ärum,	<i>of pens</i> ,
<i>D.</i> penn-ae,	<i>to or for a pen</i> ,	<i>D.</i> penn-is,	<i>to or for pens</i> ,
<i>Ac.</i> penn-am,	<i>a pen</i> ,	<i>Ac.</i> penn-as,	<i>pens</i> ,
<i>V.</i> penn-ă,	<i>O pen</i> ,	<i>V.</i> penn-æ,	<i>O pens</i> ,
<i>Ab.</i> penn-ă,	<i>with a pen</i> ,	<i>Ab.</i> penn-is,	<i>with pens</i> .

VIA, *a way*. Fem.

Singular. Plural.

<i>N.</i> vi-ă,	<i>a way</i> ,	<i>N.</i> vi-æ,	<i>ways</i> ,
<i>G.</i> vi-æ,	<i>of a way</i> ,	<i>G.</i> vi-ärum,	<i>of ways</i> ,
<i>D.</i> vi-æ,	<i>to a way</i> ,	<i>D.</i> vi-is,	<i>to ways</i> ,
<i>Ac.</i> vi-am,	<i>a way</i> ,	<i>Ac.</i> vi-as,	<i>ways</i> ,
<i>V.</i> vi-ă,	<i>O way</i> ,	<i>V.</i> vi-æ,	<i>O ways</i> ,
<i>Ab.</i> vi-ă,	<i>with, &c., a way</i> ,	<i>Ab.</i> vi-s,	<i>with, &c., ways</i> .

Note. The words declined as examples in this and the other declensions, are not divided into syllables, and the hyphen (-) is never to be regarded as a division of syllables, but only as separating the root from the termination; as *penn-a*, *agr-i*, &c.

In like manner decline

Ara, *an altar*; Sella, *a seat*; Tuba, *a trumpet*; Litera, *a letter*

ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES.

A a,	<i>a wing</i> .	Făba,	<i>a bean</i> .	Rip.	<i>a bank</i> .
A ea,	<i>a chest</i> .	Höra,	<i>an hour</i> .	Tur	<i>a crowd</i> .
C ea,	<i>a cottage</i> .	Mensa,	<i>a table</i> .	Unea,	<i>a wave</i> .
C usa,	<i>a cause</i> .	Norma,	<i>a rule</i> .	Virga,	<i>a rod</i> .

61.—EXCEPTIONS IN GENDER.

1. Nouns in *a*, denoting appellations of men, as *pincerna*, a butler; names of rivers; (45–2,) likewise *Hadriū*, the Hadriatic; *comēta*, a comet; *planēta*, a planet; and sometimes *ulpa*, a mole; and *dāma*, a fallow-deer, are masculine. *Pascha*, the passover, is neuter.

EXCEPTIONS IN CASE.

2. *The Genitive Singular*.—The ancient Latins sometimes formed the genitive in *āi*; as, *aulā*, a hall; Gen. *aulāi*;—sometimes in *as*; as, *mater-familias*, the mother of a family, (See 96–9).

3. *The Accusative Singular*.—Greek nouns in *a*, have sometimes *an* in the accusative singular; as, *Maian*, *Ossan*.

4. *The Dative and Ablative Plural*.—The following nouns have *ābus* instead of *is*, in the dative and ablative plural, to distinguish them from masculine nouns in *us*, of the second declension, viz :

Asīna, <i>a she ass.</i>	Filia, <i>a daughter.</i>
Dea, <i>a goddess.</i>	Mūla, <i>a she mule.</i>
Equa, <i>a mare.</i>	Nāta, <i>a daughter.</i>

Several others are found in inscriptions and in ancient authors. Still, except *dea* and *filia*, notwithstanding the ambiguity, they generally prefer the termination *is*.

GREEK NOUNS.

62.—Greek nouns in *as*, *es*, and *e*, are declined as follows, in the singular number:—

<i>Ænēas</i> , <i>Æneas</i> .	<i>Anchisēs</i> , <i>Anchises</i> .	<i>Penelopē</i> , <i>Penelope</i> .
<i>N.</i> <i>Ænē-as</i> ,	<i>N.</i> <i>Anchis-ēs</i> ,	<i>N.</i> <i>Penelop-ē</i> .
<i>G.</i> <i>Ænē-æ</i> ,	<i>G.</i> <i>Anchis-æ</i> ,	<i>G.</i> <i>Penelop-ēs</i> ,
<i>D.</i> <i>Ænē-æ</i> ,	<i>D.</i> <i>Anchis-æ</i> ,	<i>D.</i> <i>Penelop-ē</i> ,
<i>Ac.</i> <i>Ænē-am</i> , or <i>an</i> ,	<i>Ac.</i> <i>Anchis-en</i> ,	<i>Ac.</i> <i>Penelop-ēn</i> ,
<i>V.</i> <i>Ænē-ă</i> ,	<i>V.</i> <i>Anchis-ē</i> ,	<i>V.</i> <i>Penelop-ē</i> ,
<i>Ab.</i> <i>Ænē-ă</i> .	<i>Ab.</i> <i>Anchis-ē</i> .	<i>Ab.</i> <i>Penelop-ē</i> .

Like *Ænēas*, decline *Boreas*, the north wind; *Midas*, a king of Phrygia—also, *Gorgias*, *Messias*.

Like *Anchises*, decline *Aleides*, a name of Hercules; *comētes*, a comet—also, *Priamides*, *Tyrides*, *dynastes*, *satrāpes*.

Like *Penelöpe*, decline *Circe*, a famous sorceress; *Cybèle*, the mother of the gods; *epitōne*, an abridgment; *grammatice*, grammar;—also, *alōē, crambē, Circe, Danāē, Phænicē*

Obs. 1. When the plural of proper names occurs, it is like the plural of *penna*; thus, *Atrīda, Atridārum, &c.*

Obs. 2. Nouns in *es* have sometimes *ā* in the vocative, more rarely *ā*. Nouns in *stes* have *sta*. They also sometimes have the accusative in *em*, and the ablative in *ā*.

EXERCISES ON THE FIRST DECLENSION.

[The words in the following exercises will be found in No. 60.]

1. Tell the case and number of the following words, and translate them accordingly.—*Penna, pennam, pennārum, pennis, pennā, pennæ; —āram, āris; sellæ, sellā, sellā, sellārum; tūbis, tūbam, tūbæ; litérā, literārum, pennis, āras, tūbæ, litérīs; —Penelōpes, Penelōpen, Ænēan, Anchīses, Anchīsæ, Ænēa.*

2. Translate the following words into Latin:—The pen, of pens, with pens, from a pen, in a pen, by pens; from the altars; of a trumpet; with letters; a seat; O altar; the seat of Penelope; of Æneas; with Anchises; a trumpet; from the altar; to a seat; with a pen; of the altars; &c., *ad libitum*.

§ 10. SECOND DECLENSION.

63.—The Second Declension has seven terminations of the nominative singular: namely,

Five masculine, *er, ir, ur, us, and os.*

Two neuter, *um* and *on.*

Of these terminations, *os* and *on* are Greek; the rest are Latin.

TERMINATIONS.

Masculine.

Neuter.

Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
<i>N.</i> -er, -ir, -ur, -us,	<i>N.</i> -ī,	<i>N.</i> -um,	<i>N.</i> -ā,
<i>G.</i> -ī,	<i>G.</i> -ōrum,	<i>G.</i> -ī,	<i>G.</i> -ōrum,
<i>D.</i> -ō,	<i>D.</i> -īs,	<i>D.</i> -ō,	<i>D.</i> -īs,
<i>Ac.</i> -um,	<i>Ac.</i> -ōs,	<i>Ac.</i> -um,	<i>Ac.</i> -ā,
<i>V.</i> -er, -ir, -ur, -e,	<i>V.</i> -ī,	<i>V.</i> -um,	<i>V.</i> -ā,
<i>Ab.</i> -ō	<i>Ab.</i> -īs,	<i>Ab.</i> -ō	<i>Ab.</i> -īs,

64.—Nouns in *er*, *ir*, and *ur*, add *i* in the genitive; but *us* and *um* are changed into *i*. The only nouns in *ir* are *vir*, and its compounds *duum̄iri*, *trev̄iri*, &c. The only word in *ur* of this declension, is the masculine gender of the adjective *s̄atur*, ful. All these are declined like *puer*.

PUER, a boy, Masc.

Singular.

Plural.

<i>N.</i> puer,	<i>a boy,</i>	<i>N.</i> puēr-i,	<i>boys</i>
<i>G.</i> puēr-i,	<i>of a boy,</i>	<i>G.</i> puēr-ōrum,	<i>of boys,</i>
<i>D.</i> puēr-o,	<i>to, or for a boy,</i>	<i>D.</i> puēr-is,	<i>to or for boys,</i>
<i>Ac.</i> puēr-um,	<i>a boy,</i>	<i>Ac.</i> puēr-os,	<i>boys,</i>
<i>V.</i> puer,	<i>O boy,</i>	<i>V.</i> puēr-i,	<i>O boys,</i>
<i>Ab.</i> puēr-o,	<i>with, &c., a boy.</i>	<i>Ab.</i> puēr-is,	<i>with, &c., boys.</i>

65.—All the nouns in *er* declined like *puer*, are the compounds of *fero* and *ḡero*; as, *Luc̄ifer*, the morning star; *arm̄iger*, an armor bearer: also the nouns *adulter*, an adulterer; *Celtib̄er*, a Celtiberian; *Iber*, a Spaniard; *Liber*, Bacchus; *s̄ocer*, a father-in-law; *vesper*, the evening; and sometimes *Mulciber*, a name of Vulcan: also the plural *tib̄eri*, children.

Words in *er*, *ir*, and *ur*, it is probable, originally ended in *ērus*, *īrus*, and *ūrus*: and hence, in some words, both forms are still found; as, *s̄ocerus* and *s̄ocer*.

66.—RULE 1. All other nouns in *er*, lose *e* in the root, by syncope, when the termination is added; as,

LÍBER, a book, Masc.

Singular.

Plural.

Thus decline:

<i>N.</i> liber,	<i>N.</i> libr-i,	<i>Ager,</i>	<i>a field.</i>
<i>G.</i> libr-i,	<i>G.</i> libr-ōrum,	<i>Aper,</i>	<i>a wild boar.</i>
<i>D.</i> libr-o,	<i>D.</i> libr-is,	<i>Culter,</i>	<i>a knife.</i>
<i>Ac.</i> libr-um,	<i>Ac.</i> libr-os,	<i>Magister,</i>	<i>a master.</i>
<i>V.</i> liber,	<i>V.</i> libr-i,	<i>Auster,</i>	<i>the south wind.</i>
<i>Ab.</i> libr-o.	<i>Ab.</i> libr-is.	<i>Cancer,</i>	<i>a crab.</i>

67.—RULE 2. Nouns in *us*, have the vocative in *e*; as, *ventus*, *vente*.

DÓMINUS, a lord, Masc.

Singular.

Plural

Thus decline:

<i>N.</i> domin-us,	<i>N.</i> domin-i,	<i>Ventus,</i>	<i>the wind.</i>
<i>G.</i> domin-i,	<i>G.</i> domin-ōrum,	<i>Oculus,</i>	<i>the eye.</i>
<i>D.</i> domin-o,	<i>D.</i> domin-is,	<i>Annus,</i>	<i>a year.</i>
<i>Ac.</i> domin-um,	<i>Ac.</i> domin-os,	<i>Fluvius,</i>	<i>a river.</i>
<i>V.</i> domin-e,	<i>V.</i> domin-i,	<i>Hortus,</i>	<i>a garden,</i>
<i>Ab.</i> domin-o.	<i>Ab.</i> domin-is.	<i>Radius,</i>	<i>a ray.</i>

REGNUM, *a kingdom*, Neu.

Singular.	Plural.	Thus decline:
<i>N.</i> regn-um,	<i>N.</i> regn-a,	Antrum, <i>a cave.</i>
<i>G.</i> regn-i,	<i>G.</i> regn-ōrum.	Astrum, <i>a star.</i>
<i>D.</i> regn-o,	<i>D.</i> regn-is,	Dōnum, <i>a gift.</i>
<i>Ac.</i> regn-um,	<i>Ac.</i> regn-a,	Jūgū m, <i>a yoke.</i>
<i>V.</i> regn-um,	<i>V.</i> regn-a,	Saxūm, <i>a stone.</i>
<i>Ab.</i> regn-o.	<i>Ab.</i> regn-is.	Pōnum, <i>an apple.</i>

PROMISCUOUS EXAMPLES.

Arbiter, <i>a judge.</i>	Folium, <i>a leaf.</i>	Sōcer, <i>a father-in-law.</i>
Bellum, <i>war.</i>	Gladius, <i>a sword.</i>	Tēlum, <i>a dart.</i>
Cidus, <i>a cask.</i>	Lūpus, <i>a wolf.</i>	Tōrus, <i>a couch.</i>
Cervus, <i>a stag.</i>	Mūrus, <i>a wall.</i>	Tectūm, <i>the roof.</i>
Collum, <i>the neck.</i>	Nidus, <i>a nest.</i>	Truncus, <i>the trunk.</i>
Eius, <i>a horse.</i>	Ovum, <i>an egg.</i>	Vēlu s, <i>a sail.</i>
Fibēr, <i>an artist.</i>	Prälium, <i>a battle.</i>	Vādūm, <i>a ford.</i>
Ficus, <i>f.</i> , <i>a figtree.</i>	Rāmus, <i>a branch.</i>	Vōturn, <i>a vow.</i>

68.—EXCEPTIONS IN GENDER.

Exc. 1. Of nouns ending in *us*, the names of plants, towns, islands, and precious stones, with few exceptions, are feminine, (45-2.)

Obs. In many cases, where the name of a tree ends in *us*, fem., there is a form in *um* denoting the fruit of the tree; as, *cerāsus*, *cerāsum*; *mālus*, *mālum*; *mōrus*, *mōrum*; *pīrus*, *pīrum*; *prūnus*, *prūnum*; *pōmus*, *pōnum*. But *fīcus* means both a fig-tree, and a fig.

Exc. 2. Besides these, only four words, originally Latin, are feminine; viz, *alvus*, the belly; *cōlus*, the distaff; *hūmus*, the ground; and *vannus*, a winnowing fan.

Exc. 3. *Vīrus*, juice, poison; and *pelāgus*, the sea, are neuter, and have the accusative and vocative like the nominative. *Vulgus*, the common people, is both masculine and neuter. *Pamōīnus*, a vine branch, is rarely feminine, commonly masculine.

Exc. 4. Many Greek nouns in *us*, are feminine, especially compounds of ὄδος; as, *methodus*, *periodus*, &c. So also, *biblus*, *papīrus*, *diphthongus*, *paragraphus*, *diametrus*, *perimetru*s.

EXCEPTIONS IN DECLENSION.

69.—*Exc. 5. The Vocative Singular.* 1st. Proper names in *iūs* lose *us* in the vocative; as, *Virgilius*, V. *Virgili*; except *Pius*, which has *Pie*.

In like manner, *filius*, a son, has *fili*; and *genius*, one's guardian angel, has *geni*. But other common nouns in *iūs*, and such epithets as *Delius*, *Saturnius*, &c., not considered as proper names, have *ie*. Also proper names in *iūs*, from Greek nouns in *ειος*, have *ie*.

2d. *Deus* has *deus* in the vocative, and in the plural more frequently *dii* and *diis*, (sometimes contracted *di* and *dis*,) than *dei* and *deis*. *Meus*, my, has the vocative *mi*, sometimes *meus*.

70.—*Obs.* The poets, sometimes, make the vocative of nouns in *us*, like the nominative, which is seldom done in prose. Sometimes, also, they change nouns in *er* into *us*; as, *Evander* or *Evandrus*; in the vocative, *Evander* or *Evandre*.

71.—*Exc. 6. The Genitive Singular.*—Nouns in *iūs* and *ium*, in the purest age of the Latin language, formed the genitive singular in *i*, not in *ii*, both in prose and verse; as, *fili*, *Tulli*, *ingeni*; they are now frequently written with a circumflex; thus, *fili*, *Tulli*, *ingeni*; for, *filiī*, *Tulliī*, &c.

72.—*Exc. 7. The Genitive Plural.*—Some nouns, especially those which denote value, measure, weight, commonly form the genitive plural in *ūm*, instead of *ōrum*; as, *nummūm*, *sestertiūm*, &c. The same form occurs in other words, especially in poetry; as, *deūm*, *Danāūm*, &c.; also, *divom* is used for *divōrum*.

73.—*DEUS, a god*, is thus declined.

Singular.	Plural.
N. De-us,	N. De-i, or Di-i, Contr. Di,
G. De-i,	G. De-ōrum,
D. De-o,	D. De-is, or Di-is, " Dis,
Ac. De-um,	Ac. De-os,
V. De-us,	V. De-i, or Di-i, " Di,
Ab. De-o.	Ab. De-is, or Di-is, " Dis

GREEK NOUNS.

74.—Greek nouns in *os* and *on*, are often changed into *us* and *um*; as, *Alpheos*, *Alpheus*; *Ilion*, *Ilium*: and those in *ros*, into *er*; as, *Alexandros*, *Alexander*. When thus changed, they are declined like Latin nouns of the same terminations. Otherwise,

Greek nouns are thus declined:

ANDROGÉOS, Masc; **DELOS**, Fem.—**BARBİTON**, a *lyre*, Neut.

Singular.		Singular.	Plural.
N. Androge-os,	Dēl-os,	N. barbit-on,	barbit-a,
Gen. Androge-o, or -i,	Dēl-i,	G. barbit-i,	barbit-on,
D. Androge-o,	Dēl-o,	D. barbi'-o	barbit-is,
Ac. Androge-o, or -on,	Dēl-on,	Ac. barbit-o-n,	barbit-a,
V. Androge-os,	Dēl-e,	V. barbit-on,	barbit-a,
Ab. Androge-o.	Dēl-o.	Ab. barbit-o.	barbit-is.

75.—Some nouns in *os*, anciently had the genitive in *u*; as, *Menandru*. *Panthu* occurs in Virgil, as the vocative of *Panthus*. Proper names in *eūs* are declined like *domīnus*, but have the vocative in *eūs*, and sometimes contract the genitive singular; as, *Orpheū* into *Orphei*, or *Orphi*. Proper names in which *eu* is a diphthong, are of the third declension. Other nouns, also, are sometimes of the third declension; as, *Androgeo*, *Androgeonis*.

EXERCISES ON THE SECOND DECLENSION.

List of words in the following exercises:

Puer,	a boy.	Regnum,	a kingdom,	Sōlum,	the sun,
Domīnus,	a lord.	Ventus,	the wind.	Ocūlus,	the eye.
Līber,	a book.	Cōlēum,	heaven.	Filius,	a son.

Tell the case and number of the following words, and translate them accordingly:—*Puēri*, *dominōrum*, *domīno*, *puēro*, *puērum*, *puēros*, *libri*, *libris*, *librun.*, *libro*, *domīnis*, *domīne*, *regnūm*, *regna*, *regnōrum*—*ventus*, *vento*, *ventum*—*ocūlus*, *oculōrum*—*filiī*, *filiī*, *filiis*, *filios*.

Translate the following words into Latin:—To a boy, from a boy, O boy, O boys, of boys; books, of books, for books, in books, with a book; a lord, from a lord, to a lord, of lords, the lords; of a kingdom, the kingdom, to the kingdoms; to the winds of heaven, lords of the soil, &c., *ad libitum*

§ 11. THE THIRD DECLENSION.

76.—Nouns of the third declension are very numerous: they are of all genders, and generally increase one syllable in the oblique cases. Its final letters, in the nominative, are thirteen, *a, e, i, o, y, c, d, l, n, r, s, t, x*. Of these, *a, i, y*, are peculiar to Greek nouns.

Obs. A noun is said to *increase*, when it has more syllables in any case than it has in the nominative.

TERMINATIONS.

<i>Masculine and Feminine.</i>		<i>Neuter.</i>	
<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N. —,</i>	<i>N. -es,</i>	<i>N. —,</i>	<i>N. -a,</i>
<i>G. -is,</i>	<i>G. -um, or -ium,</i>	<i>G. -is,</i>	<i>G. -um, or -ium,</i>
<i>D. -i,</i>	<i>D. -itus,</i>	<i>D. -i,</i>	<i>D. -ibus,</i>
<i>Ac. -em,</i>	<i>Ac. -es,</i>	<i>Ac. —,</i>	<i>Ac. -a,</i>
<i>V. —,</i>	<i>V. -es,</i>	<i>V. —,</i>	<i>V. -a,</i>
<i>Ab.-e, or -i.</i>	<i>Ab.-ibus.</i>	<i>Ab.-e, or -i.</i>	<i>Ab.-ibus.</i>

77.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

1. In this declension, the nominative and vocative of masculine and feminine nouns are always alike. As the final syllables of the nominative are very numerous, a dash (—) supplies their place in the preceding table. Neuter nouns come under the general rule, (57-1).

2. All nouns of this declension are declined by annexing the above *case-endings*, or terminations to the *root*.

3. The *Root* consists of all that stands before *is* in the genitive (56), and remains unchanged throughout. Hence, when the genitive case is found, the cases after that are alike in all nouns, except as noticed hereafter. In most nouns of this declension, the root does not appear in full form in the nominative, nor in the vocative singular. See 78, 80, &c.

4. The genitive singular of nouns, in this declension, will be most easily learned from the Dictionary, as all rules that can be given are rendered nearly useless by the number of exceptions under them.

5. In the following examples, the root and terminations are separated by a hyphen (-), in order to show more distinctly the regularity of the declension. This being mentioned, it will occasion no difficulty, though standing, as it often does, in the middle of syllables; as, *pá tr-is*.

78.—§ 12. EXAMPLES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

1. SERMO, *a speech*, Masc.

Singular.	Plural.	Thus decline :
<i>N.</i> Sermo,	<i>N.</i> Sermōn-es,	Carbo, <i>a coal.</i>
<i>G.</i> Sermōn-is,	<i>G.</i> Sermōn-um,	Leo, <i>a lion.</i>
<i>D.</i> Sermōn-i,	<i>D.</i> Sermon-ibus,	Oratio, <i>an oration.</i>
<i>Ac.</i> Sermōn-em,	<i>Ac.</i> Sermōn-es,	Pāvo, <i>a peacock.</i>
<i>V.</i> Sermo,	<i>V.</i> Sermōn-es,	Prædo, <i>a robber.</i>
<i>Ab.</i> Sermōn-e,	<i>Ab.</i> Sermon-ibus,	Titio, <i>a fire-brand.</i>

NOTE. *Hōmō*, *nēmo*, *Apollo*, and *turbo*; also, *cardo*, *ordo*, *margo*, and likewise, nouns in *do* and *go*, of more than two syllables, change *o* into *i* before the terminations; as, *Hōmō*, *hōminis*; *Cupido*, *Cupidinis*; *māgo*, *maginis*. But *Comēdo*, *unēdo*, and *harpāgo*, retain *o*; as, *Comēdo*, *comēdōnis*. *Anio* and *Nerio* change *o* into *e*; as, *Anio*, *Anienis*; and *cāro* has *carnis*, by syncope for *caronis*.

2. COLOR, *a color*, Masc.

Singular.	Plural.	Thus decline :
<i>N.</i> cōlor,	<i>N.</i> colōr-es,	Arbor, <i>a tree.</i>
<i>G.</i> colōr-is,	<i>G.</i> colōr-um,	Cantor, <i>a singer.</i>
<i>D.</i> colōr-i,	<i>D.</i> color-ibus,	Ilōnor, <i>honor.</i>
<i>Ac.</i> colōr-em,	<i>Ac.</i> colōr-es,	Lābor, <i>labor.</i>
<i>V.</i> cōlor,	<i>V.</i> colōr-es,	Lector, <i>a reader.</i>
<i>Ab.</i> colōr-e.	<i>Ab.</i> color-ibus.	Pastor, <i>a shepherd.</i>

3. MILES, *a soldier*, Masc.

Singular.	Plural.	Thus decline :
<i>N.</i> miles,	<i>N.</i> milit-es,	Ales, <i>a bird.</i>
<i>G.</i> milit-is,	<i>G.</i> milit-um,	Cōmes, <i>a companion.</i>
<i>D.</i> milit-i,	<i>D.</i> milit-ibus,	Lāmes, <i>a limit.</i>
<i>Ac.</i> milit-em,	<i>Ac.</i> milit-es,	Trāmes, <i>a path.</i>
<i>V.</i> miles,	<i>V.</i> milit-es,	Sēges -ētis, <i>a crop.</i>
<i>Ab.</i> milit-e.	<i>Ab.</i> milit-ibus.	Tēges, -ētis, <i>a mat.</i>

79.—RULE 1. Nouns in *es* and *is*, not increasing in the genitive singular, have *ium* in the genitive plural; as,

4. RŪPES, *a rock*, Fem.

Singular.	Plural.	Thus decline :
<i>N.</i> rūp-es,	<i>N.</i> rūp-es,	Ap̄is, a bee.
<i>G.</i> rūp-is,	<i>G.</i> rup-iūm,	Clāis, a fleet.
<i>D.</i> rūp-i,	<i>D.</i> rup-ībus,	Mōles, a mass.
<i>Ac.</i> rūp-em,	<i>Ac.</i> rūp-es,	Nūbes, a cloud.
<i>V.</i> rūp-es,	<i>V.</i> rūp-es,	Vitis, a vine.
<i>Ab.</i> rūp-e.	<i>Ab.</i> rup-ībus.	Vulpes, a fox.

Exc. *Strues*, a pile; *vātes*, a prophet; *cānis*, a dog; *juvēnis*, a young man; *mugilis*, a mullet; *pānis*, bread; *striḡlis*, a scraper, have *um*. *Sedes*, *mensis*, *āpis* or *āpes*, and *volūcris*, have *um* or *ium*.

80.—RULE 2. Nouns of one syllable in *as* and *is*, and also, in *s* and *x*, after a consonant, have *ium* in the genitive plural; as,

5. PARS, *a part*, Fem.

Singular.	Plural.	Thus decline :
<i>N.</i> pars,	<i>N.</i> part-es,	Calx, -cis, the heel.
<i>G.</i> part-is,	<i>G.</i> part-iūm,	Vas, -dis, a surety.
<i>D.</i> part-i,	<i>D.</i> part-ībus,	Lis, -tis, a law-suit.
<i>Ac.</i> part-em,	<i>Ac.</i> part-es,	Arx, -cis, a citadel.
<i>V.</i> pars,	<i>V.</i> part-es,	Urbs, -is, a city.
<i>Ab.</i> part-e,	<i>Ab.</i> part-ībus.	Pons, -tis, a bridge.

81.—RULE 3. Nouns of more than one syllable in *as* and *ns*, have *um*, and sometimes *ium*, in the genitive plural; as,

6. PARENTS, *a parent*, Masc. or Fem.

Singular.	Plural.	Thus decline :
<i>N.</i> pārens,	<i>N.</i> parent-es,	Bīdens, a fork
<i>G.</i> parent-is,	<i>G.</i> parent-um, -ium,	Rūdens, a cable.
<i>D.</i> parent-i,	<i>D.</i> parent-ībus,	Cliens, a client.
<i>Ac.</i> parent-em,	<i>Ac.</i> parent-es,	Serpens, a serpent.
<i>V.</i> pārens,	<i>V.</i> parent-es,	Sextans, a sixth of an as.
<i>Ab.</i> parent-e.	<i>Ab.</i> parent-ībus.	Torrens, a torrent.

82.—*Obs.* 1 Masculine and feminine nouns, which have *ium* in the genitive plural, sometimes have *is*, or *eis*, as well as *es* in the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural; as, *partes*, *partium*;—nominative, accusative, and vocative, *partes*, *parteis*, or *partis*.

7. OPUS, *a work*, Neut. (57-1.)

Singular.	Plural.	Thus decline:
<i>N.</i> öpus,	<i>N.</i> opér-a,	Fūnus, <i>a funeral</i>
<i>G.</i> opér-is,	<i>G.</i> opér-um,	Lātus, <i>the side.</i>
<i>D.</i> opér-i,	<i>D.</i> oper-ibus,	Corpus, -ōris, <i>the body.</i>
<i>Ac.</i> öpus,	<i>Ac.</i> opér-a,	Cāput, capītis, <i>the head</i> .
<i>V.</i> öpus,	<i>V.</i> opér-a,	Fēmur, -ōris, <i>the thigh.</i>
<i>Ab.</i> opér-e.	<i>Ab.</i> oper-ibus,	Iter, itinēris, <i>a journey.</i>

83.—RULE 4. Nouns in *e*, *al*, and *ar*, have *i* in the ablative singular; *ium* in the genitive plural; and *ia* in the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural; as,

8. SEDILE, *a seat*, Neut.

Singular.	Plural.	Thus decline:
<i>N.</i> sedil-e,	<i>N.</i> sedil-ia,	Ancile, <i>a shield.</i>
<i>G.</i> sedil-is,	<i>G.</i> sedil-um,	Mantile, <i>a towel</i>
<i>D.</i> sedil-i,	<i>D.</i> sedil-ibus,	Māre, <i>the sea</i>
<i>Ac.</i> sedil-e,	<i>Ac.</i> sedil-ia,	Ovile, <i>a sheep-fold.</i>
<i>V.</i> sedil-e,	<i>V.</i> sedil-ia,	Rēte, <i>a net.</i>
<i>Ab.</i> sedil-i.	<i>Ab.</i> sedil-ibus.	Cubile, <i>a couch.</i>

9. ANIMAL, *an animal*, Neut.

Singular.	Plural.	Thus decline:
<i>N.</i> animal,	<i>N.</i> animal-ia,	Cubītal, <i>a cushion.</i>
<i>G.</i> animāl-is,	<i>G.</i> animal-um,	Calcar, <i>a spur</i>
<i>D.</i> animāl-i,	<i>D.</i> animal-ibus,	Jūbar, <i>a sun-beam</i>
<i>Ac.</i> animal,	<i>Ac.</i> animal-ia,	Nectar, <i>nectar.</i>
<i>V.</i> animal,	<i>V.</i> animal-ia,	Tōral, <i>a bed cover.</i>
<i>Ab.</i> animāl-i	<i>Ab.</i> animal-ibus.	Vectīgal, <i>a tax.</i>

Exc. Proper names in *e* have *e* in the ablative as, *Præneste* Neut., a town in Italy; ablative, *Præneste*

84.—ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES.

<i>Acer</i> , -ēris, n.,	<i>a maple tree.</i>	<i>Hōmo</i> , -īnis, c.,	<i>a man.</i>
<i>Etas</i> , -ātis, f.,	<i>age.</i>	<i>Imāgo</i> , -īnis, f.,	<i>an image.</i>
<i>Arbor</i> , -ōris, f.,	<i>a tree.</i>	<i>Lac</i> , -tis, n.,	<i>milk.</i>
<i>Aries</i> , -ētis, m.,	<i>a ram.</i>	<i>Lāpis</i> , -īdis, m.,	<i>a stone.</i>
<i>Ars</i> , -tis, f.,	<i>an art.</i>	<i>Laus</i> , -īdis, f.,	<i>praise.</i>
<i>Cānon</i> , -ōnis, m.,	<i>a rule.</i>	<i>Lex</i> , lēgis, f.,	<i>a law.</i>
<i>Career</i> -ēris, m.,	<i>a prison.</i>	<i>Monile</i> , -is, n.,	<i>a necklace.</i>
<i>Cardo</i> , -īnis, m.,	<i>a hinge.</i>	<i>Mons</i> , -tis, m.,	<i>a mountain.</i>
<i>Carmen</i> , -īnis, n.,	<i>a poem.</i>	<i>Mūnus</i> , -ēris, n.,	<i>a gift.</i>
<i>Cervix</i> , -īcis, f.,	<i>the neck.</i>	<i>Nix</i> , nīvis, f.,	<i>snow.</i>
<i>Cōdex</i> , -īcis, m.,	<i>a book.</i>	<i>Nox</i> , noctis, f.,	<i>night.</i>
<i>Consul</i> , -ūlis, m.,	<i>a consul.</i>	<i>Onus</i> , -ēris, n.,	<i>a burden.</i>
<i>Cor</i> , cordis, n.,	<i>the heart</i>	<i>Pecten</i> , -īnis, m.,	<i>a comb.</i>
<i>Crux</i> , -ūcis, f.,	<i>a cross.</i>	<i>Regio</i> , -ōnis, f.,	<i>a region.</i>
<i>Dens</i> , -tis, m.,	<i>a tooth.</i>	<i>Sālar</i> , -āris, m.,	<i>a trout.</i>
<i>Dos</i> , dōtis, f.,	<i>a dowry.</i>	<i>Serpens</i> , -īsis, c.,	<i>a serpent.</i>
<i>Formido</i> , -īnis, f.,	<i>fear.</i>	<i>Trabs</i> , -ībis, f.,	<i>a beam.</i>
<i>Fornax</i> , -ācis, f.,	<i>a furnace.</i>	<i>Turris</i> , -is, f.,	<i>a tower.</i>
<i>Frāter</i> , -tris, m.,	<i>a brother.</i>	<i>Uter</i> , utris, m.,	<i>a bottle.</i>
<i>Fur</i> , fūris, c.,	<i>a thief.</i>	<i>Virgo</i> , -īnis, f.,	<i>a virgin.</i>
<i>Gēnus</i> , -ēris, n.,	<i>a kind.</i>	<i>Voluptas</i> , -ātis, f.,	<i>pleasure.</i>
<i>Hāres</i> , -ēdis, c.,	<i>an heir.</i>	<i>Vulnus</i> , -ēris, n.,	<i>a wound.</i>

EXERCISES ON THE EXAMPLES.

Tell the case and number of the following words, and translate them accordingly :— Sermōnis, sermōnum; coloribus, colōri, colōre, colōres; militum, militis, militem, militib⁹s, rūpis, rūpe, rupium, rūpi, rupib⁹s; partium, partes, parte, partis; parenti, parente, parentum, parentes, parentis; opēra, opēre, opēri, operibus, opērum; sedilis, sedilia, sedilib⁹s, sedili sedilium; animalia, animālis, animāli; carminis, carmīni, carminib⁹s.

Translate the following words into Latin :— Of a rock, of rocks; from a soldier, with soldiers; to a seat, seats, of seats; the works, of a soldier; to the color, of a rock, a seat, for a parent, the speech, of a parent, to a soldier, the color, of an animal, from rocks, to rocks, of a region, for a serpent, the night &c., ad libitum.

§ 13. GENDER OF NOUNS IN THE THIRD DECLENSION.

1. MASCULINE NOUNS.

85.—RULE 1. Nouns in *n*, *o*, *er*, *or*, *es* increasing (76, Obs.) and *os*, are generally masculine.

86.—The following are exceptions; viz:

1. Exceptions in N.

FEM. *Sindon*, *aëdor*; *halcyon*, and *icon*, are feminine.

NEUT. *Glüten*, *unguen*, *inguen*, *pollen*, and all nouns in *men*; as *carmen*, *nönen*, etc., are neuter.

2. Exceptions in O.

FEM. 1. Nouns in *io*, denoting things incorporeal, are feminine.

2. Nouns in *do* and *go*, of more than two syllables, with *grando*, *virgo*, and sometimes *margo*, are feminine.

But *harpago*, *comēdo*, *unēdo* and *Cupido*, Cupid, are masculine.

NOTE. *Cupido*, desire, in prose, is always feminine; in poetry often masculine.

3. *Cūro*, flesh, is feminine, and Greek nouns in *o*; as, *echo*, *Argo*.

3. Exceptions in ER.

FEM. *Tuber*, the tuber-tree, and sometimes *linter*, a boat, are feminine.

NEUT. *Acer*, *cadäver*, *cicer*, *iter*, *läser*, *läver*, *papäver*, *pīper*, *sīler*, *spinther*, *süber*, *tüber*, a swelling, *über*, *ver*, *verber*, *zingiber*, and sometimes *siser*, are neuter.

4. Exceptions in OR.

FEM. *Arbor*, a tree, is feminine. (45-2.)

NEUT. *Ador*, *equor*, *marmor*, and *cor*, the heart, are neuter.

5. Exceptions in ES, increasing (76, Obs.).

FEM. *Compes*, *merces*, *merges*, *quies*, *requies*, *inquieris*, *sēges*, *tēges*, *tūdes*, and sometimes *āles*, a bird, are feminine.

NEUT. *Æs*, brass, is neuter.

6. Exceptions in OS.

FEM. *Arbos*. (45-2) *cos*, *dos*, *eos*, are feminine.

NEUT. *Os*, the mouth; *os*, a bone; also, the Greek *chaos*, *ethos*, *hypos*, and *melus*, are neuter.

2. FEMININE NOUNS.

87.—RULE 2. Nouns in *as*, *es* not increasing, *is*, *ys*, and *aus*;—also in *s* after a consonant, and *x*, are, for the most part, feminine.

88.—The following are exceptions; viz:

1. *Exceptions in AS.*

MASC. *Aś*, a piece of money, and Greek nouns in *as*, *-antis*, are masculine.
NEUT. *Vas*, a vessel, and Greek nouns in *as*, *-atis*, are neuter.

2. *Exceptions in ES not increasing.*

MASC. *Acināces*, *cōles*, and sometimes *palumbes*, and *vepres*.
NEUT. *Cacoēthes*, *hippomānes*, *nepenthes*, and *panāces*, Greek.

3. *Exceptions in IS.*

MASC. 1. Latin nouns in *nis* are masculine. But *amnis*, *cīnis*, *clūnis*, *fīnis*, and *fūnis*, are sometimes feminine. *Fīnes*, boundaries, in the plural, is always masculine.
2. The following nouns are masculine, viz:

Axis,	Cossis,	Lăpis,	Semissis,
Aquális,	Cucūnis,	Mensis,	Sentis,
Callis,	Decussis,	Mugilis,	Sodális,
Cassis,	Eusis,	Orbis,	Torris,
Caulis, or } Cōlis,	Fascis,	Piscis,	Unguis,
Centussis,	Follis,	Pollis,	Vectis,
Collis,	Fustis,	Postis,	Vermis,
	Glis,	Sanguis,	Vōmis.

MASC. or FEM. *Anguis*, *canális*, *cenchrīs*, *corbis*, *pulvis*, *scrōbis*, *tigris*, *torquis*, are masculine or feminine.

4. *Exceptions in YS.*

MASC. Names of rivers and mountains, as *Halys*, *Othrys*, &c., are commonly masculine. (45-2.)

5. *Exceptions in S after a consonant.*

MASC. 1. *Dens*, *fons*, *mons*, and *pons*; also, *chālybs*, *ellops*, *ēpops*, *grypa*, *hydrops*, *mērops*, and *sepa*, are masculine.
2. Nouns in *ns*, originally participles, and compounds of *dens*, as *occidens*, *oriens*, *bīdens*, a two-pronged hoe; also *sextans*, *quadrans*, *triens*, &c., parts of *as*, are masculine; but *bīdens*, a sheep, is feminine.

MASC. or FEM. *Adeps*, *forceps*, *rūdens*, *scrobs*, *serpens*, *stirps*.

NOTE *Animans*, a living creature, is of all genders.

6. Exceptions in X.

- MASC. 1. AX. *Cōrax, cordax, drōpax, styrax, thōrax*, are masculine.
 2. EX. All nouns in *ex* are masculine, except *lex, nex, supellcx*, feminine; *cortex, imbrex, ὄbex, rūmex, silex*, sometimes feminine; *grex* and *pūmex*, rarely feminine; and *atriplex*, neuter.
 3. IX. *Cālix, fornix, phænix, spādix*, are masculine, and sometimes *perdix* and *vārix*; otherwise feminine.
 4. OX. *Box, ēsox*, and *volvox* are masculine.
 5. UX. *Trādux* is masculine.
 6. YX. *Bombyx*, a silk worm; *cālyx, coccyx, ὄryx*, are masculine; but *onyx*, and *sandyx*, are masculine or feminine.
 7. NX. *Quincunx, septunx, dēcunx, deunx*, parts of *as*, are masculine; *lynx* is masculine or feminine.
Calx, lime, is feminine; *calz*, the heel, masculine or feminine.
Bombyx, silk, is feminine.
 NEUT. *Atriplex*, gold-herb, is neuter.

3. NEUTER NOUNS.

89.—RULE 3. Nouns in *a, e, i, c*, and *t*, are always neuter; those in *l, ar, ur*, and *us*, are almost always neuter.

90. The following are exceptions; viz:

1. Exceptions in L.

MASC. *Mugil* and *sol* are masculine; *sal*, in the singular, is commonly masculine or feminine, sometimes neuter; in the plural, always masculine.

2. Exceptions in AR.

MASC. *Sālar* is masculine. *Par*, in the sense of “mate,” is masculine or feminine; in the sense of “a pair,” it is neuter.

3. Exceptions in UR.

MASC. *Astur, furfur, turtur*, and *vultur*, are masculine.

4. Exceptions in US.

MASC. *Lēpus, mus, rhus*, meaning a seed, or spice, and Greek nouns in *pus*, (except *lagōpus*, feminine,) are masculine.

FEM. Nouns in *us*, having *ūtis*, or *ūdis* in the genitive; also *pēcus, -ūdis, tellus, lagōpus*, and *rhus*, meaning a tree, are feminine. *Grus*, is masculine or feminine.

90.—§ 15. EXCEPTIONS IN DECLENSION

THE ACCUSATIVE SINGULAR.

1. The following nouns in *is* have *im* in the accusative.

Amūsīs, f., <i>a measure, rule.</i>	Rāvis, f., <i>a hoarseness</i>
Būris, f., <i>the beam of a plough.</i>	Sināpis, f., <i>mustard.</i>
Cauñābis, f., <i>hemp.</i>	Sitīs, f., <i>thirst.</i>
Cucūmis, m., <i>a cucumber.</i>	Tussis, f., <i>a cough</i>
Gummis, f., <i>gum.</i>	Via, f., <i>strength.</i>
Mephītīs, f., <i>a strong smell.</i>	

2. Proper names in *is* not increasing in the genitive, have *im* in the accusative; viz.:

Names of cities and other places; as, *Bilbīlis*, f., a city of Spain; *Syrtis*, f., a quicksand on the coast of Africa.

Names of rivers; as, *Tibēris*, m., the Tiber; *Bextis*, m., the Guadalquivir.

Names of gods; as, *Anūbis*, m.; *Osiris*, m., Egyptian deities.

Note. These nouns have sometimes *in* in the accusative.

3. The following nouns in *is* have *em* or *im* in the accusative; viz.:

Aquālis, f., <i>a water pot.</i>	Puppis, f., <i>the stern of a ship.</i>
Clāvis, f., <i>a key.</i>	Restis, f., <i>a rope.</i>
Cūtis, f., <i>the skin.</i>	Secūris, f., <i>an axe.</i>
Febris, f., <i>a fever.</i>	Sementis, f., <i>a sowing.</i>
Lens, f., <i>lentiles.</i>	Strigīlis, f., <i>a curry-comb</i>
Nāvis, f., <i>a ship.</i>	Turris, f., <i>a tower.</i>
Pelvis, f., <i>a basin.</i>	

Note 1. *Puppis, restis, secūris*, and *turris*, have generally *im*; the others commonly *em*. The oldest Latin writers form the accusative of some other nouns in *im*; as, *āvis, auris*.

4. Nouns which have been adopted from the Greek, sometimes retain *a* in the accusative; as, *hēros*, m., a hero, *heroa*; *Tros*, m., a Trojan, *Troa*. (See No. 13 below.)

Note 2. This form of the accusative singular is seldom used by the best prose writers, and is chiefly confined to proper names, except in *aēr*, m., the air; *aether*, m., the sky; *delphin*, m., a dolphin; *Pan*, m., the god of the shepherds, which commonly have *aēra, athera, delphina*, and *Pāna*.

Obs. 1. Many Greek nouns in *es* have *en*, as well as *em*, in the accusative; as, *Euphrāten*, *Oresten*, *Pylāden*

ABLATIVE SINGULAR.

5. Nouns in *is*, which have *im* in the accusative, have *i* in the ablative; as, *sītis*, *sītim*, *sīti*.

But *cannūbis*, *Bætis*, *sināpis*, and *Tigris*, have *e* or *i*.

6. Nouns in *is*, which have *em* or *im* in the accusative, have *e* or *i* in the Ablative; as, *clāvis*, *clāve* or *clāvi*.

Note 3. But *cūtis*, and *restis*, have *e* only; *secūris*, *sementis*, and *strigilis*, seldom have *e*.

7. The following nouns, which have *em* in the accusative, have *e* or *i* in the ablative; viz :

<i>Amnis</i> , m., <i>a river</i> .	<i>Occīput</i> , n., <i>the hind-head</i> .
<i>Anguis</i> , m. and f., <i>a snake</i> .	<i>Orbis</i> , m., <i>a circle</i> .
<i>Avis</i> , f., <i>a bird</i> .	<i>Pars</i> , f., <i>a part</i> .
<i>Civis</i> , e., <i>a citizen</i> .	<i>Postis</i> , m., <i>a door post</i> .
<i>Classis</i> , f., <i>a fleet</i> .	<i>Pūgil</i> , e., <i>a pugilist</i> .
<i>Finis</i> , m. and f., <i>an end</i> .	<i>Rus</i> , n., <i>the country</i> .
<i>Fustis</i> , m., <i>a staff</i> .	<i>Sors</i> , f., <i>a lot</i> .
<i>Ignis</i> , m., <i>a fire</i> .	<i>Supellex</i> , f., <i>furniture</i> .
<i>Imber</i> , m., <i>a shower</i> .	<i>Unguis</i> , m., <i>a nail</i> .
<i>Māgil</i> , m., <i>a mullet</i> .	<i>Vectis</i> , m., <i>a lever</i> .

Note 4. *Finis*, *māgil*, *occīput*, *pūgil*, *rus*, *supellex*, and *vectis*, have *e* or *i* indifferently; the others much more frequently have *e*.

Obs. 2. Names of towns, when they denote the place in or at which any thing is done, take *e* or *i*; as, *Carthogīne*, or *Carthagīni*.

Obs. 3. *Canālis*, m. or f., *a water pipe*, has *canāli* only. Likewise names of months in *is* or *er*; as, *Aprīlis*, *September*, *Apriili*, *Septembri*; and those nouns in *is* which were originally adjectives; as, *aēdilis*, *affinis*, *bipennis*, *familiāris*, *natalis*, *rivūlis*, *sodālis*, *volucris*, &c. This class of nouns also admits *e* in the ablative: *Rūdis*, f., *a rod*, and *juvēnis*, e., *a youth*, have *e* only.

8. The following neuter nouns in *al* and *ar* have *e* in the ablative; viz :

<i>Baccar</i> , <i>lady's glove</i> .	<i>Jūbar</i> , <i>a sunbeam</i> .	<i>Par</i> , <i>a pair</i> .
<i>Far</i> , <i>corn</i> .	<i>Nectar</i> , <i>nectar</i> .	<i>Sal</i> , <i>salt</i> .

Obs. 4. *Māre*, the sea, has the ablative in *e* or *i*.

GENITIVE PLURAL

[See Rules, 79—83.]

9. The following nouns have *ium* in the genitive plural :

Cāro, f., <i>flesh</i> .	Lar, m., <i>a household god</i> .	Par, n., <i>a pair</i> .
Cōhors, f., <i>a cohort</i> .	Linter, m. or f., <i>a boat</i> .	Quīris, m., <i>a Roman</i> .
Cor, n., <i>the heart</i> .	Mas, m., <i>a male</i> .	Sannis, m., <i>a Samnite</i> .
Cos, f., <i>a whetstone</i> .	Nix, f., <i>snow</i> .	Strix, f., <i>a screech-owl</i> .
Dos, f., <i>a dowry</i> .	Nox, f., <i>night</i> .	Uter, m., <i>a bottle</i> .
Fauce, f., <i>the jaws</i> .	Os, n., <i>a bone</i> .	Venter, m., <i>the belly</i> .

Obs. 5. The compounds of *uncia* and *as* have likewise *ium*; as, *Septunx*, m., seven ounces, *septuncium*; *sextans*, m., two ounces, *sextantium*.

Obs. 6. *Apis*, f., a bee, has *ēpum* and *apium*; *fraus*, fraud; and *mus*, a mouse, generally, and *fornax*, *lar*, *pālus*, and *rādix*, sometimes, have *ium*; *bōvis*, f., power, has *ēpum* only. *Gryps*, m., a griffon; *lynx*, m. or f., a lynx; and *Sphinx*, f., the Sphinx, have *um*. *Bōs*, c., gen. *bōvis*, an ox, has *boum*.

DATIVE PLURAL

10. *Bos*, c., an ox or a cow, has *bōbus* or *būbus* in the dative plural; and *sus*, c., a sow, has *sūbus*, or *sūbus*. Nouns in *ma* have *tis* as well as *tibus*; as, *poēma*, n., a poem, *poematibus* or *poemātis*. The Greek termination *si* or *sin* is very uncommon in prose, and is admissible only in words purely Greek. (See No. 13, below.)

ACCUSATIVE PLURAL

11. The form of the accusative plural in *as* is admissible in all words which have that termination in Greek, but is rarely used in prose. Livy, however, frequently uses *Macedōnas*; and *Allobrōgas* is found in Cæsar (For the accusative plural in *is*, or *eis*, see 82.)

12. Some nouns of the third declension are somewhat peculiar in different cases, as follows :

JUPITER.

Singular.

- N.* Jüp̄ter
G. Jöv-is,
D. Jöv-i,
Ac. Jöv-em,
V. Jüp̄ter,
Ab. Jöv-e.

VIS, force, power, Fem.

Singular.

- N.* vis,
G. vis,
D. —,
Ac. vim,
V. vis,
Ab. vi.

Plural.

- N.* vir-es,
G. vir-ium,
D. vir-ibus,
Ac. vir-es,
V. vir-es,
Ab. vir-ibus.

Bos, *an ox*, or *cow*, Masc. or Fem.

Singular.	Plural.
N. bos;	N. bōv-es,
G. bōv-is,	G. boum
D. bōv-i,	D. bōbus, or būbus.*
Ac. bōv-em,	Ac. bōv-es,
V. bos,	V. bōv-es,
Ab. bōv-e,	Ab. bōbus, or būbus.

* Contracted for *bovibus*.

13. GREEK NOUNS THROUGH ALL THE CASES.

Nom.	Gen.	Dat.	Acc.	Voc.	Abt.
S. Lampas	-ādis, or -ādos,	-ādi,	-ādem, or -āda,	-as,	-āde.
Pl. Lamp-ādes,	-ādum,	-adibus,	-ādes, or -ādas,	-ādes,	-adibus.
S. Trō-as,	-ādis, or -ādos,	-ādi,	-ādem, or -āda,	-as,	-āde.
Pl. Tro-ādes,	-ādum,	{-āsi, or -āsin,	{-ādes, or -ādas,	{-ādes,	{-ādibus {-āsi, or -āsin.
S. Heros,	-oīs,	-oī,	-oēm, or -oa,	-os,	-oē.
S. Phyll-is,	-idis, or -idos,	-idi,	-idem, or -ida,	-i, or -is,	-ide.
S. Pár-is.	-idis, or -idos,	-idi,	-idem, -im, or -in,	-i,	-ide.
S. Chlām-ys,	-ydis, or -ydos,	-ydi,	-ydem, or -ida,	-ys,	-yde.
S. Cáp-ys,	-vis, or -yos,	-yi,	-ym, or -yn,	-y,	-ye.
S. Hæres-is,	-is, -ios, or -eos,	-i,	-im, or -in,	-i,	-i.
S. Orph-eus,	-eos, or -ei, or -ei,	-el, or -ei,	-ea,	-eu,	-eo.
S. Did-o,	-us, or -ōnis,	-o, or -ōni,	-o, or -ōnem,	-o,	-o, or -ōno

§ 16. FOURTH DECLENSION.

91.—The Fourth Declension has two terminations of the nominative singular, *us* and *u*. Those in *u* are neuter.

TERMINATIONS.

Masculine and Feminine.		Neuter.	
Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
N. -us,	-us,	N. -u,	-ua,
G. -ūs,	-uum,	G. -ūs,	-uum,
D. -ui,	-ībus,	D. -u (ui),	-ībus,
Ac.-um,	-us,	Ac. -u,	-ua,
V. -us,	-us,	V. -u,	-ua,
Ab.-u,	-ībus.	Ab.-u.	-ībus.

FRUCTUS, *fruit*, Masc.

Singular.	Plural.	Thus decline
<i>N.</i> fruct-us,	<i>N.</i> fruct-us,	Cantus, <i>a song.</i>
<i>G.</i> fruct-ūs,	<i>G.</i> fruct-uūm,	Cāsus <i>a fall.</i>
<i>D.</i> fruct-ui,	<i>D.</i> fruct-ibus,	Currus, <i>a chariot.</i>
<i>Ac.</i> fruct-um,	<i>Ac.</i> fruct-us,	Fluctus, <i>a wave.</i>
<i>V.</i> fruct-us,	<i>V.</i> fruct-us,	Grādus, <i>a step.</i>
<i>Ab.</i> fruct-u	<i>Ab.</i> fruct-ibus.	Senātus, <i>the senate.</i>

CORNU, *a horn*, Neut.

Singular.	Plural.	Thus decline :
<i>N.</i> corn-u,	<i>N.</i> corn-ua,	Gēlu, <i>ice</i>
<i>G.</i> corn-ūs (93-4),	<i>G.</i> corn-uūm,	Gēnu, <i>the knee.</i>
<i>D.</i> corn-u,	<i>D.</i> corn-ibus,	Pēcu, <i>cattle</i>
<i>Ac.</i> corn-u,	<i>Ac.</i> corn-ua,	Vēru, <i>a spit.</i>
<i>V.</i> corn-u,	<i>V.</i> corn-ua,	
<i>Ab.</i> corn-u.	<i>Ab.</i> corn-ibus.	

Note. The only neuters in this declension are *cornu*, *gēlu*, *gēnu*, *vēru*, and *pēcu*, which has the dative *pecūi*: *tonitrus*, *ūs*, m., and *tonitrum*, *i*, n., thunder, are in common use; *tonitru* is hardly ever found in classic writers, and never in the nominative or accusative singular.

ADDITIONAL EXAMPLES.

Flātus, <i>a blast.</i>	Mōtus, <i>a motion.</i>	Ritus, <i>a ceremony.</i>
Ictus, <i>a stroke.</i>	Nūtus, <i>a nod.</i>	Sīnus, <i>a bosom.</i>
Mānus, f., <i>the hand.</i>	Passus, <i>a pace.</i>	Sītus, <i>a situation.</i>

92.—EXCEPTIONS IN GENDER.

Exc. 1. The following nouns are feminine; viz:

Acus, <i>a needle.</i>	Ficus, <i>a fig.</i>	Portīcus, <i>a gallery.</i>
Anus, <i>an old woman.</i>	Mānus, <i>the hand.</i>	Spēcus,* <i>a den.</i>
Dōmus, <i>a house.</i>	Pēnus,* <i>a storehouse.</i>	Trībus, <i>a tribe.</i>

* Sometimes masculine.

EXCEPTIONS IN DECLENSION.

Exc. 2. *The Genitive and Dative singular* :—In some writers the genitive singular is occasionally found in *uis*; as, *eius anuis* *causā*, for *ānūs*. TERENCE: sometimes also in *i*; as, *senāti* and *tumulti*. SALL. In others, the dative is sometimes found in *u*, as, *resistere impētū*, for *impetui*; *Esse ūsū sibi*, for *usui*. CIC.

Exc. 3. The Genitive, Dative, and Ablative plural :—The genitive plural is sometimes contracted ; as, *currūm*, for *curruum*. The following nouns have *ūbus* instead of *ībus* in the dative and ablative plural ; viz :

Aēus, a needle.

Laēus, a lake.

Spēcus, a den.

Arēus, a bow.

Partus, a birth.

Tribus, a tribe.

Artus, a joint.

Portus, a harbour.*

Vēru, a spit.*

Gēnu, the knee*

* These words also have *-ībus* in the dative plural.

93.—OBSERVATIONS.

1. Nouns of this declension seem to have belonged anciently to the third, and were declined like *grus*, *gruis*; thus, *fructus*, *fructu-is*, *fructu-i*, &c. So that all the cases, except the Dative singular and the genitive plural, may be regarded as contracted forms of that declension.

2. Several nouns of this declension are, in whole or in part, of the second also ; such as, *Fīcūs*, *laurūs*, *pēnūs*, *pīnūs*, *dōmūs*, *senātūs*, *tumultūs*, and several others. *Capricornūs*, m., and the compounds of *mānūs*, as *unimānūs*, *centimānūs*, &c., are always of the second.

3. JESUS, the name of the Saviour, has *um* in the accusative, and *u* in all the other oblique cases. This word does not properly belong to this declension, but is after the Greek : Ἰησοῦς, οὐ, οῦ, οὖν.

4. Nouns in *u* were formerly considered indeclinable in the singular ; but the recent investigations of Freund and others, have shown this opinion to be incorrect, at least with regard to the genitive ; and that *u*, the only termination of the dative now found, is probably a contraction for *ui*—just as *ūsu* is contracted for *usui*. (Exc. 2.)

5. *Dōmūs, a house*, Fem., is thus declined :

Singular.

Plural.

N. dōm-us,

N. dōm-us,

G. dōm-ūs, or -i,

G. dom-ōrum, or *ūnum*,

D. dōm-ui, or -o,

D. dom-ībus,

Ac. dōm-um,

Ac. dōm-us, or -os,

V. dōm-us,

V. dōm-us,

Ab. dōm-o.

Ab. dom-ībus.

Note.—*Dōmūs* in the genitive, signifies of a house. *Dōmī* is used only to signify at home, or of home.

EXERCISES ON THE FOURTH DECLENSION.

1. Tell the gender, number, and case, of the following words, from the paradigm and additional examples, pp. 34 and 35, and translate:

Fructus, fructūs, fructuum, flatib⁹s, flātu, manuum, manib⁹s, nūtu, passuum, passib⁹s, passūs, cornua, tonitrībus, verūbus, cāsu, currum, currui, fluctu, fluctib⁹s, cornib⁹s, &c.

2. Translate the following words into Latin, and tell the gender, number, and case, in which the words are put; viz:

Of fruit, to fruit, with the hand, for the hand, of a horn, to a horn, with a horn, from horns, horns, the horns, of the chariot, for a chariot, of chariots, from the waves, for the waves, from his hands, with a nod, &c.

§ 17. FIFTH DECLENSION.

94.—The Fifth Declension has but one termination of the nominative singular, namely, *es*; as, *res*, a thing: *dies*, a day.

All nouns of this declension are feminine, except *dies*, a day, which is masculine or feminine in the singular, and always masculine in the plural; and *meridies*, the mid-day, which is masculine in the singular, and wants the plural.

1. DIES, a day.

Singular.	Plural.	TERMINATIONS.	
		Singular.	Plural.
<i>N.</i> di-es,	<i>N.</i> di-es,	-es,	-es,
<i>G.</i> di-ēi,	<i>G.</i> di-ērum,	-ēi, -ēi,	-ērum,
<i>D.</i> di-ēi,	<i>D.</i> di-ēbus,	-ēi, -ēi,	-ēbus,
<i>Ac.</i> di-em,	<i>Ac.</i> di-es,	-em,	-es,
<i>V.</i> di-es,	<i>V.</i> di-es,	-es,	-es,
<i>Ab.</i> di-ē.	<i>Ab.</i> di-ēbus.	-ē:	-ēbus,

Obs. 1. *Dies*, *res*, and *species*, are the only nouns of the fifth declension which have the plural complete; *aries*, *effigies*, *facies*, *series*, and *spes*, in the plural, have only the nominative, accusative, and vocative; the other nouns of this declension have no plural.

2. FACIES, *the face*, Fem.

Singular.	Plural.	Thus decline.
<i>N.</i> faci-es,	<i>N.</i> faci-es,	
<i>G.</i> faci-ēi,	<i>G.</i> —	Acies, <i>an army</i> .
<i>D.</i> faci-ēi,	<i>D.</i> —	Effigies, <i>an image</i> .
<i>Ac.</i> faci-em,	<i>Ac.</i> faci-es,	Series, <i>a series</i> .
<i>V.</i> faci-es,	<i>V.</i> faci-es.	Spes, -ēi, <i>hope</i> .
<i>Ab.</i> faci-ē.	<i>Ab.</i> —	

Exc. The poets sometimes make the genitive, and more rarely the dative singular, in *e*; as, *fide* for *fidei*, Ov.: sometimes in *i*; as, *pernicii* for *perniciēi*, NEP.; and *plēbi* for *plebēi*, Liv. *Requies* is both of the third and the fifth declension.

EXERCISES ON THE FIFTH DECLENSION.

1. Tell the gender, number, and case of the following nouns, and translate them:—Diēi, spēi, aciem, acie, faciēi, facies, diēbus, diērum, dies, faciem, effigiein, series, rērum, diēbus, diem, &c., ad libitum.

2. Translate the following English words into Latin, and tell the gender, &c.:—The image, of the face, the things, of the army, the hope, of the army, a series, of days, to a day from the days, with the army, to an image, &c.

PROMISCUOUS EXAMPLES ON ALL THE DECLENSIONS.

Tell the gender, declension, case, and number, of the following nouns, in the order here mentioned, and give the translation, thus, Pennā, a noun, feminine, of the first declension, in the al lative singular, “with a pen”*:

Via, puēri, genčro, ventis, puerōrum, sermo, seāile, sedili, sedilium, sedilibus, fruetuum, fructūs, sellæ, tūbam, regno,

* The following are the words used in these exercises; the declension is indicated by the genitive, according to No. 55.

Ala, -æ, a wing.	Iter, itinēris, a way.	Sedile, -is, a seat.
Bellum, -i, war.	Mānus, -ūs, a hand.	Sella, -æ, a seat.
Cáput, -Itis, the head.	Mensa, -æ, a table.	Sermo, -ōnis, a speech
Color, is, color.	Miles, -Itis, a soldier.	Templum, -i, a temple.
Dies, -ēi, a day.	Pārens, -tis, a parent.	Tempus, -ōris, time.
Dominus, -i, a lord	Pars, -tis, a part.	Tuba, -æ, a trumpet.
Facies, -ēi, the face.	Puer, -i, a boy.	Urbs, -is, a city.
Fructus, -ūs, fruit.	Regnum, -i, a kingdom.	Ventus, -i, the wind.
Gēner, -i, a son-in law	Res, rēi, a thing.	Via, -æ, a way.
Honor, -is, honor.	Rūpes, -is, a rock.	Vulpen, -is, a fox.

templi, dies, rērum, capite, capitū, itineribus, partis, parentibus, rīpe, urbis, vulpē, vulpē, vulpibus, parente, seilia, die, colōrem, mītis, militibus, &c. mōnes, hōre, mōns, māns, manibus, faciem, ala, tubam, mensā, bellum, dominorū, templum, puerōrum, bella, bello, &c.

Translate the following into Latin, and state the gender, declension, case, and number, always following the same order; thus, "Of boys," puerōrum, a noun, masculine, of the first declension, in the genitive plural:

From the way, to a speech, with a part, of a seat, of seats, to the wind, a kingdom, to a boy, of boys, with lords, foxes, of tables, to parents, with seats, of soldiers, from the head, heads, to a part, with a trumpet, in a time, of war, the time, of color, in a journey, to a seat, of a rock, to sons-in-law with fruit, of the face, with a seat, to tables, of rocks, &c.

§ 18. IRREGULAR NOUNS.

95. Irregular Nouns are divided into *Variable*, *Defective*, and *Redundant*.

I. VARIABLE NOUNS.

93.—Nouns are variable either in Gender, or Declension, or in both. Nouns varying in gender are called, *Heterogeneous*. Those which vary in declension are called, *Heteroclites*.

Heterogeneous Nouns.

1. Masculine in the singular, and neuter in the plural; as,

Avernus, a hill in Campania. Pangaeus, a promontory in Thrace.

Dindymus, a hill in Phrygia. Tænarus, a promontory in Laconia.

Iamārus, a hill in Thrace. Tartarus, hell.

Mænālus, a hill in Arcadia. Taygetus, a hill in Laconia.

2. Masculine in the singular, masculine and neuter in the plural; as, *jōcus*, a jest, plural *jōci* and *jōca*; *lōcus*, a place, plural *lōci* and *lōca*.

3. Feminine in the singular, neuter in the plural; as, *carbāsus*, a sail, plural *carbāsa*; *Pergāmus*, the citadel of Troy, plural *Pergāma*.

4. Neuter in the singular, maseuline in the plural ; as, *Argos*, *Argos*, a city in Grecee, plural *Argi*; *Elysium*, the Elysian fields, plural *Elysii*; *cælum*, heaven, plural *cæli*.

Note 1.—*Argos*, in the Singular, is used only in the Nom. and Acc.

5. Neuter in the singular, masculine and neuter in the plural ; as, *frēnum*, a bridle, plural *frēni* and *frēna*; *rastrum*, a rake, plural *rastri* and *rastra*.

6. Neuter in the singular, feminine in the plural ; as, *balneum*, a bath, plural *balneæ*, seldom *balnea*; *epūlum*, a banquet, plural *epūlæ*; *deliciæ*, a delight, plural *deliciæ*.

Heteroclites.

7. *Vas*, *vāsis*, neuter, a vessel, of the third declension, plural *vāsa*, *vāsōrum*, of the second. *Jugērum*, *jugēri*, neuter, an aere, of the seeond declension, plural *jugēra*, *jugērum*, of the third. *Jugēris* and *jugēre* from *jūgus*, are also found in the singular. (See Num. 11 below.)

8. Some Greek proper nouns are declined both by the second deelension and the third, as follows :

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Voc.</i>	<i>Abl.</i>
Orpheus,	-eī.	-eo,	-eum, or -eon,	—	-eo; 2d Decl.
	-eos,	-eī,	-ea,	-eu,	—. 3d Decl.
Œdipus,	-i,	-o,	-um,	—	-o; 2d Decl.
	-ōdis,	-ōdi,	-ōdem,	-u,	-ōde; 3d Decl.
Achilleus,	-eī,	-eo,	—	-eu,	-eo; 2d Decl.
Achilles,	-lis, or -lēos,	-li,	-lem, or -len,	-les, or -le,	-le; 3d Decl.

DOUBLE NOUNS.

9. To this class may be referred a few double nouns, the parts of which are of different deelensions. When the two nominatives combine, both parts are declined like a substantive and adjective ; thus,

RESPUBLICA, a commonwealth, Fem.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>N.</i> respublīca,	<i>N.</i> respublīcae,
<i>G.</i> reīpublīcæ,	<i>G.</i> rerūpublīcārum,
<i>D.</i> reīpublīcæ,	<i>D.</i> rebuspublīcīs,
<i>Ac.</i> reīpublicam,	<i>Ac.</i> respublīcas,
<i>V.</i> respublīca,	<i>V.</i> respublīcae,
<i>Ab.</i> respublīca.	<i>Ab.</i> rebuspublīcīs.

JUSJURANDUM, *an oath*, Neut.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>N.</i> jusjurandum,	<i>N.</i> jurajuranda,
<i>G.</i> jurisjurandi,	<i>G.</i> _____
<i>D.</i> jurijurando,	<i>D.</i> _____
<i>Ac.</i> jusjurandum,	<i>Ac.</i> jurajuranda,
<i>V.</i> jusjurandum,	<i>V.</i> jurajuranda,
<i>Ab.</i> jurejurando,	<i>Ab.</i> _____

When the one part is a nominative, and the other an oblique case, the part in the nominative only is declined; as,

MATERFAMILIAS, *a mistress of a family*, Fem.

Singular.
<i>N.</i> materfamilias,
<i>G.</i> matrisfamilias,
<i>D.</i> matrifamilias,
<i>Ac.</i> matreinfamilias,
<i>V.</i> materfamilias,
<i>Ab.</i> matrefamilias.

Note 2.—Here, *familias* is an old form of the genitive, and is governed by *māter*. So, *Pater-familias*, *filius-familias*, *filia-familios*. Pl. *matres-familiarum*, &c. In this way, *familiae* is used as well as *familias*.

II. DEFECTIVE NOUNS.

Nouns are defective either in *Case* or in *Number*.

Obs. 1. *Indeclinable nouns*, i. e., nouns which have the same form in all cases, though commonly ranked under this class, do not properly belong to it, because none of the cases are wanting. They are such as *pondus*, n., a pound or pounds; *semis*, n., the half; *mille*, a thousand; *cape*, an onion; *opus*, need or needful, used both as a substantive and an adjective. To these may be added any word used as a noun; as, *velle*, in the phrase, *suum velle* (for *sua voluntas*), his own inclination;—proper names adopted from a foreign language; as, *Elizabet*, *Jerusalem*, &c.

I. *Nouns defective in particular cases.*

Note.—A noun used in one case only, is called a *monoptote*; in two cases, a *diptote*; in three, a *triptote*; in four, a *tetraptole*; in five, a *pentaptole*. A indeclinable word is called an *aptote*.

10. The following nouns are used only in one case.

Nominative. *Inquies*, f., *want of rest*.

Ablative.

<i>Admonit.ū, m., an admonition.</i>	<i>Ingratiis, f., in spite of.</i>
<i>Ambāge, f., a winding.</i>	<i>Injussu, m., without order</i>
<i>Casse, m., a net.</i>	<i>Interdiu, by day.</i>
<i>Diu, by day.</i>	<i>Nātu, m., by birth.</i>
<i>Ergō, on account of.</i>	<i>Noctu, f., by night.</i>
<i>Fauoa, f. the jaws.</i>	<i>Promptu, m., in readiness</i>

Obs. 2. Many verbal nouns of the fourth declension are used only in the ablative singular; as, *accītu*, *promptu*, &c. *Dīcis*, f., and *nauci*, n., are used only in the genitive singular; as *dīcis gratia*, for form's sake; *res nauci*, a thing of no value. *Inficias*, f., and *incīta*, f., or *incītas*, have only the accusative plural; as, *inficias ire*, to deny; *ad incītas reductus*, reduced to extremities. *Ambāges*, *casses* and *fauces*, are regularly declined in the plural.

11. The following nouns are used only in two cases:

Nominative and Accusative.

<i>Astu, n., the city of Athens.</i>	<i>Instar, n., likeness, bigness.</i>
<i>Inferiæ, -as, f., sacrifices to the dead.</i>	<i>Suppetiæ, -as, f., help.</i>

Nominative and Ablative.

<i>Astus, -u, m., cunning.</i>	<i>Vesper, -e, or -i, m., the evening.</i>
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Genitive and Ablative.

<i>Compēdis, -e, f., a fetter</i>	<i>Spontis, -e, f., of one's own accord</i>
<i>Impētis, -e, m., force.</i>	<i>Verbēris, -e, n., a stripe.</i>
<i>Jugēris, -e, n., an acre.</i>	<i>Repetundārum, -is, f., extortion.</i>

Obs. 3. *Compēdes*, *jugēra* and *verbēra* are regularly declined in the plural. *Astus* is found in the nominative and accusative plural.

12. The following nouns are used only in three cases

Nominative, Accusative and Vocative.

<i>Cacoēthes, n., a bad custom.</i>	<i>Nēfas, n., impiety.</i>
(Also other Greek nouns in -es.)	<i>Nīhil; and Nil, a., nothing.</i>
<i>Côte, n., whales.</i>	<i>Tempe, n., the vale of Tempe</i>
<i>Dīca, -am, f., a process; pl. -as.</i>	

Nominative, Accusative and Ablative.

<i>Epos, n., a heroic poem.</i>	<i>Mēlos, n., a song; pl. -e.</i>
<i>Fas, n., divine law.</i>	<i>Māne, -e, -e, n., the morning.</i>
<i>Grātes, f., thanks.</i>	<i>Tābes, f., consumption.</i>
<i>Lues, f., a plague.</i>	<i>Vepres, or -is m., a brier</i>

Nom., Gen. and Abl. Tabum, n., *putrid gore*.

Nom., Gen. and Acc. Munia, -ōrum, n., *offices*.

Ovis, f., genitive, help, (from *ops*,) has *ōpem* in the accusative, and *ōpe* in the ablative singular, with the plural complete, *ōpes*, *ōpum*, &c., wealth; and *prēci*, f., dative, a prayer, (from *prex*,) has *prēcem* and *prēce*, with the plural entire, *prēces*, *prēcum*, &c. *Femīnis*, n., genitive, the thigh, (from *fēmen*,) has *femīni* and *femīne*, in the dative and ablative singular, and *femīna* in the nominative, accusative and vocative plural.

Obs. 4. *Vēpres* has the plural entire; and *tābes* and *grātibus*, the nominative and the ablative plural of *tābes* and *grātes*, are also found.

The following nouns want the genitive, dative, and ablative plural:

Far, n., <i>corn</i> .	Mel, n., <i>honey</i> .	Rus, n., <i>the country</i>
Hiems, f., <i>winter</i> .	Mētus, m., <i>fear</i> .	Thus, n., <i>frankincense</i> .

(For nouns of the Fifth Declension, see 94.)

13. The following nouns want the nominative and vocative, and are therefore used only in four cases:

Ditiōnis, f., <i>power</i> .	Sordis, f., <i>filth</i> .
Peeūdis, f., <i>a beast</i> .	Vīcis, f., <i>a change</i> .

To these may be added *daps*, f., a dish; *frux*, f., corn; and *nex*, f., slaughter, which are seldom used in the nominative. The plural of *frux* is entire; *daps* wants the genitive; and *nex* seems to have the nominative, accusative, and vocative only.

Chaos, n., a confused mass, wants the genitive and dative singular, and is not used in the plural.

Obs. 5. *Pecūdis* and *sordis* have the plural entire; *vīcis* is defective in the genitive; *ditiōnis* has no plural.

14. Some nouns are defective in one case.

The following want the genitive plural:

Fæx, f., <i>dregs</i> .	Prōles, f., <i>offspring</i> .
Fax, f., <i>a torch</i> .	Ros, m., <i>dew</i> .
Lābes, f., <i>a stain</i> .	Sobōles, f., <i>offspring</i> .
Lux, f., <i>light</i> .	Sol, m., <i>the sun</i> .
Os, n., <i>the mouth</i> .	

Satias, f., a glut of any thing, and *sālum*, n., the sea, want the genitive singular and the plural entirely. *Situs*, m., a situation, mustiness, wants

the genitive, and perhaps the dative singular, and probably the genitive, dative, and ablative plural. *Nēmo*, c., nobody, wants the vocative singular, and has no plural.

II. *Nouns defective in number.*

15. Some nouns, from the nature of the things which they express, cannot be used in the plural. Such are the names of virtues and vices; of arts, herbs, metals, liquors, different kinds of corn, abstract nouns, &c.; as, *justitia*, justice; *luxus*, luxury; *musica*, music; *apium*, parsley; *aurum*, gold; *lac*, milk; *triticum*, wheat; *magnitudo*, greatness; *senectus*, old age; *macies*, leanness, &c. But some of the nouns included in these classes are occasionally found in the plural.

16. The following masculine nouns, for the most part, want the plural:

Aér, *aēris*, *the air.*

Æther, *-ēris*, *the sky.*

Fimus, *-i*, *dung.*

Hespērus, *-i*, *the evening star.*

Limus, *-i*, *mud.*

Meridies, *-iēi*, *mid-day.*

Mundus, *-i*, *a woman's ornaments.*

Muscus, *-i*, *moss.*

Pēnus, *-i*, or *-ūs*, *all manner of provisions.*

Pontus, *-i*, *the sea.*

Pulvis, *-ēris*, *dust.*

Sanguis, *-īnis*, *blood.*

Sōpor, *-ōris*, *sleep.*

Veternus, *-i*, *a lethargy.*

Note 8.—Aér, *pulvis*, and *sōpor* are found in the plural.

17. The following feminine nouns, for the most part, want the plural:

Argilla, *-æ*, *potter's earth.*

Fāmes, *-is*, *hunger.*

Hūnus, *-i*, *the ground.*

Indōles, *-is*, *a disposition.*

Pleba, *-is*, *the common people.*

Pūbes, *-is*, *the youth.*

Sālus, *-ūtis*, *safety.*

Sītis, *-is*, *thirst.*

Supellex, *-ētīlis*, *household furniture.*

Venia, *-æ*, *pardon.*

Vespēra, *-æ*, *the evening*

The following are sometimes found in the plural:

Bilia, *-is*, *bile.*

Cholēra, *-æ*, *choler.*

Cūtis, *-is*, *the skin.*

Fāma, *-æ*, *fame.*

Gloria, *-æ*, *glory.*

Labes, *-is*, *a stain.*

Pax, *-cīs*, *peace*

Pituita, *-æ*, *phlegm.*

Pix, *-cīs*, *pitch.*

Prōles, *-is*, *offspring*

Quies, *-ētis*, *rest.*

Sobōles, *-is*, *offspring.*

Tellus, *-ūris*, *the earth.*

18. The following neuter nouns, for the most part, want the plural :

Album, -i, a list of names.	Lätum, -i, clay
Baräthrum, i, any deep place.	Nectar, -äris, nectar
Dilueüüm, -i, the dawn of day	Pelägus, -i, the sea.
Ebur, -öris, ivory.	Pěnum, -i, and pěnus, -öris, all kinds of provisions.
Fœnum, -i, hay.	Pus, püris, matter.
Gëlu, frost, indeclinable.	Hilum, -i, the black speck of a bean; a trifle.
Jübar, -äris, the sunbeam.	Sal, sälis, salt.
Justitium, -i, a vacation, the time when courts do not sit.	Ver, vëris, the spring.
Lardum, -i, bacon.	Virus, -i, poison.
Lethum, -i, death.	Vitrum, -i, glass.
	Viscum, -i, the mistletoe.
	Vulgus, i, the rabble.

Obs. 6. *Ebur, lardum, lütum, and pus,* are found in the plural ; and *peläge* is found, in some cases, as the plural of *pelägus*; *sal*, as a neuter noun, is not used in the plural.

19. Many nouns want the singular ; such as the names of feasts, books, games, and many cities and places ; as,

Apollinäres, -ium, games in honor of Apollo.	Olympia, -örum, the Olympic games
Bacchanalia, -ium, and -örum, the feasts of Bacchus.	Syracüsæ, -ärum, Syracuse.
Bucolica, -örum, a book of pastorals.	Hierosolyma, -örum, Jerusalem.
	Thermopylæ, -ärum, the straits of Thermopylae.

20. The following masculine nouns are scarcely used in the singular :

Antes, the front rows of vines.	Inféri, the gods below.
Cancelli, lattices, or windows made with cross-bars.	Lemüres, -um, ghosts, hobgoblins.
Cäni, gray hairs.	Libëri, children.
Celëres, -um, the light-horse.	Majöres, -um, ancestors.
Codicilli, writings.	Mänés, -ium, ghosts.
Fasti, -örum, or fastus, -uum, calendars, in which were marked festival days, &c.	Minöres, -umi, successors.
Föri, the gangways of a ship, or seats in the Circus.	Penätes, -um, or -ium, household gods
	Postëri, posterity.
	Procères, -um, the nobles.
	Pugillärcs, -ium, writing tables.
	Supëri, the gods above.

Obs 7. *Libëri* and *procères* are also found in the singular (*procërem*). Some of the others, as *inféri*, *majöres*, &c..

are properly adjectives, and agree with the substantives which are implied in their signification.

21. The following feminine nouns want the singular :

<i>Clitellæ, a pannier.</i>	<i>Kalendæ, Nōnæ, Idus, Parietinæ, ruinous walls.</i>
<i>Cūnæ, a cradle.</i>	<i>-uum, names which the Phalerae, trappings.</i>
<i>Dīræ, imprecations.</i>	<i>Romans gave to certain Primitiæ, first fruits.</i>
<i>Divitiæ, riches.</i>	<i>days in each month. Reliquiæ, a remainder.</i>
<i>Excubiaæ, watches.</i>	<i>Lactes, the small guts. Salinæ, salt-pits.</i>
<i>Exsequiæ, funerals.</i>	<i>Lapidinæ, stone quar- ries. Scälæ, a ladder.</i>
<i>Exuviaæ, spoils.</i>	<i>Scōpæ, a hesom.</i>
<i>Feriæ, holidays.</i>	<i>Manubiæ, spoils taken in war. Tenebræ, darkness.</i>
<i>Gerræ, trifles.</i>	<i>Thermæ, hot baths</i>
<i>Induciæ, a truce.</i>	<i>Mīnæ, threats. Tricæ, toys.</i>
<i>Induviæ, clothes to put on.</i>	<i>Nūgæ, trifles. Valvæ, folding doors.</i>
<i>Insidiæ, snares.</i>	<i>Nundinæ, a market. Vindiciæ, a claim of liberty, a defence.</i>
	<i>Nuptiæ, a marriage.</i>

The following are generally found in the plural :

<i>Alpes, the Alps.</i>	<i>Charites, -um, the Graces.</i>
<i>Argutiæ, quirks, witticisms.</i>	<i>Facetiæ, pleasant sayings.</i>
<i>Bigæ, a chariot drawn by two horses.</i>	<i>Ineptiæ, silly stories.</i>
<i>Trigæ, — by three.</i>	<i>Præstigiæ, enchantments.</i>
<i>Quadrigæ, — by four.</i>	<i>Salebrae, rugged places.</i>
<i>Braccæ, breeches.</i>	

22. The following neuter nouns want the singular :

<i>Acta, public acts or records.</i>	<i>Lautia, provisions for the entertainment of foreign ambassadors.</i>
<i>Aestiva, summer quarters.</i>	<i>Magalia, -um, cottages.</i>
<i>Arma, arms.</i>	<i>Mœnia, -um, the walls of a city.</i>
<i>Bellaria, -um, dainties.</i>	<i>Orgia, the sacred rites of Bacchus.</i>
<i>Brevia, -um, shallows.</i>	<i>Parentalia, -um, solemnities at the funeral of parents.</i>
<i>Cibaria, victuals.</i>	<i>Præcordia, the diaphragm, the heart.</i>
<i>Crepundia, children's toys.</i>	<i>Sponsalia, -um, espousals.</i>
<i>Cunabula, a cradle, an origin.</i>	<i>Stativa, a standing camp.</i>
<i>Exta, the entrails.</i>	<i>Talaria, -um, winged shoes.</i>
<i>Februa, purifying sacrifices.</i>	<i>Tesqua, rough places.</i>
<i>Flabra, blasts of wind.</i>	<i>Transtra, the seats on which the rowers sit in ships.</i>
<i>Fräga, strawberries.</i>	<i>Utensilia, -um, utensils.</i>
<i>Hyberna, winter quarters.</i>	
<i>Oia, -um, the entrails.</i>	
<i>Justa, funeral rites.</i>	
<i>Laudentia, lamentations.</i>	

Obs. 8. *Ac.a* and *transtra*, are also found in the singular. Some of the others, as *æstīva*, *brevia*, *hyberna*, *stativa*, &c., are properly adjectives; and agree with the substantives which are necessary to complete their meaning.

III. Redundant Nouns.

23. Some nouns are redundant in termination, gender, or form of declension: as, *arbor*, or *arbos*, a tree; *vulgus*, the rabble, masculine or neuter; *menda*, *mendæ*, or *mendum*, *mendi*, a fault.

The most numerous class of redundant nouns, is composed of those which express the same meaning by different terminations; as,

Æther, -ēris, & æthra, -æ, <i>the air.</i>	Gēlu, & -um, <i>frost.</i>
Alvear, & -e, & -ium, <i>a bee-hive.</i>	Gibbus, & -a; & -er, -ēris, or -ēri, a <i>bunch, a swelling.</i>
Amaræus, & -um, <i>sweet marjoram.</i>	Glutinum, & -en, <i>glue.</i>
Aueīle, & -ium, <i>an oval shield.</i>	Grus, -uis, & -uis, -uis, <i>a crane.</i>
Angiportus, -ūs, & -i, & -um, <i>a narrow lane.</i>	Laurus, i, & -ūs, <i>a laurel tree.</i>
Aphractus, & -um, <i>an open ship.</i>	Maceria, & -ies, -iēi, <i>a wall.</i>
Aplustre, & -um, <i>the flag, colors.</i>	Materia, -æ, & -ies, -iei, <i>matter.</i>
Arbor, & -os, <i>a tree.</i>	Menda, -æ, & -um, -i, <i>a fault.</i>
Bacūlus, & -um, <i>a staff.</i>	Milliare, & -ium, <i>a mile.</i>
Balteus, & -um, <i>a belt.</i>	Monitum, & -us, -ūs, <i>an admonition.</i>
Batillus, & -um, <i>a fire-shovel.</i>	Muria, & -ies, -iēi, <i>brine or pickle.</i>
Cāpus, & -o, <i>a capon.</i>	Nāsus, & -um, <i>the nose.</i>
Cassis, -īdis, & -ida, -idæ, <i>a helmet.</i>	Obsidio, & -um, <i>a siege.</i>
Cēpa, & -e, (<i>indic.</i>), <i>an onion.</i>	Ostrea, -æ, & -ea, ōrum, <i>an oyster.</i>
Clypeus, & -um, <i>a shield.</i>	Peplus, & -um, <i>a veil, a robe.</i>
Colluvies, & -io, <i>filth, dirt.</i>	Pēnus, -ūs, & -i; & -um; & -us, -axis <i>provisions.</i>
Compāges, & -go, <i>a joining.</i>	Pistrina, & -um, <i>a grinding-house.</i>
Conger, & -grus, <i>a large cel.</i>	Plebs, & -es, <i>the common people.</i>
Crōcus, & -um, <i>saffron.</i>	Prætextus, -ūs, & -um, <i>a pretest.</i>
Cubitus, & -um, <i>a culit.</i>	Rāpum, & -a, <i>a turnip.</i>
Diluvium, & -es, <i>a deluge.</i>	Rūma, & -men, <i>the cud.</i>
Elēgi, -ōrum, & -a, <i>an elegy.</i>	Ruseum, & -us, <i>butcher's broom.</i>
Elephantus, & Elephas, -antis, <i>an elephant.</i>	Segmen, & -mentum, <i>a paring.</i>
Essēda, & -um, <i>a chariot.</i>	Sepes, & seps, <i>a hedge.</i>
Eventus, & -a, -ōrum, <i>an event.</i>	Sibilus, & -a, -ōrum, <i>a hissing.</i>
Gausāpa, & -e, -es; & -e, -is & -um, <i>a rough cloth</i>	Sinus, & -um, <i>a milk pail.</i>
	Strāmen, & -um, <i>straw.</i>

- Suffīmen, & -tum, *a perfume.*
 Tignus, & -um, *a plank.*
 Tōral, & -āle, *a bed-covering.*
 Tonītrus, -ūs, & -u, & -uum, *thunder.*
- Toreūlar, & -āre, *a wine-press.*
 Veternus, & -um, *a lethargy.*
 Viscum, & -us, *the mistletoe.*

Obs. 9. Some of the nouns in the preceding list, may be used in either or in any of the terminations, and in the singular or plural, indifferently ; some, as *auxilium*, *lauris*, -ūs, are used only in one or two cases ; or in one number, as *elēgi* ; while others, as *prætextus* (a pretext) and *prætextum* (a border), though sometimes synonymous, are commonly employed in a different meaning.

24. The following nouns have a meaning in the plural different from that which generally belongs to them in the singular :

Singular.	Plural.
Aedes, <i>a temple.</i>	Aedes, <i>a house.</i>
Auxilium, <i>assistance.</i>	Auxilia, <i>auxiliary troops.</i>
Bōnum, <i>any thing good.</i>	Bōna, <i>goods, property.</i>
Carcer, <i>a prison.</i>	Carcēres, <i>the barriers of a race course.</i>
Castrum, <i>a fort.</i>	Castra, <i>a camp.</i>
Comitium, <i>a place in the Roman forum where the comitia were held.</i>	Comitia, <i>an assembly of the people for the purpose of voting.</i>
Copia, <i>plenty.</i>	Copiae, <i>troops.</i>
Cupedia, <i>daintiness.</i>	Cupediae, or -a, <i>dainties.</i>
Facultas, <i>power, ability.</i>	Facultatēs, <i>wealth, property.</i>
Fascis, <i>a bundle of twigs, a fagot.</i>	Fasces, <i>a bundle of rods carried before the chief magistrate of Rome.</i>
Finis, <i>the end of any thing.</i>	Fines, <i>the boundaries of a country.</i>
Fortūna, <i>fortune.</i>	Fortūnæ, <i>an estate, possessions.</i>
Gratia, <i>grace, favor.</i>	Gratiæ, <i>thanks.</i>
Hortus, <i>a garden.</i>	Horti, <i>pleasure-grounds.</i>
Litēra, <i>a letter of the alphabet.</i>	Litēre, <i>a letter, epistle.</i>
Lustrum, <i>a period of five years.</i>	Lustra, <i>dens of wild beasts.</i>
Natālis, <i>a birth-day.</i>	Natāles, <i>birth, descent.</i>
Opēra, <i>labor.</i>	Opēræ, <i>workmen.</i>
Opis, (genitive,) <i>help.</i>	Opes, <i>wealth, power.</i>
Pars, <i>a part, portion.</i>	Partes, <i>a party, faction.</i>
Plāga, <i>a space, a tract of country.</i>	Plāgæ, <i>nets used by hunters.</i>
Principium, <i>a beginning, a first principle, or element</i>	Principia, <i>a place in the camp where the general's tent stood.</i>

Singular.

Plural.

Rostrum, the beak of a bird, the Rostra, a pulpit in the Roman forum, sharp part of the prow of a ship. from which orators used to address the people.

Sal, salt.

Sæles, witticisms.

Note 4.—All the nouns in the preceding list, except *castrum* and *comitium*, are sometimes found in the singular, in the sense in which they more commonly occur in the plural.

§ 19. THE ADJECTIVE.

97.—An ADJECTIVE is a word used to qualify a substantive; as, *vir BONUS*, a GOOD man; *DECEM nāves*, TEN ships.

A noun is qualified by an adjective when the object named is thereby *described*, *limited*, or *distinguished* from other things of the same name.

1. The accidents of the adjective are *gender*, *number*, and *case*, and, of most adjectives, also *comparison*.

2. Adjectives, in Latin, indicate the gender, number, and case, by the termination; as, *bōn-us*, *bōn-a*, *bōn-um*. (98.)

3. Participles have the *form* and *declension* of adjectives, while, in *time* and *signification*, they belong to the verb.

4. Some adjectives denote each gender by a different termination in the nominative, and consequently have three terminations. Some have one form common to the masculine and feminine, and are adjectives of two terminations; and some are adjectives of one termination, which is common to all genders.

5. Adjectives are either of the first and second declensions, or of the third-only.

6. Adjectives of three terminations (except thirteen), are of the first and second declensions; but those of one or two terminations, are of the third.

Exc. Thirteen adjectives in *er*, of three terminations, are of the third declension. (See 99-5.)

§ 20. ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.

98.—Adjectives of the first and second declensions have the masculine always in *us* or *er*; the feminine always in *a*, and the neuter always in *um*; as, masculine *bōnus*, feminine *bōna*, neuter *bōnum*, good.

The masculine in *us* and *er*, is declined like *domīnus*, and *gēnēr*; the feminine in *a*, like *penna*; and the neuter in *um*, like *regnum*: thus,

1. BONUS, BONA, BONUM, *good*.

Singular.			Plural.		
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i> bōn-us,	a,	um,	<i>N.</i> bōn-i,	æ,	a,
<i>G.</i> bōn-i,	æ,	i,	<i>G.</i> bon-ōrum,	ārum,	ōrum.
<i>D.</i> bōn-o,	æ,	o,	<i>D.</i> bōn-is,	is,	is,
<i>Ac.</i> bōn-um,	am,	um,	<i>Ac.</i> bōn-os,	as,	a,
<i>V.</i> bōn-e,	a,	um,	<i>V.</i> bōn-i,	æ,	a,
<i>Ab.</i> bōn-o,	å,	o.	<i>Ab.</i> bōn-is,	is,	is.

In the same manner decline :

Altus, <i>high</i> .	Cavus, <i>hollow</i> .	Lætus, <i>joyful</i> .
Amplus, <i>large</i> .	Doctus, <i>learned</i> .	Plenus, <i>full</i> .
Blandus, <i>flattering</i> .	Dūrus, <i>hard</i> .	Privatus, <i>private</i> .
Cārus, <i>d w.</i>	Fidus, <i>faithful</i> .	Rectus, <i>right</i> .

Also all participles, numerals, and pronouns, in *us*; as, *amātus*, *amātūrus*, *amandus*,—*prīmus*, *secundus*, &c.,—*meus*, *tūus*, *sūus*.

Note 1.—*Meus* has *mi* in the vocative masculine, seldom *meus*.

2. TENER, TENERA, TENERUM, *tender*.

Singular.			Plural.		
<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i> tēnēr,	a,	um,	<i>N.</i> tenēr-i,	æ,	a,
<i>G.</i> tener-i,	æ,	i,	<i>G.</i> tener-ōrum,	ārum,	ōrum.
<i>D.</i> tener-o,	æ,	o,	<i>D.</i> tenēr-is,	is,	is,
<i>Ac.</i> tener-um,	am,	um,	<i>Ac.</i> tenēr-os,	as,	a,
<i>V.</i> tener,	a,	um,	<i>V.</i> tenēr-i,	æ,	a,
<i>Ab.</i> tener-o,	å,	o.	<i>Ab.</i> tenēr-is,	is,	is.

In the same manner decline

<i>Asper, rough.</i>	<i>Miser, wretched.</i>	<i>Exter, foreign.</i>
<i>Liber, free.</i>	<i>Prosper, prosperous.</i>	<i>Sātur, full.</i>

Also compounds derived from *gēro* and *fēro*; as, *lan̄iger*, bearing wool, *sp̄ifer*, bringing help.

But most adjectives in *er* lose the *e* in all the genders (60); ~~as.~~

3. ATER, ATRA, ATRUM, black.

Singular.			Plural.		
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i> āter,	atr-a,	atr-um,	<i>N.</i> atr-i,	atr-æ,	atr-a,
<i>G.</i> atr-i,	atr-æ,	atr-i,	<i>G.</i> atr-ōrum,	atr-ārum,	atr-ōrum,
<i>D.</i> atr-o,	atr-æ,	atr-o,	<i>D.</i> atr-is,	atr-is,	atr-is,
<i>Ac.</i> atr-uīn,	atr-an,	atr-um,	<i>Ac.</i> atr-os,	atr-as,	atr-a,
<i>V.</i> āter,	atr-a,	atr-um,	<i>V.</i> atr-i,	atr-æ,	atr-a,
<i>Ab.</i> atr-o,	atr-ā,	atr-o.	<i>Ab.</i> atr-is,	atr-is,	atr-is.

In like manner decline :

<i>Æger, sick.</i>	<i>Mäcer, lean.</i>	<i>Säcer, sacred.</i>
<i>Crēber, frequent.</i>	<i>Pulcher, fair.</i>	<i>Sinister, left.</i>

Dexter, right, has *dextra*, *dextrum*; or *dext̄era*, *dext̄erūm*.

4. The following adjectives have the genitive singular in *ius*, and the dative in *i*; namely,

<i>Alius, another of many.</i>	<i>Sōlus, alone.</i>	<i>Uterlibet, which of the two you please.</i>
<i>Alter, the other of two.</i>	<i>Tōtus, whole.</i>	<i>Uterque, both.</i>
<i>Alteruter, the one or other.</i>	<i>Ullus, any.</i>	<i>Utervis, which of the two you please.</i>
<i>Neuter, neither.</i>	<i>Unus, one.</i>	
<i>Nullus, none.</i>	<i>Uter, whether.</i>	

In the other cases, they are like *bōnus*, *čner*, or *āter*; as,

TōTUS, TōTA, TōTUM, wloie.

Singular.			Plural.		
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i> tōt-us,	a,	um,	<i>N.</i> tōt-i,	æ,	a,
<i>G.</i> tot-i is,	ius,	ius,	<i>G.</i> tot-ōrum,	ārum,	ōrum,
<i>D.</i> tōt-i,	i,	i.	<i>D.</i> tōt-is,	is,	is,
<i>Ac.</i> tōt-uīn,	am,		<i>Ac.</i> tōt-os,	as,	a,
<i>V.</i> tōt-e	a,		<i>V.</i> tōt-i,	æ,	a,
<i>Ab.</i> tōt-o,	ā,	o.	<i>Ab.</i> tōt-is,	is,	is.

Note 2.—*Alius* has *aliud* in the neuter; and in the genitive *alius*, contracted for *aliius*; dative, *alii*. The genitive in *ius*, in poetry, has the *i* either long or short; in prose, always long. *Uter*, *neuter*, *alter*, *alius*, *ullus*, and *nullus*, instead of *ius* in the genitive, and *i* in the dative, occasionally, in the early writers, have the regular genitive *i*, *æ*, *i*, and dative *o*, *æ*, *o*.

§ 21. ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION

99.—RULE 1. Adjectives of the third declension, have *e* or *i*, in the ablative singular; but if the neuter is in *e*, the ablative has *i* only.

RULE 2. The genitive plural ends in *ium*, and the neuter of the nominative, accusative, and vocative, in *ia*.

Exc. Except comparatives, which have *um* and *a*.

I. *Adjectives of one termination.*

1. FELIX, happy.

Singular.			Plural.		
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i> felix,	felix,	felix,	<i>N.</i> felic-es,	es,	ia,
<i>G.</i> felic-is,	-is,	is,	<i>G.</i> felic-iūm,	ium,	ium
<i>D.</i> felic-i,	i,	i,	<i>D.</i> felic-ībus,	ībus,	ībus,
<i>Ac.</i> felic-em,	em,	felix,	<i>Ac.</i> felic-es,	es,	ia,
<i>V.</i> felix,	felix,	felix,	<i>V.</i> felic-es,	es,	ia,
<i>Ab.</i> felic-e or i,	e or i,	e or i,	<i>Ab.</i> felic-ībus,	ībus,	ībus,

In like manner decline :

Ferox, bold. Supplex, suppliant. Trux, -ūcis, cruel.

Sagax, sagacious. Tēnax, tenacious. Vēlox, -ōcis, swift.

2. PRUDENS, prudent.

Singular.

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N</i> prūdens,	prūdens,	prūdens,
<i>G.</i> prudent-is,	prudent-is,	prudent-is,
<i>D.</i> prudent-i,	prudent-i,	prudent-i,
<i>Ac.</i> prudent-em.	prudent-em,	prūdens,
<i>V.</i> prūdens,	prūdens,	prūdens,
<i>Ab.</i> prudent-e, or -i,	prudent-e, or -i,	prudent-e, or -i.

	Plural.	
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i> prudent-es,	prudent-es,	prudent-iā,
<i>G.</i> prudent-iūm,	prudent-iūm,	prudent-iūm,
<i>D.</i> prudent-ībus,	prudent-ībus,	prudent-ībus,
<i>Ac.</i> prudent-es,	prudent-es,	prudent-iā,
<i>V.</i> prudent-es,	prudent-es,	prudent-iā,
<i>Ab.</i> prudent-ībus,	prudent-ībus,	prudent-ībus.

In like manner decline :

Clemens, -tis, gentle. *Ingens, great.* *Rēcens, fresh.*

Also all participles in *ns*; *as*, *āmans, dōcens, lēgens, audiens*, &c.

Note.—Participles have *e* oftener than *i* in the ablative singular, and in the ablative absolute, they have *e* only.

II. Adjectives of two terminations.

3. MīTIS, MīTE, meek.

Singular.			Plural.		
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i> mīt-is,	is,	e,	<i>N.</i> mīt-es,	es,	ia,
<i>G.</i> mīt-is,	is,	is,	<i>G.</i> mīt-iūm,	iūm,	iūm,
<i>D.</i> mīt-i,	i,	i,	<i>D.</i> mīt-ībus,	ībus,	ībus,
<i>Ac.</i> mīt-em,	em,	e,	<i>Ac.</i> mīt-es,	es,	ia,
<i>V.</i> mīt-is,	is,	e,	<i>V.</i> mīt-es,	es,	ia,
<i>Ab.</i> mīt-i,	i,	i,	<i>Ab.</i> mīt-ībus,	ībus,	ībus.

In the same manner decline :

Agilis, active. *Debilis, weak.* *Talis, such.*

Brēvis, short. *Incolūmis, safe.* *Utilis, useful.*

4. Comparative Degree,—MīTIOR, MīTIUS, more meek.

Singular.			Plural.		
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i> mītiōr,	mītiōr,	mītiōs,	<i>N.</i> mītiōr-es,	es,	a,
<i>G.</i> mītiōr-is,	is,	is,	<i>G.</i> mītiōr-um,	um,	um,
<i>D.</i> mītiōr-i,	i,	i,	<i>D.</i> mītiōr-ībus,	ībus,	ībus,
<i>Ac.</i> mītiōr-em,	em,	mītiōs,	<i>Ac.</i> mītiōr-es,	es,	a,
<i>V.</i> mītiōr,	mītiōr,	mītiōs,	<i>V.</i> mītiōr-es,	es,	a,
<i>Ab.</i> mītiōr-e or i, e or i,	e or i,	e or i,	<i>Ab.</i> mītiōr-ībus,	ībus,	ībus.

In like manner decline :

Altior, higher. *Feliciōr, happier.* *Melior, better.*

Breviōr, shorter. *Fortiōr, braver.* *Mollior, softer.*

Duriōr, harder. *Major, greater.* *Pejor, worse.*

Exc. *Plus*, more, has only the neuter gender in the singular, and is thus declined :

Singular.	Plural.		
Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
<i>N.</i> plus,	<i>N.</i> plur-es,	es,	a, (ia,)
<i>G.</i> plur-is,	<i>G.</i> plur-iūm,	iūm,	iūm,
<i>D.</i> —	<i>D.</i> plur-ībus,	ībus,	ībus,
<i>Ac.</i> plus,	<i>Ac.</i> plur-es,	es,	a, (ia,)
<i>V.</i> —	<i>V.</i> —	—	—
<i>Ab.</i> plur-e, or i.	<i>Ab.</i> plur-ībus,	ībus,	ībus.

Note.—The neuter plural in *ia* is hardly ever used. The compound, *complures*, has no singular.

III. *Adjectives of three terminations.*

5. ACER or ACRIS, ACRE, sharp.

Singular.			Plural.		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
<i>N.</i> ācer, or ācr-is,	is,	e,	<i>N.</i> ācr-es,	es,	ia,
<i>G.</i> ācer-is	is,	is,	<i>G.</i> acr-iūm,	iūm,	iūm,
<i>D.</i> ācr-i,	i,	i,	<i>D.</i> acr-ībus,	ībus,	ībus,
<i>Ac.</i> ācr-em,	em,	e,	<i>Ac.</i> ācr-es,	es,	ia,
<i>V.</i> ācer, or ācr-is,	is,	e,	<i>V.</i> ācr-es,	es,	ia,
<i>Ab.</i> ācr-i,	i,	i.	<i>Ab.</i> acr-ībus,	ībus,	ībus,

Besides *ācer*, the following twelve are declined in this way :

Aläcer, cheerful.	Equester, equestrian.	Salüber, wholesome.
Campester, flat, level.	Paluster, marshy.	Silvester, woody
Celëber, famous.	Pedester, on foot.	Terrester, terrestrial.
Cëler, swift.	Pütter, putrid.	Volücer, swift.

100.—Exceptions in the Ablative Singular and Genitive Plural.

Exc. 1. The following adjectives have *e* in the ablative singular, and *um* in the genitive plural; viz :

Cœlebs, unmarried.	Pauper, poor.	Sospes, safe.
Compos, master of.	Juvénis, young.	Impubes, beardless.
Hospes, strange.	Pübis, marriageable.	Superstes, surviving.
Impos, unable.	Sěnex, old.	Větus, old.

The compounds of *cōlor*, *corpor*, *cuspis*, and *pēs*, have likewise *e* and *un-*.

Note.—*Colebs*, *ampos*, *impos*, and *superstes*, have sometimes *i* in the ablative. *Vetus* has commonly *veteri* in the ablative, but always *vetera* and *veterum* in the plural.

Exc. 2. The following adjectives have *e* or *i* in the ablative singular, and *um* in the genitive plural; viz.:

<i>Ales</i> , <i>winged</i> .	<i>Degčner</i> , <i>degenerate</i> .	<i>Particeps</i> , <i>sharing</i> .
<i>Anceps</i> , <i>double</i> .	<i>Dispar</i> , <i>unequal</i> .	<i>Præceps</i> , <i>headlong</i>
<i>Artifex</i> , <i>artificial</i> .	<i>Dives</i> , <i>rich</i> .	<i>Princeps</i> , <i>chief</i> .
<i>Cieu</i> ; <i>tame</i> .	<i>Impar</i> , <i>unequal</i> .	<i>Supplex</i> , <i>suppliant</i> .
<i>Compar</i> , <i>equal</i> .	<i>Inops</i> , <i>poor</i> .	<i>Vigil</i> , <i>watchful</i> .

Note.—*Mēmor*, *mindful*; *immēmor*, *unmindful*; *par*, *equal*; *über*, *fortile*; *volūcer*, *swift*, have *i* only in the ablative singular, and *um* in the genitive plural; except *par*, which has *ium*.

Locuples, *rich*; *sons*, *guilty*, and *insons*, *innocent*, have *um*, as well as *ium*, in the genitive plural.

101.—§ 22. IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES.

Irregular adjectives are *Defective* or *Redundant*.

I. DEFECTIVE ADJECTIVES.

1. The adjectives *frūgi*, *temperate*; *sat* or *sātis*, *sufficient*; *semis*, *half*; and the plurals *quot*, *how many?* *tot*, *so many*; *aliquot*, *some*; *quotquot*, and *quotcunque*, *how many soever*; *totidem*, *just so many*, are indeclinable. *Nēquam*, *worthless*, is also indeclinable, but used in both numbers.

2. *Exspes*, *hopeless*; and *pōtis*, neuter *pōte*, sometimes *pōtis*, *able*, are used only in the nominative. They are of all genders, and *pōtis* is also found joined with plural nouns.

Tantudem, *as much*, has *tantidem* in the genitive, and *tantudem*, *m.* and *n.*, in the nominative and accusative singular.

Necesse, or *necessum*, *necessary*; and *volūpe*, *pleasant*, are used only in the nominative and accusative singular.

3. *Mactus*, *-e*, and plural *-i*, a common word of encouragement, *brave!* *gallant!* is used only in the nominative and vocative singular, and nominative plural.

Plus, *more*, in the singular, is neuter only; wants the dative, and probably the vocative; has *e* only in the ablative, and *a*, seldom *ia*, in the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural neuter.

Primōris, genitive, first, wants the nominative and vocative singular, and the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural neuter; likewise *seminēcis*, half dead, which is not used in the neuter, and has *seminēcum* in the genitive plural.

Pauci, few; and *plerīque*, the most part, are seldom used in the singular.

4. The following classes of words want the vocative; viz: Partitives; as, *quīdam*, *alias*: Relatives; as, *quālis*, *quantus*: Negatives; as, *nullus*, *neuter*: Interrogatives; as, *quōtus?* *ūter?*

Except *alīquis*, *quicunque*, *quilibet*, and *quisque*. (See 131.)

5. The following adjectives of one termination, in the subjoined list, are scarcely used in the nominative, accusative, or vocative plural of the neuter gender; viz:

Adjectives in ER: as, *pauper*, *pūber*, *cēler*, *degēner*, *über*.

Adjectives in FEX: as, *artīfex*, *carnīfex*.

Adjectives in OR: as, *mēmor*, *concōlor*, *bicorpor*.

Adjectives in ES: as, *āles*, *dīves*, *locuples*, *sospes*, *superstes*, *dēses*, *rēses*, *hēbes*, *tēres*, *præpes*.

Adjectives in OS: as, *compos*, *impos*, *exos*.

Also *pūbis*, *impūbis*, *supplex*, *cōmis*, *īnops*, *vīgil*, *sons*, *insons*, *intercus*, *rēdux*, and perhaps some others.

Cæter, or *cætērus*, the rest, is scarcely used in the nominative singular masculine.

Victrix, victorious, and *ultrix*, revengeful, are feminine only in the singular, but feminine and neuter, in the plural; *victrīces*, *victricia*.

II. REDUNDANT ADJECTIVES.

6. Some adjectives compounded of *clīvus*, *frēnum*, *bacillum*, *arma*, *jūgum*, *līmus*, *sōmnus*, and *anīmus*, have two forms of declension; one in *us*, of the first and second declensions; and another in *is*, of the third; as, *acclīvus*, -*a*, -*um*, and *acclīvis*, -*e*, steep; *imbecillus*, and *imbecillis*, weak; *semisomnus*, and *semisomnis*, half-sleeping; *exanīnus*, and *exanīnis*, dead. Also, *hilāris*, and *hilārus*, merry.

Obs. Some of these compounds do not admit of this variation; as, *magnanīmus*, *flexanīmus*, *effrēnus*, *levisomnus*, not *magnanīmis*, &c. On the contrary, *pusillanīmis*, *injūgis*, *illīmis*, *insomnīs*, *exsomnīs*, are used, and not *pusillanīmus*, &c. *Semianīmis*, *inermīs*, *sublīmis*, *acclīvis*, *declīvis*, *proclīvis*, are more common than *semianīmus*, &c. *Inanīmis*, and *bijūgia*, are scarcely used.

§ 23. EXERCISES ON ADJECTIVES.

1. *Adjectives and Substantives to be declined together.*

<i>Parva cāsa, a small cottage.</i>	<i>Alta arbor, a high tree.</i>
<i>Clārus poēta, a famous poet.</i>	<i>Priscus mos, an ancient custom.</i>
<i>Pulchra filia, a beautiful daughter.</i>	<i>Callida æstas, a warm summer.</i>
<i>Dulce pōnum, a sweet apple.</i>	<i>Tūtus portus, a safe harbor.</i>
<i>Docilis puer, a docile boy.</i>	<i>Nobile carmen, a noble poem.</i>
<i>Brēve ævum, a short life.</i>	<i>Autīqua urbs, an ancient city.</i>
<i>Căpax antrum, a capacious den.</i>	<i>Magna dos, a great dowry.</i>
<i>Magnum opus, a great work.</i>	<i>Căva nāvis, a hollow ship.</i>
<i>Serēnus dies, a clear day.</i>	<i>Culpātus Pāris, wicked Paris.</i>
<i>Densa nūbes, a thick cloud.</i>	<i>Miser Tros, a miserable Trojan.</i>
<i>Fidus pastor, a faithful shepherd.</i>	<i>Infelix Dido, unhappy Dido.</i>

2. *Translate the following words into English, according to their number and case :*

<i>Opēris magni,</i>	<i>Urbem antiquam,</i>	<i>Urbis antiquæ,</i>
<i>Clāro poēta,</i>	<i>Poētis clāris,</i>	<i>Parīdi culpāto,</i>
<i>Diēi serēno,</i>	<i>Puēri dociles,</i>	<i>Arvōres altæ,</i>
<i>Diēi serēni,</i>	<i>Dōte magnā,</i>	<i>Trois miséri,</i>
<i>Densis nubib⁹bus,</i>	<i>Mōrum priscōrum,</i>	<i>Dido infelici,</i>
<i>Fidī pastōris,</i>	<i>Carmīnis nobilis,</i>	<i>Portib⁹bus tūtis,</i>
<i>Ævo brēvi,</i>	<i>Callida æstāte,</i>	<i>Dulcium pomōrum.</i>

3. *Translate the following phrases into Latin, observing to put the adjective in the same gender, number, and case, with the substantive. The words will be found in the list above :*

To a small cottage,	Of ancient customs,	In a great work,
Of a spacious den,	Of an ancient city,	With wicked Paris,
From lofty trees,	To a great work,	A harbor safe,
For unhappy Dido,	O wicked Paris,	In a clear day,
In a hollow ship,	Faithful shepherds,	Of small cottages,
A wretched Trojan,	In a short life,	To a thick cloud,
With thick clouds,	With a sweet apple,	With high trees,
From a clear day,	With clear days,	Beautiful daughters,
Of sweet apples,	Noble poems,	In a warm summer,
High trees,	Of ancient cities,	Of a short life,
With great dowries,	In small cottages,	With docile boys.

§ 24. NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

102.—Numeral adjectives are those which signify number. In Latin, they are divided into four classes; viz:

1. *Cardinal*, which express number simply, or how many, as, *one*, *two*, *three*, *four*, &c.
2. *Ordinal*, denoting which one of a number; as, *first*, *second*, *third*, *fourth*, &c.
3. *Distributive*, denoting how many to each; as, *duo*, two by two, or two to each.
4. *Multiplicative*, denoting how many fold.

I CARDINAL NUMBERS.

103. The *Cardinal* or *Principal* numbers are:

Unus,	I	one
Duo,	II.	two
Tres,	III.	three
Quatuor,	III, or IV.	four
Quinque,	V	five
Sex,	VI.	six
Septem,	VII.	seven
Octo,	VIII.	eight
Nōvem,	VIII, or IX.	nine
Dēcem,	X	ten
Undēcem,	XL	eleven
Duodēcem,	XIL	twelves
Tredēcem,	XIII.	thirteen
Quatuordēcem,	XIII, or XIV.	fourteen
Quindēcem,	XV.	fifteen
Sedēcem, or Sexdēcem,	XVI.	sixteen
Septemdēcem,	XVII.	seventeen
Octodēcem	XVIII.	eighteen
Novemdēcem,	XVIII, or XIX.	nineteen
Viginti,	XX.	twenty
Viginti unus, or Unus et viginti,	XXI.	twenty-one
Viginti duo, or Duo et viginti, &c.	XXII.	twenty-two
Triginta,	XXX.	thirty
Quadriginta,	XXX, or XL 3*	forty

Quinquaginta,	L.	fifty
Sexaginta,	LX.	sixty
Septuaginta,	LXX.	seventy
Octoginta,	LXXX.	eighty
Nonaginta,	LXXXX, or XC.	ninety
Centum,	C.	a hundred
Centum unus. or Centum et unus, &c., }	CL	a hundred and one, &c
Ducenti, -æ, -a,	CC.	two hundred
Trecenti,	CCC.	three hundred
Quadringenti,	CCCC.	four hundred
Quingenti,	IO, or D.	five hundred
Sexcenti,	IQC, or DC.	six hundred
Septingenti,	IQCC, or DCC.	seven hundred
Oetingenti,	IQCCC, or DCCC.	eight hundred
Nongenti,	IQCCCC, or DCCCC	nine hundred
Mille,	CIO, or M.	a thousand
Duo millia, or Bis mille, }	CIQCIO, or MM.	two thousand
Quinque millia, or Quinquies mille, }	IQC, or V.	five thousand
Decem millia, or Decies mille, }	CCIQO, or X.	ten thousand
Quinquaginta millia, or Quinquagies mille, }	QQCI, or L.	fifty-thousand
Centum millia, or Centies mille, }	CCCIQO, or C.	a hundred thousand

104.—OBSERVATIONS.

1. *Eighteen* and *nineteen* are more properly expressed by *duodeviginti*, and *undeviginti*; from which Ordinals, Distributives and Adverbs are likewise formed. The same form is also used in the corresponding numbers of each of the other decades; as, *duodetriginta*, twenty-eight; *undetriginta*, twenty-nine, &c.

2. The Cardinal numbers, except *unus* and *mille*, want the singular.

3. *Unus*, as a numeral, is not used in the plural, except when joined with a substantive that wants the singular; as *una mænia*, one wall; or when several particulars are considered as one whole; as, *una vestimenta*, one suit of clothes. *Unus* is declined like *totus* (98-4).

DUO, *two*, and TRES, *three*, are thus declined :

Plural.			Plural.		
Masc.	Fem.	Neut.	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
N. duo,	duæ,	duo,	N. tres,	tres,	tria,
G. duōrum,	duārum,	duōrum,	G. trium,	trium,	trium,
D. duōbus,	duābus,	duōbus,	D. trībus,	tribus,	tribus,
Ac. duos, -o,	duas,	duo,	Ac. tres,	tres,	tria,
V. duo,	duæ,	duo,	V. tres,	tres,	tria,
Ab. duōbus,	duābus,	duōbus,	Ab. trībus,	tribus,	tribus,

Ambo, both, is declined like *duo*.

4. All the cardinal numbers, from *quatuor* to *centum* inclusive, are indeclinable; and from *centum* to *mille*, they are declined like the plural of *bōnus* (98-1).

5. *Mille*, when placed before a genitive plural, is a substantive indeclinable in the singular; in the plural, it is declined like the plural of *sedile* (83-8); thus, *millia*, *millium*, *millibus*, &c. When it has a substantive in any other case than the genitive plural joined to it, it is a plural adjective indeclinable; as, *mille homines*, a thousand men; *bis mille hominibus*, with two thousand men.

ROMAN METHOD OF NOTATION BY LETTERS.

6. The capital letters used by the Romans to denote numbers, were C, I, L, V, X, which are therefore called Numeral Letters. I, denotes *one*; V, *five*; X, *ten*; L, *fifty*, and C, *a hundred*. By the various combinations of these letters, all numbers were expressed as follows :

The repetition of a letter repeats its value; thus; II signifies *two*; III, *three*; XX, *twenty*; XXX, *thirty*; CC, *two hundred*; CCC, *three hundred*, &c. V and L are never repeated.

When a letter of less value is placed before another of greater value, the value of the less is taken from the greater. When placed after it, the value of the less is added to the greater; thus,

IV.	Four,	V.	Five,	VI.	Six.
IX.	Nine,	X.	Ten,	XI.	Eleven.
XL.	Forty,	L.	Fifty,	LX.	Sixty.
XCI.	Ninety	C.	A hundred,	CX.	A hundred and ten.

A thousand was marked CI^O, which was afterwards expressed by M, the initial of *mille*. Five hundred is marked IO, afterwards changed into D.

The annexing of C to IO makes its value ten times greater; thus, CCIO denotes *five thousand*; CCCIO, *fifty thousand*.

In like manner, a C prefixed, together with another O annexed to the numerals CI^O, always increases the value ten-fold; thus, CI^O, *a thousand*; CCIOO, *ten thousand*; CCCIOOO, *a hundred thousand*. Any higher number than this, according to Pliny, was expressed by repetition; thus, CCCIOOO, CCCIOOO, *two hundred thousand*.

Thousands are sometimes expressed by a line drawn over the numeral letters; thus, \overline{III} denotes *three thousand*; \overline{X} , *ten thousand*, &c.

II. ORDINAL NUMBERS.

105.—The *Ordinal Numerals* are formed from the cardinal; they all end in *us*, and are declined like *bōnus* (98–1); as, *prīmus*, first; *secundus*, second; &c. (See the following table.)

III. DISTRIBUTIVE NUMBERS.

106.—*Distributive numerals* distribute an equal number to each individual of several objects, or an equal number at different times. They answer the question, How many to each? or, How many each time? as, *bīni*, two each, or two at a time, two by two. They are all plural, and declined like the plural of *bōnus* (98–1); but usually have *ūm* instead of *ōrum* in the genitive; as, *singūli*, *æ*, *a*; &c.

The following table contains the ordinal and distributive numbers, and the corresponding numeral adverbs:

<i>Ordinal.</i>	<i>Distributive.</i>	<i>Numeral Adverb.</i>
1. <i>Prīmus</i> , <i>first</i> ,	<i>Singūli</i> , <i>one by one</i> ,	<i>Semel</i> , <i>once</i> .
2. <i>Secundus</i> , <i>second</i> ,	<i>Bīni</i> , <i>two by two</i> ,	<i>Bis</i> , <i>twice</i> .
3. <i>Tertius</i> , <i>'iird</i> ,	<i>Terni</i> , or <i>trīni</i> , &c.,	<i>Ter</i> , <i>thrice</i> .
4. <i>Quartus</i> , &c.,	<i>Quaterni</i> ,	<i>Quāter</i> , <i>four times</i>
5. <i>Quintus</i> ,	<i>Quīni</i> ,	<i>Quinquiers</i> , &c.
6. <i>Sextus</i> ,	<i>Sēni</i> ,	<i>Sexies</i> .
7. <i>Septimus</i> ,	<i>Septēni</i> ,	<i>Septies</i> .
8. <i>Octāvus</i> ,	<i>Octōni</i> ,	<i>Octies</i> .
9. <i>Nōnus</i> ,	<i>Novēni</i> ,	<i>Novies</i> .
10. <i>Decimus</i> ,	<i>Dēni</i> ,	<i>Decies</i> .

<i>Ordinal.</i>	<i>Distributive.</i>	<i>Numeral Adverbs</i>
11. Undecimus,	Undēni,	Undecies.
12. Duodecimus,	Duodēni,	Duodecies.
13. Tertius decimus,	Terni dēni,	Terdecies.
14. Quartus decimus,	Quarterni dēni,	Quaterdecies.
15. Quintus decimus,	Quīni dēni,	Quindecies.
16. Sextus decimus,	Sēni dēni,	Sedecies.
17. Septūnus decimus,	Septēni dēni,	Decies et septies.
18. Octāvus decimus,	Octōni dēni,	Decies et octies.
19. Nōnūs decimus,	Novēni dēni,	Decies et nonies.
20. Vicesimus, or vigesimus, {	Vicēni,	Vicies.
21. Vicesimus primus.	Vicēni singūli,	Semel et vicies,
22. Vicesimus secundus.	Vicēni bini,	Bis et vicies. &c.
30. Tricesimus, or trigesimus, {	Tricēni,	Tricies.
40. Quadragesimus,	Quadragēni,	Quadrages.
50. Quinquagesimus,	Quinquagēni,	Quinquages.
60. Sexagesimus,	Sexagēni,	Sexagies.
70. Septuagesimus,	Septagēni,	Septuagies.
80. Octogesimus,	Octogēni,	Octogies.
90. Nonagesimus,	Nonagēni,	Nonagies.
100. Centesimus,	Centēni,	Centies.
200. Ducentesimus,	Ducēni,	Ducenties.
300. Trecentesimus,	Trecēni, or trecentēni,	Trecenties.
400. Quadringentē- simus, {	Quadringēni, or quadringentēni, {	Quadringenties.
500. Quingentesimus,	Quingēni,	Quingenties.
600. Sexentesimus,	Sexēni, or Sexcentēni,	Sexenties.
700. Septingentesimus,	Septingēni,	Septingenties.
800. Octingentesimus,	Oetingēni,	Oetingenties.
900. Nongentesimus,	Nongēni,	Nongenties.
1000. Millesimus, {	Millēni, or singūla millia, {	Millies.
2000. Bis millesimus, &c., {	Bis millēni, or bīna millia, &c., {	Bis milles. &c.

7. Instead of *primus*, *prior* is used, if only two are spoken of. *Alter* is often used for *secundus*.

Twenty-first, thirty-first, &c., are often expressed by *ūnus et vicesimus*, *ūnus et tricesimus*, &c.; and twenty-second, &c., by *duo*, or *alter et vicesimus*, in which *duo* is indeclinable. In

the other compound numbers, the larger precedes without *et*, or the smaller with *et*; as, *vicesimus quartus*, or *quartus et vicesimus*.

8. Distributives are used in a variety of ways, as 1st. In multiplication, with adverbial numerals; as, *bis bīna*, twice two, i.e. four; *bis sēnos*, twice six, i.e. twelve. 2d. Instead of cardinals, with words which have no singular; as, *bīni codicilli*, two writings; or with nouns in the plural having the meaning of a singular, but still different from the meaning of the same word in the singular number (§ 18, 24, or 96–24); as, *bīna castra*, *bīnæ ades*, *bīnæ literæ*; two camps, two houses, two epistles. *Duo*, *duæ*, with these nouns, would mean two forts or castles; two temples; two letters of the alphabet. 3d. *Bīni* is used for *duo*, to denote things which exist in pairs; as, *bīni bōves*, a pair of oxen; *bīnæ aures*, two ears. In ordinary language, distributives occur only in the plural—among the poets sometimes in the singular in the sense of multiplicatives; as, *centēna arbōre* (= *centum arboribus*), literally “with a tree a hundred fold.” See also No. 11.

9. The singular of some distributives, is sometimes used in the sense of a multiplicative; as, *bīnus*, two-fold, &c.

IV. MULTIPLICATIVE NUMBERS.

107.—*Multiplicatives* denote how many fold; they all end in *ex*, and are declined like *fēlix* (99–1). They are as follows:

Simplex, <i>single</i> .	Quadrūplex, <i>fourfold</i> .
Dūplex, <i>double</i> .	Quintūplex, <i>fivefold</i> .
Trīplex, <i>threefold</i> .	Centūplex, <i>a hundredfold</i> , &c. &c.

10. To these classes may be added:

- 1st. *Proportionals*, which denote how many times one thing is greater than another; as, *dūplus*, twice as great.
- 2d. *Temporals*, which denote time; as, *bīmus*, two years old; *biennis*, of two years' continuance.
- 3d. Those which denote how many parts a thing contains, as, *binarius*, of two parts.
- 4th *Interrogatives*; as, *quot*, how many? *quōtus*, of what number? *quotēni*, how many each? *quoties*, how many times? which have for their correlatives, *tot*, *toll dem*, &c.

11. The learner should carefully notice the distinction between the cardinal and distributive numerals in their ordinary use. Thus, for example, *Duo consules viginti naves habebant*, means, "the two consuls *together* had twenty ships," i. e. twenty in all, or ten each; but *Duo consules vicenas naves habebant*, means, "the two consuls had twenty ships *each*," or *forty* in all.

§ 25. COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

108.—Adjectives have three degrees of comparison, the *Positive*, *Comparative*, and *Superlative*.

109.—The *Positive* expresses a quality simply; as, *bonus*, good. The *Comparative* expresses a quality in a higher or lower degree in one object than in another, or than in several taken together. The *Superlative* expresses a quality in the highest or lowest degree in one object compared with several taken separately; as, gold is *heavier* than silver; it is the *most precious* of the metals. Hence, those adjectives only can be compared whose signification admits the distinction of *more* and *less*.

110.—The *Superlative* is often used to express a very high or a very low degree of a quality, without implying comparison; as, *vir doctissimus*, "a very learned man;" *hortus amoenissimus*, "a most delightful garden." Thus used, it is called the superlative of *eminence*, and is commonly translated with the article *a*, or *an*;—when comparison is implied, the article *the* must be used.

111.—The *Comparative* is always of the third declension, and declined like *mitior* (99-4). The *Superlative* is always of the first and second, and declined like *bonus* (98-1).

112.—RULES OF COMPARISON.

1. The comparative is formed from the root of the positive (56), by adding *ior* for the mas-

culine and feminine, and *iūs* for the neuter; as,

Positive.	Root.	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	Comparative.	<i>Neut.</i>
Dūrus, <i>hard</i> ,	dūr-	dur-iōr,	dur-iōr,	dur-iōs,	<i>harder</i> .
Brēvis, <i>short</i> ,	brēv-	brev-iōr,	brev-iōr,	brev-iōs,	<i>shorter</i> .
Audax, <i>bold</i> ,	audāc-	audac-iōr,	audac-iōr,	audac-iōs,	<i>bolder</i> .

2. The superlative is formed from the root of the positive, by adding *issimus*, *a*, *um*; as,

Positive.	Root.	Superlative.
Dūrus, <i>hard</i> ,	dūr-	dur-issimus,
Brēvis, <i>short</i> ,	brēv-	brev-issimus,
Audax, <i>bold</i> ,	audāc-	audac-issimus,
		<i>a, um, hardest.</i>
		<i>a, um, shortest.</i>
		<i>a, um, boldest.</i>

Exc. If the positive end in *er*, the superlative is formed by adding *rīmus*, *a*, *um*, to the nominative masculine, i. e. to the root uncontracted: as,

Positive.	Superlative.
Pulcher, <i>fair</i> ,	pulcher-rīmus,
Pauper, <i>poor</i> ,	pauper-rīmus,
	<i>a, um.</i>

Hence these adjectives are compared thus :

Dūrus,	durior,	durissimus;	Hard,	harder,	hardest.
Brēvis,	brevior,	brevissimus;	Short,	shorter	shortest
Audax,	audaciōr,	audacissimus;	Bold,	bolder,	boldest.
Pulcher,	pulchrior,	pulcherrimus;	Fair,	fairer,	fairest.
Pauper,	pauperior,	pauperrimus;	Poor,	poorer	poorest.

In the same manner compare :

<i>Alius, high.</i>	<i>Firmus, strong.</i>	<i>Liber, free.</i>
<i>Cāpax, capacious.</i>	<i>Fortis, brave.</i>	<i>Piger, slow.</i>
<i>Crēber frequent.</i>	<i>Grāvis, heavy.</i>	<i>Prūdens, prudent.</i>
<i>Dignus, worthy.</i>	<i>Intēger, entire.</i>	<i>Sapiens, wise</i>
<i>Doctus, learned.</i>	<i>Lentus, slow.</i>	<i>Vehēmens, vehement</i>
<i>Felix, happy.</i>	<i>Lōvis, tight.</i>	<i>Vēlox, swift.</i>

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113.—§ 26. IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE COMPARISONS.

Pos.	Comp.	Sup.		
Bōnus,	melior,	optimus;	Good,	better,
Magnus,	major,	maximus;	Great,	greater,
Mālus,	pejor,	pessimus;	Bad,	worse,
Multus,	plus, n.	plurimus;	Much,	more,
Parvus,	mīnor,	minimus;	Little,	least.

Obs. *Plus* has only the neuter in the singular. In the plural, it is regular, and is declined as 99-4. Exc.

1. The following adjectives form the superlative in *limus*:

Facīlis, <i>easy</i> ,	faciliōr,	facillīmus.
Gracīlis, <i>lean</i> ,	graciliōr,	gracillīmus.
Humīlis, <i>low</i> ,	humiliōr,	humillīmus.
Imbecillīs, <i>weak</i> ,	imbeciliōr,	imbecillīmus.
Similis, <i>like</i> ,	similiōr,	simillīmus.

2. The following adjectives have the comparative regular, but the superlative irregular.

Citer, <i>near</i> ,	citerior,	citīmus.
Dexter, <i>right</i> ,	dexterior,	dextīmus.
Exter, <i>outward</i> ,	exterior,	extrēmus, or extīmuſ.
Infērus, <i>low</i> ,	inferior,	infīmus, or īmus.
Intērus, <i>inward</i> ,	interior,	intūmus.
Matūrus, <i>ripe</i> ,	maturior,	maturīmus, or maturissīmus.
Postērus, <i>behind</i> ,	posterior,	postrēmus, or postūmus.
Sinister, <i>left</i> ,	sinisterior,	sinistīmus.
Supērus, <i>high</i> ,	superior,	suprēmus, or summus.
Vētus, <i>old</i> .	veterior,	veterīmus.

Note.—*Dives*, rich, has commonly *ditior*, *ditissīmus*, for its comparative and superlative; contracted for *divitior* and *divitissīmus*.

3. Compounds in *dīcus*, *fīcus*, *lōquus*, and *vōlus*, form the comparative in *entior*, and the superlative in *entissīmus*.

Benefīcus, <i>beneficent</i> ,	beneficentior,	beneficentissīmus.
Benevōlus, <i>benevolent</i> ,	benevolentior,	benevolentissīmus.
Magnilōquus, <i>boasting</i> ,	magniloquentior,	magniloquentissīmus.
Maledīcus, <i>railing</i> ,	maledicentior,	maledicentissīmus.
Mirificus, <i>wonderful</i> ,	mirificantior,	mirificantissīmus.

Note.—*Mirificus* has also *mirificissimus* in the superlative. The compounds of *lōquus* are not found in the superlative.

4. The following adjectives want the positive:

Dete <i>ior</i> , <i>worse</i> ,	deter <i>rīmus</i> .	Propior, <i>nearer</i> ,	prox <i>īmus</i> .
Oci <i>or</i> , <i>swifter</i> ,	oci <i>ssīmus</i> .	Ulterior, <i>farther</i> ,	ult <i>īmus</i> .
Pri <i>or</i> , <i>former</i> ,	pr <i>īmus</i> .		

5. The following adjectives want the comparative:

Incl <i>ȳtus</i> , <i>renowned</i> ,	incl <i>ȳtissīmus</i> .	Nup <i>ērus</i> , <i>late</i> ,	nuperr <i>īmus</i> .
Invictus, <i>invincible</i> ,	invictiss <i>īmus</i> .	Par, <i>equal</i> ,	pariss <i>īmus</i> .
Mer <i>ītus</i> , <i>deserving</i> ,	meritiss <i>īmus</i> .	Persuāsus, <i>persuaded</i> ,	persuasiss <i>īmus</i> .
Nōvus, <i>new</i> ,	noviss <i>īmus</i> .	Sacer, <i>sacred</i> ,	sacer <i>īmus</i> .

6. The following adjectives want the superlative:

Adolescens, <i>young</i> ,	adolescent <i>ior</i> .	Opīmus, <i>rich</i> ,	opimior.
Diturnus, <i>lasting</i> ,	diturn <i>ior</i> .	Prōnus, <i>bending down</i> ,	pronior.
Ingens, <i>huge</i> ,	ingent <i>ior</i> .	Sātur, <i>full</i> ,	saturior.
Juvēnis, <i>young</i> ,	juni <i>or</i> .	Sēnex, <i>old</i> ,	senior.

Note.—The superlative of *juvēnis*, or *adolescens*, is supplied by *minimus nātu*, the youngest; *sēnex* takes *maximus nātu*, the oldest.

7. Almost all adjectives in *īlis* (penult long), *ālis*, and *bīlis*, want the superlative; as, *cīvilis*, civil, *cīvīlor*; *regālis*, regal, *regalīor*; *flebīlis*, lamentable, *flebīlor*.

Note.—Some adjectives of these terminations have the superlative also; as *æquālis*, *frugālis*, *hospitālis*, *liberālis*, *vocālis*—*affubilis*, *amabilis*, *habilis*, *ignobilis*, *mirabilis*, *mobilis*, *mutabilis*, *nobilis*, *stabīlis*.

Some adjectives of other terminations also want the superlative; as, *arcanus*, *īor*, secret; *declivis*, *īor*, bending downwards; *longinquus*, far off, *īor*; *propinquus*, near, *īor*; *salutāris*, healthful, *salutārīor*.

Anterior, former, and *sequīor*, worse, are found only in the comparative.

Nēquam, worthless (indeclinable), has *nequīor*, *nequissīmus*.

8. Many adjectives have no degrees of comparison at all, because they denote invariable qualities. They are such as denote *substance*, *origin*, *possession*, or *definite time*; as, *aureus*, *adamantīnus*;—*Grācus*, *Romānus*, *peregrīnus*;—*paternus*, *equīnus*;—*æstīvus*, *hibernus*, *vīvus*, &c.

9. Many adjectives which do not denote invariable qualities, are yet without comparative and superlative forms. They are—

1st. Adjectives ending in *īmus*, *īnus*, *ōrus*, and most adjectives in *īvus*; as, *legitīmus*, *matutīnus*, *canōrus*, *fugitīvus*: also adjectives in *īus* after a vowel; as, *dubius*, *idoneus*, *arduus*, &c.; except adjectives in *quīus*, in which, however, the first *u* does not form a syllable (8-2); and sometimes *assiduus*, *egregius*, *pius*, *strenuus* and *vacuus*, which are also regularly compared.

2d. Compound adjectives, one of whose component parts is a noun or a verb; as, *versicōlor pestifer*, degener, *magnanīmus*, *consōnus*, *fædifrāgus*, &c., and such as have the derivative terminations *īcus*, *īdus*, *īlus*, *ālis*, *īlis*, *bundus*; as, *modīcus*, *trepīdus*, *gurrīlus*, *mortālis*, *hostīlis*, *furibundus*, &c.

3d. Diminutives, which in themselves imply a sort of comparison; as, *tenellus*, somewhat tender; *majuscūlus*, somewhat big.

4th. Many adjectives which cannot be classed under distinct heads, as *albus*, white; *almus*, gracious; *egēnus*, needy; *lacer*, torn; *mēmor*, mindful; *mīrus*, wonderful; *præcox*, early ripe; *sospes*, safe; and many others noted in the dictionaries.

In most, or in all adjectives of these classes, and sometimes in others also, the comparative is made by prefixing *magis*, more; and the superlative by prefixing *valde* or *maxime*, most, to the positive; as, *arduus*, high; *magis arduus*, higher; *valde*, or *maxime arduus*, highest, or very high. Sallust has *maxime tūtos*.

10. Comparison is sometimes made by means of the prepositions *præ*, *ante*, *præter*, or *supra*, with the positive; as, *Præ nōbis bēatus*, happier than we, Cic.; *Ante alias insignis*, most distinguished, Liv. A high degree of quality without comparison is expressed by prefixing *valde*, *imprimis*, *apprīme*, *admōdum*, &c., or by the preposition *per* or *præ* prefixed in composition.

11. The force of the comparative is increased by prefixing *etiam*, even, yet, and of both comparative and superlative, by prefixing *longe* or *multo*, far, much; as, *multo melior*, much better; *longe nobilissīmus*, far the noblest. *Quam* with the superlative renders it emphatic; as, *quam doctissīmus*, extremely learned; *quam celerrīme*, as speedily as possible.

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§ 27. DERIVATION OF ADJECTIVES.

114.—Derivative adjectives are formed chiefly from nouns, from other adjectives, and from verbs.

1. Those derived from nouns are called *Denominatives*. They are such as *aureus*, golden; *capitālis*, capital, relating to the life; *puerīlis*, boyish; *animōsus*, full of courage, &c., from *aurum*, *cāput*, *puer*, *animus*, &c.

2. Those derived from adjectives are also called denomina-

tives; they are chiefly diminutives; as, *dulciculus*, sweetish, *duriusculus*, somewhat hard, &c., from *dulcis*, *durus*, &c.

3. Adjectives derived from verbs are called *Verbal adjectives*. They commonly end in *bundus*, *idus*, *bilis*, *ilis*, *itius*, and *ax*; as *errabundus*, given to wandering; *rapidus*, rapid; *credibilis*, credible; *flexibilis*, easy to be bent; *fictitius*, feigned; *cāpax*, capacious, &c., from *erro*, *rapio*, *crēdo*, *flecto*, *fingo*, *capio*, &c.

4. Participles divested of the idea of time, and expressing merely a quality, become adjectives, and are of comparison; as, *āmans*, fond of; *amantior*, *amantissimus*; *doctus*, learned; *doctior*, *doctissimus*. These are called *Participial adjectives*.

Adjectives are also derived from adverbs and prepositions; as, *hodiernus*, *contrarius*, &c., from *hodie*, *contra*, &c.

§ 28. PRONOUNS.

115.—A PRONOUN is a word used instead of a noun.

116.—In Latin, there are eighteen simple pronouns, namely, *Ego*, *tu*, *sui*; *ille*, *ipse*, *iste*, *hic*, *is*, *quis*, *qui*; *meus*, *tuus*, *suus*, *noster*, *vester*; *nostras*, *vestras* and *cujas*.

Of these, *Ego*, *tu*, *sui*, are substantive or personal pronouns, the rest are adjectives.

SUBSTANTIVE OR PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

117.—The Substantive or Personal pronouns have the same accidents as nouns (34); in construction, they take the gender and number of the nouns for which they stand, and are thus declined:

Ego, <i>I</i> , First Person, Masc. or Fem.	
Singular.	Plural.
<i>N.</i> ēgo,	<i>I</i> , <i>N.</i> nos,
<i>G.</i> mei,	<i>of me</i> , <i>G.</i> nostrūm, <i>or nostri</i> ,* <i>oī us</i> ,
<i>D.</i> nīhi,	<i>to me</i> , <i>D.</i> nōbis,
<i>Ac.</i> me,	<i>me</i> , <i>Ac.</i> uos,
<i>V.</i> —	<i>V.</i> —
<i>Ab.</i> me,	<i>with</i> , &c., <i>me</i> , <i>Ab.</i> nōbis,
	<i>with</i> , &c. <i>us</i> .

* *Nostrum*, *vestrum*, G. subjective; *nostri*, *vestri*, G. objective. 884

Tu, thou, Second Person, Masc. or Fem.

Singular.	Plural.
<i>N.</i> tu,	<i>thou, or you,</i>
<i>G.</i> tui,	<i>of thee, or of you,</i>
<i>D.</i> tibi,	<i>to thee, or to you,</i>
<i>Ac.</i> te,	<i>thee, or you,</i>
<i>V.</i> tu,	<i>O thou, or O you,</i>
<i>Ab.</i> te,	<i>with, &c., thee, or you,</i>
	<i>N. vos,</i> <i>ye, or you,</i>
	<i>G. vestrūm, or vestri,</i> <i>of you,</i>
	<i>D. vōbis,</i> <i>to you,</i>
	<i>Ac. vos,</i> <i>you</i>
	<i>V. vos,</i> <i>O ye, or you</i>
	<i>Ab. vōbis,</i> <i>with, &c., you.</i>

*Sui, of himself, of herself, of itself, Third Person,
Masc., Fem., Neut. Reflexive.*

Singular.	Plural.
<i>N.</i> —	<i>N. —</i>
<i>G.</i> sui,	<i>of himself, &c.,</i>
<i>D.</i> sibi,	<i>to himself, &c.,</i>
<i>Ac.</i> se,	<i>himself, &c.,</i>
<i>V.</i> —	<i>V. —</i>
<i>Ab.</i> se,	<i>with, &c., himself, &c.,</i>
	<i>N. —</i>
	<i>G. sui,</i> <i>of themselves,</i>
	<i>D. sibi,</i> <i>to themselves,</i>
	<i>Ac. se,</i> <i>themselves,</i>
	<i>V. —</i>
	<i>Ab. se,</i> <i>with, &c., themselves.</i>

118.—OBSERVATIONS.

1. In all speech, three things are implied, the person speaking, the person spoken to, and the person or thing spoken of. These are called, in Grammar, the *First*, *Second*, and *Third* persons; and the pronouns representing them are called *Personal Pronouns*.

2. The pronoun of the first person is *Ego*, I; of the second, *Tu*, thou or you; of the third, *Sui*, of himself, of herself, of itself. Also the adjective pronouns, *ipse*, *ille*, *iste*, *is*, and *hic*, without a substantive, in the gender of the nouns represented by them, and with the general meaning of *he*, *she*, *it*, may be called *Substantive or Personal Pronouns*.

Note 1.—The plural of the first person is often used for the singular, i. e. *nos* for *ego*; so also *noster* for *meus*; and the verb, without the pronoun expressed, is sometimes used in the first person plural for the first person singular; but the plural of the second person is not used for the singular, as in English.

Note 2.—“Thou” and “thee,” are used as the rendering of *tu* and its cases in the singular, only in solemn addresses, or to mark special emphasis or contempt. In ordinary discourse, it is translated by “you.” See Eng. Gram., 114. 4. An., and Pr. Gr., 244 and 245.

3. The personal pronouns of the third person, though all

translated by one term in English,* differ from one another in meaning and use, as follows: *

1st. *Sui*, the substantive pronoun of the third person, is without the nominative, as the third person (in English *he*, *she*, *it*, *they*) is not usually expressed in Latin in the nominative, but is implied in the third person of the verb. But if it is to be expressed, a demonstrative pronoun, commonly *ille*, is used. The other cases of the English pronouns of the third person, not reflexive, are expressed by the oblique cases of *is*, *ea*, *id*, the nominative of which belongs to the demonstrative pronouns. *Sui*, *sibi*, *se*, are used in a reflexive sense referring, as a substitute, to the main subject of the sentence† in which they occur; as, *Laudat se*, "He praises *himself*;" *Cato se occidit*, "Cato killed *himself*." *Cato dixit se esse Cæsare feliciorem*, "Cato said that *he* (Cato) was happier than Cæsar." *Puer punit hoc sibi nocere*, "The boy thinks that this hurts *him*" (the boy). *Proculus Julius dixisse fertur a se vīsum esse Romīlum*, "Proculus Julius is reported to have said that Romulus was seen by *him*" (Julius). But when the pronoun refers to another word, and there is a transition from the principal to a subordinate subject, the oblique cases of *is*, *ea*, *id*, must be used. Thus, if the words *that he*, *him*, *by him*, in the last three propositions, referred to any other than Cato, or the boy, or Proculus Julius, they would have to be made, in the first sentence, by *eum*; in the second, by *ei*; and in the third, by *ab eo*.

Exc. *Sui*, and its corresponding possessive pronoun *suum*, are sometimes used when the reference is not to the primary, but to a subordinate subject; but this is never done by good writers when it would cause ambiguity. The most common cases of this usage are:—1st. When the primary subject is in the first or second person, to which, of course, *sui*, being the third cannot refer; as, *illum occidi suo gladio*, "I slew him with his own sword." 2d. After *quisque* or *unusquisque*; as, *suum culque tribuant*, "they give every man his own." 3d. When the word to which *suum* refers stands immediately or almost immediately before it; as, *hunc cives sui ex urbe eje-*

* The want of different pronouns of the third person, in English, is frequently the cause of ambiguity, which never can occur in Latin or Greek. Thus, if we say: "Lysias promised his father never to abandon his friends;" it is impossible to tell, from this sentence, whose friends are meant,—whether those of Lysias or of his father. If the former, "his," in Latin, would be *suo*; if the latter, "*ejus*," and if the latter in a special manner, "*ipsius*."

+ The main subject is generally the nonnominative to the leading verb, as in the above examples. Sometimes, however, the construction requires it to be in a different case; as, *Ab Antonio admonitus sum ut māne sibi adesse*; here the leading subject is *Antonio* in the Ablative, and to this, of course, *sibi* refers; so in the following: *Est libido homini suo arius obsiqui*, the principal subject is *homini*.

cērunt, “his fellow citizens banished him from the city.” 4th. When the noun with which *suis* agrees is coupled with another by *cum*; as, *eam cum suis rēbus dimisērunt*, “they dismissed him with his effects.”

2a. *Ipse* is applicable to any of the three persons, and, in the nominative case, is used when either the primary or the subordinate subject is again introduced with emphasis in a subsequent or subordinate clause, or in the next sentence; as, *Lycurgus nihil ulla lēge in alios sanxit, cuius non ipse primus in se documenta dāret*, “Lycurgus bound nothing by any law upon others, of which he did not first give an instance in himself;” here *ipse* refers to *Lycurgus*, the primary subject. In the following sentence, *ipse* refers to the subordinate, and *ipse* to the principal subject: *Cāesar ad pr̄fectos—mittit qui nunciārent ne hostes pr̄alio lacessērent; et si ipse (pr̄fecti) lacessērentur, sustinērent quoad ipse (Cāesar) accessisset*. Cāesar, B. G. IV, 11.

In the oblique cases, *ipse* hardly ever refers to the main subject (thus being the proper office of *sui*), but to the subordinate, when that is to be expressed with emphasis, and distinguished from the primary or any other subject previously expressed; as, *Senātus dixit non sua negligentia sed ipsius (Pompejī) subīto adventu factum*, “The senate said that it happened not through any negligence on their part, but owing to his (Pompey's) sudden arrival.” Instances, however, occur in which the oblique cases refer to the principal subject; but these are rare, and such as to create no ambiguity.

Note.—When joined with the personal pronouns *ēgo, tu, &c.*, used in a reflexive sense, and in an oblique case *ipse* commonly agrees with the subject of the verb in the nominative or accusative, but is always to be translated with the oblique case, to which it adds the force of the word “self,” or simply emphasis: thus (the subject being in the nominative), *se ipse* (not *ipsum*) *interfecit*, “he slew himself;” *mīhi ipse* (not *ipsi*) *faveo*, “I favor myself;” *virtus est per se ipsa* (not *ipsum*) *laudabilis*,—with the accusative as a subject; *crēdis mīhi ipsum* (not *ipsi*) *favere*. Yet, when, for the word in the oblique case, special emphasis is required by antithesis or other cause, *ipse* is put in the case of the pronoun; as, *Alios īmas, te ipsum* (not *ipse edisti*), “Others thou lovest, THYSELF thou hatest.” 282.

3d. *Is, hic, iste, ille*, without a substantive, in all genders, are used as pronouns of the third person, and are all rendered *he, she, or it*, as the word which they represent may require. In the nominative, they are applicable equally to the main or to the subordinate subject; but in the oblique cases, with few exceptions, they refer to the subordinate only. It must be carefully noticed, however, that though often rendered by the same term in English, still each word has its own specific meaning and use, as follows:

Is simply refers to some person or thing mentioned before, and is least

emphatic and distinctive than any of the other terms. Before *qui* (*is qui he who*), it refers to the person or thing described in the relative clause, and in this construction, is often understood.

Hic is used in reference to objects which are nearest to the speaker. Hence, as nothing is nearer to the speaker than himself, *hic homo*, "this man," is often the same as *ego*. *Hic* is therefore called the demonstrative pronoun of the *first person*.

Iste refers to the person spoken to, or to the things pertaining to, or connected with him. Thus, *iste liber*, means "that book of thine," or "thy book." Hence it is called the demonstrative of the *second person*. It is often used, like the English *thou*, as an expression of worthlessness or contempt. An. and Pr. Gr., 244.

Ille, in opposition to *hic*, refers to objects at a distance from the speaker, or to that about which he is speaking to another, and is called the demonstrative of the *third person*. As substantive pronouns, then, these three words may be thus distinguished :

Hic means "he," namely, this man near me, or just spoken of.

Iste means "he," namely, that man by you, or of whom you spoke.

Ille means "he," namely, that man at a distance, or formerly spoken of. In the use of these pronouns, however, these distinctions are not always strictly observed; *ille* and *is* especially, are often used indiscriminately, and in the same sentence, apparently for the sake of euphony or variety of expression.

4. The personal pronouns are rendered emphatic by annexing the definite *ipse*, or the syllable *met* or *te*, separately or variously combined; as, *ego ipse*, *egōmet*, *tūte*, *tulēmet*, *nosmet-ipsi*, &c. *Se*, the accusative and ablative of *sui*, is often doubled, as *sēse*. When the preposition *cum* is used with the ablative of the personal pronouns, it is commonly annexed; as, *mēcum*, *tēcum*, *sēcum*, *nobiscum*, &c.

5. In the neeusative plural with *inter*, or after a transitive active verb, with *invicem*, *se* is used as a reciprocal pronoun; as, *Fratres inter se similea*, "Brothers like each other." *Brūtus et Aruns se invicem occidērunt*, "Brūtus and Aruns slew each other."

§ 29. ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS.

119.—ADJECTIVE PRONOUNS are words used sometimes like adjectives, to qualify a substantive.

and sometimes like pronouns, to stand instead of nouns. They are declined with three genders, to agree with substantives in these accidents.

120.—Adjective Pronouns may be divided into *Possessive*, *Demonstrative*, *Definite*, *Relative*, *Interrogative*, *Indefinite*, and *Patrial*.

§ 30. I. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

121—The Possessive Pronouns denote possession, and are derived from the substantive pronouns as follows:

Meus,	a,	um,	<i>my, my own,</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>me.</i>
Tuus,	a,	um,	<i>thy, thy own,</i>	"	<i>tu.</i>
Suus,	a,	um,	<i>his, her, its, his own, &c.,</i>	"	<i>sui.</i>
Noster,	tra,	trum,	<i>our, our own,</i>	"	<i>nos.</i>
Vester,	tra,	trum,	<i>your, your own,</i>	"	<i>vos.</i>

Obs. 1. In signification, possessive pronouns correspond to the genitive of their primitives, for which they may be considered as a substitute; thus, *frāter mei*, "the brother of me," and *meus frāter*, "my brother," mean the same thing, and hence they are often connected with, and may be rendered as, the genitive; as, *suo populi Romāni beneficio*, "by the kindness of himself, and of the Roman people." Cæs. Hence, also, the genitive of the adjective is often put with the possessive pronoun in any case qualifying the substantive implied in it; as, *tuo ipsius amīco*, "with thine own friend." *Mea unius opēra*, "through the agency of me alone." *Vestra ipsōrum causa hoc fēci*, &c.;—and hence, also, a substantive in apposition with the possessive pronoun is put in the genitive; as, *tuum hominī simplicis pectus vidimus*.

Obs. 2. In form, possessive pronouns are regular adjective of the first and the second declension. *Meus*, *tuus*, and *suus*, are declined like *bōnus*, 98-1; except that *meus* has *mi*, seldom *meus*, in the vocative singular masculine. *Noster* and *vester* are declined like *ater*, 98-3.

Obs. 3. *Suus*, like its primitive *sui* (118-3, Exe.), is used in a reflexive

sense, referring to the main subject of the sentence, and must be rendered into English in the gender and number of that subject, without regard to the noun with which it stands; thus, *suum rem familiarem perdidērunt*, "they squandered their property;" here *suum*, though singular, to agree with *rem*, must be rendered "their," because it refers to the plural subject *perdidērunt*. *Illa suos fratres dilexit*, "she loved her brothers."

When the reference is not to the main subject, but to some other person or thing, the possessive is expressed in Latin, not by *suis*, but by the genitives of *ille*, *ipse*, *iste*, *is*, and *hic*; thus, *ejus rem familiarem rapuerunt*, "they plundered his property." *Suos amicos amat*, means "he loves his own friends;" *ejus amicos amat*, is "he loves his friends," meaning (not his own, but) the friends of some other person to whom *ejus* refers.

Obs. 4. The ablative singular of the possessive pronouns, especially *suus* and *sua*, frequently take the suffix *pte*, equivalent to the English word *own*; as, *suapte mānu*, "with his own hand;" and, in the same sense, all the cases of *suus* take the suffix *met*, usually followed by *ipse*; as, *Hannibal, suāmet ipse fraude captus, abiit*, "Hannibal, being foiled by his own device, departed."

§ 31. II. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

122.—DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS are such as point out with precision a person or thing already known.

They are *hic*, this; *ille*, *iste*, *is*, that. They are declined as follows:

1. HIC, HÆC, HOC, THIS; PLURAL, THESE.

Singular.

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
<i>N.</i> hic,	hæc,	hoc,
<i>G.</i> hujus,	hujus,	hujus,
<i>D.</i> huic,	huic	huic,
<i>Ac.</i> hunc,	hanc,	hoc
<i>V.</i> hic,	hæc,	hoc,
<i>Ab.</i> hoc,	hac,	hoc,

Plural.

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
<i>N.</i> hi,	hæ,	hæc,
<i>G.</i> hōrum,	hārum,	hōrum,
<i>D.</i> his,	his,	his,
<i>Ac.</i> hos,	has,	hæc,
<i>V.</i> hi,	hæ,	hæc,
<i>Ab.</i> his,	his,	his,

Note.—Some suppose that the original form of this pronoun was *hice*, *haece*, *hocce*, some cases of which still remain; that the present form was attained by dropping final *e*, and that this, and not *hicece*, *haececce*, &c., is the proper emphatic form of the word. It is certain, however, that most writers and grammarians prefer the double *c*, as *hicece*, &c. See Obs. 3.

2. ILLE, ILLA, ILLUD, *that*; Plural, *those*.

Singular.			Plural.		
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i> ille,	illa,	illud,	<i>N.</i> illi,	illæ,	illa,
<i>G.</i> illius,	illius,	illius,*	<i>G.</i> illōrum,	illārum,	illōrum,
<i>D.</i> illi,	illi,	illi,	<i>D.</i> illis,	illis,	illis,
<i>Ac.</i> ilium,	illam,	illud.	<i>Ac.</i> illos,	illas,	illa,
<i>V.</i> ille,	illa,	illud,	<i>V.</i> illi,	illæ,	illa,
<i>Ab.</i> illo,	illâ,	illo,	<i>Ab.</i> illis,	illis,	illis.

Note.—Virgil has *olli*, as a dative singular, and nominative plural; and Cicero, in an antique formula, has *olla* and *ollos*, from an ancient form *ollus*.

Iste, “that,” is declined like *ille*.

3. IS, EA, ID, *that*; Plural, *those*.

Singular.			Plural.		
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i> is,	eă,	id,	<i>N.</i> ii,	eæ,	eă,
<i>G.</i> ejus,	ejus,	ejus,	<i>G.</i> eōrum,	eārum,	eōrum,
<i>D.</i> ei,	ei,	ei,	<i>D.</i> iis or eis,	iis or eis,	iis or eis,
<i>Ac.</i> eum,	eam,	id,	<i>Ac.</i> eos,	eas,	eă,
<i>V.</i> —	—	—	<i>V.</i> —	—	—
<i>Ab.</i> eo,	eă,	eo,	<i>Ab.</i> iis or eis,	iis or eis,	iis or eis.

4. From *is*, and the syllable *dem*, is formed *idem* *eādem*, *idem*, “the same,” which is thus declined :

Singular.		
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i> idem,	eādem,	idem,
<i>G.</i> ejusdem,	ejusdem,	ejusdem,
<i>D.</i> eidem,	eidem,	eidem,
<i>Ac.</i> eundem,	eandem,	idem,
<i>V.</i> idem,	eādem,	idem,
<i>Ab.</i> eōdem,	eādem,	eōdem.

Plural.		
<i>N.</i> iīdem,	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>G.</i> eorundem,	earundem,	eorundem,
<i>D.</i> eisdem, or iīsdem, &c.,		
<i>Ac.</i> eosdem,	easdем,	eādem,
<i>V.</i> iīdem,	eādem,	eādem,
<i>Ab.</i> eisdem, or iīsdem, &c.		

* See 98. Note 2.

123.—OBSERVATIONS.

1. When two persons or things are spoken of, *ille* refers to the former, and *hic* to the latter. This order, however, is sometimes reversed. When three are spoken of, *ille* refers to the first; *iste*, to the intermediate; and *hic*, to the last.

2. *Hic* means "this," referring to something near the speaker or just spoken of. *Ille*, "that," refers to something at a distance or before spoken of; sometimes to what is well known and celebrated, and therefore regarded as present; as, *Medea illa*, "the well known Medea;" *Alexander ille*, "the illustrious Alexander." *Iste*, "that," refers to something near, or belonging to, or some way connected with the person spoken to.

a. *Is*, "that," is less precise in its reference than the other demonstratives. It commonly refers simply to a person or thing as mentioned before.—Sometimes it points out that which is to be further described in a relative clause; as, *eu legiōne quam sēcum habēbat*, "with that legion which he had with him."—Sometimes after *et*, *atque*, *que*, and in a negative clause after *nec*, it is used to show that the noun referred to receives an additional predicate; as, *in unā dōmo, et ea quidem angusta*, "in one house, and that, too, a small one;" *Adolescentes aliquot, nec ii tenui lōco orti*, "some young men, and these not of humble origin." The neuter (*et id*, *idque*) is used when the proposition itself receives an addition, and may be rendered "and that too," "especially," equivalent to the Greek *zai ταῦτα*.

b. *Is* (and sometimes *hic* and *ille*), before *ut* or *qui*, has the sense of *tālis*, "such;" as, *nēque tu is es qui* (or *ut*) *quid sis nescias*, "neither art thou such a one as not to know what thou art."

c. *Idem*, agreeing with the subject, but without a substantive, connects emphatically two predicates which belong to the same subject, and, when the predicates are similar, may be rendered "also," "and also;" as, *Cicero orātor ērat idemque philosōphus*, "Cicero was an orator and also a philosopher;" *Vīros fortes eosdem bōnos esse volūmus*, "we wish brave men to be also good." When the predicates are opposite, *idem* is translated by "yet," "and yet;" as, *hoc dīcit, nēgat idem illud*, "he affirms this, yet (or, and yet) he denies that."

3. *Hic*, and some cases of the other demonstratives, are

rendered emphatic by adding *ce*; as, *hicce*, *hujusce*, *huncce*, &c. When *ne* interrogative is also added, *ce* is changed into *ci*; as, *hiccine*, *hoscine*, &c. 122. Note.

4. From *ille* and *iste* with *hic*, are formed the compounds *illic* and *isthic* or *istic*, used in some of the cases for *ille* and *iste*, but with greater emphasis. Those parts only are in use which end in *c*, as follows :

Istic is thus declined :

Singular.			Plural.	
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>N.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i> <i>istic</i> ,	<i>istæc</i> ,	<i>istoc</i> , or <i>istuc</i> ,	<i>N.</i>	<i>istæc</i>
<i>Ac.</i> <i>istunc</i> ,	<i>istanc</i> ,	<i>istoc</i> , or <i>istuc</i> ,	<i>Ac.</i>	
<i>Ab.</i> <i>istoc</i> ,	<i>istac</i> ,	<i>istoc</i> ,		

Illic is declined in the same manner.

§ 32. III. THE DEFINITE PRONOUN.

124.—The Definite Pronoun *ipse* is used to give a closer or more definite signification of a person or thing; as, *ad ipsam portam accessit*, “he came up to the gate itself;” or “to the very gate.” It is thus declined :

Singular.			Plural.		
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i> <i>ipse</i> ,	<i>ipsā</i> ,	<i>ipsum</i> ,	<i>N.</i> <i>ipsī</i> ,	<i>ipsæ</i> ,	<i>ipsā</i> ,
<i>G.</i> <i>ipsius</i> ,	<i>ipsius</i> ,	<i>ipsiūs</i> ,	<i>G.</i> <i>ipsōrum</i> ,	<i>ipsārum</i> ,	<i>ipsōrum</i> ,
<i>D.</i> <i>ipsi</i> ,	<i>ipsi</i> ,	<i>ipsi</i> ,	<i>D.</i> <i>ipsis</i> ,	<i>ipsis</i> ,	<i>ipsis</i> ,
<i>Ac.</i> <i>ipsum</i> ,	<i>ipsam</i> ,	<i>ipsum</i> ,	<i>Ac.</i> <i>ipso</i> ,	<i>ipsas</i> ,	<i>ipsā</i> ,
<i>V.</i> —	—	—	<i>V.</i> —	—	—
<i>Ab.</i> <i>ipso</i> ,	<i>ipsā</i> ,	<i>ipso</i> ,	<i>Ab.</i> <i>ipsis</i> ,	<i>ipsis</i> ,	<i>ipsis</i> .

§ 33. IV. RELATIVE PRONOUN.

125.—A RELATIVE PRONOUN is one that relates to, and connects its clause with, a noun or pronoun before it, called the antecedent.

The simple relative *qui* is thus declined :

QUI, QUAE, QUOD, *who, which, that.*

Singular.

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i> qui,	quæ,	quod,
<i>G.</i> cuius,	cuius,	cuius;
<i>D.</i> cui,	cui,	cui,
<i>Ac.</i> quem,	quam,	quod,
<i>V.</i> —	—	—
<i>Ab.</i> quō,	quā,	quō,

Plural.

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i> qui,	quæ,	quæ,
<i>G.</i> quōrum,	quārum,	quōrum,
<i>D.</i> queis, or quībus,	&c.,	
<i>Ac.</i> quos,	quas,	quæ,
<i>V.</i> —	—	—
<i>Ab.</i> queis, or quībus,		&c.

Note.—*Quis* and *queis* are sometimes used in the dative and ablative, instead of *quibus*. *Cui* is commonly regarded as one long syllable, but is sometimes used as two short ones (*cūi*) ; so also the dative singular *hūic*, or *hūic*. 122-1.

(For the construction of the relative, see § 99.)

Obs. 1. *Qui* is sometimes used for the ablative singular in all genders, seldom for the plural. To all forms of the ablative, *cum* is frequently annexed ; as, *quōcum*, *quibuscum*, &c.

Obs. 2. *Quicunque*, or *quicumque*, and *quīvis*, also used as relatives (293, Obs. 7), are declined like *qui*.

§ 34. V. INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN.

126.—The INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN is used in asking a question ; as, *Quis fēcit?* “Who did it?”

The interrogatives are :

<i>Quisnam</i> ?	<i>who</i> ? <i>what</i> ?	<i>Equis</i> ?
<i>Quis</i> ?		<i>Equisnam</i> ?
<i>Qui</i> ?	<i>which</i> ? <i>what</i> ?	<i>Numquis</i> ?
<i>Quīnam</i> ?		<i>Cujas</i> ? <i>whose</i> ?

<i>Quīnam</i> ?	<i>of what country</i> ?
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The simple interrogative *quis* is thus declined :

QUIS, QUAE, QUOD, OR QUID? *Who, which, what?*

Singular.

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i> quis or qui,	quæ,	quid or quod,
<i>G.</i> cuius,	cuius,	cuius,
<i>D.</i> cui,	cui,	cui,
<i>Ac.</i> quem,	quam,	quid or quod,
<i>V.</i> —	—	—
<i>Ab.</i> quō,	quā,	quō

	Plural.	
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i> qui,	quæ,	quæ,
<i>G.</i> quōrum,	quārum,	quōrum,
<i>D.</i> queis or quibus, &c.,		
<i>Ac.</i> quos,	quas,	quæ,
<i>V.</i> —	—	—
<i>Ab.</i> queis or quibus, &c.		

(For the inflection of the compound interrogatives, see 181-1 and 2.)

127. OBSERVATIONS.

1. All interrogative pronouns used in a dependent clause, and without a question, are *indefinites* (128); as, *nescio quis sit*, “I know not who he is.” In this sense, *qui* is often used for *quis* for the sake of euphony, when the following word begins with an *s*; as, *qui sit apērit*, “he shews who he is.” See also such adjectives as *quantus*, *quālis*, &c.

2. The interrogative *quis* is commonly used as a substantive without a noun following it; *qui*, as an adjective before a noun. *Quis* means “what man?” or “Who?” and applies to both sexes;—*qui* means “which man,” and has its feminine *quæ*. This distinction, however, is often disregarded, especially as mentioned in Obs. 1. But, in the neuter gender, *quid* is always used as a substantive, and governs its noun in the genitive; as, *Quid facinoris commīsit?* “What crime has he committed?” Whereas, *quod* is always used as an adjective, and agrees with its noun; as, *Quod facinus commīsit?*

Note.—*Quid* is often used elliptically thus: *Quid?* “why?” is for *propter quid?*—As an interrogative interjection at the beginning of a sentence, *Quid?* is for *Quid ait?* *Quid censes?* So also the expressions *Quid vero?* *Quid igitur?* *Quid enim?* &c., are to be supplied. After *Quid postea?* *Quid tum?* supply *sequitur*. *Quid quod* may be supplied thus: *Quid dicam de eo quod?* “What shall I say about this, that, &c.?” With *Quid multa?* *Quid plura?* &c., supply *dicam*, “Why should I say much?” &c.

3. *Cujus, a, um?* “whose?” used instead of the genitive of *quis*, is defective. The parts in use are as follows:

	Singular.		Plural.	
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
<i>N.</i> cuius,	cuja,	cujum,	<i>N.</i> cuji,	cujæ,
<i>Ac.</i> cujum,	eujam,	—	<i>Ac.</i> —	cujas.
<i>Ab.</i> —	cujā,	—		

4. *Cujas*, "of what country," is declined like an adjective of one termination (99-1). Nom. *cujas*, gen. *cujātis*, &c.

§ 35. VI. INDEFINITE PRONOUNS.

128.—The INDEFINITE PRONOUNS are such as denote persons or things indefinitely. Besides the interrogatives used indefinitely (127-1), they are:

<i>Aliquis</i> , <i>some one</i> .	<i>Quispiam</i> , <i>some one</i> .
<i>Siquis</i> , <i>if any one</i> .	<i>Unusquisque</i> , <i>each one</i> .
<i>Nēquis</i> , <i>lest any, no one</i> .	<i>Quīdam</i> , <i>a certain one</i> .
<i>Quisque</i> , <i>each one, every one</i> .	<i>Quilibet</i> , { <i>any one you please</i>
<i>Quisquam</i> , <i>any one</i> .	<i>Quīvis</i> , } <i>any one you please</i>

(For the inflection of these, see 130-1, 2, 3.)

§ 36. VII. PATRIAL PRONOUNS.

129.—The Patrial Pronouns are those which have reference to one's country. They are *nostras*, "of our country;" *vestras*, "of your country." They are both adjectives of one termination. Nom. *nostras*, gen. *nostrātis*, &c. (99-1.)

§ 37. COMPOUND PRONOUNS.

130.—The Compound Pronouns all belong to some of the classes enumerated above.

131.—In the compounds of *qui* and *quis*, *qui* is always the first part of the word compounded; *quis* is sometimes the first part, and sometimes the last.

1. The compounds of *qui* are *quicunque*, "whoever," "whoever;" *quīdam*, "some;" *quilibet*, *quīvis*, "any one," "whom you please." They are declined by adding the termination to the different cases and numbers of *qui*.

QUICUNQUE, *whoever, whosoever, whatsoever.*

Singular.		
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i> quicunque,	quæcunque,	quodecunque,
<i>G.</i> cujuscunque,	cujuscunque,	cujuscunque, &c.
Plural.		
<i>N.</i> quicunque,	quæcunque,	quæcunque,
<i>G.</i> quorūcunque,	quarumcunque,	quorūcunque, &c.
So,		
Quidam,	quædam,	quiddam, or quoddam.
Quilibet,	quælibet,	quidlibet, or quodlibet.
Quivis,	quævis,	quidvis, or quodvis.

Note.—Before *dam*, *m* is changed into *n*; as, *quendam*, *quorundam*, &c.

2. The compounds of *quis*, when *quis* is put first, are *quisnam?* “who?” *quispiam*, *quisquam*, “any one;” *quisque*, “every one;” and *quisquis*, “whoever, whosoever.”

QUISNAM, *who, which, what?*

Singular.		
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i> quisnam,	quænam,	quidnam, or quodnam,
<i>G.</i> cujusnam,	cujusnam,	cujusnam,
<i>D.</i> cuīnam,	cuīnam,	cuīnam,
<i>Ac.</i> quemnam,	quamnam,	quidnam, or quodnam,
<i>V.</i> —	—	—
<i>Ab.</i> quōnam,	quānam,	quōnam.
Plural.		
<i>N.</i> quīnam,	quænam,	quænam,
<i>G.</i> quorumnam,	quarumnam,	quorumnam,
<i>D.</i> quibusnam,	quibusnam,	quibusnam,
<i>Ac.</i> quosnam,	quasnam,	quænam,
<i>V.</i> —	—	—
<i>Ab.</i> quibusnam,	quibusnam,	quibusnam.
So decline :		
Quispiam,	quæpiam,	quidpiam, or quodpiam.
Quisquam,	quæquam,	quidquam, or quodquam.
Quisque,	quæque,	quidque, or quodque.
Quisquis,	—	quidquid, or quicquid.

Obs. 1. *Quisquam* has *quenquam* in the accusative, without
4*

the feminine. The plural is scarcely used; *quicque* is also used for *quidque*. *Quisquis*, "whoever," has no feminine termination except in the ablative; and the neuter, only in the nominative and accusative. It is used as an indefinite adjective pronoun; and also instead of *qui qui*, not in use, as a double relative of the same meaning as *quicunque*. 131-1. The following are the parts in use :

	Singular.	
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i> quisquis,	—	quidquid, or quiequid,
<i>Ac.</i> quemquem,	—	quidquid, or quiequid,
<i>Ab.</i> quōquo,	quāqua,	quōquo.

The plural has the nominative masculine *qui qui*, and the dative *quibus quibus*. *Quisquis* is sometimes used for the feminine.

3. The compounds of *quis*, when *quis* is put last, have *qua* in the nominative singular feminine, and in the nominative and accusative plural neuter. These are :

<i>Aliquis, some.</i>	<i>Numquis, whether any?</i>
<i>Equis, whether any?</i>	<i>Siquis, if any.</i>
<i>Nēquis, lest any.</i>	

The last three are often written separately; as, *ne quis*, *num quis*, *si quis*. These pronouns are thus declined :

	Singular.	
<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>N.</i> alīquis,	alīquā,	alīquid, or alīquod,
<i>G.</i> alieujus,	alicujus,	alieujus,
<i>D.</i> alīeui,	alīeui,	alīeui,
<i>Ac.</i> alīquem,	alīquām,	alīquid, or alīquod,
<i>V.</i> alīquis,	alīqua,	alīquid, or alīquod,
<i>Ab.</i> alīquō,	alīquā,	alīquō.

Plural.

<i>N.</i> alīqui,	alīquæ,	alīqua,
<i>G.</i> aliquōrum,	aliquārum,	aliquōrum,
<i>D.</i> aliquībus,	aliquībus,	aliquībus,
<i>Ac.</i> aliquos,	aliquas,	aliqua,
<i>V.</i> aliqui,	aliquæ,	aliqua,
<i>Ab.</i> aliquībus,	aliquībus,	aliquībus.

Note.—*Equis* and *siquis* have sometimes *qua* in the nominative singular.

Obs. 2. Some of these are twice compounded; as, *ecquisnam*, *ecquænam*, *ecquidnam*, or *ecquodnam*, “who?” *unusquisque*, *unaquæque*, *unumquidque*, or *unumquodque*, “every one;” genitive *uniuscujusque*, &c. The former is scarcely declined beyond the nominative singular, and the latter wants the plural.

Obs. 3. All these compounds want the vocative, except *quisque*, *aliquis*, *quitibet*, and *quicunque*. They have seldom, if ever *queis*, but *quibus* in the dative and the ablative plural.

§ 38. THE VERB.

132.—A VERB is a word used to express the *act, being, or state*, of its subject.

Obs. 1. The use of the verb, in simple propositions, is to affirm. That of which it affirms, is called its *subject*, and, if a noun or pronoun, it is usually in the nominative case. But when the verb is in the infinitive, its subject is put in the accusative.

1. Verbs are of two kinds, *Transitive*, and *Intransitive*.

Note.—These two classes comprehend all the verbs in any language. According to this division, *Transitive* verbs include those only which denote transitive action; i. e. action *passing over* from, or done by, one person or thing to another; and *Intransitive* verbs, those which have nothing transitive in their meaning, but which represent their subject in a certain state or condition, and nothing more. For this purpose, not only are the terms *Transitive* and *Intransitive* more expressive and appropriate than *Active* and *Neutral*, but their use relieves the term “*Active*,” to be employed solely as the name of the form called the *Active Voice*; and the term “*Neutral*,” to be appropriated to the gender of nouns.

2. A TRANSITIVE verb expresses an act done by one person or thing to another. It has two forms, called the *Active*, and the *Passive* voice. 135

3. An INTRANSITIVE verb expresses *being*, or a *state of being*, or *action confined to the actor*. It is commonly without the passive form.

Obs. 2. The verbs that express *being* simply, in Latin, are *sum*, *fio*, *existō*, signifying, in general, “to be,” or “exist.” The state of being expressed by intransitive verbs may be a state of rest, as *dormio*, “I sleep;” or of motion, as *cādo*, “I fall;” or of action, as *curro*, “I run.”

Obs. 3. The action expressed by an intransitive verb does not, like the action expressed by a transitive verb, *pass over* from the agent or actor to an object. It has no immediate relation to any thing beyond its subject, which it represents in a certain state or condition, and nothing more; and hence they may always be distinguished thus:—A transitive verb always requires an object to complete the sense; as, *ámo TE*, “I love thee;”—the intransitive verb does not, but the sense is complete without such an object; as, *sedeo*, “I sit;” *curro*, “I run.”

Obs. 4. Many verbs considered intransitive in Latin, are translated by verbs considered transitive in English; as, *placeo*, “I please;” *obedio*, “I obey;” *crēdo*, “I believe;” &c.

Obs. 5. Many verbs are used sometimes in a transitive, and sometimes in an intransitive sense. Such are *fugio*, *inclinō*, *timeo*, &c.; as, *fūge dextrum littus* (tr.), “avoid the right hand shore;” *tempus fūgit* (intr.), “time flies;” *timeo Danaos* (tr.), “I dread the Greeks;” *timeo* (intr.), “I am afraid.”—In some, the transitive and intransitive are distinguished by a difference in form and conjugation; thus, *jacio*, *jaceo*; *pendo*, *pendeo*; *albo*, *albeo*; *fūgo*, *fugio*; *plāco*, *placeo*; *sēdo*, *sedeo*; &c.

Obs. 6. Verbs usually intransitive assume a transitive sense, when a word of signification similar to that of the verb itself is introduced as its object; as, *vivēre vītam*, “to live a life;” *jurāre jusjurandum*, “to swear an oath.”

Obs. 7. When we wish to direct the attention, not so much to any particular act of the subject of discourse, as to the employment or state of that subject, the object of the act—not being important—is omitted, and the transitive verb assumes the character of an intransitive; thus, in the sentence, *puer lēgit*, “the boy reads,” nothing more is indicated than the present state or employment of *puer*, “the boy;” and the verb has obviously an intransitive sense: still, an object is necessarily implied, as he who reads must read something. But when we say *puer lēgit Homērum*, “the boy reads Homer,” the attention is directed to a particular act, terminating on a certain object, “*Homērum*,” and the verb has its proper transitive sense.

§ 39. DIFFERENT KINDS OF VERBS.

133.—Though the division of verbs into *Transitive* and *Intransitive* comprehends all the verbs in any language, yet, from something peculiar in their form or signification, they are characterized by different names, expressive of this peculiarity. The most common of these are the following, viz: *Regular*, *Irregular*, *Deponent*, *Common*, *Defective*, *Impersonal*, *Redundant*, *Frequentative*, *Inceptive*, and *Desiderative*.

1. REGULAR VERBS are those in which the secondary parts are formed from the primary, according to certain rules. 184.

Note.—Under these are included *Transitive*, *Intransitive*, *Deponent*, and *Common* verbs belonging to the four conjugations.

2. IRREGULAR VERBS are those in which some of the secondary parts are not formed from the primary, according to rule. 221.

3. DEONENT VERBS under a passive form have an active signification. 207–1.

4. COMMON VERBS under a passive form have an active or passive signification. 207–2.

5. DEFECTIVE VERBS are those in which some of the parts are wanting. 222.

6. IMPERSONAL VERBS are used only in the third person singular. 223.

7. REDUNDANT VERBS have more than one form of the same part. 225.

8. FREQUENTATIVE VERBS express repeated action. 227–1.

9. INCEPTIVE VERBS mark the beginning or continued increase of an action. 227–2.

10. DESIDERATIVE VERBS denote desire or intention of doing. 227–3. The three last are always derivatives. 226.

§ 40 INFLECTION OF VERBS.

134.—To the inflection of Verbs belong *Voices*, *Moods*, *Tenses*, *Numbers*, and *Persons*.

1. The *Voices*, in Latin, are two, *Active* and *Passive*.

2. The *Moods* are four, the *Indicative*, *Subjunctive*, *Imperative*, and *Infinitive*.

3. The *Tenses* are six, the *Present*, *Imperfect*, *Perfect*, *Pluperfect*, *Future*, and *Future-Perfect*.

4. The *Numbers* are two, *Singular* and *Plural*.

5. The *Persons* are three, *First*, *Second*, and *Third*.

6. Besides these, to the Verb belong, *Participles*, *Gerunds*, and *Supines*.

7. The *CONJUGATION* of a verb is the arrangement of its different moods, tenses, &c., according to a certain order. Of these, in Latin, there are four, called the *First*, *Second*, *Third*, and *Fourth Conjugations*. 184—1—3.

Obs. A few verbs in Latin are of more than one conjugation, and a few have some of their parts belonging to one conjugation, and others to another.

§ 41. VOICE.

135.—*Voice* is a particular form of the verb which shows the relation of the *subject*, or thing spoken of, to the action expressed by the verb.

The transitive verb, in Latin, has two voices, called the *Active* and the *Passive*.

1 The *ACTIVE* *Voice* represents the subject of

the verb as acting on some object; as, *āmo te*, “I love thee.”

2. The PASSIVE VOICE represents the subject of the verb as acted upon; as, *amātur*, “he is loved”

136.—OBSERVATIONS.

1. In both voices, the act expressed by the verb is the same, but differently related to the subject of the verb. In the *active* voice, the subject is the actor; in the *passive*, it is acted upon, as in the above examples. Hence, the same idea may be expressed with equal propriety in either voice, by simply changing the object of the active voice into the subject of the passive: thus, by the active voice, *Cæsar vicit Galliam*, “Cæsar conquered Gaul;” by the passive, *Gallia victa est a Cæsare*, “Gaul was conquered by Cæsar.”

This property of the transitive verb, enables the speaker or writer not only to vary his form of expression at pleasure, but also, by means of the passive form, to direct the attention to the *act* and the *object* acted upon, when the actor either is unknown, or, it may be, unimportant or improper to be mentioned: thus, “America was discovered and inhabited before the days of Columbus.” So also the attention may be directed by means of the active voice to the act and the actor, without regard to the object. See 132, Obs. 7.

2. Intransitive verbs, from their nature, do not admit a distinction of voice. They are generally in the form of the active voice, but are frequently used in the third person singular, passive form, as impersonal verbs. 223–3. Deponent intransitives, however, have the form of the passive.

3. The passive voice, in Latin, is often used in a sense similar to the middle voice in Greek, to express actively what its subject does *to*, or *for itself*; as, *dōnec pauci, qui prælio superfluerant, paludibus ABDERENTUR*, “till the few who had survived the battle, concealed *themselves* in the marshes.” TAC. The following are examples of the same kind: *Columba—FERTUR in arva völans*. VIRG.—*Nunc spicula vertunt infensi; facta pariter nunc pace FERUNTUR*. Id.—*E scopulo multa rix arte REVULSUS—rätem Sergestus agèbat*. Id.—*Quis ignorat, ii, qui mathemutici vocantur, in quantâ obscuritate rērum—VERSENTUR*. CIC.—*Cum igitur vehementius INVEHERETUR in causam princ*

pum corsul Philippus. Id.—*Cum omnes in omni genere scelorum voluntentur.* Id.

Circundat nequidquam humeris, et inutile ferrum
CINGITUR, ac densos FERTUR moriturus in hostes. VIRG.

In all such constructions, the words “*a se*” may be understood after the verb.

§ 42. MOODS.

137.—Mood is the *mode* or *manner* of expressing the signification of the verb.

138.—The moods, in Latin, are four; namely, the *Indicative*, *Subjunctive*, *Imperative*, and *Infinitive*.

139.—I. The *INDICATIVE* Mood asserts the action or state expressed by the verb, simply as a fact, and generally in an independent clause; as, *scribo*, “I write;” *tempus fugit*, “time flies.”

140.—*Obs.* 1. The indicative mood is sometimes used in dependent clauses with *si*, *nisi*, *etsi*, *tametsi*, *etiamsi*, to assert a fact as a condition or supposition; as, *si quid melius habes, arcesse*. Or with *ut* or *quum*, “when,” signifying time past; as, *Tempus fuit quum homines vagabantur*. *Ut inquinavit aere tempus aureum.* HOR.

141.—*Obs.* 2. The indicative followed by *si non*, *ni*, *nisi*, is sometimes used potentially, to express, not what did take place, but what would have taken place if something else had not happened; as, *Tenus Aegyptum penetravit, nisi exercitus sequi recusasset*, “He would have penetrated as far as Aegypt, if the army had not refused to follow him.” 624.

* 142.—II. The *SUBJUNCTIVE* Mood represents the action or state expressed by the verb, not as a fact, but only as a conception formed by the mind. It is generally used in dependent clauses in various ways, as follows:

1st. It represents the action or state expressed by it as *conditional* or *contingent*.

Thus used, it corresponds to the English subjunctive, or to the indicative used subjunctively (An. and Pr. Gr., 386); as, *si redeat, videbimus*, “if he return, we shall see him.”

2d. It represents an action or state, as what *may, can, will, might, could, would, or should,* take place in certain circumstances.

Thus used, it corresponds to the English potential (An. and Pr. Gr., 380); as, *edimus ut vivamus, non vivimus ut edamus*, “we eat that we may live—not live that we may eat;” *signum dātum credēres*, “you would suppose that the signal had been given.”

3d. It is used to express a fact in a dependent proposition, connected with the leading verb by an adverb, conjunction, relative, or indefinite term.

Thus used, it is commonly rendered by the indicative in English; as, *nescit qui sim*, “he knows not who I am.”

143.—Obs. 3. The subjunctive mood is sometimes used in an independent proposition, in order to soften the assertion made; as, *Nēmo istud tibi concēdat*, “nobody probably would concede that to you.” (625).

144.—Obs. 4. The subjunctive is used also in independent propositions, to express a wish, desire, or command; as, *utīam sapēres*, “O that thou wert wise;” *quod bēne vertat*, “may it turn out well;” *sic eat*, “thus let her go;” *ficias*, “do it.” See Obs. 5.

145.—Obs. 5. When this mood is used in independent propositions, in a potential, optative, or imperative sense, still it ought to be regarded as strictly subjunctive, having the primary or leading clause evidently understood, on which the meaning of the mood in each case depends. Thus “I may write,” *licet mihi ut*, or *est ut scribam*; “I shall, or will write,” *futūrum est*, or *erit ut scribam*; “I should write,” *oportet, aequum est ut*, or *est cur scribērem*; “I should have written,” *oportēbat, &c., ut scribeſſem*; “O that they were wise,” *peropto utīnam sapērent*; “may it turn out well.”

præcor quod bēne vertat; "do it," *fac ut facias*; "let me do it," *me ut faciam*, &c.

Hence, it follows that the particular English auxiliary by which this mood should be translated, depends, not upon the form of the Latin verb, *seeing scribērem* for example, means equally, "I might, could, would, or should write," but upon the ellipsis to be supplied. What this is, must always be gathered from the connection and sense of the passage.

146.—*Obs. 6.* From these observations, it will be manifest that the Latin subjunctive is in much more extensive use than either the subjunctive and potential mood in English, or the subjunctive and optative mood in Greek. Indeed, the proper use and management of this mood, constitute one of the greatest difficulties in this language. For the construction of this mood, see § 139.

147.—*Obs. 7.* When the ideas of *liberty*, *power*, *will*, *obligation*, *duty*, &c., involved in the auxiliaries *may*, *can*, *will*, *shall*, *might*, *could*, *would*, *should*, &c., are to be expressed in an absolute, independent, and emphatic manner, the subjunctive mood is not used, but separate verbs expressing these ideas in the indicative mood. These are such as *licet*, *vōlo*, *nōlo*, *possum*, *debeo*, &c., thus :

We will go,	<i>Ire volūmus.</i>
They will not go,	<i>Ire nōlunt.</i>
I may come,	<i>Mihi ventre licet.</i>
I can read,	<i>Legere possum.</i>
Thou shouldst read,	<i>Legere dēbes.</i>
It might have been done, (absolutely and sometimes contingently.)	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> { <i>Tibi legendum est.</i> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-top: 5px;"> { <i>Te legere oportet.</i> </div> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center; margin-top: 5px;"> { <i>Fiēri potuit.</i> </div>

148.—*Obs. 8.* The future indicative is frequently used in dependent and hypothetical clauses, and consequently in a subjunctive sense; as, *si jubebis faciam*, "if you order me, I will do it;" equivalent to *si jubeas*, &c.

149.—III. The IMPERATIVE Mood commands, exhorts, entreats, or permits; as, *scribe*, "write thou;" *ito*, "let him go."

150.—*Obs. 9.* The present subjunctive is very often used instead of the imperative, especially in forbidding, after *ne*.

nēmo, nullus, &c.; as, *valeas*, “farewell;” *ne noceas puerō*, “hurt not the boy.” Obs. 4 and 5. Besides this, the future and future perfect indicative, and the perfect subjunctive, are also used imperatively. See 167–1, 169–3, and 173–4.

151.—*Obs. 10.* The imperative mood has two forms in the second person, both singular and plural, distinguished in their meaning as present and future. The first, or shorter form commands to do presently; as, *scribe*, “write now;”—the second, or longer form commands to do afterwards, or when something else shall have been done; as, *scribito*, “write hereafter.” This distinction, however, is not always observed.

152.—IV. The INFINITIVE Mood expresses the meaning of the verb in a general manner, without any distinction of person or number; as, *scribēre*, “to write;” *scripsisse*, “to have written;” *scribi*, “to be written.”

§ 43. TENSES.

153.—TENSES are certain forms of the verb which serve to point out the distinctions of time.

154.—Time is naturally divided into the *Present*, *Past*, and *Future*; and an action may be represented either as *incomplete* and *continuing*, or as *completed* at the time spoken of. This gives rise to six tenses, which are expressed in Latin by distinct forms of the verb; thus,

PRESENT.	Action continuing; as, <i>scribo</i> , “I write, I am writing.”	<i>Present.</i>
	Action completed; as, <i>scripsi</i> , “I have written.”	<i>Perfect.</i>
PAST.	Action continuing; as, <i>scribēbam</i> , “I was writing.”	<i>Imperfect.</i>
	Action completed; as, <i>scripsēram</i> , “I had written.”	<i>Pluperfect.</i>
FUTURE.	Action continuing; as, <i>scribām</i> , “I shall or will write.”	<i>Future.</i>
	Action completed; as, <i>scripsēro</i> , “I shall have written.”	<i>Fut.-Perf.</i>

155.—In order better to express the time and the state of the action by one designation, these tenses, arranged in this order, might properly be denominated the *Present*, the *Present-perfect*; the *Past*, the *Past-perfect*; the *Future*, and the *Future-perfect*. An. and Pr. Gr. 400.

§ 44. TENSES OF THE INDICATIVE MOOD.

156.—The tenses of the indicative mood, in Latin, are six: the *Present*, the *Imperfect*, the *Perfect*, the *Pluperfect*, the *Future*, and the *Future-perfect*.

157.—1. The *PRESENT* tense expresses what is going on at the present time; as, *scribo*, “I write,” or “I am writing;” *dōmus ædificātur*, “the house is building.”

This tense is rendered with all the variety of the present tense in English; as, *I write*, *do write*, *am writing*;—interrogatively, *do I write?* *am I writing?* Like the English present also it is used:

1. To express what is habitual or always true; as, *qui cito dat, bis dat*, “HE who gives promptly, gives twice.”

2. To express a general custom, if still existing; as, *āpud Parthos signum dātūr tympāno*, “among the Parthians, the signal is given by the drum.”

3. In historical narration, it is used with great effect for the past tense, to represent a past event as if it were present before us; thus (LIVY), *dicto paruēre, desiliunt ex ēquis, provōlant in primum*, &c., “they obeyed, they dismount, they fly forward to the front,” &c.

4. To denote an action which has continued for some time, and which still exists; as, *tot annos bella gēro*, “for so many years I have waged, and am still waging war.” Also after *dum* it is used to express a past event which had some continuance; as, *dum in Sicilia sum, nulla statua dejecta est*, “so long as I was in Sicily,” &c.

5. With certain adverbs of time, it is sometimes used, as in English, to denote what is yet future; as, *quām mox navīgo Ephēsum*, “as soon as I sail, or shall sail, for Ephesus.”

6. In the passive voice, the present tense represents its subject as at present acted upon, or as the object of an action present and continuing, and is usually rendered into English by the verb *to be*, and the perfect participle, as *amātur*, “he is loved,” and this rendering will always be correct when the

English verb in the present passive expresses *continuance*; as, *he his loved, feared, hated, respected, &c.*

158.—*Obs.* But there are many verbs in which this rendering of the present would be incorrect, as it does not express the present receiving of an action, but rather the present and continuing effect of an act, which act itself is now past. In all such cases, it is more properly the rendering of the *perfect* than of the *present*, and it is often so used. Thus, *dōmus aedificata est*; *opus peractum est*; *epistola scripta est*, may be properly rendered, "the house is built;" "the work is finished;" "the letter is written;" because in the English, as well as in Latin, the building of the house, the finishing of the work, and the writing of the letter, are represented as acts now past, and which are present only in their effects. The proper rendering of such verbs in the present passive, in English, is by the verb *to be*, and the present participle in *ing* in the passive sense; thus, *dōmus aedificātur*, "the house is building;" *opus peragītur*, "the work is finishing;" *epistola scribitur*, "the letter is writing." When this mode of expression is not authorized, and when the other would be improper, it will be necessary to express the precise idea of the present by some other form of expression. See An. and Pr. Eng. Gr., App. V, I and II, p. 235.—Principles of Eng. Gr., App. XIX, p. 211.

159.—II. The IMPERFECT tense represents an action or event as passing and still unfinished at a certain time past, expressed or implied; as, *dōmum aedificābat*, "he was (then) building a house;" *ibam forte viā sacrā*, "I was accidentally (viz. at the time spoken of,) going along the *via sacra*."

160.—This tense, strictly speaking, corresponds to the past-progressive in English (An. and Pr. Eng. Gr., 474—2.—Principles of Eng. Gr., 199—2). It is often rendered, however, by the past tense in its ordinary form, and should always be so, when the verb expresses a *continued* act or state; as, *amābat*, "he loved;" *timēbat*, "he feared." It is used in a variety of ways, as follows:

1. It is used to denote what was usual or customary at some past time; as, *scribēbam*, "I was accustomed to write."
2. It is used to denote an action which had existed for some time, and was still existing at a certain past time; as, *tot an-*

nos bella gerēbam, “for so many years I had been, and then still was waging war.”

3. Sometimes it denotes an action desired, intended, or attempted, but not accomplished; as, *Porsēna eum terrēbut*, “Porsena attempted to frighten him.”

4. It is sometimes used hypothetically, instead of the imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive; as, *anceps certamen erat, nisi equites supervenissent*, “the battle would have been doubtful, unless, &c.” 141, and 624–5.

5. The same observations made in 158, in reference to the present passive, are applicable in all their extent to the imperfect; as, *amabātur*, “he was loved;” *dōmus ædificabātur*, “the house was building,” not “was built,” nor “was being built;” *opus peragebātur*, “the work was finishing,” &c.

161.—III. The *PERFECT* tense is used in two different senses, *Definite* and *Indefinite*.

162.—The *Perfect-definite* represents an action or event as completed at the present time, or in a period of time of which the present forms a part; as, *scripsi*, “I have written;” *hujus ad memoriam nostram monumenta manserunt duo*, “two monuments of him have remained to our time.”

163.—The *Perfect-indefinite* represents an action or event simply as past; as, *scripsi*, “I wrote.”

164.—The first, or *Perfect-definite*, corresponds to the English present perfect (An. and Pr. Gr., 407);—the second, or *Perfect-indefinite*, corresponds to the English past tense (An. and Pr. Gr., 415). In this sense, it is commonly used in historical narratives like the Greek aorist; thus, *Cæsar exercitum finibus Italiae admovit, Rubicon transiit, Röman occuparit* “Cæsar marched his army,” &c.

1. This tense, used indefinitely, is sometimes coupled with the imperfect, the former denoting a transitory, the latter a continued action; thus, *Conticuere omnes, intentique ora tenebant*, “All were silent, and with eager attention kept their eyes fixed upon him.” VIRG.

2. It is sometimes used like the present, to express what is

true at any time; thus, *Felix qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas*, “Happy that man who was able to investigate the causes of things!” VIRG.

3. It is sometimes used in the sense of the pluperfect, viz. In narratives after such conjunctions as *postquam*, *ubi*, *ubi primum*, *ut* (when), *ut primum*, *quum*, *quum primum*, *simul ut*, *simul ac*, &c., having the general meaning of the English “as soon as,” when followed by a verb denoting past time; as, *Quae postquam evolvit—ligavit*, “After he had separated these things,—he bound them,” &c. OVID.

4. It is also used poetically for the imperfect and the pluperfect of the subjunctive; as, *nec vēni*, *nisi*, &c., “nor would I have come, unless,” &c. (141, and 624-5.)

5. In the passive form, this tense is compound, consisting of the perfect participle of the verb, and the present or perfect tense of *sum* as an auxiliary; as, *amātus sum*, or *amātus fui*, “I have been loved.”

Note.—In all compound tenses, the participle must be in the same gender and number with the nominative to the verb.

165.—IV. The PLUPERFECT tense represents an action as completed at, or before, a certain past time expressed or implied; as, *scripsēram*, “I had written.”

166.—This tense corresponds to the past-perfect in English, and is rendered by it. It bears the same relation to the perfect, that the imperfect does to the present.

1. The pluperfect is sometimes used, especially by the poets, for the perfect indicative, and also for the pluperfect subjunctive; as, *dixēram a principio*, *ut de republicā silerētur*, CIC., “I have said from the beginning,” &c.; *Si mens non leva fuisset, IMPULERAT*, &c., VIRG., “he would have impelled.” (141, & 624-5.) The same idiom is found in English, “he had impelled,” for “he would have impelled.”

2. In the passive form, this tense, like the perfect, is compound, consisting of the perfect participle, and the imperfect or pluperfect of *sum* used as an auxiliary; as *amātus ēram*, or *amātus fuēram*, “I had been loved.”

Note.—In these compound forms, the participle seems to be considered sometimes as little different from an adjective. In such cases, *sum* becomes the verb, and is rendered by its own tense; as, *opus peractum ERAT*, “the work is finished;” *finitus jam labor ERAT*, “the labor was now finished.”

167.—V. The FUTURE tense expresses what will take place in *future time*; as, *scribam*, “I shall, or will write.”

1. This tense is sometimes used in the sense of the imperative; as, *lique vīna*, “filtrate the wine.” HOR.

2. The participle in *rus*, with the verb *sum*, is frequently used instead of the future, especially if purpose or intention is signified; as, *scriptūrus sum*, “I am going to write.” (214–8.)

3. In the passive voice, the future tense expresses the future enduring of an act that will be going on hereafter; as, *dōmu. ædificabitur*, “the house will be building.”

168.—VI. The FUTURE-PERFECT intimates that an action or event will be completed at, or before a certain time yet future; as, *scripsero*, “I shall have written;” viz, at, or before, some future time or event.

1. This tense, sometimes called the future subjunctive properly belongs to the indicative mood, both in signification and construction. For the future subjunctive, see 170–1.

2. Though the proper rendering of this tense be *shall have* yet, generally, the *have*, or the *shall*, and frequently both, are omitted; as, *qui Antonium oppresserit, is bellum confecrit*, “he who shall cut off Antony, shall put an end to the war.”

3. This tense is also used imperatively; as, *meminēris tu* “remember thou;” *ille vidērit*, “let him see to it.”

4. The future perfect, in the passive voice, has two forms made up of the perfect participle, and *ero*, or *fuero*. The first denotes the enduring of an act that will be completed in future time indefinitely; as, *dōmus ædificata erit*, “the house will be built;” the second denotes the enduring of an act to be completed at, or before, a certain future time; as, *dōmus ædificata fuērit*, “the house will have been built.”

§ 45. TENSES OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

169.—The tenses of the subjunctive mood are the *Present*, the *Imperfect*, the *Perfect*, and the *Pluperfect*.

170.—1. There is no distinct form of a future in the subjunctive; all the tenses of this mood sometimes incline to a future signification. But, when a future subjunctive is required, the future participle in *rus*, with the verb *sum* in the subjunctive present, is used; as, *haud dubito quin factūrus sit*, “I doubt not that he will do it.”

2. The tenses of the subjunctive mood, in Latin, like those of the potential, in English, are much less definite, in respect of time, than the tenses of the indicative, being modified by the time and meaning of the verbs, with which they stand connected.

3. All the tenses of the subjunctive mood, are often rendered like the corresponding tenses of the indicative, 142, 1st. an 3d.

171.—I. The PRESENT subjunctive is generally rendered by *may* or *can*, expressing present liberty, or ability; as, *scribam*, “I may write. Be it,

1. This tense is often used in the sense of the imperative mood, to express a command, entreaty, or exhortation; as, *amem*, “let me love.” This use is commonly elliptical, 144. and 145.

2. After *quāsi*, *tanquam*, and the like, it is sometimes rendered as the imperfect, or perfect indefinite of the indicative as, *quāsi intelligant*, “as if they understood.”

3. When a question is asked, it is frequently rendered as the indicative; as, *Elōquar an sileam?* “shall I speak, or be silent?” Sometimes by *should*; as, *singūla quid refēram*, “why should I relate every thing?” Sometimes by *would*; as, *In facīrius jurāsse pūtes*, “you would think they had sworn to commit wickedness.”

172.—II. The IMPERFECT subjunctive is commonly rendered by the signs *might*, *could*, *would*, or *should*, expressing past *liberty*, *power*, *will*, or *obligation*; as, *scribērem*, “I might, could, would, or should write.”

1. This tense may relate either to what is past, or present, or future; as, *si fāta fuissent ut cadērem*, “if my destiny had been that I should fall;” *si possem*, *sanior essem*, “If I could, I

would be wiser;" *post hæc præcipitem darem*, "afterwards, I would throw him down headlong."

2. Sometimes, the imperfect is rendered as the pluperfect; as, *si quis diceret, nunquam putarem*, &c., "if any one had said it, I never would have thought," &c.

3. After a verb or clause denoting hindrance, the subjunctive imperfect, and sometimes the present, with *quomodo*, *ne*, may often be rendered by *from* with the present participle; as,

Si te tua infirmitas valetudinis tenuit, quo minus ad ludos venires, "If your weak state of health has prevented you *from coming* to the games. So, *Ne quis impediretur quo minus ejus rebus frueretur*, "That no one might be hindered from enjoying," &c. NEP.—*Impeditus ne portaret*, "Being hindered from carrying." SALL. Jug, 39.—*Me impedit quo minus—vestrum jus defendam*, "Shall hinder me from defending your right." CIC.

4. In historical narration, after *ut* or *quum* (*cum*), "when," or other words denoting time, the imperfect subjunctive is translated like the perfect indefinite or aorist; or, when it expresses a continued action, like the perfect indicative; as, *cum ab his quæreret*, "when he inquired of these;" *cum id ultro polliceretur*, "since of his own accord he promised that;" *cum summus mons teneretur*, "when the top of the mountain was occupied."

173.—III. The PERFECT subjunctive is used to denote an act or event spoken of as already past, or which will be past at some future time, but about which there is at present some contingency or uncertainty, in the mind of the speaker.

This tense is commonly rendered by the signs *may have*; as, *fortasse scripsērim*, "perhaps I *may have* written," implying, "if so, I have at present forgotten it."

This general idea is expressed with much variety in English, according as the tense stands connected with other words in the sentence. This will be best explained by a few examples.

1. It is sometimes rendered like the present; as, *ut sic dixerim*, "that I *may* so speak." Sometimes like the imperfect; as, *ubi ēgo audivērim?* "where should I have heard it?" *fortasse erravērim*, "perhaps I *might* be in an error."

2. This tense sometimes inclines very much to a future

significatio, and is rendered by *should*, *would*, *could*, *can*, *will*, *shall*; as, *Citius credidērim*, “I should sooner believe.” Juv.—*Libenter audiērim*, “I would gladly hear.” Cic.—*Cicerōnem cuicunque eōrum facile opposuērim*, “I could easily match Cicero with any of them;”—*non facile dixērim*, “I cannot well tell;”—*nec tāmen exclusērim alios*, “and yet I will not exclude others.”—*Si paulūlum mōdo quid te fugērit, ēgo periērim*, “If any thing however trifling escape you, I shall be undone.” Ter.

3. After *quāsi*, *tanquam*, and the like, it is sometimes rendered by *had*; as, *quāsi aſſuērim*, “as if I had been present;” *perinde ac si jam vicērint*, “just as if they had already conquered.”

4. It is sometimes used in eoneessions; as, *parta sit pecunia*, “suppose the money were gotten.” Sometimes as the imperative, with the idea of urgency; as, *hæc dicta sint patrībus*, “let these things be told quickly to the fathers.”

174.—IV. The PLUPERFECT subjunctive denotes an action or event contingent at some past time, but regarded as to be perfected before another action or time subsequent to it, and connected with it; as,

Quocunque jussisset me factūrum esse dixi, “I said (then) that I would do whatever he should order.” Here his *order-ing* was contingent at the time referred to, (then); but it was to take place before the doing connected with it. So, *Id respondērunt se factūros esse, cum ille vento Aquilōne Lemnum venisset*, “They replied that they would do that, when he should return to Lemnos with a north wind.” In such eonstruotions, the leading verb is usually in the past tense, or in the present used for the past. It is variously rendered by *would*, *could*, *might*, *had*, *might have*, *could have*, *would have*, *should have*, or *ought to have*; as, *si jussisset, paruissem*, “if he had eon-manded, I would have obeyed.” Henee, observe:

1. That though the aetion or state is often future in respect to the time of the leading verb, yet it is past with regard to the action or state dependent on it.

2. After *quum*, it is used in the sense of the pluperfect, to express an aetion antecedent to another past aetion connected with it, as *Cæsar quum hæc dixisset, proficitus est*, “when

Cæsar had said these things, he departed." Thus used, *quum* with the pluperfect, may be elegantly rendered by the perfect participle in English; thus the above example may be rendered, "Cæsar, *having said* these things, departed."

§ 46. TENSES OF THE IMPERATIVE.

175.—The Imperative mood, in Latin, has only one tense, namely, the present. Still the act from the nature of this mood is necessarily future; as, *scribe*, "write thou." The command is present; the act commanded, future. Still the two forms of the second person mark a distinction of time. See 151, Obs. 10.

The other tenses used imperatively, are the future and future-perfect indicative, and the present and perfect subjunctive; which see.

§ 47. TENSES OF THE INFINITIVE.

176.—The tenses of the Infinitive are four, the *Present*, the *Perfect*, and the *Future*, and, in the active voice, the *Future-perfect*.

In Latin, the tenses of the infinitive express its action as past, present, or future, not with regard to the present time, as in the other moods, but with regard to the time of the leading verb, on which it is dependent.

177.—The infinitive is used in two different ways; viz.: without a subject, or with it.

178.—I. The infinitive without a subject, follows a verb, or adjective, and is always translated in the same way, whether the preceding verb be present, past, or future; thus:

ACTIVE VOICE.

PRESENT.

Micetur scribēre, He is said to write, or to be writing (now).

" *scripsisse*, " to have written (now).

" *scriptūrus esse*, " to be about to write (now).

" *scriptūrus fuisse*, " to have been about to write (before now).

PAST.

*Dicet*atur scribēre,
" scripsisse,

He was said to write, or to be writing (then).
" to have written, &c.

PASSIVE VOICE.

PRESENT.

Dōmus dic̄tur aedificāri, The house is said to be building (now).

" aedificāta esse,	" to be built (now).
" aedificāta fuisse,	" to have been built (before now).
" aedificātum īri.	" to be about to be built (now).

PAST.

Dōmus dicebātur aedificāri, The house was said to be building (then), &c.

Note.—When the participle in *ing*, of the English verb, has not a passive sense, the present infinitive passive must be translated differently; as, *aamāri*, "to be loved."

179.—II. The infinitive, with a subject, is usually translated by a distinct proposition, dependent on the preceding verb; and the translation of the same tense of the infinitive must differ according to the tense of the verb on which it depends, as follows :

1. The PRESENT Infinitive represents the action, or state, expressed by the verb, as present and going on at the time of the leading verb, and, consequently, must be rendered into English, in the time of the leading verb; as, *dicit se scribēre*, "he says that he is writing;"—Pass., *dōnum aedificāri*, "that the house is building;"—*dixit se scribēre*, "he said that he was writing;"—Pass., *dōnum aedificāri*, "that the house was building." As an exception, see No. 5 below.

2. The PERFECT Infinitive represents the action, or state, expressed by the verb, as past at the time of the leading verb, and must be rendered accordingly; i. e., after the present, by the English present-perfect, or past; as, *dicit se scripsisse*, "he says that he has written." or, "that he wrote;"—Pass., *dōnum aedificātam esse*, "that the house is built;"—*aedificātam fuisse*, "has been built;"—After a past tense (or the present used for the past, 143-3), by the English pluperfect; as, *dixit se scripsisse*, "he said that he had written."—Pass., by the imperfect, or pluperfect; as, *dōnum aedificātam esse*, "that the house was built;"—*aedificātam fuisse*, "had been built."

3. The FUTURE Infinitive represents the action, or state, expressed by the verb as future at the time of the leading

verb, and must be rendered accordingly; as, *dicit se scriptūrum esse*, “he says that he *will* write;”—Pass., *dōmum cōdificātūm īri*, “that the house *will* be built;”—*dixit se scriptūrum esse*, “he said that he *would* write;”—Pass., *dōmum cōdificātūm īri*, “that the house *would* be built.” For all these, see 180.

4. The future infinitive active is compound, being made up of *esse*, or *fuisse*, and the participle in *rus*, agreeing in gender, number, and case, with the accusative before it, or with the nominative of the leading verb. With *esse*, it corresponds to the future indicative; with *fuisse*, to the future-perfect; as,

<i>Dicit eos scriptūros esse,</i>	He says that they will write.
<i>Dixit se scriptūrum esse,</i>	He said that he would write
<i>Dicit se scriptūrum fuisse,</i>	He says that he would have written.
<i>Dixit eam scriptūram fuisse,</i>	He said that she would have written.
<i>Dicītur scripturus esse,</i>	He is said to be about to write.

Note 1.—*Esse* and *fuisse*, in the future infinitive, are generally understood; thus, *dixit se scriptūrum*; and so of others.

5. When the leading verb is in the future tense, the infinitive mood will be properly translated in its own tense, not in that of the leading verb; as, *dīcet se scribēre*, “he *will* say that he is writing,” *dīcet se sc̄ripsisse*, “he *will* say that he has written;” *dīcet se scriptūrum esse*, “he *will* say that he *will* write;” *se scriptūrum fuisse*, “that he would have written.” So also in the passive voice.

6. The perfect infinitive passive is made up of *essē* or *fuisse*, and the perfect participle in *us*, agreeing in gender, number and case with the accusative before it, or with the nominative of the leading verb, when that is in the passive voice; as, *dīcit līterās scriptās esse*, “he says that letters were written;” *līterāe dicuntur scriptāe esse*, “letters are said to have been written,” &c. *Esse* and *fuisse* are sometimes understood. See Note 1 above.

7. The future infinitive passive is also a compound tense, consisting of the former supine, and *īri*, the present infinitive passive of *eo*; as, *scriptūm īri*, “to be about to be written.”

8. The future infinitive of deponent verbs (207) is made with *esse* or *fuisse*, and the participle in *rus*, as in the active voice (No. 4 above), and not like the future infinitive passive.

9. When the verb in the active voice has no supine, and consequently no participle in *rus*, there can, of course, be no future infinitive. In this case, the want of it is supplied by

the future infinitive of *sum*; viz. *futūrum esse*, or *fōre* followed by *ut*, and the subjunctive in the present or imperfect, as the leading verb may require. Thus, *dixit fōre ut lugēret*, “he said that he would mourn;” *dicit fōre ut lugeat*, “he says that he will mourn.” 678.

Note 2.—This form of expression is often used in both the active and the passive voice, even when the verb has the regular form of the future infinitive.

10. *Fōre*, the infinitive of *sum*, is used with all participles in *us*; as, *Commissum cum equitātu prælio fōre videbat*. CÆS.—*Deinde addis, te fōre ventūrum*. CIC.—*Mittendos fōre legatos*. LIV.

11. The infinitive mood with a subject, i. e. with an accusative before it, is usually rendered as the indicative, the particle *that* being commonly placed before it. The following examples will illustrate the method of translating the different tenses of the infinitive, when preceded by the leading verb in present, past, or future time.

180.—INFINITIVE ACTIVE.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1 <i>Dicit me scribēre</i> , | He says that I write, or am writing. |
| 2 <i>Dixit me scribēre</i> , | He said that I wrote, or was writing. |
| 3 <i>Dicet me scribēre</i> , | He will say that I am writing. |
| 4 <i>Dicit me scriptissime</i> , | He says that I wrote, or did write. |
| 5 <i>Dixit me scriptissime</i> , | He said that I had written. |
| 6 <i>Dicet me scriptissime</i> , | He will say that I have written, or did write. |
| 7 <i>Dicit me scriptūrum esse,</i> | He says that I will write. |
| 8 <i>Dixit me scriptūrum esse,</i> | He said that I would write. |
| 9 <i>Dicet me scriptūrum esse,</i> | He will say that I will write. |
| 10 <i>Dicit me scriptūrum fuisse,</i> | He says that I would have written. |
| 11 <i>Dixit me scriptūrum fuisse,</i> | He said that I would have written. |
| 12 <i>Dicet me scriptūrum fuisse,</i> | He will say that I would have written. |

INFINITIVE PASSIVE.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 13 <i>Dicit literas scribī</i> , | He says that letters are written, or writing. |
| 14 <i>Dixit literas scribī</i> , | He said that letters were written, or writing. |
| 15 <i>Dicet literas scribī</i> , | He will say that letters are written, or writing. |
| 16 <i>Dicit literas scriptas esse</i> , | He says that letters are, or were written. |
| 17 <i>Dixit literas scriptas esse</i> , | He said that letters were, or had been written. |
| 18 <i>Dicet literas scriptas esse</i> , | He will say that letters are, or were written. |

19 *Dicit literas scriptas fuisse*, He says that letters have been written.

20 *Dixit literas scriptas fuisse*, He said that letters had been written.

21 *Dicet literas scriptas fuisse*, He will say that letters have been written.

22 *Dicit literas scriptum trahi*, He says that letters will be written.

23 *Dixit literas scriptum trahi*, He said that letters would be written.

24 *Dicet literas scriptum trahi*, He will say that letters would be written. ~~X~~

Note 3.—When the preceding verb is of the imperfect, or pluperfect tense, the English of the infinitive is the same as when it is of the perfect indefinite, i. e. is the same as the infinitive after *dixit*, in the preceding table.

Note 4.—As the perfect definite (162) connects the action completed with the present time, the infinitive after it, in this sense, will generally be translated as it is after the present; as, *dixit me scribēre*,—*scripsisse*,—*scriptūrum esse*, “he has said that I am writing,—was writing,—will write,” i. e. as it is in Examples Nos. 1, 4, and 7. With *dixit* used indefinitely, the infinitive would be rendered as in Examples Nos. 2, 5, and 8.

Note 5.—Because memory always refers to something past, the infinitive present after *memini*, “I remember,” is translated by the past tense; as, *memini me dicere*, “I remember that I said,” (not “that I say’’). *Memini me dixisse* is also a proper formula to express the same thing.

Exc. 1. When the present infinitive expresses that which is always true, it must be translated in the present, after any tense (157–1); as, *doctus erat Deum gubernare mundum*, “he had been taught that God governs the world.”

Exc. 2. When the present infinitive expresses an act subsequent to the time of the governing verb, it is translated, after any tense, by the potential, with *should*, *would*; as, *necessere est (fuit, fuerat) te ire*, “it is (was had been) necessary that you should go.”

X 181.—§ 48. NUMBER AND PERSON.

1. Every tense of the verb has two NUMBERS, the singular, and the plural, corresponding to the singular, and the plural of nouns and pronouns.

2. In each number, the verb has three PERSONS, called *first*, *second*, and *third*. The first asserts of the person speaking; the second, of the person spoken to; and the third, of the person or thing spoken of. In the *Imperative*, there are only two persons, the second, and the third.

TABLE OF PERSONAL ENDINGS.

The following table shows the personal endings, both singular and plural, of all regular verbs, in all conjugations, in

all the tenses of the indicative and subjunctive moods, except the perfect indicative active, and the compound tenses in the passive voice :

ACTIVE VOICE.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. —, m,	mus,	1. r,	mur,
2. s,	tis,	2. ris, or re,	mīni,
3. t,	nt.	3. tur,	ntur.

3. The subject or nominative of the verb in the first person singular, is always *ēgo*; in the plural, *nos*;—in the second person singular, *tu*; in the plural, *vos*. These are seldom expressed, being sufficiently indicated by the termination of the verb; as, *scribo*, “I write;” *scribimus*, “we write;” *scribis*, “thou writest;” *scribitis*, “you write.”

Obs. Verbs in the first person plural, or in the second person singular, are sometimes used instead of the third person with an indefinite subject; as, *quam multa facimus causā amicorum*, “how many things we do (i. e. men do) for the sake of friends!”—*cernēres*, “you would see,” i. e. “one, a person, or any person, would see.” SALL.

The subject of the verb in the third person, is any person or thing spoken of, whether it be expressed by a noun, pronoun, infinitive, gerund, or clause of a sentence; as, *vir scribit*, “the man writes;” *illi lēgunt*, “they read;” *ludere jucundum est*, “to play is pleasant;” *incertum est quam longa vita futūra sit*, “how long our life will be, is uncertain.”

4. Two or more nouns or pronouns together may be the subject of one verb. If these happen to be of different persons, the verb takes the first person, rather than the second or third, and the second rather than the third; as, *ēgo, et tu, et ille scribimus*, “I, and thou, and he write.”

5. Pronouns, participles, or adjectives used substantively, or having nouns understood to them, are of the third person. *Qui* takes the person of the antecedent. *Ipse* may be joined to any person, according to the sense.

6. To verbs also belong *Participles*, *Gerunds*, and *Supines*.

182.—§ 49. PARTICIPLES.

1. **PARTICIPLES** are parts of the verb which contain no affirmation, but express the meaning of the verb considered as a general quality or condition of an object; as, *amans*, “loving;” *doctus*, “learned.”

2. Participles belong partly to the verb, and partly to the adjective. From the former, they have *signification*, *voice*, and *tense*; from the latter, *declension*; those in *ns* are of the third declension, and declined like *prudens* (99–2); all others are of the first and second, and declined like *bonus* (98–1). In construction, they have the government of the verb, and the concord, or agreement of the adjective (§ 98).

3. When the idea of time is separated from the participle, it becomes a participial or verbal adjective, and is capable of comparison; as, *doctus*, *doctior*, *doctissimus*, “learned, more learned, most learned.”

4. To the same class, also, belong participles whose meaning is reversed or modified by composition with words, or participles never combined with other parts of the same verb; as, *innocens*, *indoctus*, *impransus*, *nefundus*, &c. The perfect participle with the negative prefix *in*, frequently denotes a passive impossibility, usually expressed in Latin by adjectives in *ilis* or *bilis*; as, *invictus miles*, “an invincible soldier;” *incorruptus civis*, “an incorruptible citizen.”

5. The time of the participle, like that of the infinitive, is estimated from the time of the leading verb; i. e. the accompanying action or state expressed by the participle is present, past, or future, at the time indicated by the leading verb, with which it is connected; thus, *vidi eum venientem*, “I saw him coming;” *Nāma, Curibus nātus, rex creātus est*, “Numa, born at Cures, was made king;” *elephantes amnem transitūrī minīmos præmittunt*, “elephants, about to cross a river, send the smallest first.”

Note 1.—The perfect participle, both of deponent and common verbs, often expresses an action nearly, or entirely, contemporaneous with that of the leading verb. In such cases, it is better rendered, into English, by the present participle in *ing*, than by its ordinary rendering; as, *Hoc facinus rea miratus juvēnem dimisit*, “The king, admiring this act, dismissed the youth.” *Liv.*—*Arbitratus in bellum celeriter confici posse*, *cō exercitū adduxit. Cœs.*—*Hec arte Pollux—enīcīs, arcē attīgī igneas. Hor.*—*Columba fiximque refert delayō sagittō Vīre.*—*Pūeri bis sīni quenque secūti. qmīna parītē, suītē.* So also (1), perfect participle of the active verb *see No. 8, Note 2.*

6. The future passive participle in *dus*, sometimes expresses bare futurity; as, *his* (scil. *ventis*) *quoque habendum aëra permisit*, “to these also, he gave the region of the air to be possessed.” But, in conjunction with the verb *sum*, and frequently also in other constructions, it denotes *necessity*, *property*, or *obligation*, and hence, by inference, *futurity*; as, *Delenda est Carthago*, “Carthage must be destroyed.” *Facta narrabis dissimulanda tibi*, “you were relating facts which you should have concealed.”

7. The participle in *dus*, of transitive verbs, is often used in the oblique cases, in the sense of the gerund. Thus used, it is called a *Gerundive* participle, and agrees with its substantive in gender and number, and both take the case which the gerund would have in the same place; thus, *tempus petendæ pacis*, by the gerund, is *petendi pacem*, “time of seeking peace;” *rērum repetundārum causā*, “for the sake of demanding redress;” by the gerund, *repetundi res*.

Note 2.—Gerunds and gerundives of the third and fourth conjugations, often have *undus*, &c., instead of *endus*, as in the preceding examples.

8. The Latin language has no perfect participle in the active voice, nor present participle in the passive. The want of the former is made up in two ways: *First*, by the perfect participle passive, in the case absolute; as, *Casar, his dictis, proiectus est*, “Caesar (these things being said, i. e.), having said these things, departed;” and *Secondly*, by *quum*, with the pluperfect subjunctive; as, *Cœsar, quum hæc dixisset, proiectus est*, “Cæsar (when he had said, i. e.), having said these things, departed.”

Note 3.—The want of the present participle passive, is made up either by the perfect participle, or by the future participle in *dus*, both of which appear to be sometimes used in a present sense; as, *Notus evolat piced tectus caligine*, “Notus flies forth (being) covered with pitchy darkness.” OVID.—*Volvenda dies en attulit ultro*, “Lo! revolving time (lit. time being rolled on) hath of itself brought about.” VIRG.—Or by the gerundive form of expression, as in No. 7; see also No. 5, *Note 1*.

9. Transitive verbs have four participles, of which the present in *ns*, and the future in *rus*, belong to the active voice; the perfect in *tus*, *sus*, or *xus*, and the future in *dus*, to the passive.

10. Intransitive verbs have two participles, namely, the present in *ns*, and the future in *rus*; frequently also the future passive in *dus*, and also the perfect passive.

11. Neuter passive verbs have commonly three participles; namely, the present, perfect, and future in *rus*. 213.

12. Deponent verbs of a transitive signification, have generally four participles; those of an intransitive signification commonly want the future in *dus*, except that the neuter in *dum* is sometimes used impersonally.

13. Common verbs have generally four participles, of which the perfect only is used both in an active and passive sense; as, *adeptus victoriam*, “having obtained the victory;” *victoria adeptā*, “the victory being obtained.” The rest are active. 207, Obs. 2.

14. Some intransitive verbs, though they have no passive, yet have participles of the perfect passive form, but still with an intransitive signification; such are, *coenātus*, “having supped;” *pransus*, “having dined;” *jurātus*, “having sworn.” ~~X~~

183.—§ 50. GERUNDS AND SUPINES.

1. The GERUND is a kind of verbal noun, used only in the singular number. It represents the action or state expressed by the verb as a thing now going on, and at the same time, if in the nominative, or in the accusative before the infinitive, as the subject of discourse; and if in the oblique cases, as the object of some action or relation. They are construed in all respects as nouns, and also govern the case of their verbs. § 147.

In meaning and use, the gerund resembles the English present participle, used as a noun (see Eng. Gr., 195; An. and Pr. Eng. Gr., 462), and the Greek infinitive with the article prefixed. See Gr. Gr., § 173.

2. SUPINES are defective verbal nouns of the fourth declension, having only the accusative and the ablative singular.

The supine in *um* has an active signification, and governs the case of the verb. 682.

The supine in *u* has usually a passive signification, and governs no case. ~~X~~

184.—§ 51. CONJUGATION OF REGULAR VERBS.

S

1. REGULAR VERBS are those in which the secondary parts are formed from the primary, according to certain rules, 185.

2. The CONJUGATION of a verb, is the regular combination and arrangement of its several *voices, moods, tenses, numbers, and persons*.

3 Of regular verbs, in Latin, there are four conjugations, called the *First, Second, Third, and Fourth*. These are distinguished from each other, by the vowel before *re*, in the present infinitive active; thus,

The *First Conjugation* has *a* long before *re* of the infinitive.
 The *Second* " has *e* long before *re* of the infinitive.
 The *Third* " has *e* short before *re* of the infinitive.
 The *Fourth* " has *i* long before *re* of the infinitive.

Exc. Dāre, and its compounds of the first conjugation, have *ă* short.

4. The primary tenses, or parts of the verb in the active voice, from which all the other parts are formed, are four; namely, *o* of the present indicative, *re* of the present infinitive, *i* of the perfect indicative, and *um* of the supine. The giving of these parts, in the order just mentioned, is called *conjugating the verb*; thus,

	<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	<i>Pres. Inf.</i>	<i>Perf. Ind.</i>	<i>1st. Supine.</i>
1st Conj.	Amo,	amāre,	amāvi,	amātumi.
2d "	Monēo,	monēre,	monui,	monitum.
3d "	Rēgo,	regēre,	rexī,	rectum.
4th "	Audiō,	audire,	audīvi,	auditum.

The manner of conjugating each verb being accurately ascertained from the Dictionary, the other tenses may be formed with certainty by the rules laid down in the next section.*

* Though general rules may be, and have been, laid down, to form the primary tenses from the general root, or stem of the verb, yet there is such a multitude of exceptions in the third conjugation, (and some in the others also,) which it is impossible to bring under any rule, that it will be found indispensable, after all, to learn the conjugation of each verb from the dictionary, or from the table of irregular conjugations (§ 81). For this reason, they are here omitted in the text as useless for any practical purpose. The principal modes proposed are in substance the two following.

185 — § 52. FORMATION OF THE TENSES IN THE ACTIVE VOICE.

I. *Indicative Mood.*

1. The *Present* is a primary tense.
2. The *Imperfect* is formed from the present by changing:
In the 1st Conjugation, *o* into *ābam*; as, *ām-o*, *ām-ābam*,
“ 2d “ *eo* into *ēbam*; as, *mon-eo*, *mon-ēbam*,
“ 3d and 4th “ *o* into *ēbam*; as, { *rēg-o*, *rēg-ēbam*,
 audi-o, *audi-ēbam*.
3. The *Perfect* is a primary tense.
4. The *Pluperfect*, in all conjugations, is formed from the

First. The general root or stem that runs through the whole verb, consists of the letters preceding the infinitive terminations, *-āre*, *-ēre*, *-rēre*, *-īre*.

To form the primary tenses, there is added to the general root as follows:

	<i>Pr. Ind.</i>	<i>Pr. Inf.</i>	<i>Perf. Ind.</i>	<i>1st. Supine.</i>
In the 1st Conj.	<i>o</i> ,	<i>-āre</i> ,	<i>-āvi</i> ,	<i>-ātum</i> .
“ 2d “	<i>eo</i> ,	<i>-ēre</i> ,	<i>-ūi</i> ,	<i>-ītum</i> .
“ 3d “	<i>o</i> , & <i>io</i> ,	<i>-rē</i> ,	<i>-i</i> , & <i>-si</i> ,	<i>-tum</i> , & <i>-sum</i> .
“ 4th “	<i>ie</i> ,	<i>-īc</i> ,	<i>-īvi</i> ,	<i>-ītum</i> .

In the perfect tense of the third conjugation, observe:

1. If the root of the verb ends with a vowel, the termination added is *i*; as, *acūo*, root *acū*, perfect *acui*.
2. If the root of the verb ends with a consonant, the usual termination is *si*, which, in uniting with the root, causes the following changes, viz:
1st. If the letter preceding *si* be *c*, *g*, *h*, or *qu*, it unites with the *s*, and forms *x*; as, *dūco* (*duc-si*), *dūxi*; *jīngō* (*jīng-si*), *jīngxi*; *trahō* (*trah-si*), *traxi*; *cōquo* (*cōqu-si*), *cōxi*.
- 2d. The letter *b* before *si* is changed into *p*; as, *scribo*, *scripti*.
- 3d. When *d* precedes *si*, either the *d* or the *s* is rejected; as, *defendō*, *defendī*, *claudō*, *clausī*.
- 4th. The *s* is dropped in many verbs which cannot be brought under any definite rule; as, *līgo*, *līgi*; *ēmo*, *ēmi*.

In the supine of the third conjugation, observe:

1. When the root of the verb ends in a vowel, the supine adds *tum*, and strengthens the vowel preceding it; as, *acūo*, *acūtum*.
2. When the root ends with a consonant, the supine adds *tum*, sometimes *sum*. In uniting with the root, the following changes for the sake of euphony take place, viz:

- 1st The letter *b* before *tum* is changed into *p*; as, *scribo*, *scriptum*.
- 2d The letters *g*, *h*, and *qu*, before *tum*, are changed into *c*; as, *rēgo*, *rectum*, *trahō*, *tractum*; *cōquo*, *cōctum*.

perfect, by changing *i* into *ēram*; as, *amāv-i*, *amav-ēram*; *monū-i*, *monu-ēram*, &c.

5. The *Future* is formed from the present by changing—
- In the 1st Conjugation, *o* into *ābo*; as, *ām-o*, *am-ābo*.
- " 2d " *eo* into *ēbo*; as, *mon-eo*, *mon-ēbo*.
- " 3d and 4th " *o* into *am*; as, { *rēg-o*, *rēg-am*.
 audi-o, *audi-am*.

6 The *Future perfect*, in all conjugations, is formed from the perfect, by changing *i* into *ēro*; as, *amāv-i*, *amav-ēro*; *monū-i*, *monu-ēro*, &c.

II. The Subjunctive Mood.

7. The *Present Subjunctive* is formed from the present in

81. The letter *g* before *sum*, when a vowel precedes, unites with the *s*, and forms *x*; as, *fīgo* (*fig-sum*), *fixum*; when *r* precedes, the *g* is rejected; as, *tergo*, *tersum*.

8th. The letter *d* before *sum* is rejected; as, *defendo*, *defensum*.

Secondly. The general root being found as before; then, to form the *second root*, in the first, second, and fourth conjugations, (i. e. the root of the perfect tense,) add *av* for the first, *u* for the second, and *iv* for the fourth; as, *ām*, *āmav*; *mon*, *monu*; *aud*, *audiv*.

To form the *third root*, (i. e. the root of the supine,) in the same conjugations, add to the general root the syllables *ātu*, *itu*, and *itu*; as, *am*, *amātu*; *mon*, *monitu*; *aud*, *auditu*.

The three roots being thus found, the primary tenses are formed as follows, viz:

1. From the first root, the present indicative is formed,

In the 1st Conjugation, by adding *-o*, as, *am*, *ām-o*.
 " 2d " *-eo*, as, *mon*, *mon-eo*.
 " 3d " *-o*, or *-io*, as, *reg*, *rēg-o*.
 " 4th " *-io*, as, *aud*, *aud-io*.

2. From the same root, the present infinitive is formed,

In the 1st Conjugation, by adding *-āre*, as, *am*, *am-āre*.
 " 2d " *-ēre*, as, *mon*, *mon-ēre*.
 " 3d " *-ēre*, as, *reg*, *reg-ēre*.
 " 4th " *-ire*, as, *aud*, *aud-ire*.

3. From the second root, in all conjugations, the perfect is formed by adding *i*; as, *amāv-i*, *monū-i*, *audiv-i*.

4. From the third root in all conjugations, the first supine is formed by adding *m*; as, *amātu-m*, *monitu-m*, &c.

The third conjugation is so irregular in the formation of its roots, that no rules are attempted.

The first of these methods is substantially that offered in the Grammar of Zumpt. The second is the plan of Andrews and Stoddard, which they carry out by applying it to all the tenses, secondary as well as primary.

dicative,—in the first conjugation, by changing *o* into *em*; as, *ām-o*, *ām-em*;—in the second, third, and fourth, by changing *o* into *am*; as, *monē-o*, *monē-am*; *rēq-o*, *rēq-am*; *audi-o*, *audi-am*.

8. The *Imperfect Subjunctive*, in all conjugations, is formed from the present infinitive, by adding *m*; as, *amare*, *amarem*; *monere*, *monerem*, *regere*, *regarem*, &c.

9. The *Perfect Subjunctive* is formed from the perfect indicative, by changing *i* into *ērim*; as, *amāv-i*, *amav-ērim*; *monu-i*, *monu-ērim*, &c.

10. The *Pluperfect Subjunctive* is formed from the perfect indicative by changing *i* into *issem*; as, *amāv-i*, *amāv-issem*: *monu-i*, *monu-issem*, &c.

III. *The Imperative Mood.*

11. The *Present Imperative* is formed from the present infinitive, by taking away *re*; as, *amāre*, *āmā*; *monēre*, *mōnē*; *regēre*, *rēgē*; *audīre*, *audī*.

IV. *The Infinitive Mood.*

12. *The Present Infinitive* is a primary tense.

13. The *Perfect Infinitive* is formed from the perfect indicative, by changing *i* into *isse*; as, *amāv-i, amāv-isse; mcnū-i, monu-isse, &c.*

14. The *Future Infinitive* is a compound tense, made up of *esse* or *fuisse*, and the future participle in *rus*; as, *esse* or *fuisse* *amatūrus*, -a, -um; *esse* or *fuisse* *monitūrus*, -a, -um, &c.

V. *Participles, Gerunds, and Supines.*

15. The *Present Participle* is formed from the present indicative by changing,

o, in the 1st Conjugation, into *ans*; as, *ām-o*, *ām-ans*.

eo, " 2d " into ens; as, mon-eo, mōn-ens.

o, " 3d and 4th " into *ens*; as, { *rēg-o*, *rēg-ens*.
audi-o, *audi-ens*.

16. The *Future Participle* is formed from the former supine by changing *um* into *ūrus*; as, *amāt-um*, *amat-ūrus* · *monāt-um*, *monit-ūrus* &c.

17. The *Gerund* is formed from the present indicative by changing,

- o*, in the 1st Conjugation, into *andum*; as, ām-o, am-andum.
- eo*, " 2d " into *endum*; as, mon-eo, mon-endum.
- o*, " 3d and 4th " into *endum*; as, { rēg-o, reg-endum.
audi-o, audi-endum.

18. The *Former Supine* is a primary part of the verb.

19. The *Latter Supine* is formed from the former by dropping *m*; as, *amātum*, *amātu*; *monītum*, *monītu*.

186.—§ 53. FORMATION OF THE TENSES IN THE PASSIVE VOICE.

1. In the *Indicative* mood, the *present* passive is formed from the present active by adding *r*; as, āmo, āmor; moneo, moneor, &c.;—the imperfect and the future passive, from the same tenses in the active voice, by changing *m* into *r*; as, *amābam*, *amābar*;—or adding *r* to *bo*; as, *monēbo*, *monēbor*, &c.

2. In the *Subjunctive* mood, the *present* and the *imperfect* passive are formed from the same tenses in the active voice, by changing *m* into *r*; as, āmem, āmer; moneam, monear, &c.

3. The *perfect*, *pluperfect*, and *future-perfect indicative*, and the *perfect* and *pluperfect subjunctive*, are compound tenses, made up of the perfect participle passive, and the verb *sum* as an auxiliary, as exhibited in the paradigm of these tenses.

4. The *Imperative* passive, in all verbs, is formed by adding *re* to the imperative active; as, *āmā*, *amāre*; *mōnē*, *monēre*, &c. Hence, the imperative passive is like the present infinitive active.

5. The *Present Infinitive* passive is formed from the present infinitive active, by changing *re* in the first, second, and fourth conjugations, into *ri*; as, *amā-re*, *amā-ri*; *monē-re*, *monē-ri*, *audi-re*, *audi-ri*; and by changing *ēre* in the third conjugation into *i*; as, *reg-ēre*, *rēg-i*. But *arcessō* has *arcessīri*.

The *Perfect Infinitive* is a compound tense, made up of the perfect participle, and *esse* or *fuisse* prefixed; as, *esse* or *fuisse* *amātus*, *āmā*, *um*, &c.

The *Future Infinitive* is also a compound tense, made up of the former supine and *iri*, the present infinitive passive of *eo*; as, *amātum iri*, *monitum iri*, &c.

6. The *Perfect Participle* is formed from the former supine, by changing *um* into *us*; as, *amāt-us*, *amāt-um*; *monit-us*, *monit-um*, &c.

The *Future Participle* is formed as the active gerund (185–17), by putting *dus* instead of *dum*; as, gerund, *amandum*, participle, *amandus*; gerund, *monendum*, participle, *monendus*, &c. X

187.—§ 54. THE IRREGULAR VERB SUM.*

The irregular verb *sum* is sometimes called a *substantive* verb, as it denotes being, or simple existence; as, *sum*, “I am,” “I exist.” Sometimes it is called *auxiliary*, because it is used as an auxiliary verb in the inflection of the passive voice. It is conjugated thus:

Pres. Ind.

Sum,

Pres. Inf.

esse,

Perf. Ind.

fui.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE, *am*.

Sing. 1. *Ego Sum,*†

2. *Tu Es,*

3. *Ille Est,*

I am,

Thou art, or you are,

He is;

Plur. 1. *Nos Sūmus.*

2. *Vos Estis,*

3. *Illi Sunt,*

We are,

Ye, or you are,

They are.

* This verb, being irregular, properly belongs to § 83, but is inserted here, because, as an auxiliary, it is much used in the inflection of regular verbs.

† In the Indicative, Subjunctive, and Imperative moods, every part of the verb must have its nominative expressed or understood. See 181–8. The nominatives *ego*, *tu*, *ille*, of the singular, and *nos*, *vos*, *illi*, of the plural, are here prefixed in the present tense, to show their place and their use; but in the following tenses, and in the following conjugations, they are omitted. Still they are to be regarded as understood, and may be supplied at pleasure.

‡ See 118, Note 2. In the plural, “*yo*” is much more common than “*ye*,” which is now seldom used.

IMPERFECT, *was*.

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Eram,	<i>I was,</i>
	2. Eras,	<i>Thou wast, or you were;</i>
	3. Erat,	<i>He was;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Erāmus,	<i>We were,</i>
	2. Erātis,	<i>Ye, or you were,</i>
	3. Erant,	<i>They were.</i>

PERFECT Definite, *have been*; Indefinite, *was*.

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Fui,	<i>I have been,</i>
	2. Fuisti,	<i>Thou hast been,</i>
	3. Fuit.	<i>He has been;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Fuīmus,	<i>We have been,</i>
	2. Fuistis,	<i>Ye have been,</i>
	3. Fuērunt, or fuēre,	<i>They have been.</i>

PLUPERFECT, *had been*.

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Fuēram,	<i>I had been,</i>
	2. Fuēras,	<i>Thou hadst been,</i>
	3. Fuērat,	<i>He had been;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Fuerāmus,	<i>We had been,</i>
	2. Fuerātis,	<i>Ye had been,</i>
	3. Fuērant,	<i>They had been.</i>

FUTURE, *shall, or will*.

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Ero,	<i>I shall, or will be,</i>
	2. Eris,	<i>Thou shalt, or wilt be,</i>
	3. Erit,	<i>He shall, or will be;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Erimus,	<i>We shall, or will be,</i>
	2. Erītis,	<i>Ye shall, or will be,</i>
	3. Erunt,	<i>They shall, or will be.</i>

FUTURE-PERFECT, *shall, or will have been*.

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Fučro,	<i>I shall, or will have been,</i>
	2. Fuēris,	<i>Thou shalt, or wilt have been,</i>
	3. Fnērit,	<i>He shall, or will have been;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Fuerīmus,	<i>We shall, or will have been,</i>
	2. Fueritis,	<i>Ye shall, or will have been,</i>
	3. Fuērint,	<i>They shall, or will have been.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE, *may*, or *can*.

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Sim,	<i>I may, or can be,</i>
	2. Sis,	<i>Thou mayst, or canst be</i>
	3. Sit,	<i>He may, or can be;</i>

<i>Plur.</i>	1. Simus,	<i>We may, or can be,</i>
	2. Sitis,	<i>Ye may, or can be,</i>
	3. Sint,	<i>They may, or can be.</i>

IMPERFECT, *might*, *could*, *would*, or *should*.

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Essem,	<i>I might, &c., be,</i>
	2. Esses,	<i>Thou mightst, &c., be,</i>
	3. Esset,	<i>He might, &c., be;</i>

<i>Plur.</i>	1. Essēmus,	<i>We might, &c., be,</i>
	2. Essētis,	<i>Ye might, &c., be,</i>
	3. Essent,	<i>They might, &c., be.</i>

PERFECT, *may have*.

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Fuěrim,	<i>I may have been,</i>
	2. Fuěris,	<i>Thou mayst have been,</i>
	3. Fuěrit,	<i>He may have been;</i>

<i>Plur.</i>	1. Fuerīmus,	<i>We may have been,</i>
	2. Fuerītis,	<i>Ye may have been,</i>
	3. Fuěrint,	<i>They may have been.</i>

PLUPERFECT, *might*, *could*, *would*, or *should have*.

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Fuissem,	<i>I might, &c., have been,</i>
	2. Fuisseſ,	<i>Thou mightst, &c., have been</i>
	3. Fuisſet,	<i>He might, &c., have been,</i>

<i>Plur.</i>	1. Fuissēmus,	<i>We might, &c., have been,</i>
	2. Fuissētis,	<i>Ye might, &c., have been,</i>
	3. Fuissent,	<i>They might, &c., have been</i>



IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>Sing.</i>	2. Es, or Esto,	<i>Be thou,</i>
	3. Esto,	<i>Let him be;</i>

<i>Plur.</i>	2. Este, or estōte,	<i>Be ye,</i>
	3. Sunto,	<i>Let them be.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD

- PRES. Esse, *To be* (177).
 PERF. Fuisse, *To have been.*
 FUT. Esse futūrus, a, um, *To be about to be.*
 F. -PERF. Fuisse futūrus, a, um, *To have been about to be.*

PARTICIPLE.

- FUTURE. Futūrus, a, um, *About to be.*

SYNOPSIS OF THE MOODS AND TENSES.

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Imperative.	Infinitive.	Participle.
PRES.	sum,	sim,	es, or esto.	esse	
IMP.	čram,	essem,			
PERF.	fui,	fučrim		fuisse,	
PLUP.	fučram,	fuissem.			
FUT.	ěro,			esse futūrus,	
F.-PERF.	fučro.			fuisse futūrus.	futūrus.

Obs. 1. The compounds of *sum*; namely, *adsum*, *absum*, *desum*, *insum*, *intersum*, *obsum*, *præsum*, *subsum*, *supersum*, are conjugated like the simple verb; but *insum*, and *subsum*, want the perfect, and the tenses formed from it. *Prōsum*, and *pōssum* from *pōtis* and *sum*, are very irregular. 221-1, 2.

Obs. 2. Instead of *Essem*, *fōrem* is sometimes used, and also *fōre*, instead of *fuisse*.

Obs. 3. The participle *ens* is not in use, but appears in two compounds, *absens*, and *præsens*. Also, the supine and gerund are wanting, but the inflection in the persons and numbers is regular.

Note.—The great irregularity of this verb arises from the different parts being formed from different themes or roots, viz: the parts beginning with *e* from *eo*, the root of the Greek *εἰμί*, and those beginning with *f* from *fuo*, the same as the Greek *φύω*. In ancient times, this verb was conjugated *fuo*, *fučre*, *fui* (*fūvi*), *futum*. *Fuere* was contracted *fōre*, and *fūrem*, *fōrem*: and from *futum*, was formed *futūrus*. Illece, also, the ancient forms *fučerim*, *fūvēro*, &c.

188.—§ 55. EXERCISES ON THE VERB SUM.

- I Give the designation of the verb.—conjugate it;—give the tense, mood, person, number, and translation of the following words, always observing the same order; thus.—*Sum* = verb intransitive, irregular, found in the

present indicative, active, first person singular, "I am;"—*Fuit*, verb in transitive, irregular, found in the perfect indicative, active, third person singular: definite, "he has been;" indefinite, "he was."^{*}

Est. ērat, ērit, fuēram, fuērim, fuēro, sit, esset, fuistī, fuīmus, fuērunt, fuēre, ērunt, sint, sūmus, ērant, essent, fuissent, esse, esto, sunto, fuisse, es, ēras, fuēras, fuistis, futūrus esse, satūrus, sint, &c., *ad libitum*,

2. Translate the following English words into Latin, naming the part of the verb used; thus,—"I will be," *ero*, in the future indicative, active, first person singular. The Latin word for *I, thou, he, we, you, they*, to be omitted or inserted at pleasure.†

We are, they were, you have been, thou hast been, they will be, he may be, I shall have been, to be, be thou, let them be, about to be, to be about to be, we should be, we should have been, I may have been, they will have been, they may have been, they have been, you were, thou wast, he is, they are, &c., *ad libitum*.

3. The verb *sum* forms the *copula* connecting the subject and the predicate in a simple proposition, the predicate of which is not a verb. Thus in the proposition: "Man is mortal," *man* is the subject, *mortal*, the predicate; and *is*, the copula. With the verb *sum* as a copula in different tenses, and the exercises § 23-1, form simple sentences; thus, *cāsa est* (*ērat*, *fuit*, &c.) *parva*, "the cottage is, (was, has been &c.) small;" plural, *cāsas sunt parvae*, "the cottages are small."

In this way, translate into English the following propositions (see p. 56)

Poēta ērat clārus,—ōpus magnum ērit,—nūbes densae sunt,—æstas callida fuit,—urbs antiqua fuit,—&c.

Translate the following English sentences into Latin:

Life is short,—the day was clear.—the boys are docile,—the shepherd will be faithful,—the apples are sweet,—&c.

* In these and all following exercises on the verb, it will be of great importance, in order to form habits of accuracy, and as a preparation for future exercises in translating and parsing, to require the pupil, in this manner, to state every thing belonging to a verb, in the order here indicated, or in any other the teacher may direct, always, however, observing the same; any also, for the saving of time and unnecessary labor, to state them in the fewest words possible, and without waiting to have every word drawn from him by questions. Let it be observed, also, that the term *active* here has no reference to the class of the verb, but only to its form, being that of the active voice. 136-2.

† N. B. It will be a profitable exercise to require each pupil to write out the Latin for these and other English words that may be dictated,—carefully to mark the quantity of long and short vowels, and to pronounce them correctly after they are written.

189.—§ 56. FIRST CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	<i>Pres. Inf.</i>	<i>Perf. Ind.</i>	<i>Supine.</i>
Amo,	amāre,	amāvi,	amātum, <i>To love.</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE, *love, do love, am loving.* 157.

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Am-o, 2. Am-as, 3. Am-at,	<i>I love, do love, am loving, . . .</i> <i>Thou lovest, dost love, art loving,</i> <i>He loves, does love, is loving;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Am-āmus, 2. Am-ātis, 3. Am-ānt,	<i>We love, do love, are loving,</i> <i>Ye, or you love, do love, are loving,</i> <i>They love, do love, are loving</i>

IMPERFECT, *loved, did love, was loving.* 159.

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Am-ābam, 2. Am-ābas, 3. Am-ābat,	<i>I loved, did love, was loving,</i> <i>Thou lovedst, didst love, wast loving</i> <i>He loved, did love, was loving;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Am-abāmus, 2. Am-abātis, 3. Am-ābant,	<i>We loved, did love, were loving,</i> <i>Ye loved, did love, were loving,</i> <i>They loved, did love, were loving.</i>

PERFECT Def., *have loved; Indef., loved, did love.* 161.

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Am-āvi, 2. Am-avisti, 3. Am-āvit,	<i>I have loved, loved, did love,</i> <i>Thou hast loved, lovedst, didst love</i> <i>He has loved, loved, did love;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Am-avīmus, 2. Am-avistis, 3. Am-avērunt, or -avēre,	<i>We have loved, loved, did love,</i> <i>Ye have loved, loved, did love,</i> <i>They have loved, loved, did love.</i>

PLUPERFECT, *had loved.* 165.

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Am-avēram, 2. Am-avēras, 3. Am avērat,	<i>I had loved,</i> <i>Thou hadst loved.</i> <i>He had loved;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Am-averāmus, 2. Am-averātis, 3. Am-avērunt,	<i>We had loved,</i> <i>Ye had loved,</i> <i>They had loved.</i>

FUTURE, *shall*, or *will love*. 167.

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Am-ābo,	<i>I shall, or will love,</i>
	2. Am-ābis,	<i>Thou shalt, or wilt love,</i>
	3. Am-ābit,	<i>He shall, or will love;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Am-abīmus,	<i>We shall, or will love,</i>
	2. Am-abītis,	<i>Ye shall, or will love,</i>
	3. Am-ābunt,	<i>They shall, or will love.</i>

FUTURE-PERFECT, *shall*, or *will have loved*. 168.

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Am-avēro,	<i>I shall, or will have loved,</i>
	2. Am-avēris,	<i>Thou shalt, or wilt have loved,</i>
	3. Am-avērit,	<i>He shall, or will have loved;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Am-averīmus,	<i>We shall, or will have loved,</i>
	2. Am-averītis,	<i>Ye shall, or will have loved,</i>
	3. Am-avērint,	<i>They shall, or will have loved.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE, *may*, or *can love*. 171.

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Am-em,	<i>I may, or can love,</i>
	2. Am-es,	<i>Thou mayst, or canst love,</i>
	3. Am-et,	<i>He may, or can love;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Am-ēmus,	<i>We may, or can love,</i>
	2. Am-ētis,	<i>Ye may, or can love,</i>
	3. Am-ent,	<i>They may, or can love.</i>

IMPERFECT, *might*, *could*, *would*, or *should love*. 172.

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Am-ārem,	<i>I might love,</i>
	2. Am-āres,	<i>Thou mightst love,</i>
	3. Am-āret,	<i>He might love;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Am-arēmus,	<i>We might love,</i>
	2. Am-arētis,	<i>Ye might love,</i>
	3. Am-ārent,	<i>They might love.</i>

PERFECT, *may have loved*. 173.

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Am-avērim,	<i>I may have loved,</i>
	2. Am-avēris,	<i>Thou mayst have loved,</i>
	3. Am-avērit,	<i>He may have loved;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Am-averīmus,	<i>We may have loved,</i>
	2. Am-averītis,	<i>Ye may have loved,</i>
	3. Am-avērint,	<i>They may have loved</i>

PLUPERFECT, *might, could, would, or should have.* 174.

<i>Sing.</i>	1. Am-avissem, 2. Am-avisses, 3. Am-avisset,	<i>I might have loved, Thou mightst have loved, He might have loved;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	1. Am-avissēmus, 2. Am-avissētis, 3. Am-avissent,	<i>We might have loved, Ye might have loved, They might have loved.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>Sing.</i>	2. Am-ā, or am-āto, 3. Am-āto,	<i>Love thou, 149. Let him love;</i>
<i>Plur.</i>	2. Am-āte, or am-atōte, 3. Am-anto,	<i>Love ye, Let them love.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>PRES.</i>	Am-āre,	<i>To love 178 and 180.</i>
<i>PERF.</i>	Am-avisse,	<i>To have loved,</i>
<i>FUT.</i>	Esse am-atūrus, a, um,	<i>To be about to love,</i>
<i>F.·PERF.</i>	Fuisse am-atūrus, a, um,	<i>To have been about to love</i>

PARTICIPLES.

<i>PRES.</i>	Am-ans,	<i>Loving.</i>
<i>FUT.</i>	Am-atūrus, a, um,	<i>About to love.</i>

GERUNDS.

<i>Nom.</i>	Am-andum,	<i>Loving,</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Am-andi,	<i>Of loving,</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Am-ando,	<i>To loving,</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Am-andum,	<i>Loving,</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Am-ando,	<i>With, from, &c., loving.</i>

SUPINES.

<i>Former</i> ,	Am-ātum,	<i>To love.</i>
<i>Latter</i> ,	Am-ātu,	<i>To be loved, to love.</i>

SYNOPSIS OF THE MOODS AND TENSES.

	<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Subjunctive.</i>	<i>Imp.</i>	<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Participles</i>
<i>PRES.</i>	Amo,	Amem,	Amā,	Amāre,	Amans.
<i>FMP.</i>	Amābam,	Amārem,			
<i>PERF.</i>	Amāvi,	Amāvrim,		Amāvisse,	
<i>PLUP.</i>	Amavēram,	Amavissem.			
<i>FUT.</i>	Amābo,			Esse amatūrus,	Amatūrus.
<i>F.·PERF.</i>	Amavēro.			Fuisse amatūrus.	

After the same manner, inflect:

<i>Cre-o,</i>	<i>cre-āre,</i>	<i>cre-āvi,</i>	<i>cre-ātum,</i>	<i>To create</i>
<i>Rög-o,</i>	<i>rog-āre,</i>	<i>rog-āvi,</i>	<i>rog-ātum,</i>	<i>To ask.</i>
<i>Vōc-o,</i>	<i>voc-āre,</i>	<i>voc-āvi,</i>	<i>voc-ātum,</i>	<i>To call.</i>
<i>Dōm-c,</i>	<i>dom-āre,</i>	<i>dom-ūi,</i>	<i>dom-ītum,</i>	<i>To tame.</i>

190.—§ 57. EXERCISES ON THE FIRST CONJUGA- TION; ACTIVE VOICE.

1. *Give the designation of the verb, conjugate it; give the tense,—mooa,—voice,—person,—number, and translation of the following words, always observing the same order;* thus,—*Amo*, a verb transitive, first conjugation, *āmo*, *amāre*, *amāvi*, *amātum*. It is found in the present indicative active, first person singular, “I love,” “I do love,” “I am loving.”

Amābat, *amavērat*, *āmet*, *amaverītis*, *ainābunt*, *creavīnīs*, *creavērat*, *domuērat*, *domuisset*, *amavēro*, *domuēro*, *vocavērim*, *vocā*, *vocāre*, *domā*, *creavisse*, *domuisse*, *amatūrus*, *domitūrus*, *āmans*, *amandum*, *amātu*, *domītum*, *domābam*, *domābo*,—*creat*, *creāret*, *amāret*, *amavisti*, *amavēre*, *domuistis*, *amāto*, *amando*, *amavērunt*, *creāre*, *vocavērunt*, *vocavērint*, *vocabunt*, *vocarētis*, *domabītis*, &c., &c., *ad libitum*.

2. *Translate the following English words into Latin, giving the part of the verb used; thus,—“I was loving,” *amābam*, in the imperfect indicative active, first person singular.*

He will love, I might love, I had loved, I might have loved, he shall love, I may love, he created, I called, I may have called, he will tame, he has tamed, he would have tamed, love thou, let them love, to love, about to love, of loving, to have loved, they were loving, they have loved, thou hast created, thou hast tamed, &c., *ad libitum*.

3. *The Infinitive with a subject.* The infinitive, after another verb, and with an accusative before it as its subject, is translated, into English, in the indicative or potential mood; and the accusative in Latin is made the nominative in English; as, *dicit me amāre*, “he says that I love.” The accusatives are thus translated:

<i>Me</i> , that I;	<i>nos</i> , that we;	<i>homīnem</i> , that the man.
<i>Te</i> , that thou:	<i>vos</i> , that you;	<i>homīnes</i> , that the men.
<i>M̄w̄i</i> , that he:	<i>illos</i> , that they;	<i>fēminas</i> , that the women.

Infinitives, after verbs of the present, past, and future tenses, are rendered as in the examples, 180, or according to the following rules; viz.:

RULE I. *When the preceding verb is of the present or future tense, the present infinitive is translated as the present indicative; the perfect infinitive, as the perfect indicative; and the future infinitive, as the future indicative.* 180, Nos. 1, 4, 7; also 3, 6, 9.

RULE II. *When the preceding verb is in past time (i. e. in the imperfect, perfect, or pluperfect tense), the present infinitive is translated as the imperfect, or perfect indicative; the perfect infinitive, as the pluperfect indicative; and the future infinitive, as the imperfect subjunctive.* 180, Nos. 2, 5, 8.

RULE III. *The future perfect of the infinitive with a subject, is always translated as the pluperfect subjunctive, whatever be the tense of the preceding verb.* 180, Nos. 10, 11, 12.

4. According to the preceding rules, and the examples referred to, translate the following sentences into English—observing that *dicit*, “he says,” is present time; *dixit*, “he said,” past; and *dicet*, “he will say,” future.

Dicit me vocare,—te amare,—nos amavisse,—vos amaturos esse,—nos amaturos fuisse,—illos domare,—te amaturum esse,—illos rogaturos esse,—homines rogaturos fuisse.

Dixit me vocare,—te amare,—nos amavisse,—nos amaturos esse,—nos amaturos fuisse,—vos domare,—te amaturum esse,—illum rogavisse,—vos rogare,—illam rogaturam esse.

Dixit nos vocare;—dicet illum creare;—dicit te creaturum esse;—dixit se amaturum (179, Note 1); dicit illos creaturos,—illum vocaturum,—vos domituros esse,—domituros fuisse,—me rogare,—te rogavisse,—vos rogaturos, &c.

5. Translate the following English into Latin, taking care to put the participle of the future infinitive in the same gender, number, and case, as the accusative preceding it.

He said that I loved,—that I was calling. He says that they will tame—that I would have created,—that they will call,—that he loves. He will say that I love,—that I have loved,—that I will love. He said that I had called,—that they would have called,—that they tamed,—that they would tame,—that he would have tamed. He says that I am asking,—that they are asking,—that they are calling,—that we do call,—that they do ask,—that we will ask, &c.

191.—§ 58. PASSIVE VOICE.

<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	<i>Pres. Inf.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>
Amor,	amāri,	amātus, <i>To be loved</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE, *am loved*. 157–6.

S. 1. Am-or.	<i>I am loved,</i>
2. Am-āris, or -āre,	<i>Thou art loved,</i>
3. Am-ātur,	<i>He is loved;</i>
P. 1. Am-āmur,	<i>We are loved,</i>
2. Am-amīni,	<i>Ye are loved,</i>
3. Am-āntur,	<i>They are loved.</i>

IMPERFECT, *was loved*. 160–5.

S. 1. Am-ābar,	<i>I was loved,</i>
2. Am-abāris, or-abāre,	<i>Thou wast loved,</i>
3. Am-abātur,	<i>He was loved;</i>
P. 1. Am-abāmur,	<i>We were loved,</i>
2. Am-abamīni,	<i>Ye were loved,</i>
3. Am-abantur,	<i>They were loved.</i>

PERFECT, *have been loved, was loved, am loved*. 164–5

S. 1. Am-ātus*sum, or fui,	<i>I have been loved, &c.,</i>
2. Am-ātus es, or fuisti,	<i>Thou hast been loved,</i>
3. Am-ātus est, or fuit,	<i>He has been loved;</i>
P. 1. Am-āti sūmus, or fuīmus,	<i>We have been loved,</i>
2. Am-āti estis, or fuistis,	<i>Ye have been loved,</i>
3. Am-āti sunt, fuērunt, or fuēre,	<i>They have been loved.</i>

PLUPERFECT, *had been loved*. 166–2

S. 1. Am-ātus ēram, or fuēram,	<i>I had been loved,</i>
2. Am-ātus ēras, or fuēras,	<i>Thou hadst been loved.</i>
3. Am-ātus ērat, or fuērat,	<i>He had been loved;</i>
P. 1. Am-āti erāmus, or fuerāmus,	<i>We had been loved,</i>
2. Am-āti erātis, or fuerātis;	<i>Ye had been loved,</i>
3. Am-āti ērant, or fuērant,	<i>They had been loved.</i>

* See 164–5. Note.—*Fui* and *fuisti*, are very seldom found with the perfect participle. *Ero*, as well as *fuiero*, is used in the future-perfect. 168–4.

FUTURE, *shall*, or *will* be loved. 167—3.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <i>S.</i> 1. Am-ábor, | <i>I shall, or will be loved,</i> |
| 2. Am-abéris, <i>or</i> -abére, | <i>Thou shalt, or wilt be loved,</i> |
| 3. Am-abítur, | <i>He shall, or will be loved;</i> |
| <i>P.</i> 1. Am-abímur, | <i>We shall, or wilt be loved,</i> |
| 2. Am-abimíni, | <i>Ye shall, or will be loved,</i> |
| 3. Am-abuntur, | <i>They shall, or will be loved.</i> |

FUTURE-PERFECT, *shall*, or *will have been loved*. 168—4.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <i>S.</i> 1. Am-ātus fuéro, | <i>I shall have been loved,</i> |
| 2. Am-ātus fuérís, | <i>Thou wilt have been loved,</i> |
| 3. Am-ātus fuérít, | <i>He will have been loved;</i> |
| <i>P.</i> 1. Am-āti fuerímus, | <i>We shall have been loved,</i> |
| 2. Am-āti fuerítis, | <i>Ye will have been loved,</i> |
| 3. Am-āti fuěrint, | <i>They will have been loved.</i> |

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE, *may*, or *can* be loved.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <i>S.</i> 1. Am-er, | <i>I may, or can be loved,</i> |
| 2. Am-ēris, <i>or</i> -ére, | <i>Thou mayst, or canst be loved,</i> |
| 3. Am-ētur, | <i>He may, or can be loved;</i> |
| <i>P.</i> 1. Am-ēmur, | <i>We may, or can be loved,</i> |
| 2. Am-emíni, | <i>Ye may, or can be loved,</i> |
| 3. Am-entur, | <i>They may, or can be loved.</i> |

IMPERFECT, *might*, *could*, *would*, or *should* be loved

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| <i>S.</i> 1. Am-ārer, | <i>I might be loved,</i> |
| 2. Am-aréris, <i>or</i> -arére, | <i>Thou mightst be loved,</i> |
| 3. Am-arētur, | <i>He might be loved;</i> |
| <i>P.</i> 1. Am-arémur, | <i>We might be loved,</i> |
| 2. Am-aremíni, | <i>Ye might be loved,</i> |
| 3. Am-arentur, | <i>They might be loved.</i> |

PERFECT, *may have been loved*.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| <i>S.</i> 1. Am-ātus sim, <i>or</i> fuěrim, | <i>I may have been loved,</i> |
| 2. Am-ātus sis, <i>or</i> fuěris, | <i>Thou mayst have been loved,</i> |
| 3. Am-ātus sit, <i>or</i> fuérít, | <i>He may have been loved;</i> |
| <i>P.</i> 1. Am-āti simus, <i>or</i> fuerímus, | <i>We may have been loved,</i> |
| 2. Am-āti sítis, <i>or</i> fuerítis, | <i>Ye may have been loved,</i> |
| 3. Am-āti sint, <i>or</i> fuěrint, | <i>They may have been loved.</i> |

PLUPERFECT, *might, could, wcould, or should have been loved*

- S.** 1. Am-ātus essem, or suissem, *I might have been loved,*
 2. Am-ātus esses, or fuisses, *Thou mightst have been loved,*
 3. Am-ātus esset, or fuisset, *He might have been loved;*
- P.** 1. Am-āti essēmus, or fuissēmus, *We might have been loved,*
 2. Am-āti essētis, or fuissētis, *Ye might have been loved,*
 3. Am-āti essent, or fuissent, *They might have been loved*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- Sing.** 2. Am-āre, or-ātor, *Be thou loved,*
 3. Am-ātor, *Let him be loved;*
- Plur.** 2. Am-amīni, *Be ye loved,*
 3. Am-āntor, *Let them be loved.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

- PRES.** Am-āri, *To be loved.* 178, and 180.
PERF. Esse, or suisce am-ātus, *To have been loved.*
FUT. Am-ātum iri, *To be about to be loved.*

PARTICIPLES.

- PERF.** Am-ātus, a, um, *Loved, being loved, having been loved.*
FUT. Am-andus, a, um, *To be loved, proper, or necessary to be loved.*

SYNOPSIS OF THE MOODS AND TENSES.

	<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Subjunctive.</i>	<i>Imper.</i>	<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Participles</i>
PRES.	Amor,	Amer,	Amāre.	Amāri,	
IMP.	Amábar,	Amárer,			
PERF.	Amātus sum,	Amātus sim,		{ Esse, or Fuisse amātus,	{ Amātus.
PLUP.	Amātus čram,	Amātus essem.			
FUT.	Amábor,			Amātum iri.	Amandus
V.-PERF.	Amātus fuero.				

After the same manner, inflect :

- | | | | |
|--------|---------|----------|-----------------------|
| Creor, | creāri, | creātus, | <i>To be created.</i> |
| Rögör, | rogāri, | rogātus, | <i>To be asked.</i> |
| Vöcor, | vocāri, | vocātus, | <i>To be called.</i> |
| Dömor, | domāri, | domītus, | <i>To be tamed.</i> |

192.—§ 59. EXERCISES ON THE PASSIVE VOICE.

1. Give the designation of the verb,—conjugate it ;—give the tense, mood, voice, person, number, and translation, of the following words, always following the same order ; thus,—*Amor*, verb transitive, first conjugation ; *āmo*, *amāre*, *amāvi*, *amātum*,—found in the present indicative passive, first person singular, “I am loved.”

Amabātur, *amantur*, *amātus est*, *amabitur*, *amābar*, *amarētur*, *amentur*, *amātus sim*, *amātus fuero*, *amāti fuērunt*, *amāti essēmus*, *amabamīni*, *amāris*, *amātus esset*, *amāti fuissent*, *amabuntur*, *amantor*, *amāre*, *amātus esse*, *amātus*, *amātum īri*, *amandus*, *amemīni*, *amaremīni*, *amantur*, *creatūr*, *crearētūr*, *vocabitūr*, *domantur*, *vocātus sum* ; &c.e.†

2. Translate the following English words into Latin, giving the part of the verb used ; thus, “I am loved,” *āmor*, in the present indicative passive, first person singular.

He is loved, they are loved, I have been loved, they were created, he had been called, they will be tamed, I might be loved, they may have been loved, to be loved, to have been called, I had been called, being called, they are tamed, they have been tamed, he will be loved, they will have been loved, they may be called, I may be called, he might have been created, they will be loved, &c.e.

3. Translate the following sentences into English, according to the rules 190.

Dicit eum *amāri*,—*illos vocātos esse*,—*me vocātum īri*,—*te amātum īri*,—*me creāri*,—*eos domāri*,—*illum amātum fuisse*,—*nos domītos esse*,—*nos domītum īri*,—*illos amāri*,—*illos vocātum īri*.

Dixit eum *amāri*,—*illos vocātos esse*,—*me vocātum īri*,—*te amātum īri*,—*me creāri*,—*eos domāri*,—*illum amātum fuisse*,—*nos domītos esse*,—*nos domītum īri*,—*illos amāri*,—*illos vocātum īri*,—*te amāri*.

Dicet eum *amāri*, &c.e., as in the preceding.

4. Translate the following English into Latin, taking care that the principle of the perfect infinitive be put in the same gender, number, and case, as the accusative before it.

He says that I am loved,—that he was loved,—that he will be called,—that they were created,—that we were tamed. *He*

said that I was called,—that we were created,—that they had been created. *He will say* that I was loved,—that I will be loved,—that they will be called,—that you are called,—that he will be called. *He said* that they had been tamed, &c.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES ON THE ACTIVE AND THE PASSIVE VOICE.

5. Give the designation, &c., as directed No. 1. Amābo, uniārem, amarētur, amātus sim, āmant, vocātur, erearentur, dēmantur, domītum īri, ereāri, āmant, amabuntur, amārent, amavissent, amavērat, amētis, amātis, amabātis, amavēris, āma, amavisse, amandum, amātus, voeātum īri, vocātus es, vocāti ērant, vocātus esset (*dicit se*, “he says that he”), aña tūrum esse, (*dixit se*, “he said that he,”) amāre, amāri, (*nos*, “that we,”) vocātos esse, amanto, amābunt, amavistis, amavēre, amarētis, (*vos*, “that you,”) rogāre, rogavisse, rogātos esse, rogatūros fuisse, rogābunt.

Conjugate and inflect the following verbs like *Amo*; viz.:

Accūso, <i>I accuse.</i>	Certo, <i>I strive.</i>	Repāro, <i>I repair.</i>
Æstimo, <i>I value.</i>	Cogito, <i>I think.</i>	Rōgo, <i>I ask.</i>
Ambūlo, <i>I walk.</i>	Festino, <i>I hasten.</i>	Servo, <i>I keep.</i>
Cūro, <i>I care.</i>	Navigo, <i>I sail.</i>	Vito, <i>I shun.</i>

193.—§ 60. SECOND CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Ind.	Supine.	
Moneo,	monēre,	monui,	monūtum,	<i>To advise</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE, *I advise, do advise, am advising.* 157.

S. 1. Mon-eo,	<i>I advise,</i>
2. Mōn-es,	<i>Thou advises,</i>
3. Mōn-et,	<i>He advises;</i>
P 1. Mon-ēmus,	<i>We advise,</i>
2. Mon-ētis,	<i>Ye advise,</i>
3. Mon-ent,	<i>They advise.</i>

IMPERFECT, *advised, did advise, was advising.* 159

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|-----------|----------------|------------------------|
| S. | 1. Mon-ēbam, | <i>I advised,</i> |
| | 2. Mon-ēbas, | <i>Thou advisedst,</i> |
| | 3. Mon-ēbat, | <i>He advised;</i> |
| P. | 1. Mon-ebāmus, | <i>We advised,</i> |
| | 2. Mon-ebātis, | <i>Ye advised,</i> |
| | 3. Mon-ēbant, | <i>They advised.</i> |

PERFECT Def., *have advised*; Indef., *advised, did advise.* 160

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|-----------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| S. | 1. Monu-i, | <i>I have advised,</i> |
| | 2. Monu-isti, | <i>Thou hast advised,</i> |
| | 3. Monu-it, | <i>He has advised;</i> |
| P. | 1. Monu-īmus, | <i>We have advised,</i> |
| | 2. Monu-istis, | <i>Ye have advised,</i> |
| | 3. Monu-ērunt, or -ēre, | <i>They have advised.</i> |

PLUPERFECT, *had advised.* 165.

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|-----------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| S. | 1. Monu-ēram, | <i>I had advised.</i> |
| | 2. Monu-ēras, | <i>Thou hadst advised.</i> |
| | 3. Monu-ērat, | <i>He had advised;</i> |
| P. | 1. Monu-erāmus, | <i>We had advised,</i> |
| | 2. Monu-erātis, | <i>Ye had advised,</i> |
| | 3. Monu-ērant, | <i>They had advised.</i> |

FUTURE, *shall, or will advise.* 167.

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|-----------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| S. | 1. Mon-ēbo, — | <i>I shall, or will advise,</i> |
| | 2. Mon-ēbis, | <i>Thou shalt, or wilt advise</i> |
| | 3. Mon-ēbit, | <i>He shall, or will advise;</i> |
| P. | 1. Mon-ebīmus, | <i>We shall, or will advise,</i> |
| | 2. Mon-ebītis, | <i>Ye shall, or will advise,</i> |
| | 3. Mon-ēbunt, | <i>They shall, or will advise</i> |

FUTURE-PERFECT, *shall, or will have advised.* 168.

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|-----------|-----------------|---|
| S. | 1. Monu-ěro, | <i>I shall, or will have advised,</i> |
| | 2. Monu-ěris, | <i>Thou shalt, or wilt have advised</i> |
| | 3. Monu-ěrit, | <i>He shall, or will have advised;</i> |
| P. | 1. Monu-erīmus, | <i>We shall, or will have advised,</i> |
| | 2. Monu-erītis, | <i>Ye shall, or will have advised,</i> |
| | 3. Monu-ěrint, | <i>They shall, or will have advised</i> |

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE, *may*, or *can advise*. 171.

S.	1. Mon-eam, 2. Mon-eas, 3. Mon-eat,	<i>I may</i> , or <i>can advise</i> , <i>Thou mayst</i> , or <i>canst advise</i> , <i>He may</i> , or <i>can advise</i> ;
F.	1. Mon-eāmus, 2. Mon-eātis, 3. Mon-eant,	<i>We may</i> , or <i>can advise</i> , <i>Ye may</i> , or <i>can advise</i> , <i>They may</i> , or <i>can advise</i> .

IMPERFECT, *might*, *could*, *would*, or *should advise*. 172.

S.	1. Mon-ērem, 2. Mon-ēres, 3. Mon-ēret,	<i>I might advise</i> , <i>Thou mightst advise</i> , <i>He might advise</i> ;
P.	1. Mon-erēmus, 2. Mon-erētis, 3. Mon-ērent,	<i>We might advise</i> , <i>Ye might advise</i> , <i>They might advise</i> .

PERFECT, *may have advised*. 173.

S.	1. Monu-ěrim, 2. Monu-ěris, 3. Monu-ěrit,	<i>I may have advised</i> , <i>Thou mayst have advised</i> , <i>He may have advised</i> ;
P.	1. Monu-erīmus, 2. Monu-erītis, 3. Monu-ěrint,	<i>We may have advised</i> , <i>Ye may have advised</i> , <i>They may have advised</i> .

PLUPERFECT, *might*, *could*, *would*, or *should have advised*. 174.

S.	1. Monu-issem, 2. Monu-isses, 3. Monu-isset,	<i>I might have advised</i> , <i>Thou mightst have advised</i> , <i>He might have advised</i> ;
P.	1. Monu-issēmus, 2. Monu-issētis, 3. Monu-issent,	<i>We might have advised</i> , <i>Ye might have advised</i> , <i>They might have advised</i> .

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

S.	2. Mōn-e, or -ēto, 3. Mon-ēto,	<i>Advise thou</i> (149), <i>Let him advise</i> ;
P.	2. Mon-ēte, or etōte, 3. Mon-ento,	<i>Advise ye or you</i> , <i>Le' them advise</i> .

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRES.	Mon-ēre,	To advise (178 and 180),
PERF.	Monu-isse,	To have advised,
FUT.	Esse monitūrus,	To be about to advise,
F.-PERF.	Fuisse monitūrus,	To have been about to advise.

PARTICIPLES.

PRES.	Mön-ens,	Advising,
FUT.	Mon-itūrus,	About to advise.

GERUNDS.

Nom.	Mon-endum,	Advising,
Gen.	Mon-endi,	Of advising,
Dat.	Mon-endo,	To advising,
Acc.	Mon-endum,	Advising,
Abl.	Mon-endo,	With, &c., advising.

SUPINES.

FORMER,	Mon-ītum,	To advise,
LATTER,	Mon-ītu,	To be advised, or to advise.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MOODS AND TENSES.

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Imper.	Infinitive.	Participles.
PRES.	Moneo,	Moneam,	Mönē.	Monēre,	Mönena,
IMP.	Monēbam	Monērem,			
PERF.	Monui,	Monuērim,		Monuisse,	
PLUP.	Monuēram,	Monuissēm.			
FUT.	Monēbo,			Esse monitūrus,	Monitūrus.
F.-PERF.	Monuēro.			Fuisse monitūrus,	

After the same manner, inflect

Doc-ec	doc-ēre,	docu-i,	doc-tum,	To teach.
Jub-eo,	jub-ēre,	juss-i,	jus-sum,	To order.
Vid-eo,	vid-ēre,	vīd-i,	vī-sum,	To see.

194.—§ 61. EXERCISES ON THE ACTIVE VOICE.

1. Give the designation, &c., as directed 190-1.—Monēbo, monuit, monēret, monuērit, mōne, monuisse, mōnens, monendum, monēbat, mōnent, monento, monuisti, monuēre.

monuerātis, monuissent.—Dōcent, jubēbat, jussērat, vidēret,
videat, vidēbit, docuēris, dōce, doctūrus, jussūrus, vīsum, jussu,
dōcens, &c.

2. *Translate the following into Latin, &c., as directed 190–2.*
—I have advised, I will advise, he may advise, I might advise,
he will have advised, they advise, they had advised, they
might have advised, thou hast advised, ye have advised, I did
advise, he was advising.—He teaches, they taught, we had
ordred, we would have ordered, I saw, I have seen, thou wilt
see, he may see, they would have ordered, &c.

3. *Translate according to the rules 190–3, 4.*—*Dicit* (he says)
me monēre,—nos monuisse,—illos monēre,—vos monitūros
esse,—me monitūrum fuisse.—*Dixit* (he said) se monēre,—nos
vidēre,—eum vidisse,—nos visūros esse,—me visūrum esse,—
me visūrum fuisse,—vos vidisse,—se docēre,—nos docuisse,—
vos doctūros esse,—illam (*that she*) visūram esse,—illum
doctūrum esse, &c.

4. *As directed 190–3 and 5.* *He says that I advised; he*
said that I advised,—that I had advised,—that I would advise.
He says that I will advise,—that I would have advised. He
said that he (se) saw,—had seen,—would see,—would have
seen. I advise that you should order. He says that I am
advising,—that we will order, &c.

195.—§ 62. PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	<i>Pres. Inf.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>	
Moneor,	monēri,	monitus,	<i>To be advised.</i>

PRESENT TENSE, *am advised.* 157–6.

<i>S.</i>	1. Mon-eor, 2. Mor ēris, or -ēre, 3. Mon-ētur,	<i>I am advised, Thou art advised, He is advised;</i>
<i>P</i>	1. Mon-ēmur, 2. Mon-emini, 3. Mon-entur,	<i>We are advised, Ye are advised, They are advised.</i>

IMPERFECT, *was advised.* 160–5.

- S.** 1. Mon-ēbar,
2. Mon-ebāris, or -ebāre,
3. Mon-ebātūr,
- P.** 1. Mon-ebāmūr,
2. Mon-ebainīni,
3. Mon-ebantur,
- I was advised,
Thou wast advised,
He was advised;
We were advised,
Ye were advised,
They were advised.*

PERFECT, *have been, was, am advised.* 164–5.

- S.** 1. Mon-ītus sum, or fui,
2. Mon-ītus es, or fuisti,
3. Mon-ītus est, or fuit,
- P.** 1. Mon-īti sūmus. or fuīmus,
2. Mon-īti estis, or fuistis,
3. Mon-īti sunt, fuērunt, &c.,
- I have been advised,
Thou hast been advised,
He has been advised;
We have been advised,
Ye have been advised,
They have been advised.*

PLUPERFECT, *had been advised.* 166–2.

- S.** 1. Mon-ītus ēram, or fuēram,
2. Mon-ītus ēras, or fuēras,
3. Mon-ītus ērat, or fuērat,
- P.** 1. Mon-īti erāmus, or fuerāmus,
2. Mon-īti erātis, or fuerātis,
3. Mon-īti ērant, or fuērant,
- I had been advised,
Thou hadst been advised,
He had been advised;
We had been advised,
Ye had been advised,
They had been advised.*

FUTURE, *shall, or will be advised.* 167–3.

- S.** 1. Mon-ēbōr,
2. Mon-ebēris, or -ebēre,
3. Mon-ebitūr,
- P.** 1. Mon-ebīmūr,
2. Mon-ebimīni,
3. Mon-ebuntur,
- I shall, or will be advised,
Thou shalt, or wilt be advised,
He shall, or will be advised;
We shall, or will be advised
Ye shall, or will be advised,
They shall, or will be advised.*

FUTURE-PERFECT, *shall, or will have been advised.* 168–4.

- S.** 1. Mon-ītus fuēro,
2. Mon-ītus fuēris,
3. Mon-ītus fuērit,
- P.** 1. Mon-īti fuerīmus,
2. Mon-īti fuerītis,
3. Mon-īti fuērint.
- I shall have been advised,
Thou wilt have been advised,
He will have been advised;
We shall have been advised,
Ye will have been advised,
They will have been advised*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE, *may*, or *can be advised*.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| S. 1. Mon-eār, | <i>I may be advised,</i> |
| 2. Mon-eāris, or -eāre, | <i>Thou mayst be advised,</i> |
| 3. Mon-eātūr, | <i>He may be advised;</i> |
-
- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| P. 1. Mon-eāmūr, | <i>We may be advised,</i> |
| 2. Mon-eamīni, | <i>Ye may be advised,</i> |
| 3. Mon-eantūr, | <i>They may be advised.</i> |

IMPERFECT, *might*, *could*, *would*, or *should be advised*.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| S. 1. Mon-ērēr, | <i>I might be advised,</i> |
| 2. Mon-erēris, or -erēre, | <i>Thou mightst be advised,</i> |
| 3. Mon-erētūr, | <i>He might be advised;</i> |
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- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| P. 1. Mon-erēmūr, | <i>We might be advised,</i> |
| 2. Mon-eremīni, | <i>Ye might be advised,</i> |
| 3. Mon-erentūr, | <i>They might be advised.</i> |

PERFECT, *may have been advised*.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| S. Monītus sim, or fuērim, | <i>I may have been advised,</i> |
| Monītus sis, or fuēris, | <i>Thou mayst have been advised,</i> |
| Monītus sit, or fuērit, | <i>He may have been advised;</i> |
-
- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| P. Monīti sīmus, or fuerīmus, | <i>We may have been advised,</i> |
| Monīti sītis, or fuerītis, | <i>Ye may have been advised,</i> |
| Monīti sint, or fuērint, | <i>They may have been advised</i> |

PLUPERFECT, *might*, *could*, *would*, or *should have been advised*.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| S. Monītus essem, or fuissemm, | <i>I might have been advised,</i> |
| Monītus esses, or fuissess, | <i>Thou mightst have been advised</i> |
| Monītus esset, or fuissest, | <i>He might have been advised;</i> |
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- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| P. Monīti essēmus, or fuissēmus, | <i>We might have been advised,</i> |
| Monīti essētis, or fuissētis, | <i>Ye might have been advised,</i> |
| Monīti essent, or fuissest, | <i>They might have been advised.</i> |

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

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|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| S. 2. Mon-ēre, or -ētor, | <i>Be thou advised,</i> |
| 3. Mon-ētor, | <i>Let him be advised;</i> |
-
- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| P 2. Mon-emīni, | <i>Be ye advised,</i> |
| 3. Mor-entor, | <i>Let them be advised.</i> |

INFINITIVE MOOD.

- PRES. Monēri, *To be advised* (178–180),
 PERF Esse, or fuisse monitus, *To have been advised*,
 FUT. Monītum īri, *To be about to be advised*.

PARTICIPLES.

- PERF. Monītus, a, um, { *Advised, being advised, or having been advised,*
 FUT. Mon-endus, a, um, { *To be advised, proper, or necessary to be advised.*

SYNOPSIS OF THE MOODS AND TENSES.

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Imper.	Infinitive.	Participles.
PRES.	Moneor,	Monear,	Monēre.	Monēri,	
IMP.	Monēbar,	Monērer,			
PERF.	Monītus sum,	Monītus sim,		{ Esse, or Fuisse monītus,	{ Monītus.
PLUP.	Monītus ēram,	Monītus essem.			
FUT.	Monēbor,			Monītum īri.	Monendus.
F.-PERF.	Monītus fuero.				

After the same manner, inflect :

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|-----------------------|
| Doceor, | docēri, | doctus, | <i>To be taught.</i> |
| Jubeor, | jubēri, | jussus, | <i>To be ordered.</i> |
| Videor, | vidēri, | vīsus, | <i>To be seen.</i> |

196.—§ 63. EXERCISES ON THE PASSIVE VOICE.

1. Give the designation, &c., as directed 192–1 Moneor, monētur, monebitur, monebitur, monītus est, monīti estis, moneāmur, monerētur, monītus fuero, monērc, monēri, monītus, monītus esse, monendus. Viderētur, vīsus, vīsum īri, docerentur, doceantur, docemīni, doceamīni, jubebitur, jussi fuērunt, juberentur, jubētor, &c.

2. Translate the following into Latin, as directed 192–2 : I was advised, he has been advised;—he may be advised, we will be advised, we were advised, I am advised, they might have been advised. Be ye advised, to be about to be advised, to be advised, he may have been seen;—they should be ordered, we will be seen, they will be taught, having been taught, necessary to be taught, let them be taught; they have been

ordered, we might have been ordered, to be about to be ordered, being ordered, they may have been ordered, &c.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES ON THE SECOND CONJUGATION.

3. Give the designation, &c., as directed 190-1, 192-1. Monēbam, monuērat, monuērit, monēbunt, moneam, mōne, monēbar, monitus es, monuit, monēri, doetus sum, doeear, doeērer, doeēbitur, doeento, doeentor, doeentur, jūbet, jūsērunt, jussērint, jubēbo, juberentur, jussus esse, jūbe, video, vident, viderētur, vide, vidistis, viderātis, vidērent, vidēro, videndum, vīdens, visūrus, vidisse, vīsum īri, vidēri, monebuntur, moneantur, viderentur, jussērim, jubēbam, jubērer, videntur, docuērunt, dōce, dōeens.

4. Translate the following into Latin, as directed 190-2, 192-2: I am advised, he advises, they will advise, ye have advised, they will have advised, he will be advised, he is taught, he has taught, they will teach, I will see, they may see, they are seen, he has been seen, to order, to have been ordered, ordering, about to order, to have seen, I might see, I might have been seen, they will not (*non*) see, he will not see, I do not advise, he is teaching, he is not teaching, he will not order, I will order, &c.

5. As directed 190-3, 192-4. *Dicit* se monēre,—nos monuisse,—eum monitūrum esse,—vos vidēre,—eum vīsum īri. *Dixit* se monēre,—nos monuisse,—eum monitūrum esse,—vos vidēre,—eum vīsum īri. *Dicet* se monēre, &c.,—vos monuisse,—homīnes monitūros esse,—femīnam monitūram esse, vos jubēre.

6. As directed 190-5. He says that he advises,—that he will advise,—that we have advised. He said that I advised,—that he had advised,—that they would have advised,—that I would order,—would have ordered,—would not have ordered,—was taught,—had been taught,—would be taught, &c.

197.—§ 64. THIRD CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	<i>Pres. Inf.</i>	<i>Perf. Ind.</i>	<i>Supine.</i>
Rēg o,	reg-ēre,	rex-i.	reet-um. To rule

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE, *rule, do rule, am ruling.* 157.

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| <i>S.</i> | 1. Rēg-o, | <i>I rule, do rule, am ruling,</i> |
| | 2. Rēg-is,* | <i>Thou rulest, dost rule, art ruling.</i> |
| | 3. Rēg-it, | <i>He rules, does rule, is ruling;</i> |
| <i>P.</i> | 1. Reg-īmus, | <i>We rule, do rule, are ruling,</i> |
| | 2. Reg-ītis, | <i>Ye rule, do rule, are ruling,</i> |
| | 3. Reg-unt, | <i>They rule, do rule, are ruling.</i> |

IMPERFECT, ruled, did rule, was ruling. 159.

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|-----------|----------------|--|
| <i>S.</i> | 1. Reg-ēbam, | <i>I ruled, did rule, was ruling,</i> |
| | 2. Reg-ēbas, | <i>Thou ruledst, didst rule, wast ruling</i> |
| | 3. Reg-ēbat, | <i>He ruled, did rule, was ruling;</i> |
| <i>P.</i> | 1. Reg-ebāmus, | <i>We ruled, did rule, were ruling,</i> |
| | 2. Reg-ebātis, | <i>Ye ruled, did rule, were ruling,</i> |
| | 3. Reg-ēbant, | <i>They ruled, did rule, were ruling.</i> |

PERFECT Def., *have ruled*; Indef., *ruled, did rule.* 161.

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|-----------|------------------------|--|
| <i>S.</i> | 1. Rex-i, | <i>I have ruled, ruled, did rule,</i> |
| | 2. Rex-isti, | <i>Thou hast ruled, ruledst, didst rule,</i> |
| | 3. Rex-it, | <i>He has ruled, ruled, did rule;</i> |
| <i>P.</i> | 1. Rex-īmus, | <i>We have ruled, ruled, did rule,</i> |
| | 2. Rex-istis, | <i>Ye have ruled, ruled, did rule,</i> |
| | 3. Rex-ērunt, or -ēre, | <i>They have ruled, ruled, did rule.</i> |

PLUPERFECT, had ruled. 165.

- | | | |
|-----------|----------------|--------------------------|
| <i>S.</i> | 1. Rex-ēram, | <i>I had ruled,</i> |
| | 2. Rex-ēras, | <i>Thou hadst ruled,</i> |
| | 3. Rex-ērat, | <i>He had ruled;</i> |
| <i>P.</i> | 1. Rex-erāmus, | <i>We had ruled,</i> |
| | 2. Rex-erātis, | <i>Ye had ruled,</i> |
| | 3. Rex-ērant, | <i>They had ruled.</i> |

FUTURE, *shall, or will rule.* 167.

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|-----------|--------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>S.</i> | 1. Rēg-am, | <i>I shall, or will rule,</i> |
| | 2. Rēg-es, | <i>Thou shalt, or wilt rule,</i> |
| | 3. Rēg et, | <i>He shall, or will rule;</i> |
| <i>P.</i> | 1. Reg-ēmus, | <i>We shall, or will rule,</i> |
| | 2. Reg-ētis, | <i>Ye shall, or will rule,</i> |
| | 3. Reg-ent, | <i>They shall, or will rule.</i> |

* *C* and *g* are hard before *a, o, u*, and soft like *s* and *j* before *s* and *i*.
Soft *g* is here marked in Italics, and sounds like *j*.

FUTURE-PERFECT, *shall*, or *will have ruled*. 168.

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|-----------|----------------|--|
| S. | 1. Rex-ěro, | <i>I shall, or will have ruled,</i> |
| | 2. Rex-ěris, | <i>Thou shalt, or wilt have ruled.</i> |
| | 3. Rex-ěrit, | <i>He shall, or will have ruled;</i> |
| P. | 1. Rex-erīmus, | <i>We shall, or will have ruled,</i> |
| | 2. Rex-erītis, | <i>Ye shall, or will have ruled,</i> |
| | 3. Rex-ěrint, | <i>They shall, or will have ruled.</i> |

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE, *may*, or *can rule*. 171.

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|-----------|--------------|-----------------------------------|
| S. | 1. Rěg-am, | <i>I may, or can rule,</i> |
| | 2. Rěg-as, | <i>Thou mayst, or canst rule,</i> |
| | 3. Rěg-at, | <i>He may, or can rule;</i> |
| P. | 1. Reg-āmus, | <i>We may, or can rule,</i> |
| | 2. Reg-ātis, | <i>Ye may, or can rule,</i> |
| | 3. Reg-ant, | <i>They may, or can rule.</i> |

IMPERFECT, *might*, *could*, *would*, or *should rule*. 172.

- | | | |
|-----------|----------------|---------------------------|
| S. | 1. Reg-ěrem, | <i>I might rule,</i> |
| | 2. Reg-ěres, | <i>Thou mightst rule,</i> |
| | 3. Reg-ěret, | <i>He might rule;</i> |
| P. | 1. Reg-erēmus, | <i>We might rule,</i> |
| | 2. Reg-erētis, | <i>Ye might rule,</i> |
| | 3. Reg-ěrent, | <i>They might rule.</i> |

PERFECT, *may have ruled*. 173.

- | | | |
|-----------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| S. | 1. Rex-ěrim, | <i>I may have ruled,</i> |
| | 2. Rex-ěris, | <i>Thou mayst have ruled,</i> |
| | 3. Rex-ěrit, | <i>He may have ruled;</i> |
| P. | 1. Rex-erīmus, | <i>We may have ruled,</i> |
| | 2. Rex-erītis, | <i>Ye may have ruled,</i> |
| | 3. Rex-ěrint, | <i>They may have ruled.</i> |

PLUPERFECT, *might*, *could*, *would*, or *should have ruled*. 174.

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| S. | 1. Rex-issem, | <i>I might have ruled,</i> |
| | 2. Rex-isses, | <i>Thou mightst have ruled,</i> |
| | 3. Rex-isset, | <i>He might have ruled;</i> |
| P. | 1. Rex-issēmus, | <i>We might have ruled,</i> |
| | 2. Rex-issētis, | <i>Ye might have ruled,</i> |
| | 3. Rex-isson, | <i>They might have ruled.</i> |

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- S. 2. Rěg-e, or -ito, *Rule thou, (149,)*
 3. Reg-ito, *Let him rule;*
- P. 2. Reg-ite, or itōte, *Rule ye,*
 3. Reg-unto, *Let them rule.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

- PRES. Reg-ere, *To rule (178–180),*
 PERF. Rex-isse, *To have ruled,*
 FUT. Esse rectūrus, *To be about to rule,*
 F.-PERF. Fuisse rectūrus, *To have been about to rule.*

PARTICIPLES.

- PRES. Rěg-ens, *Ruling.*
 FUT. Rect-ūrus, a, um, *About to rule*

GERUNDS.

- Nom. Reg-endum, *Ruling,*
 Gen. Reg-endī, *Of ruling,*
 Dat. Reg-endo, *To ruling,*
 Acc. Reg-endum, *Ruling,*
 Abl. Reg-endo, *With, &c., ruling.*

SUPINES.

- FORMER, Rect-um, *To rule.*
 LATTER, Rect-u, *To be ruled, or to rule.*

SYNOPSIS OF THE MOODS AND TENSES.

	<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Subjunctive.</i>	<i>Imp.</i>	<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>
PRES.	Rěgo,	Rěgam,	Rěge.	Regere,	Regens,
IMP.	Regēbam,	Regērem,			
PERF.	Rexi,	Rexērim,		Rexisse,	
PLUR.	Rexēram,	Rexissem.		Esse rectūrus,	
FUT.	Rěgam,			Fuisse rectūrus.	Rectūrus
F.-PERF.	Rexero.				

After the same manner, inflect :

- Lěgo, legěrc, lěgi, lectum, *To read.*
 Scribo, scriběre, scripsi, scriptum, *To write.*
 Cædo, cæděre, cecidi, cæsum, *To slay.*

198.—EXAMPLE OF VERBS IN *-IO*, ACTIVE VOICE.

<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	<i>Pres. Inf.</i>	<i>Perf. Ind.</i>	<i>Supine.</i>	
Capio,	Capēre,	cēpi,	captūn,	<i>To take.</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural</i>	
PRES.	Cap-i-o,	-is, -it;	-im <u>us</u> ,	-it <u>is</u> , -iunt.
IMP.	Capi-ēbām,	-ēbas, -ēbat;	-ebām <u>us</u> ,	-ebāt <u>is</u> , -bant.
PERF.	Cēp-i,	-isti, -it;	-im <u>us</u> ,	-ist <u>is</u> , { -ērunt, or -ērē.
PLUP.	Cep-ēram,	-ēras, -ērat;	-erām <u>us</u> ,	-erāt <u>is</u> , -ērant.
FUT.	Capi-am,	-es, -et;	-ēm <u>us</u> ,	-ēt <u>is</u> , -ent.
F. P.	Cep-ēro,	-ēris, -ērit;	-erīm <u>us</u> ,	-erīt <u>is</u> , -ērint.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRES.	Capi-am,	-as, -at;	-ām <u>us</u> ,	-āt <u>is</u> , -ant.
IMP.	Cap-ērem,	-čres, -ēret;	-erēm <u>us</u> ,	-erēt <u>is</u> , -ērent.
PERF.	Cep-ērim,	-ēris, -ērit;	-erīm <u>us</u> ,	-erīt <u>is</u> , -ērint.
PLUP.	Cep-issem,	-isses, -isset;	-issēm <u>us</u> ,	-issēt <u>is</u> , -issent.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRES.	Cāpe,	or -i-to,	-i-to;	-ite, or -itō-te,	-iunto
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INFINITIVE.

PRES.	Cap-ēre,	FUT.	Esse captūrus,
PERF.	Cep-issem,	F. FUT.	Fuisse captūrus.

PARTICIPLES.

PRES.	Capiens,	FUT.	Captūrus, a, un.
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GERUNDS.

SUPINES.

Nom.	Capi-endum,	FORMER,	Captum,
Gen.	Capi-endi, &c.	LATTER,	Captu.

So also :

Rapic,	rapēre,	rapui,	raptum,	To setse.
Fugio,	fugēre,	fūgi,	fugītum,	To flee.

199.—§ 65. EXERCISES ON THE ACTIVE VOICE.

1. *Give the designation, &c., as directed 190–1.*—Regēbam, rexisti, rexēram, rēgam, regērem, rexero, rexisset, rēge, rexisse, rēgens. Scribit, scribēbat, seripsit, scribēmus, scribāmus, lēgunt, legēret, lēget, lēge, legērunt, legērant. Capiunt, capiēbat, capiunto, capērem, cēpit, cepērim, cepēram, cepissem, cāpit, capēre, capiendum, &c.

2. *Translate the following into Latin, as directed 190–2.*—He rules, we are ruling, he has ruled, we will rule, they will have ruled, ye might rule, they may rule, we will rule, they were ruling, he had ruled, they might have ruled. He has read, they will read, we shall read, to have read, to have written, to write, writing, write thou, let them write.

. 3. *Translate according to the Rules 190–3, 4.* (*Dicit*, “he says,”) me regēre,—me scribēre,—se rexisse,—nos rectūros esse,—illum scripsisse,—me scriptūrum fuisse,—vos leetūros esse,—me capēre,—vos cepisse,—vos captūros esse,—vos captūros fuisse. (*Dixit*, “he said,”) me regēre,—me rexisse,—me rectūrum esse, &c.

4. *As directed 190–5.*—*He says* that I rule,—that he ruled,—that we write,—that they will write,—that he is about to write. *He writes* that he rules,—that you are reading,—that you will write. *He said* that he was writing,—that you had written,—that we would write,—would have written. *He will say* that I am ruling,—was ruling,—will rule, &c.

200.—§ 66. PASSIVE VOICE.

<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	<i>Pres. Inf.</i> *	<i>Perf. Part.</i>
Rēg-or,	rēg-i,	rectus, <i>To be ruled.</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE, *cm ruled.* 157–6.

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|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 5. 1. Rēg-or, | I am ruled, |
| 2. Reg-ēris, or -ēre, | Thou art ruled, |
| 3. Reg-itur, | He is ruled; |
| P. 1. Reg-imur, | We are ruled, |
| 2. Reg-imīni, | Ye are ruled, |
| 3. Reg-untur, | They are ruled. |

IMPERFECT, *was ruled*. 160–5.

- | | | |
|-----------|---|---|
| S. | 1. Reg-ēbar,
2. Reg-ebāris, or -ebāre,
3. Reg-ebātur, | <i>I was ruled,
Thou wast ruled,
He was ruled;</i> |
| P. | 1. Reg-ebāmūr,
2. Reg-ebamīni,
3. Reg-ebantur, | <i>We were ruled,
Ye were ruled,
They were ruled.</i> |

PERFECT, *have been ruled, was ruled, am ruled*. 164–5

- | | | |
|-----------|--|--|
| S. | 1. Rectus sum, or fui,
2. Rectus es, or fuistī,
3. Rectus est, or fuit, | <i>I have been ruled,
Thou hast been ruled,
He has been ruled;</i> |
| P. | 1. Recti sūmus, or fuīmus,
2. Recti estis, or fuistis,
3. Recti sunt, fuērunt, or fuēre, | <i>We have been ruled,
Ye have been ruled,
They have been ruled.</i> |

PLUPERFECT, *had been ruled*. 166–2.

- | | | |
|-----------|---|--|
| S. | 1. Rectus ēram, or fuēram,
2. Rectus ēras, or fuēras,
3. Rectus ērat, or fuērat, | <i>I had been ruled,
Thou hadst been ruled,
He had been ruled;</i> |
| P. | 1. Recti erāmus, or fuerāmus,
2. Recti erātis, or fuerātis,
3. Recti ērant, or fuērant, | <i>We had been ruled,
Ye had been ruled,
They had been ruled.</i> |

FUTURE, *shall, or will be ruled*. 167–3.

- | | | |
|-----------|---|--|
| S. | 1. Rēg-ar,
2. Reg-ēris, or -ēre,
3. Reg-ētūr, | <i>I shall, or will be ruled,
Thou shalt, or wilt be ruled
He shall, or will be ruled;</i> |
| P. | 1. Reg-ēmūr,
2. Reg-emīni,
3. Reg-entūr, | <i>We shall, or will be ruled,
Ye shall, or will be ruled,
They shall, or will be ruled.</i> |

FUTURE-PERFECT, *shall, or will have been ruled*. 168–4.

- | | | |
|-----------|---|--|
| S. | 1. Rectus fuēro,
2. Rectus fuēris,
3. Rectus fuērit, | <i>I shall, or will have been ruled;
Thou shalt, or wilt have been ruled
He shall, or will have been ruled;</i> |
| P. | 1. Recti fuerīmus,
2. Recti fuerītis,
3. Recti fuērint, | <i>We shall, or will have been ruled.
Ye shall, or will have been ruled,
They shall, or will have been ruled</i> |

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE, *may*, or *can be ruled*.

- | | | |
|-----------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| S. | 1. Rēg-ar, | <i>I may, or can be ruled,</i> |
| | 2. Reg-āris, <i>or</i> -āre, | <i>Thou mayst, or canst be ruled,</i> |
| | 3. Reg-ātur, | <i>He may, or can be ruled;</i> |
| P. | 1. Reg-āmur, | <i>We may, or can be ruled,</i> |
| | 2. Reg-amīni, | <i>Ye may, or can be ruled,</i> |
| | 3. Reg-antur, | <i>They may, or can be ruled.</i> |

IMPERFECT, *might*, *could*, *would*, or *should be ruled*.

- | | | |
|-----------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| S. | 1. Reg-ērer, | <i>I might be ruled,</i> |
| | 2. Reg-erēris, <i>or</i> erēre, | <i>Thou mightst be ruled</i> |
| | 3. Reg-erētūr, | <i>He might be ruled;</i> |
| P. | 1. Reg-erēinur, | <i>We might be ruled,</i> |
| | 2. Reg-ereinīni, | <i>Ye might be ruled,</i> |
| | 3. Reg-erentur, | <i>They might be ruled.</i> |

PERFECT, *may have been ruled*.

- | | | |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| S. | 1. Rectus sim, <i>or</i> fuērim, | <i>I may have been ruted,</i> |
| | 2. Rectus sis, <i>or</i> fuēris, | <i>Thou mayst have been ruled</i> |
| | 3. Reetus sit, <i>or</i> fuērit, | <i>He may have been ruled;</i> |
| P. | 1. Reeti sīmus, <i>or</i> fuerīmus, | <i>We may have been ruled,</i> |
| | 2. Reeti sītis, <i>or</i> fuerītis, | <i>Ye may have been ruled,</i> |
| | 3. Reeti sint, <i>or</i> fuērint, | <i>They may have been ruled.</i> |

PLUPERFECT, *might*, *could*, *would*, or *should have been ruled*.

- | | | |
|-----------|--|-------------------------------------|
| S. | 1. Rectus essem, <i>or</i> fuisseem, | <i>I might have been ruled,</i> |
| | 2. Rectus esses, <i>or</i> fuissees, | <i>Thou mightst have been ruled</i> |
| | 3. Reetus esset, <i>or</i> fuissest, | <i>He might have been ruled;</i> |
| P. | 1. Recti essēmus, <i>or</i> fuissēmus, | <i>We might have been ruted,</i> |
| | 2. Reeti essētis, <i>or</i> fuissētis, | <i>Ye might have been ruled,</i> |
| | 3. Recti essent, <i>or</i> fuissent, | <i>They might have been ruled.</i> |

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| S. | 2. Reg-ēre, <i>or</i> ītor, | <i>Be thou ruled,</i> |
| | 3. Reg-ītor, | <i>Let him be ruled;</i> |
| P. | 2. Reg-imīni, | <i>Be ye ruled,</i> |
| | 3. Reg-untor. | <i>Let them be ruled</i> |

INFINITIVE MOOD.

- PRES. Rēg-i, *To be ruled* (178 and 180),
 PERF Esse, or fuisse rectus, *To have been ruled,*
 FUT. Rectum īri, *To be about to be ruled.*

PARTICIPLES.

- PERF Rectus, a, um, *Ruled, being ruled, having been ruled.*
 FUT. Regendus, a, um, *To be ruled, proper, or necessary to be ruled.*

SYNOPSIS OF THE MOODS AND TENSES.

	Indicative.	Subjunctive.	Imper.	Infinitive.	Part.
PRES.	Rēgor,	Rēgar,	Regēre.	Rēgi,	
IMP.	Regēbar,	Regērer,			
PERF	Rectus sum,	Rectus sim,		Esse, or fuisse rectus,	Rectus,
PLUP.	Rectus ēram,	Rectus essem.			
FUT.	Rēgar,			Rectum īri.	
F-PART.	Rectus fuēro.				Regendum

After the same manner, inflect :

Lēgor,	lēgi,	lectus,	<i>To be read.</i>
Scribor,	scribī,	scriptus,	<i>To be written.</i>
Cædor,	cædi,	cæsus,	<i>To be slain.</i>

201.—EXAMPLE OF VERBS IN -IO.—PASSIVE VOICE

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Part.
Capior,	cāpi,	captus, <i>To be taken.</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD.

	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
PRES	Cap-iōr, <i>{ -ēris, or -ēre,</i>	<i>{ -it;</i>	-imur,	-imīni,	-iuntur.	
IMP	Capi-ēbar, <i>{ -ebāris, or -ebāre,</i>	<i>{ -ebātur;</i>	-ebāmur,	-ebamīni,	-ebantur.	
PERF	Captus sum, or fui; captus es, or fuisti, &c.					
PLUP.	Captus ēram, or fuēram; captus ēras, or fuēras, &c.					
FUT.	Cap-iar, <i>{ -ēris, or -ēre,</i>	<i>{ -ētur:</i>	-ēmur,	-emīni,	-entur.	
F-P.	Captus fuēro, captus fuēris, captus fuērit, &c.					

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
PRES.	Cap-iar,	{ -āris, or -āre,	{ -ātur,	-āmur,	-amīni,	antur.
IMP.	Cap-ērer,	{ -erēris, or -erēre,	{ -erētūr;	-erēmūr,	-eremīni,	-erentūr.
PAST.	Captus sim, or fuērim;	captus sis, or fuēris, &c.				
FUT.	Captus essem, or fuisse;	captus esses, or fuisse, &c.				

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	2.	3.	2.	3.
PRES.	Cap-ēre, or -itor,	-itor;	-imīni,	-iuntor.

INFINITIVE

PARTICIPLES.

PRES.	Căp-i,	PERF.	Captus, a, um.
PAST.	Esse, or fuisse captus,	FUT.	Capiendus, a, um.
FUT.	Captum īri.		

So also : Rapior, răpi, raptus, *To be seized.*

202.—§ 67. EXERCISES ON THE PASSIVE VOICE.

1. Give the designation, &c., as directed 192-1.—Regitur, regētur, regiūnī, rectus est, rectus fuērit, regērer, rēgar, rēgor, regērc, reguntor, rectus, rectum īri, rectus esse, rēgi, regelātūr, reguntur, regentur, rectus sim, rectus esset. Capiar, capiuntur, capiuntor, capiebātur, captus sum, &c.

2. Translate the following into Latin, as directed 192-2.—He is ruled, I was ruled, they will be ruled, they have been ruled, we might be ruled, he might have been ruled, they were ruled, ye had been ruled, to have been ruled, being ruled, to be ruled, let them be ruled. They are taken, they will be taken, let them be taken, they have been taken, he will be taken, they might be taken, be thou taken, &c.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES ON THE THIRD CONJUGATION.

3. Give the designation, &c., as directed 190-1 and 192-1.—Regēbat, rexērunt, rexērat, rēget, rexit, rexērint, lēgit, lēgit,

lēget, lēgat, legērit, scripsērit, scripsisse, scribitur, scriptus est, scriptum īri, lēgi, legēre, legisse, rexisse, lectus esse, legiter, rectus, rēgens, scriptūrus, scribendus, lectu, scribēre, scripsēre, legēre, legēre, legimini, capiunt, capiuntor, captus sum, capitur, capitor, cepērunt, cepērint, scriptum esse, rexī, rēgi, regam, regēret, &c.

4. Translate the following into Latin, as directed 190-2, 192-2.—I rule, I am ruled, he rules, they are ruled, they have ruled, they have been ruled, they will rule, he might rule, they might be ruled, we will read, he may have been taken, they will have been ruled, he might have written, to be ruled, rule thou, let him be ruled, they were writing. they might write, to have writteu, to have read, to have ruled, to have taken, they had written, had ruled, had read, had taken

203.—§ 68. FOURTH CONJUGATION.

ACTIVE VOICE.

<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	<i>Pres. Inf.</i>	<i>Perf. Ind.</i>	<i>Supine.</i>
Audio,	audire,	audīvi,	audītum, <i>To hear.</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE, *hear, do hear, am hearing.* 157.

S.	1. Audi-o, 2. Audi-is, 3. Audi-it,	<i>I hear, do hear, am hearing, Thou hearest, dost hear, art hearing, He hears, does hear, is hearing;</i>
P.	1. Aud-īmus, 2. Aud-ītis, 3. Aud-iunt,	<i>We hear, do hear, are hearing, Ye hear, do hear, are hearing, They hear, do hear, are hearing.</i>

IMPERFECT, *heard, did hear, was hearing.* 159.

S.	1. Audi-ēbam, 2. Audi-ēbas, 3. Audi-ēbat,	<i>I heard, did hear, was hearing, Thou heardst, didst hear, wast hearing He heard, did hear, was hearing;</i>
P.	1. Aidi-ebāmus, 2. Aidi-ebātis, 3. Aidi-ēbant.	<i>We heard, did hear, were hearing, Ye heard, did hear, were hearing, They heard, did hear, were hearing</i>

PERFECT Def., *have heard*; Indef., *heard, did hear*. 161.

- | | | |
|-----------|------------------------------|--|
| <i>S.</i> | 1. Audiv-i, | <i>I have heard, heard, did hear,</i> |
| | 2. Audiv-isti, | <i>Thou hast heard, heardst, didst hear,</i> |
| | 3. Audiv-it, | <i>He has heard, heard, did hear;</i> |
| <i>P.</i> | 1. Audiv-imus, | <i>We have heard, heard, did hear,</i> |
| | 2. Audiv-istis, | <i>Ye have heard, heard, did hear,</i> |
| | 3. Audiv-ērunt, or,
-ēre, | <i>They have heard, heard, did hear</i> |

PLUPERFECT, *had heard*. 165.

- | | | |
|-----------|------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>S.</i> | 1. Audiv-ēram, | <i>I had heard,</i> |
| | 2. Audiv-ēras, | <i>Thou hadst heard,</i> |
| | 3. Audiv-ērat, | <i>He had heard;</i> |
| <i>P.</i> | 1. Audiv-erāmus, | <i>We had heard,</i> |
| | 2. Audiv-erātis, | <i>Ye had heard,</i> |
| | 3. Audiv-ērant, | <i>They had heard.</i> |

FUTURE, *shall, or will hear*. 167.

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|-----------|---------------|----------------------------------|
| <i>S.</i> | 1. Audi-am, | <i>I shall, or will hear,</i> |
| | 2. Audi-es, | <i>Thou shalt, or wilt hear,</i> |
| | 3. Audi-et, | <i>He shall, or will hear;</i> |
| <i>P.</i> | 1. Audi-ēmus, | <i>We shall, or will hear,</i> |
| | 2. Audi-ētis, | <i>Ye shall, or will hear,</i> |
| | 3. Audi-ent, | <i>They shall, or will hear.</i> |

FUTURE-PERFECT, *shall, or will have heard*. 168.

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| <i>S.</i> | 1. Audiv-ēro, | <i>I shall or will have heard,</i> |
| | 2. Audiv-ēris, | <i>Thou shalt, or wilt have heard,</i> |
| | 3. Audiv-ērit, | <i>He shall, or will have heard;</i> |
| <i>P.</i> | 1. Audiv-erīmus, | <i>We shall, or will have heard,</i> |
| | 2. Audiv-erītis, | <i>Ye shall, or will have heard,</i> |
| | 3. Audiv-ērint, | <i>They shall, or will have heard.</i> |

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE, *may, or can hear*. 171.

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| <i>S.</i> | 1 Audi-am, | <i>I may, or can hear,</i> |
| | 2. Audi-as, | <i>Thou mayst, or canst hear,</i> |
| | 3. Audi-at, | <i>He may, or can hear;</i> |
| <i>P.</i> | 1. Audi-ānus, | <i>We may, or can hear,</i> |
| | 2. Audi-ātis, | <i>Ye may, or can hear,</i> |
| | 3. Audi-ant, | <i>They may, or can hear.</i> |

IMPERFECT, *might, could, would, or should hear.* 172

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|----|-----------------|---------------------------|
| S. | 1. Aud-īremi, | <i>I might hear,</i> |
| | 2. Aud-īres, | <i>Thou mightst hear,</i> |
| | 3. Aud-īret, | <i>He might hear;</i> |
| P. | 1. Aud-īrēmus, | <i>We might hear,</i> |
| | 2. Aud-īrētis, | <i>Ye might hear,</i> |
| | 3. Aud-īrent, | <i>They might hear.</i> |

PERFECT, *may have heard.* 173.

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|----|------------------|-------------------------------|
| S. | 1. Audiv-ěrim, | <i>I may have heard,</i> |
| | 2. Audiv-ěris, | <i>Thou mayst have heard,</i> |
| | 3. Audiv-ěrit, | <i>He may have heard;</i> |
| P. | 1. Audiv-erímus, | <i>We may have heard,</i> |
| | 2. Audiv-erítis, | <i>Ye may have heard,</i> |
| | 3. Audiv-ěrint, | <i>They may have heard.</i> |

PLUPERFECT, *might, could, would, or should hear.* 174.

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|----|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| S. | 1. Audiv-issem, | <i>I might have heard,</i> |
| | 2. Audiv-isses, | <i>Thou mightst have heard,</i> |
| | 3. Audiv-isset, | <i>He might have heard;</i> |
| P. | 1. Audiv-issēmus, | <i>We might have heard,</i> |
| | 2. Audiv-issētis, | <i>Ye might have heard,</i> |
| | 3. Audiv-issent, | <i>They might have heard.</i> |

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

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| S. | 2. Aud-i, or -ito, | <i>Hear thou (149),</i> |
| | 3. Aud-itō, | <i>Let him hear;</i> |
| P. | 2. Aud-ite, or -itōte, | <i>Hear ye, or you,</i> |
| | 3. Audiunto, | <i>Let them hear.</i> |

INFINITIVE MOOD.

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|----------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| PRES. | Aud-īre, | <i>To hear (178–180),</i> |
| PERF. | Audiv-isse, | <i>To have heard,</i> |
| FUT. | Esse auditūrus, | <i>To be about to hear,</i> |
| F.-PERF. | Fuisse auditūrus, | <i>To have been about to hear</i> |

PARTICIPLES.

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|-------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| PRES. | Audiens, | <i>Hearing,</i> |
| FUT. | Aud-itūrus, a, um, | <i>About to hear.</i> |

GERUNDS.

<i>Nom.</i>	Aud-iendum,	<i>Hearing,</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	Aud-iendi,	<i>Of hearing,</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	Aud-iendo,	<i>To hearing,</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	Aud-iendum,	<i>Hearing,</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	Aud-iendo,	<i>With, &c., hearing.</i>

SUPINES.

FORMER ,	Audit-um,	<i>To hear,</i>
LATTER ,	Audit-u,	<i>To be heard, or to hear.</i>

SYNOPSIS OF THE MOODS AND TENSES.

	<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Subjunctive.</i>	<i>Imper.</i>	<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Participles</i>
PRES.	Audio,	Audiam,	Audi.	Audire,	Audiens
IMP.	Audiēbam,	Audirem,			
PERF.	Audivi,	Audivērim,		Audivisse,	
PLUP.	Audivēram,	Audivissem.			
FUT.	Audiam,			Esse auditūrus,	Auditūrus
F.-PERF	Audivēro.			Fuisse auditūrus.	

After the same manner, inflect :

Munio,	munire,	munīvi,	munitum,	<i>To fortify</i>
Venio,	venire,	vēni,	ventum,	<i>To come.</i>
Vincio,	vincire,	vinxi,	vinctum,	<i>To bind</i>

204.—§ 69. EXERCISES ON THE ACTIVE VOICE.

1. *Give the designation, &c., as directed 190-1.*—Audio. audiunt, audīvit, audiet, audīrent, audi, audivisse, audivērant, audivērunt, muniant, munient, munivērunt, muniyērint, muniunto, muniunt, venērat, venisset, vinxisti, vinxisse, vinciet, vincērent, vinciēbam, veniens, ventum, ventūrus, &c.

2. *Translate the following into Latin, &c., as directed 190-2.*
—I have heard, he heard, they were hearing, we will hear, you might hear, they could have heard, hear thou, let them hear, to have heard, hearing, to be about to hear, he shall have come, they will bind, let them bind, to have bound, binding. of binding, with binding, he had come, he had bound, they will fortify, I was hearing, they would have heard, the men

(*homines*) may have heard, about to hear, of hearing, they had bound—may have bound—will have bound; bind ye, I have bound, to bind, to have bound, about to bind, binding, to have been about to fortify, to have fortified, &c.

3. *Translate according to the rule 190–3, 4.—Dicit (he says) me audire,—vos audire,—eos audivisse,—hominem auditūrum esse,—hominem auditūrum fuisse,—homines auditūros esse, —feminam, f., (that the woman) ventūram esse,—ventūram fuisse. Dixit (he said) se (that he himself) ventūrum esse —eum (that he, viz. some other person, not himself) ventūrum fuisse,—nos ventūros esse,—&c.*

4. *As directed 190–5.—He says that I hear,—that we hear, —that they have heard.—that they will hear,—that he (himself) will come,—that he (some other) will come,—that the men will come,—that the women will come. He said that he (himself) came,—that he (another) came,—that they had come,—that they would come,—that they would have come, —that the women would come,—would have come, &c. He will say that I hear,—that I heard,—that I will hear*

205.—§ 70. PASSIVE VOICE.

<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	<i>Pres. Inf.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>
Audior,	audiri,	auditus, <i>To be heard.</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE, *am heard.* 157–6.

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|-----------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| <i>S.</i> | 1. Aud-iōr, | <i>I am heard,</i> |
| | 2. Aud-īris, or -īre, | <i>Thou art heard,</i> |
| | 3. Aud-ītur, | <i>He is heard;</i> |
| <i>P.</i> | 1. Aud-īmūr, | <i>We are heard,</i> |
| | 2. Aud-imīnī, | <i>Ye are heard,</i> |
| | 3. Aud-iuntur, | <i>They are heard.</i> |

IMPERFECT, *was heard.* 160–5.

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|-----------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>S.</i> | 1. Audi-ēbar, | <i>I was heard,</i> |
| | 2. Audi-ebāris, or -ebāre, | <i>Thou wast heard,</i> |
| | 3. Audi-ebātur, | <i>He was heard;</i> |
| <i>P.</i> | 1. Audi-ebāmūr, | <i>We were heard,</i> |
| | 2. Audi-ebamīnī, | <i>Ye were heard,</i> |
| | 3. Audi-ebān'ur | <i>They were heard.</i> |

PERFECT, have been heard, was heard, am heard. 164–5.

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| S. 1. <i>Auditus*</i> sum, or <i>fui</i> , | <i>I have been heard,</i> |
| 2. <i>Auditus es, or fuisti,</i> | <i>Thou hast been heard,</i> |
| 3. <i>Auditus est, or fuit,</i> | <i>He has been heard;</i> |
| P. 1. <i>Auditi sumus, or fuimus,</i> | <i>We have been heard,</i> |
| 2. <i>Auditi estis, or fuistis,</i> | <i>Ye have been heard,</i> |
| 3. <i>Auditi sunt, fuērunt, or fuēre,</i> | <i>They have been heard.</i> |

PLUPERFECT, had been heard. 166–2.

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| S. 1. <i>Auditus* ēram, or fuēram,</i> | <i>I had been heard,</i> |
| 2. <i>Auditus ēras, or fuēras,</i> | <i>Thou hadst been heard,</i> |
| 3. <i>Auditus ērat, or fuērat,</i> | <i>He had been heard;</i> |
| P. 1. <i>Auditi erāmus, or fuerāmus,</i> | <i>We had been heard,</i> |
| 2. <i>Auditi erātis, or fuerātis,</i> | <i>Ye had been heard,</i> |
| 3. <i>Auditi ērant, or fuērant,</i> | <i>They had been heard.</i> |

FUTURE, shall, or will be heard. 167–3.

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|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| S. 1. <i>Audi-ār,</i> | <i>I shall, or will be heard,</i> |
| 2. <i>Audi-ēris, or ēre,</i> | <i>Thou shalt, or wilt be heard,</i> |
| 3. <i>Audi-ētur,</i> | <i>He shall, or will be heard;</i> |
| P. 1. <i>Audi-ēmur,</i> | <i>We shall, or will be heard,</i> |
| 2. <i>Audi-emīni,</i> | <i>Ye shall, or will be heard,</i> |
| 3. <i>Audi-entur,</i> | <i>They shall, or will be heard.</i> |

FUTURE-PERFECT, shall, or will have been heard. 168–4.

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| S. 1. <i>Auditus fuero,</i> | <i>I shall or will have been heard,</i> |
| 2. <i>Auditus fuēris,</i> | <i>Thou shalt, or wilt have been heard</i> |
| 3. <i>Auditus fuērit,</i> | <i>He shall, or will have been heard;</i> |
| P. 1. <i>Auditi fuerīmus,</i> | <i>We shall, or will have been heard,</i> |
| 2. <i>Auditi fuerītis,</i> | <i>Ye shall, or will have been heard,</i> |
| 3. <i>Auditi fuērint,</i> | <i>They shall, or will have been heard</i> |

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT TENSE, may, or can be heard.

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|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| S. 1. <i>Audi-ar,</i> | <i>I may, or can be heard,</i> |
| 2. <i>Audi-āris, or -are,</i> | <i>Thou mayst, or canst be heard,</i> |
| 3. <i>Audi-ātur,</i> | <i>He may, or can be heard;</i> |
| P. 1. <i>Audi-āmur,</i> | <i>We may, or can be heard,</i> |
| 2. <i>Audi-amīni,</i> | <i>Ye may, or can be heard,</i> |
| 3. <i>Audi-antur,</i> | <i>They may, or can be heard.</i> |

* See 164–5. and Note.

IMPERFECT, *might, could, would, or should be heard.*

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|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| S. 1. Aud-irer, | <i>I might be heard,</i> |
| 2. Aud-irēris, or -irēre, | <i>Thou mightst be heard,</i> |
| 3. Aud-irētur, | <i>He might be heard;</i> |
| P. 1. Aud-irēmur, | <i>We might be heard,</i> |
| 2. Aud-iremīni, | <i>Ye might be heard,</i> |
| 3. Aud-irentur, | <i>They might be heard.</i> |

PERFECT, *may have been heard.*

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| S. 1. Audītus siūn, or fuērim, | <i>I may have been heard,</i> |
| 2. Audītus sis, or fuēris, | <i>Thou mayst have been heard,</i> |
| 3. Audītus sit, or fuērit, | <i>He may have been heard;</i> |
| P. 1. Auditī sīmus, or fuerīmus, | <i>We may have been heard,</i> |
| 2. Auditī sītis, or fuerītis, | <i>Ye may have been heard,</i> |
| 3. Auditī sint, or fuērint, | <i>They may have been heard.</i> |

PLUPERFECT, *might, could, would, or should have been heard.*

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| S. 1. Auditītus essem, or fuissemm, | <i>I might have been heard,</i> |
| 2. Auditītus esses, or fuissess, | <i>Thou mightst have been heard,</i> |
| 3. Auditītus esset, or fuissest, | <i>He might have been heard;</i> |
| P. 1. Auditītus essēmus, or fuissēmus, | <i>We might have been heard,</i> |
| 2. Auditītus essētis, or fuissētis, | <i>Ye might have been heard,</i> |
| 3. Auditītus essent, or fuissent, | <i>They might have been heard.</i> |

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

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|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| S. 2. Aud-īre, or -ītor, | <i>Be thou heard,</i> |
| 3. Aud-ītor, | <i>Let him be heard;</i> |
| P. 2. Aud-imīni, | <i>Be ye heard,</i> |
| 3. Aud-iuntor, | <i>Let them be heard.</i> |

INFINITIVE MOOD.

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| PRES. Aud-iri, | <i>To be heard (178–180),</i> |
| PERF. Esse, or fuisse audītus, | <i>To have been heard,</i> |
| FUT. Auditum iri, | <i>To be about to be heard.</i> |

PARTICIPLES.

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| PERF. Auditus, a, um, | <i>{ Heard, being heard, having
been heard.</i> |
| FUT. Audiendus, a, um, | <i>{ To be heard, proper, or ne-
cessary to be heard.</i> |

SYNOPSIS OF THE MOODS AND TENSES.

	<i>Indicative.</i>	<i>Subjunctive.</i>	<i>Imper.</i>	<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Participles</i>
PRES.	Audior,	Audiar,	Audire.	Audiri,	
IMP.	Audiēbar,	Audirer,			
PERF.	Auditus sum,	Auditus sim,		{ Esse, or fuisse auditus,	{ Auditus
PLUP	Auditus ēram,	Auditus essem,		Auditum īri.	
FUT.	Audiar,				
F.-PERF.	Auditus fuēro.				Audiendus

After the same manner, inflect :

Munior,	munīri,	munitus,	<i>To be fortified.</i>
Polior,	polīri,	politus,	<i>To be polished.</i>
Vincior,	vincīri,	vinctus,	<i>To be bound.</i>

206.—§ 71. EXERCISES ON THE PASSIVE VOICE.

1. Give the designation, &c., as directed 192-1.—Audior, audiār, audiēbatur, audītus sum, audiētur, audiēmīni, audiēmīni, audiāmīni, audiēremīni, audītus fuēris, audire, audīri, audiūntur, audiūntor, audiēntur, audiāntur, audīti sunt, audītus ērat, muniebantur, munītus fuērit, munītus esse, munītus, munītūr, vincītūr, vinciētūr, vinciātūr, vinciōtor, venītūr.

2. Translate the following into Latin, as directed 192-2.—He is heard, we were heard, he has been heard, they will be heard, ye may be heard, he should be heard, hear ye, to be heard, to be about to be heard, I was bound, he will be bound, they would be bound, we may have been bound, to be fortified, being fortified, to be about to be fortified, to have been fortified, &c.

PROMISCUOUS EXERCISES ON THE FOURTH CONJUGATION.

3. Give the designation, &c., as directed 190-1, 192-1.—Audīvit, audivēre, audiebātur, audirētur, audiūntur, audiūntor, munient, munivērint, mūni, munīre, munītor, muniens; veniat, ventum, veniēndi, vēni, venēre, ventum ērat, vinciūnt, vineiūntor, vinciērent, vinxisset, vinctus esset, vinctus fuērit, vēnit, vēnit, &c.

4. Translate the following words into Latin, as directed 190-2, 192-2.—I was heard, he heard, he has heard, we were heard

ye had been heard, they will be heard, they may be neard, they might have been heard, let them come, they should come, they will come, they will have come, I might have been bound, thou hast been bound, thou wilt be bound, thou art bound, thou wast bound, to be about to be bound, being bound, necessary to be bound, binding, &c.

5. *As directed 190-3.—Dicit (he says) se audire,—se audivisse,—eum auditūrum esse,—eos auditūros fuisse,—eum auditum esse,—nos auditum iri.* *Dixit (he said) nos audiri,—vos auditos esse,—illos auditūros esse,—feminas auditūras fuisse,—feminas auditum iri,—vos vineire,—vos vinciri, &c.*

6. *Translate as directed 190-5.—He says (dicit) that he was heard,—that he will hear,—that he bound,—that he was bound,—that he will come,—that we will not (non) come. He said (dixit) that he (himself) heard,—that he (some other) heard,—that we would hear,—that they would not be heard,—that we were bound,—that we had been bound,—that we would be bound,—that he had polished,—that they had been polished,—would be polished,—would have polished,—would not be polished;—to have been polished,—bound.—fortified,—proper to be fortified. He will say (dicet) that we will hear,—will be heard,—will be bound,—polished, &c.*

207.—§ 72. DEPONENT AND COMMON VERBS.

1. DEPONENT VERBS* are those which, under a passive form, have an active signification; as, *loquor*, “I speak;” *morior*, “I die.” ”

2. COMMON VERBS are those which, under a passive form, have an active or passive signification, as, *criminor*, “I accuse,” or “I am accused.”

Obs. 1. All deponent verbs seem to have been originally passives. Henee, there are many verbs which, though found in the active voice, are used as deponents in the passive.

Obs. 2. In common verbs, the passive sense is generally

* So called from *depōno*, “I lay aside,” because, though in the passive form, they have *laid aside* the passive sense.

confined to the perfect participle; thus, we can say *sdeptus victorium*, "having obtained the victory;" or, *victoriā adeptā*, "the victory being obtained." Hence, *adipiscor* is called a common verb, though in all its parts, except the perfect participle, it is usually deponent, or has an active signification.

Obs. 3. Deponent verbs are conjugated and inflected like the passive voice of the conjugations to which they belong; except that they have also the participles, gerunds, supines and future of the infinitive, like the active voice. 182-12, 13.

208.—§ 73. EXAMPLE OF THE FIRST CONJUGATION.

<i>Pres. Ind.</i>	<i>Pres. Inf.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>	
Mīror,	mirāri,	mirātus,	<i>To admire.</i>

[Inflected like *Amor*, 191.]

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRES.	Mīr-or, -āris, or -āre, &c.,	<i>I admire, am admiring, &c.</i>
IMP.	Mīr-ābar, -abāris, or-abāre,	<i>I admired, was admiring.</i>
PERF.	Mirātus sum, or fui, &c.,	<i>I have admired, I admired.</i>
PLUP.	Miratus ēram, or fuēram,	<i>I had admired.</i>
FUT.	Mir-ābor, -abēris, or-abēre,	<i>I shall, or will admire.</i>
F.-PERF.	Mirātus fuēro, &c.,	<i>I shall, or will have admired.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRES.	Mīr-er, -ēris, or -ēre, &c.,	<i>I may, or can admire.</i>
IMP.	Mir-ārer, -arēris, or -arēre,	<i>I might admire.</i>
PERF.	Mirātus sim, or fuērim, &c.,	<i>I may have admired.</i>
PLUP.	Mirātus essem, or fuisse,	<i>I might, &c., have admired.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRES.	Mir-āre. or -ātor, &c.,	<i>Admire thou, &c.</i> 149.
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INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRES.	Mīrari,	<i>To admire.</i> 178-80.
PERF.	Mirātus esse, or fuisse,	<i>To have admired.</i>
FUT.	Miratūrus esse,	<i>To be about to admire.</i>
F.-PERF.	Miratūrus fuisse,	<i>To have been about to admire.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

PRES.	Mīrans,	Admiring.
PERF.	Mīratūs,	Having admired.
F. ACT.	Mīratūrus, a, um,	About to admire.
F. PASS.	Mīrandus, a, um,	{ To be admired, deserving, or proper to be admired.

GERUNDS.

Nom.	Mīrandum,	Admiring.
Gen.	Mīrandi, &c.,	Of admiring.

SUPINES.

FORMER,	Mīrātūm,	To admire.
LATTER,	Mīrātu,	To be admired.

SYNOPSIS of the moods and tenses, as in *Amor.* 191.

209.—§ 74. DEONENT VERBS OF THE SECOND CONJUGATION.

Deponents of the second conjugation are few in number. Of these, *medeōr*, “to heal,” has no participle of its own. Instead of the perfect participle, *medicātūs* is used. *Mereōr* has *merui*, as well as *merītūs sum*. in the perfect indicative. *Reōr* has no imperfect subjunctive.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Part.
Pollicēor,	pollicēri,	pollicītūs, To promise.

[Inflected like *Moneōr.* 195.]

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRES.	Pollic-eor, -ēris, or -ēre, &c.,	I promise, &c.
IMP.	Pollic-ēbar,-ebāris, or -ebāre, &c.,	I promised, &c.
PERF.	Pollicītūs sum, or fui, &c.,	I have promised, &c.
PLUP.	Pollicītūs ēram, or fuēram, &c.,	I had promised, &c.
FUT.	Pollic-ēbor,-ebēris, or -ehčre, &c.,	I shall, or will promise
F.-PERF.	Pollicītūs ēro or fuēro, &c.,	{ I shall, or will have promised.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRES.	Pollicē-ar, -āris, or -āre, &c.,	<i>I may, or can promise, &c.</i>
IMP.	Pollicē-er, -erēris, or -erēre,	<i>I might, &c., promise.</i>
PERF.	Pollicitus sim, or fuērim, &c.,	<i>I may have promised, &c.</i>
PLUP.	Pollicitus essem, or fuisse,	<i>I might, &c., have promised</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRES.	Pollicē-ere, or -ētor, &c.,	<i>Promise thou, &c.</i>
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INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRES.	Pollicēri,	<i>To promise.</i> 178-180.
PERF.	Pollicitus esse, or fuisse,	<i>To have promised.</i>
FUT.	Pollicitūrus esse,	<i>To be about to promise.</i>
F.-PERF.	Pollicitūrus fuisse,	<i>To have been about to promise.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

PRES.	Pollicens,	<i>Promising.</i>
PERF.	Pollicitus,	<i>Having promised.</i>
F. ACT.	Pollicitūrus, a, um,	<i>About to promise.</i>
F. PASS.	Pollicendus, a, um,	<i>To be promised, &c.</i>

GERUNDS.

SUPINES.

Nom.	Pollicendum, <i>Promising.</i>	1. Pollicētum, <i>To promise.</i>
Gen.	Pollicendi, &c.	2. Pollicitu, <i>To be promised</i>

SYNOPSIS of the moods and tenses, as in 195.

X

210.—§ 75 DEPONENT VERBS OF THE THIRD CONJUGATION.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Part.
Utor,	ūti,	ūsus, <i>To use.</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRES.	Ut-or, -ēris, or -ēre, &c.,	<i>I use, do use, am using, &c.</i>
IMP.	Ut-ēbar, -ebāris, or -ebāre,	<i>I used, did use, was using, &c.</i>
PERF.	Usus sum, or fui, &c.,	<i>I have used, used, did use, &c.</i>
PLUP.	Usus ēram, or fuēram, &c.,	<i>I had used, &c.</i>
FUT.	Ut-ar, -ēris, or -ēre, &c.,	<i>I shall, or will use, &c.</i>
F.-PERF.	Usus éro, or fuero, &c.,	<i>I shall, or will have used, &c.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

- PRES. Ut-ar, -āris, or -āre, &c., *I may, or can use, &c.*
 IMP. Ut-ērer, -erēris, or-erēre, &c., *I might, could &c., use.*
 PERF. Usus sim, or fuērim, &c., *I may have used, &c.*
 PLUP. Usus essein, or fuisse, &c., *I might have used, &c.*

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- PRES. Ut-ēre, or -itor, &c., *Use thou, &c.*

INFINITIVE MOOD.

- PRES. Uti, *To use.* 178–180.
 PERF. Usus esse, or fuisse, *To have used.*
 FUT. Usūrus esse, *To be about to use.*
 F.-PERF. Usūrus fuisse, *To have been about to use.*

PARTICIPLES.

- PRES. Utens, *Using.*
 PERF. Usus, *Having used.*
 F. ACT. Usūrus, a, um, *About to use.*
 F. PASS. Utendus, a, um, *To be used, &c.*

GERUNDS.

SUPINES.

- Nom. Utendum, *Using.* 1. Usum, *To use.*
 Gen. Utendi, *of using,* &c. 2. Usu, *To be used, to use.*

SYNOPSIS of the moods and tenses, as in 200. 

211.—§ 76. DEONENT VERBS OF THE FOURTH CONJUGATION.

Pres. Ind.

Pres. Inf.

Perf. Part.

Me*̄*or,

metiri,

mensu,

To measure.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

- PRES. Met-iōr, -īris, or -īre, &c., *I measure, am measuring.*
 IMP. Meti-ēbar, -ebāris, or-ebāre, *I measured, was measuring.*
 PERF. Mensu sim, or sui, &c., *I have measured, measured.*
 PLUP. Mensuērami, or fuēram, &c., *I had measured.*
 FUT. Meti-ar, -ēris, or -ēre, &c., *I shall, or will measure.*
 F.-PERF. Mensu ēro, or fuēro, &c., *I shall, or will have measured.*

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRES.	Metī-ar, -āris, or -āre, &c.,	<i>I may, or can measure.</i>
IMP.	Metī-rer, -rēris, or -rēre,	<i>I might, &c., measure.</i>
PERF.	Mensus sim, or fučrim,	<i>I may have measured.</i>
PLUP	Mensus essem, or fuisse,	<i>I might, &c., have measured.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRES.	Metī-re, or -itor, &c.,	<i>Measure thou, &c.</i>
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INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRES.	Metīri,	<i>To measure.</i> 178–180.
PERF.	Mensus esse, or fuisse,	<i>To have measured.</i>
FUT.	Mensūrus esse,	<i>To be about to measure.</i>
F. PERF	Mensūrus fuisse,	{ <i>To have been about to measure.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

PRES.	Metiens,	<i>Measuring.</i>
PERF.	Mensus,	<i>Having measured.</i>
F. ACT	Mensūrus, a, um,	<i>About to measure.</i>
F. PASS	Metiedus, a, um,	<i>To be measured, &c.</i>

GERUNDS.

SUPINES.

Nom.	Metiedum, <i>Measuring.</i>	1. Mensum, <i>To measure.</i>
Gen.	Metieri, <i>Of measuring, &c.</i>	2. Mensu, <i>To be measured.</i>

SYNOPSIS of the moods and tenses, as in 205.

212. —§ 77. EXERCISES ON DEONENT VERBS.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Miror, <i>I admire.</i> | 3. Utor, <i>I use.</i> |
| 2. Pollicor, <i>I promise.</i> | 4. Metior, <i>I measure.</i> |

1. Give the designation* of the verb,—conjugate it ;—give the tense, mood, person, number, and translation of the following words, always observing the same order ; thus,—Miror, verb transitive, deponent, first conjugation,

* In parsing deponent verbs, it is necessary, in giving the designation, to state whether the verb, as there used, is *transitive* or *intransitive*. But in stating the part of the verb used, it is unnecessary to mention the *voice*, because deponent verbs have only the passive form.

Miror, mirari, miratus It is found in the present indicative, first person singular; "I admire, do admire, am admiring."

Mirabātur, mirabitur, mirantur, mirabuntur, mirarentur, pollicitus sum, pollicitus ērat, pollicitus fuērit, pollicerentur, utitur, ūsus est, ūti, usūrus, ūtens, utendum, uterētur, ūtar, metīris, metiuntur, metiuntor, metimīni, mensus ērat, mensus sit, mensi fuērunt, utēre, utēre, pollieēre, pollicitus, pollicens.

2. Translate the following English words into Latin, naming the part of the verb used; thus, "I have admired," *miratus sum*, in the perfect indicative, first person singular.

They will use, we shall measure, let them measure, about to use, we have used, they may have used, he will have used, they will promise, they would have promised, we might admire, I would have used, use thou, let them use, promise ye, let us use (171-1), let us admire, they have promised, promising, having promised, to measure, let us measure.

3. Translate the following into English, according to the rules and examples 190-3, 4.—*Dicit* (he says) me mirāri,—vos pollicēri,—nos mirātos esse,—eos pollicitūros esse,—homines inensūros esse,—feminas pollicitūras esse,—te ūti,—se mirāri,—eum mirāri,—me mensūrum esse,—vos usūros (179, Note 1). *Dicītur* (he is said) pollicitus esse (179-6). *Dixit* (he said) se mirāri,—nos pollicitos esse,—eos pollicitūros,—vos mensos esse,—feminas mensūras,—eum pollicitum.

4. Translate the following into Latin, according to direction 190-5.—*He says (dicit)* that I am using,—that thou admirēst,—that he has measured,—that we will promise,—that the men will measure,—that the women will use,—that you will measure,—that I would have used,—that they would have admired,—that they admired. *He said (dixit)* that I was using—had been using,—that you were measuring,—that he measured,—that they had promised,—that they would use.

213.—§ 78. NEUTER PASSIVE VERBS.

1. NEUTER PASSIVE VERBS are those which, with an intransitive meaning throughout, have a passive form in the perfect, pluperfect, and future-perfect indicative, and in the

perfect and pluperfect subjunctive; but an active form in the other tenses. They are the following:

Second Conjugation.

Audeo,	audēre,	ausus,	To dare.
Gaudeo,	gaudēre,	gavisus,	To rejoice.
Soleo,	solēre,	solitus,	To be wont.

Third Conjugation.

Fido,	fidēre,	fisus,	To trust.
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So also the compounds of *fido*, *confido*, "I trust," and *difido*, "I distrust," which have also *confidi*, and *difidi*, in the perfect. Neuter-passives are inflected thus

SECOND CONJUGATION.

Pres. Ind.	Pres. Inf.	Perf. Part.
Audeo,	audēre,	ausus, To dare.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRES.	Aud-eo, -es, -et, &c.,	I dare, do dare, am daring.
IMP.	Aud-ēbam, -ēbas, ēbat, &c.,	I dared, was daring, &c.
PERF.	Ausus sum, or fui, &c.,	I have dared, dared, did dare
PLUP.	Ausus ēram, or fuēram,	I had dared.
FUT.	Aud-ēbo, -ēbis, -ēbit, &c.,	I shall, or will dare.
F.-PERF.	Ausūs fuēro, &c.,	I shall have dared.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRES.	Aud-eam, -eas, -eat, &c.,	I may, or can dare.
IMP.	Aud-ērem, -ēres, -ēret, &c.,	I might, could, &c., dare
PERF.	Ausus sim, or fuērim, &c.,	I may have dared.
PLUP.	Ausus essem, or fuisse, &c.,	I might, &c., have dared

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PRES.	Aud-ē, or -ēto, &c.,	Dare thou, &c.
-------	----------------------	----------------

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRES.	Audēre,	To dare. 178-180.
PERF.	Ausus esse, or fuisse,	To have dared.
FUT.	Ausūrus esse,	To be about to dare.
F.-PERF.	Ausūrus fuisse,	To have been about to dare.

PARTICIPLES.

PRES.	Audens,	Daring.
PERF.	Ausus, a, um,	Having dared.
F. ACT.	Ausūrus, a, um,	About to dare.
F. PASS.	Audendus, a, um,	{ To be dared, &c. (seldom used.)

GERUNDS.

Nom.	Audendum, Daring.	1. Ausum, To dare.
Gen	Audendi, &c., Of daring.	2. Ausu, To be dared, to dare

SUPINES.

2 The following verbs are called *Neutral Passives*, namely, *fio*, “I am made,” or “I become;” *vapūlo*, “I am beaten;” *veneo*, “I am sold.” They have an active form, but a passive signification, and serve as passives to *facio*, *verbō*, and *vendo*. *Fio* has the passive form in the preterite tenses. 221.

214.—§ 79. GENERAL REMARKS ON THE CONJUGATIONS.

1. The perfect and pluperfect active, in both the indicative and subjunctive, are often shortened by a syncope, as follows:

1st. In the first conjugation, *avi* and *ave* often drop *vi* and *ve* before *s* or *r*, and circumflex the *a*; thus, for *amavisti*, *amavissem*, *amavēram*, *amavēro*, *amavērim*, &c., we often have *amāsti*, *amāssem*, *amāram*, *amāro*, *amārim*, &c. Also in the second and third conjugations, *evi* drops *vi* in the same situation; as *complésti*, for *complēvisti*; *deléram*, for *delevēram*; *decrēssem*, for *decrevissem*; &c. But *ovi* is synopated only in the preterite verb *nōvi*, and the compounds of *moveo*; as, *nōrant*, for *novērant*; *nōsse*, for *novisse*; *commōssem*, for *commovissem*, &c.

2d. In the fourth conjugation, *ivi* frequently loses *vi* before *s*; as, *audisti*, for *audivisti*; *audissem*, for *audivissem*. Sometimes the *v* only is dropped between two vowels; as, *audiī*, for *audiivi*; *audiēram*, for *audivēram* &c. And so also with other preterites of the same form, with the tenses derived from them; as, *petī*, for *petivi*; *iēram*, for *ivēram*; &c.

2. The perfect indicative active, third person plural, has two forms, *ērunt*, *ēre*. Both forms have the same meaning; the first is more common with the earlier, and the second, with the later writers.

3. In the passive voice, there are two forms of the second person singular, namely *ris* and *re*. The termination *re* is rarely used in the present indicative; in the other tenses, *re* is more common than *ris*, especially in Cicero.

4. The imperatives of *dico*, *dūco*, *facio*, and *fēro*, are usually written *dic*, *duc*, *fac*, *fer*; also in their compounds, except in those of *facio*, which change *a* into *i*; as, *confice*, *perfice*, &c.

5. In the old forms of the language, the present infinitive passive was lengthened, especially among the poets, by adding *er*; as, *amarier*, for *amāri*; *legier*, for *lēgi*; &c.

6. The terminations *rīmus* and *rītis* in the future-perfect indicative, and perfect subjunctive, have the *i* sometimes long, and sometimes short. It is marked short in the preceding paradigms. The pupil may be accustomed to give it both ways.

7. In the passive voice, the perfect and pluperfect have two forms. Of these, the perfect participle with *fui* and *fuēram* expresses the completion of past action more emphatically than when joined with *sum* and *ēram*. Thus, *pransus sum*, means "I have dined, I have just dined;" *pransus fui*, means "I have dined some time ago." 182-14.

8. The verb *sum*, through all its tenses, with the future participle in *rus*, is used to express the intention, at the time referred to, of doing a thing presently; or that the action is, or was, or will be, on the point of being done. When this idea is to be conveyed, this form of expression is used in preference to the future, which simply denotes that an act will be effected in future time. This, which is inflected as follows, is sometimes called the—

FIRST PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATION.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRES. Amatūrus (a,um) sum,	<i>I am about to love.</i>
IMP. Amatūrus ēram,	<i>I was about to love.</i>
PERF. Amatūrus fui,	<i>I have been about to love.</i>
PLUP. Amatūrus fuēram,	<i>I had been about to love.</i>
FUT. Amatūrus čro	<i>I shall be about to love.</i>

(*Amatūrus fuēro* is not used.)

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRES. Amatūrus sim,	<i>I may be about to love.</i>
IMP. Amatūrus essem,	<i>I might, &c., be about to love.</i>
PERF. Amatūrus fu <small>t</small> rim,	<i>I may have been about to love.</i>
PLUP. Amatūrus fuisse,	<i>I might, &c., have been about to love.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRES. Amatūrus esse,	<i>To be about to love.</i>
PERF. Amatūrus fuisse,	<i>To have been about to love.</i>

9. In like manner, the future participle in *dus*, expressing *propriety* or *necessity* of doing at the time referred to, is joined with all the tenses of the verb *sum*, and thus forms what is called the—

SECOND PERIPHRASTIC CONJUGATION.

Thus, PRES. Amandus sum, *I deserve, or ought to be loved, &c.*
IMP. Amandus ēram, *I deserved, or ought to be loved, &c.*

And so forth through all the other tenses, as with the participles in *rus*, No. 8. In analyzing such expressions, however, it is better to parse each word of the compound separately, and combine them by the rules of syntax. A stronger necessity is expressed by the gerund, with the verb *est*; thus, *scribendum est mihi epistōlam*, is “I MUST write a letter,” i. e. I am COMPELLED to do it; whereas, *scribenda est mihi epistōla*, means simply, “I should write a letter.” See Syntax, 700.

10. The future infinitive passive is a compound of *iri*, the present infinitive passive of *eo*, “to go,” used impersonally, and the supine in *um*; so that *amātum iri*, literally is “to be going to love.”

11. The verbal adjective in *lundus* is rendered like the present participle, but with increased strength; thus, *errans*, “wandering;” *errabundus*, “wandering to and fro;” *moriens*, “dying;” *moribundus*, “in the agonies of death;” &c.

12. The meaning and use of the gerundive participle already mentioned 182-7, will be more fully explained in Syntax, 707-711.

§ 80. COMPOUND VERBS.

215.—Verbs are compounded chiefly with prepositions, which modify the simple verb according to their respective meanings; thus, *eo*, “I go,” in composition with different prepositions, is modified by them; as, *adeo*, “I go to;” *abeo*, “I go from;” *exo*, “I go out;” *ineo*, “I go in;” &c. In the formation of compounds, due regard must be paid to the following—

GENERAL RULES.

1. Compound verbs form the perfect and supine in the same manner as simple verbs; as, *āmo*, *amāre*, *amāvi*, *amātum*; *red-āmo*, *red-amāre*, *red-amāvi*, *red-amātum*.

2. Simple verbs which double the first syllable in the perfect, drop the reduplication in the compounds; as, *pello*, *pe-pūli*; *re-pello*, *re-pūli*. Except *præ-curro*, *re-pungo*, and the compounds of *do*, *sto*, *disco*, and *posco*.

3. Compound verbs which change *a* of the present into *i*, have *e* in the supine; as, *facio*, *per-ficio*; supine, *perfectum*. Except verbs ending in *do*, *go*; with the compounds of *habeo*, *placeo*, *salio*, *sapio*, and *statuo*.

4. Verbs which are defective in the perfect, likewise want the supine.

5. The following changes, which happen to the preposition, and to the simple verb, in a state of composition, merit attention.

1st. *A* is used in composition before *m* and *r*. *Ab* is used before vowels, and *d*, *f*, *h*, *j*, *l*, *n*, *r*, *s*. Before *fēro* and *fugio*, it becomes *au*; as, *aufēro*, *aufugio*. *Abs* is used before *c* and *t*; as, *abscēdo*, *abstūli*.

2d. *Ad* changes *d* into the first letter of the simple verb beginning with *a*, *f*, *g*, *l*, *n*, *p*, *r*, *s*, *t*; as, *accurro*, *afficio*, *aggēro*. In some writers, it remains unaltered; as, *adficio*.

3d. *Am* (i. e. *ambi*, from *āμφi*, *circum*), before *c*, *q*, *f*, *h*, is changed into *an* *ān*, *anquīro*, *anhēlo*. Sometimes it assumes its own *b*; as, *ambio*.

4th. *Circum* remains unaltered. The *m* is sometimes charged; as, *ācir-*
curro for *circumdo*; or omitted; as, *circueo* for *circumee*.

5th. *Con*, before a vowel or *h* drops the *n*; as, *coaleo*, *cohicco*; before *l*, it becomes *l*; and before *b*, *m*, *p*, it becomes *m*; and before *r*, it changes *n* into *r*; as, *colligo*, *combībo*, *commēco*, *compiēro*, *corripio*. With *ūro*, *b* is inserted after *con*, making *combīro*.

6th. *Di* is used before *d, g, l, m, n, v*; as, *didūco, digladior*. *Dis* and sometimes *di* are used before *r*; as, *disrumpo, dirumpo*; likewise before *j*; as, *disjudīco, dijūdīco*. *Dis* is used before *c, p, q, s, t*; as, *discumbo, dispello*. Before *sp* and *st*, *s* is removed; and before *f*, it is changed into *f*; as, *dispicio, disto, diffiteor*. Before a vowel, it assumes *r*; as, *dirīmo*, from *ēmo*.

7th. *E* is found before *b, d, g, l, m, n, r*, and before *j* and *v*; as, *ebībo, elūco, ejicio, evēho*. *Ex* is used before vowels, and also before *h, c, p, q, t, s*; as, *exāro, exhibeo, excutio*; before *f, x* becomes *f*; as, *efficio*.

8th. *In* sometimes changes *n* into the first letter of the simple verb; as, *inlūdo*; but before *b, m, p*, it changes *n* into *m*; as, *imbībo, immineo, impleo*.

9th. *Ob* generally remains unaltered. The *b* is sometimes omitted, as in *onitio*; or changed into the first letter of the simple verb, as *offero*.

10th. *Re* assumes *d* before *d*, also before a vowel, or *h*; as, *rcddo, redāmo, redeo, redhibeo*. *Pro*, likewise, sometimes inserts *d*, as in *prodeo*.

11th. *Sub* changes *b* into the initial consonant of the simple word, before *e, f, g, m, p, r*; as, *succēdo, suffēro, suggēro*. *Submitto* and *summitto*, *submoveo* and *summoveo*, are both used.

12th. *Trans* is generally contracted into *tra*, before *d, j, n*; as, *trādo, trajiō, trāno*; and sometimes before *l* and *m*; as, *traluceo, trameo*. *Post* becomes *pos* in *postūli*. Few if any changes take place in the other prepositions. Other prefixes consist of verbs, as in *calefacio*, of *caleo*; of adverbs, as in *benefacio*, from *bene*; of participles and adjectives, as in *mansuefacio* from *mansuetus*, *magnifico* from *magnus*; of substantives, as in *significo* from *signum*; of a preposition and noun, as in *animadverto*, from *ad* and *animus*, with *verto*. §

§ 81. LIST OF VERBS IRREGULAR IN THE PERFECT AND SUPINE.

[Owing to the irregularity of many verbs in the perfect and supine in the third conjugation, and of not a few in the other conjugations also, no rules that could be given would be of much practical utility. The only effective way to attain accuracy and readiness in the conjugation of verbs, is, to commit the primary parts, or the conjugation accurately from the Dictionary. To be able to do this, as soon as possible, is of great importance to every scholar; and it is not a task of so great difficulty as might be supposed. The following list contains all the simple verbs that vary, in the perfect and supine,

from the general rule. By committing a portion of these to memory every day, to be recited with the ordinary lesson, and repeating this exercise in revisals till the whole is inwrought into the memory, much future labor will be saved; and this can be done in a few weeks, without at all interfering with the regular recitations. When the composition of a verb changes its form, it is noticed at the foot of the page, to which reference is made by numbers.]

FIRST CONJUGATION.

216.—RULE. Verbs of the first conjugation have *āvi* in the perfect, and *ātum* in the supine; as,

Amo,	amāre,	amāvi,	amātum,	To love.
Mūto,	mūtāre,	mūtāvi,	mūtātum,	To change.

EXCEPTIONS.

The tenses of some verbs included in the lists of Exceptions are also found, especially in the earlier authors, conjugated according to the General Rules. The form here given is that which is in common use

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Sup.</i>	
Do, ¹	dāre,	dēdi,	dātum,	To give.
Sto, ²	stāre,	stēti,	stātum,	To stand.
Lāvo,	{ lavāre, lavēre,	{ lāvi,	{ lōtum, lautum, lavātum,	{ To wash.
Pōto,	potāre,	potāvi,	{ pōtum, or potātum,	{ To drink.
Jūvo, ³	juvāre,	jūvi,	jūtun,	To assist.
Cūbo, ⁴	cubāre,	cubui,	cubītum,	To lie.

¹ *Circundo*, “to surround;” *pessundo*, “to ruin;” *satisdo*, “to give surety;” and *venundo*, “to sell,” are conjugated like *do*. The other compounds belong to the third conjugation, and have *didi* in the perfect, and *ditum* in the supine; as, *abdo*, *abdere*, *abdītum*, *abdīdi*, “to hide;” *reddo*, *reddīti*, *reddītum*, “to give back.”

² The compounds of *sto* have *stīti* in the perfect, and *stātum* in the supine as, *consto*, *constīti*, *constātum*, “to stand together.” Some of the compounds have occasionally *stītum* in the supine; as, *prāsto*, *prāstīti*, *prāstītum*, or *prāstātum*, “to stand before;” “to excel.” *Adsto*, “to stand by;” *insto*, “to urge on;” and *resto*, “to remain over and above,” have no supine. *Antesto*, “to stand before;” *circunsto*, “to stand round;” *intersto*, “to stand between;” and *supersto*, “to stand over,” have *stīti* in the perfect; and the first two, and probably the others also, want the supine. *Disto*, “to be distant,” and *substo*, “to stand under,” have neither perfect nor supine.

³ The supine *jūtum* is doubtful, as the future participle is *juvatūrus*. All *jūvo* has *adjūtum* only, and *adjutūrus*.

⁴ In the same manner, those compounds are conjugated which do not assume an *m*; as, *accībo*, “to lie next to;” *excībo*, “to watch;” *incībo*, “to lie upon;” *recībo*, “to lie down again;” *secībo*, “to lie apart.” The compounds which assume an *m* belong to the third conjugation, and have *ui* and *itum* in the perfect and supine; as, *incambo*, *incubui*, *incubītum*, “to lie upon.”

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Sup.</i>	
Dōmo,	domāre,	domui,	dom̄tum,	<i>To subdue.</i>
Sōno, ⁵	sonāre,	sonui,	son̄tum,	<i>To sound.</i>
Tōno, ⁶	touāre,	tonui,	ton̄tum,	<i>To thunder.</i>
Vēto, ⁷	vetāre,	vetui,	vetitum,	<i>To forbid.</i>
Crēpo, ⁸	erepāre,	erepui,	erepitum,	<i>To make a noise.</i>
Mīeo, ⁹	mīcāre,	mīcui,	—	<i>To glitter.</i>
Frīeo, ¹⁰	fricāre,	friui,	frictum,	<i>To rub.</i>
Sēco,	secāre,	secui,	seetum,	<i>To cut.</i>
Nēco, ¹¹	necāre,	{ necāvi, or neui,	{ necātum,	<i>To kill.</i>
Lābo,	labāre,	—	—	<i>To fall, or faint.</i>
Nexa	nexāre,	—	—	<i>To bind.</i>
Pliō, ¹²	plicāre,	—	—	<i>To fold.</i>

SECOND CONJUGATION.

217.—RULE. Verbs of the Second Conjugation have *ui* in the perfect, and *itum* in the supine; as,

Moneo,	monēre,	monui,	mon̄tum,	<i>To advise.</i>
Habeo, ¹	habēre,	habui,	habitum,	<i>To have.</i>

EXCEPTIONS.

Intransitives which have *ui* in the perfect, want the supine; as, *splendui*, “to shine;” *madeo*, *madui*, “to be wet.”

⁵ The future participle is *sonatūrus*.

⁶ *Intōno* has *intonātus* in the perfect participle.

⁷ *Vēto* has sometimes *vetāpi* in the perfect.

⁸ *Discrēpo*, “to differ,” and *incrēpo*, “to chide,” have sometimes *āvi* and *ātum*, as well as *ui* and *itum*. *Incrēpo* seldom has the latter form.

⁹ *Enēco*, “to shine forth,” has *emicui*, *emicātum*; and *dimēco*, “to fight,” has *dīmicāei* (rarely *dīmīcui*), *dīmīcātum*.

¹⁰ Some of the compounds of *frīeo* have the participles formed from the regular supine in *ātum*; as, *confričātus*, *infričātus*.

¹¹ *Enēco*, “to kill,” and *internēco*, “to destroy,” have also *ui* and *ectum*; the participle of *enēco* is usually *enectus*.

¹² *Duplico*, “to double;” *multiplico*, “to multiply;” *replico*, “to unfold”; and *supplico*, “to entreat humbly,” have *āvi* and *ātum*. The other compounds of *plīco* have either *ui* and *itum*, or *āvi* and *ātum*; as, *applicāx*, “to apply,” *applicui*, *applicātum*, or *applicāvi*, *applicātum*. *Explīco*, in the sense of *explain*, has *āvi* and *ātum*; in the sense of *unfold*, it has *ui* and *itum*.

¹³ The compounds of *habeo* change *a* into *i*; as, *adhibeo*, *adhibui*, *adhibitum*.

¹⁴ admit;” *prohibeo*, *prohibui*, *prohibitum*, “to forbid.”

The following Intransitives have *ui* and *itum*, according to the general rule:

Caleo, *to be hot.*
Careo, *to want.*
Jaceo, *to lie.*
Lateo,² *to lie hid.*
Liceo, *to be valued.*
Mereo, *to deserve.*

Coaleo, *to grow together.*
Doleo, *to grieve.*
Noceo, *to hurt.*
Pareo, *to appear.*
Placeo, *to please.*
Valeo, *to be in health.*

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Sup.</i>	
Doceo,	docēre,	docui,	doctum,	<i>To teach.</i>
Teneo, ³	tenēre,	tenui,	tentum,	<i>To hold.</i>
Misceo,	miscēre,	misceui,	{ mistum, or mixtum,	{ <i>To mix.</i>
Censeo, ⁴	censēre,	censui,	censum,	<i>To think, to judge.</i>
Torreo,	torrēre,	torrui,	tostum,	<i>To roast.</i>
Sorbeo, ⁵	sorbēre,	sorbui,	sorptum,	<i>To sup.</i>
Timeo,	timēre,	timui,	—	<i>To fear.</i>
Sileo,	silēre,	silui,	—	<i>To be silent.</i>
Arceo, ⁶	arcēre,	areui,	—	<i>To drive away.</i>
Taceo, ⁷	tacēre,	tacui,	tacitum,	<i>To be silent.</i>
Prandeo, ⁸	prandēre,	prandi,	pransum,	<i>To dine.</i>
Video,	vidēre,	vīdi,	visum,	<i>To see.</i>
Sedeo, ⁹	sedēre,	sēdi,	sessum,	<i>To sit.</i>
Strideo,	stridēre,	strīdi,	—	<i>To make a noise.</i>
Frendeo,	frendēre,	frendi,	fressum,	<i>To gnash the teeth.</i>
Mordeo, ¹⁰	mordēre,	momordi,	morsum,	<i>To bite.</i>
Pendeo,	pendēre,	pependi,	pensum,	<i>To hang.</i>

² The compounds of *lateo* want the supine; as, *deliteo, delitui*, "to lurk;" *verlateo, verlatui*, "to lie hid."

³ The compounds of *teneo* change *e* into *i*; as, *contineo, continui, contentum*, "to hold together." *Attineo*, "to hold;" and *pertineo*, "to belong to," have no supine: and *abstineo*, "to abstain from," seldom.

⁴ *Censeo* has also *census sum* in the perfect, and *censitum* in the supine. *Accenseo*, "to reckon with," and *percenseo*, "to recount," want the supine; and *recenseo*, "to review," has *recensum*, and *recensitum*.

⁵ *Absorbeo*, "to sup up," and *exsorbeo*, "to sup out," have sometimes *absorpsi*, and *exsorpsi* in the perfect. The latter, with *resorbeo*, "to draw back," has no supine.

⁶ The compounds of *arceo* have *itum* in the supine; as, *exerceo, exercui, exercitum*, "to exercise."

⁷ The compounds of *taceo* want the supine; as, *conticeo, conticui*, "to keep silence;" *reticeo, reticui*, "to remain silent;" "to conceal."

⁸ The participle *pransus* is used in the active sense of having dined.

⁹ *Desideo*, "to sit idle;" *dissideo*, "to disagree;" *persideo*, "to continue;" *præsideo*, "to sit before;" *resideo*, "to sit down;" "to rest;" and *subideo*, "to subside," want the supine.

¹⁰ The compounds of *mordeo, pendeo, spondeo*, and *tondeo*, do not double the first syllable of the perfect. See 215-2. *Impendeo*, "to overhang," has no perfect or supine.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Sup.</i>	
Spondeo,	spondere,	sponpondi,	sponsum,	To promise.
Tondeo,	tondere,	tonaudi,	tonsum,	To clip.
Moveo, ¹¹	movere,	mōvi,	mōtum,	To move.
Foveo,	fovēre,	fōvi,	fōtum,	To cherish.
Voveo	vovēre,	vōvi,	vōtum,	To vow.
Faveo	favēre,	fāvi,	fātum,	To favor.
Caveo,	cavēre,	cāvi,	cautum,	To beware of.
Paveo,	pavēre,	pāvi,	—	To be afraid.
Ferveo, ¹²	fervēre,	ferbun,	—	To boil.
Conniveo,	connivēre,	connīvi, or -ixi,	—	To wink.
Delco,	delēre,	delēvi,	delētum,	To destroy.
Compleo, ¹³	complēre,	complēvi,	complētum,	To fill.
Fleo,	flēre,	flēvi,	flētum,	To weep.
Neo	nēre,	nēvi,	nētum,	To spin.
Vieo,	viēre,	viēvi,	viētum,	To hoop a vessel.
Cico, ¹⁴	ciēre,	(cīvi,)	cītum,	To stir up.
Oleo, ¹⁵	olēre,	olui,	(olitum,)	To smell.
Suadeo,	suadēre,	suāsi,	suāsum,	To advise.
Rideo,	ridēre,	rīsi,	rīsum,	To laugh.
Maneo,	manđre,	mansi,	mānsum,	To stay.
Hæreo,	hærēre,	haesi,	hæsum,	To stick.
Ardeo,	ardēre,	arsi,	arsum,	To burn.
Tergeo,	tergēre,	tersi,	tersum,	To wipe.
Mulceo,	mulcēre,	mulsi,	mulsum,	To stroke.
X Mulgeo,	mulgēre,	mulsi,	{ mulsum, or muletum,	{ To milk
Jubeo,	jubēre,	jussi,	jussum,	To oraer.
Indulgeo,	indulgēre,	indulsi,	indultum,	To indulge.
Torqueo,	torquēre,	torsi,	tortum,	To twist.
Augeo,	augēre,	auxi,	auctum,	To increase.
Urgeo,	urgēre,	ursi,	—	To press.
Fulgeo,	fulgēre,	fulsi,	—	To shine.
Turgeo,	turgēre,	tursi,	—	To swell.
Algeo,	algēre,	alsi,	—	To be cold.

¹¹ Verbs in *veo* undergo a contraction in the supine. Intransitive verbs in *veo* want the supine; as, *pāveo, pāvi*, "to be afraid."

¹² *Fervo, fervi*, another form of this verb belonging to the third conjugation, is used in a few persons, and in the present infinitive.

¹³ The other compounds of the obsolete verb *pleo* are conjugated in the same way; as, *expleo, impleo, repleo, suppleo*.

¹⁴ *Cīo* is the perfect of *cīc* of the fourth conjugation, having *cītum* or *cītūm* in the supine. The compounds, in the sense of *calling*, are generally conjugated according to this form; as, *excīo, excītum*.

¹⁵ The compounds of *oleo*, which retain the sense of the simple verb, have *ui* and *itum*; as, *oboleo, obolui, obo'itum*, "to smell strongly." The compounds which adopt a different signification, have *ēvi* and *ētum*; as, *exoleo, exolēvi, exētum*, "to fade;" *obsoleo, obsolēvi, obsolētum*, "to grow out of use;" *inoleo, inolēvi, inolētum*, or *inolitum*, "to come into use." *Aboleo*, "to abolish;" *abolēvi, abolitum*; and *adoleo* to grow up," "to burn" (as a sacrifice), *adolēvi, adulitum*.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Sup.</i>	
Lugeo,	lugēre,	luxi,	—	<i>To mourn.</i>
Luceo,	lucēre.	luxi,	—	<i>To shine.</i>
Frigeo,	frigēre,	frixi,	—	<i>To be cold</i>

The following verbs want both perfect and supine :

Aveo, <i>to desire.</i>	Liveo, <i>to be black and blue.</i>
Denseo, <i>to grow thick.</i>	Mæreo, <i>to be sorrowful.</i>
Flaveo, <i>to be yellow.</i>	Renideo, <i>to shine.</i>
Glabreo, <i>to be smooth.</i>	Polleo, <i>to be powerful.</i>
Hebeo, <i>to be blunt.</i>	Scateo, <i>to flow out.</i>
Lacteo, <i>to grow milky.</i>	

218.—THIRD CONJUGATION.

Verbs of the Third Conjugation form the perfect and *supina* variously.

IO.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Sup.</i>	
Facio, ¹	facēre,	fēci,	factum,	<i>To do, to make.</i>
Jacio, ²	jacēre,	jēci,	jactum,	<i>To throw.</i>
Aspicio, ³	aspicēre,	aspxi,	aspectum,	<i>To behold.</i>
Allicio,	allicēre,	allexi,	allectum,	<i>To allure.</i>
Fodio,	fodēre,	fōdi,	fossum,	<i>To dig.</i>
Fugio,	fugēre,	fūgi,	fugitum,	<i>To fly.</i>
Capio, ⁴	capēre,	cēpi,	captum,	<i>To take.</i>
Rapio,	rapēre,	rapui,	raptum,	<i>To seize.</i>
Sapio,	sapēre,	sapui,	—	<i>To taste, to be wise.</i>
Cupio,	cupēre,	cupīvi,	eupitum,	<i>To desire.</i>
Pario, ⁵	parēre,	pepēri,	{ partum, or paritum,	{ <i>To bring forth.</i>

¹ *Facio*, when compounded with a preposition, changes *a* into *i*; as, *afficio*, *affeci*, *affectum*, "to affect." In the other compounds, the *a* is retained. A few compounds end in *fico* and *ficor*, and belong to the first conjugation; as, *amplifico*, "to enlarge;" *sacrifico*, "to sacrifice;" *gratificor*, "to gratify;" and *ludificor*, "to mock."

² The compounds of *jacio* change *a* into *i*; as, *aljicio*, *ajēci*, *aljectum*.

³ The compounds of the obsolete verbs *specio* and *lazio* have *exi* and *ectum*; except *elicio*, "to draw out," which has *elicui* and *elicitum*.

⁴ The compounds of *capio*, *rapio*, and *sapio*, change *a* into *i*; as, *accipio*, *acepsi*, *acceptum*, "to receive;" *abripio*, *abripui*, *abreptum*, "to carry off;" *oneipio*, *consipui*, "to be in one's senses."

⁵ The compounds of *pario* have *perui* and *pertum*, and belong to the fourth conjugation; as, *aperio*, *aperire*, *aperui*, *apertum*, "to open." So *operio*, "to shut;" "to cover." But *comperio* (which also has a deponent form in the present indicative and infinitive, *comperior*, *comperi*), "to know a thing for certain," has *comperi*, *compertum* and *reperio*, "to find." Has *reperi*, *repartum*.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Sup.</i>	
<i>Quatio,⁶</i>	<i>quatēre,</i>	<i>(quassi),</i>	<i>quassum,</i>	<i>To shake.</i>
UO.				
Ae <u>uo</u> ,	acuēre,	acui,	acūtum,	<i>To sharpen.</i>
Arguo	arguēre,	argui,	argūtum,	<i>To show, to prove.</i>
Batu <u>o</u> ,	batuēre,	batui,	batūtum,	<i>To beat.</i>
Exuo,	exuēre,	exui,	exūtum,	<i>To put off clothes</i>
Imbu <u>o</u> ,	imbuēre,	imbui,	imbūtum,	<i>To moisten, to wet</i>
Induo,	induēre,	indui,	indūtum,	<i>To put on clothes</i>
Minuo	minuēre,	minui,	minūtum,	<i>To lessen.</i>
Spuo, ⁷	spuēre,	spui,	spūtum,	<i>To spit.</i>
Statuo,	statuēre,	statui,	statūtum,	<i>To set, to place.</i>
Sternuo,	sternuēre,	steruui,	sternūtum,	<i>To sneeze.</i>
Suo,	suēre,	sui,	sūtum,	<i>To sew, to stitch.</i>
Tribuo,	tribuēre,	tribui,	tribūtum,	<i>To give, to divide.</i>
Fluo,	fluēre,	fluxi,	fluxum,	<i>To flow.</i>
Struo,	struēre,	struxi,	structum,	<i>To build.</i>
Luo, ⁸	luēre,	lui,	luūtum,	<i>To pay, to wash.</i>
Ruo, ⁹	ruēre,	rui,	ruūtum,	<i>To rush, to fall.</i> *
Metuo,	metuēre,	metui,	—	<i>To fear.</i>
Pluo,	pluēre,	plui,	—	<i>To rain.</i>
Congruo,	congruēre,	congrui,	—	<i>To agree.</i>
Ingruo,	ingruēre,	ingrui,	—	<i>To assail.</i>
Annuo, ¹⁰	annuēre,	annui,	—	<i>To assent.</i>

BO.

Bibō,	bibēre;	bībi,	bibītum,	<i>To drink.</i>
Seabō,	seabēre,	seābi,	—	<i>To scratch.</i> — <i>Barne</i>
Lambō,	lambēre,	lambi,	—	<i>To lick.</i>
Scribo,	scribēre,	scripsi,	scriptum,	<i>To write.</i>
Nūbo, ¹¹	nubēre,	nupsi,	nuptum,	<i>To veil, to be married</i>
Glūbo,	glubēre,	—	—	<i>To strip, to flay</i>

CO.

Dico,	dicēre,	dixi,	dictum,	<i>To say.</i>
Dūco,	dueēre,	duxi,	ductum,	<i>To lead.</i>

⁶ The compounds of *quatio* take the form *cūtio*, and have *cussi* and *cussum*; as, *concutio*, “to shake violently,” *concussi*, *concussum*.

⁷ *Respuo*, “to spit out,” “to reject,” has no supine.

⁸ The compounds of *luo* have *ūtum* in the supine; as, *abluo*, *ablui*, *ablūtum*, “to wash away,” “to purify.”

⁹ The compounds of *ruo* have *ūtum* in the supine; as, *diruo*, *dirui*, *dirūtum*, “to overthrow.” *Corruo*, “to fall together,” and *irruo*, “to rush in furiously,” have no supine.

¹⁰ The other compounds of the obsolete *nuo*, as *abnuo*, “to refuse;” *innuo*, “to nod with the head;” and *renuo*, “to deny,” likewise want the supine. *Abnuitūrus*, future participle from *abnuo*, is found.

¹¹ *Nupta sum*, another form of the perfect, is sometimes used instead of *nupsi*.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Sup.</i>	
Vinco,	vineřre,	vici,	victum,	To overcome.
Parco, ¹²	parcěre,	{ peperi, or parsi,	{ parsum, or parcītum,	To spare.
Ieo,	icěre,	ici,	ictum,	To strike.

SCO.

Cresco,	crescěre,	crēvi,	crētum,	To grow.
Nosco, ¹³	noscěre,	nōvi,	nōtum,	To know.
Quiesco,	quiescěre,	quiēvi,	quiētum,	To rest.
Scisco,	sciscěre,	scīvi,	scitum,	To ordain.
Suesco,	suescěre,	suēvi,	suētum,	To be accustomed.
Pasco, ¹⁴	pascěre,	pāvi,	pastum,	To feed.
Disco,	discěre,	didīci,	—	To learn.
Posco,	poscěre,	poposei,	—	To demand.
Glisco, ¹⁵	gliscěre,	—	—	To glitter, to grow.

DO.

Accendo,	accenděre,	accendi,	accensum,	To kindle.
Cūdo,	cuděre,	cūdi,	cūsum,	To forge.
Defendo,	defenděre,	defendi,	defensum,	To defend.
Edo, ¹⁶	eděre,	ēdi,	ēsum,	To eat.
Mando,	manděre,	mandi,	mansum,	To chew.
Prehendo,	prehenděre,	prehendi,	prehensum,	To take hold of.
Scando,	scanděre,	scandi,	scansum,	To climb.
Divido,	dividěre,	divisi,	divisum,	To divide.
Rādo,	raděre,	rāsi,	rāsum,	To shave.
Claudo, ¹⁷	clauděre,	clausi,	clausum,	To close.
Plaudo, ¹⁸	plauděre,	plausi,	plausum,	To applaud.
Lūdo,	luděre,	lūsi,	lūsum,	To play.
Trūdo,	truděre,	trūsi,	trūsum,	To thrust.
Lædo, ¹⁹	læděre,	læsi,	læsum,	To hurt.

¹² The forms *parsi* and *parcītum* are seldom used.

¹³ The future participle is *noscītūrus*, from *noscītum*, the old form of the supine. *Agnosco*, “to own,” has *agnōvi*, *agnītum*; and *cognosco*, “to know,” has *cognōvi*, *cognītum*.

¹⁴ *Compesco*, “to feed together,” “to restrain;” and *dispesco*, “to separate,” have *compescui*, and *dispescui*, without the supine.

¹⁵ *Fatisko*, “to be weary,” likewise wants both perfect and supine; and also all inceptive verbs, unless when they adopt the tenses of their primitives; as, *ardesco*, “to grow hot,” *arsi*, *arsum*. 227, Obs. 4.

¹⁶ All the compounds of *edo* are conjugated in the same manner, except *comēdo*, “to eat up,” which has *comēsum*, or *comestum*, in the supine. See § 88, 9.

¹⁷ The compounds of *claudio* change *au* into *u*; as, *conclūdo*, *conclūsi*, *conclūsum*, “to conclude.” *Circumclaudio* is found in Cæsar.

¹⁸ The compounds of *plaudo*, except *ap-plaudo* and *circum-plaudo*, change *au* into *o*; as, *explūdo*, *explūsi*, *explūsum*, “to reject.”

¹⁹ The compounds of *lædo* change *æ* into *i*; as, *allido*, *allisi*, *allīsum*, “to dash against.”

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Sup.</i>	
Rōdo,	rodēre,	rōsi,	rōsum,	<i>To gnaw.</i>
Vādo, ²⁰	vadēre,	—	—	<i>To go.</i>
Cēdo,	cedēre,	cessi,	cessum,	<i>To yield.</i>
Pando,	pandēre,	pandi,	{ passum, or pansum,	{ <i>To open.</i>
Fundo, Scindo, Findo,	fundēre, scindēre, findēre,	fūdi, scīdi, fīdi,	fūsum, scīsum, fīsum,	<i>To pour forth.</i> <i>To cut.</i> <i>To cleave.</i>
Tundo, ²¹	tundēre,	tutūdi,	{ tunsum, or tūsum,	{ <i>To beat.</i>
Cādo, ²²	cadēre,	cecīdi,	cāsum,	<i>To fall.</i>
Cædo, ²³	cædēre,	cecīdi,	cæsum,	<i>To cut, to kill.</i>
Tendo, ²⁴	tendēre,	tetendi,	{ tensum, or tentum,	{ <i>To stretch.</i>
Pendo,	pendēre,	pependi,	pensum,	<i>To hang.</i>
Crēdo, ²⁵	credēre,	credīdi,	creditum,	<i>To believe.</i>
Vendo,	vendēre,	vendīdi,	venditum,	<i>To sell.</i>
Abscondo,	abscondēre,	abscondi,	absconditum,	<i>To hide.</i>
Strido,	stridēre,	strīdi,	—	<i>To creak.</i>
Rudo,	rudēre,	rūdi,	—	<i>To bray (as an ass).</i>
Sido, ²⁶	sidēre,	sīdi,	—	<i>To sink down.</i>

GO.

Cingo,	cingēre,	cinxi,	cinctum,	<i>To surround.</i>
Fligo, ²⁷	fligēre,	flīxi,	flictum,	<i>To dash.</i>
Jungo,	jungēre,	junxi,	junctum,	<i>To join.</i>
Lingo,	lingēre,	linxi,	linetum,	<i>To lick.</i>
Mungo,	mungēre,	munxi,	munctum,	<i>To wipe the nose.</i>
Plango,	plangēre,	planxi,	planetum,	<i>To beat.</i>

²⁰ The compounds of *vādo* have the perfect and supine; as, *evādo*, *evāsum*, “to escape.”

²¹ The compounds of *tundo* have *tūdi* and *tūsum*; as, *contundo*, “to bruise,” *contūdi*, *contūsum*. See 215, Rule 2. Some of the compounds have also a perfect participle formed from *tunsum*; as, *obtunsus* and *retunsus*, from *obtundo* and *retundo*.

²² The compounds of *cādo* want the supine; as, *accido*, *accidi*, “to happen;” except *incido*, *incidi*, *incāsum*, “to fall in;” *occido*, *occidi*, *occāsum*, “to fall down;” and *recido*, *recidi*, *recāsum*, “to fall back.”

²³ The compounds of *cædo* change *æ* into *i*; as, *accido*, *accidi*, *accīsum*, “to cut about;” *decido*, *decidi*, *decīsum*, “to cut off.”

²⁴ The compounds of *tendo* have generally *tentum* in the supine, except *extendo*, “to stretch out,” and *ostendo*, “to show,” which have also *tensum*; the latter, almost always.

²⁵ The other compounds of *do* which belong to the third conjugation have also *didi*, and *ditum*; as, *condo*, *condidi*, *conditum*, “to build.” *Abscondo* has sometimes *abscondīdi*. See page 167, Note 1.

²⁶ The compounds of *sido* adopt the perfect and supine of *sedeo*; as, *consido*, *consīdi*, *consessum*, “to sit down.”

²⁷ The compounds of *fligo* are conjugated in the same way, except *profligo*, “to lash down,” which is a regular verb of the first conjugation.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Sup.</i>	
Rēgo, ²²	regēre,	rexī,	rectum,	<i>To rule.</i>
Stinguo, ²³	stinguēre,	stinxi,	stinetum,	<i>To dash out.</i>
Sūgo,	sugēre,	suxī,	suctum,	<i>To suck.</i>
Tēgo,	tegēre,	texī,	tectum,	<i>To cover.</i>
Tinguo,	tinguēre,	tinxi,	tinctum,	<i>To dip.</i>
Unguo,	unguēre,	unxi,	unctum,	<i>To anoint.</i>
Surgo,	surgēre,	surrexi,	surrectum,	<i>To rise.</i>
Pergo,	pergēre,	perrexī.	perrectum,	<i>To go forward</i>
Stringo,	stringēre,	strinxi,	strictum,	<i>To bind.</i>
Fingo,	fingēre,	finxi,	fictum,	<i>To feign.</i>
Pingo,	pingēre,	piuxī,	pictum,	<i>To paint.</i>
Frango, ²⁴	frangēre,	frēgi,	fractum,	<i>To break</i>
Ago, ²⁵	agēre,	ēgi,	aetum,	<i>To do, to drive</i>
Tango,	tangēre,	tetīgi,	taetum,	<i>To touch.</i>
Lēgo, ²⁶	legēre.	lēgi,	lectum,	<i>To gather, to read.</i>
Pungo, ²⁷	pungēre,	pupūgi,	punctum,	<i>To prick.</i>
Pango, ²⁸	pangēre,	panxi,	pactum,	<i>To drive in.</i>
Spargo, ²⁹	spargēre,	sparsi,	sparsum,	<i>To spread.</i>
Mergo,	mergēre,	mersi,	mersum,	<i>To dip, to plunge</i>
Tergo,	tergēre,	tersi,	tersum,	<i>To wipe.</i>
Figo,	figēre,	fixi,	fixum,	<i>To fix.</i>
Frīgo,	frigēre,	frixi,	{ frixum, or frietum,	{ <i>To fry.</i>
Vergo,	vergēre,	—	—	<i>To lie toward.</i>

²² The compounds of *rēgo* change *e* into *i*; as, *dirigo*, *direxi*, *directum*, “to direct;” *corrigo*, *correxi*, *correctum*, “to correct.”

²³ *Stinguo*, *tinguo*, and *unguo*, are also written *stingo*, *tingo*, *ungo*.

²⁴ The compounds of *frango* and *tango* change *a* into *i*; as, *confringo*, *confregi*, *conftractum*, “to break to pieces;” *attingo*, *attigi*, *attactum*, “to touch gently.”

²⁵ *Circumāgo*, “to drive round;” *perāgo*, “to finish;” and *coāgo* (contracted *cōgo*), “to collect,” retain the *a*; the other compounds change *a* into *i*; as, *abigo*, *abēgi*, *abactum*, “to drive away.” *Dēgo* (for *deāgo*), “to live,” “to dwell;” *prodigo*, “to lavish” or “squander;” and *satāgo*, “to be busy,” want the supine. *Ambigo*, “to doubt,” has neither perfect nor supine.

²⁶ *Lēgo*, when compounded with *ad*, *per*, *præ*, *re*, and *sub*, retains the *e*, as, *allego*, “to choose.” The other compounds change *e* into *i*; as, *colligo*, “to collect.” *Diligo*, “to love;” *intelligo*, “to understand;” and *negligo*, “to neglect,” have *exi* and *ectum*. *Negligo* has sometimes *neglegi* in the perfect.

²⁷ The compounds of *pungo* have *punxi* in the perfect; as, *compungo*, “to sting;” *compunxi*, *compunctum*. *Repungo*, “to prick again,” has *repupūgi* and *repunxi*.

²⁸ *Pango*, in the sense of “to bargain,” has *pepīgi*; the present is rarely used in this meaning; but instead of it, *pacis̄cor* is commonly employed. The compounds which change *u* into *i* have *pēgi* and *puctum*; as, *complingo*, “to fasten together;” *compēgi*, *compactum*. *Oppango*, “to fasten to,” has also *pēgi* and *pactum*. Of the other compounds which retain *a*, the perfect and supine are not found.

²⁹ The compounds of *spargo* change *a* into *e*; as, *asperge*, *aspersi*, *aspersum*, “to besprinkle.”

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Sup.</i>	
Clango,	clangēre,	clanxi,	—	To sound a trumpet.
Ningo,	ningēre,	ninxi,	—	To snow.
Ango,	angēre.	anxi	—	To vex.

— HO. —

Trāho,	trahēre,	traxi.	tractum	To draw
Věho,	vehēre,	vexi.	vectum,	To carry.
Mejo, ³⁶	mejēre,	minxi,	mictum.	To make water

— LO — *Exall.*

Cōlo, ³⁷	colēre	colui,	cultum,	To till, to inhabit.
Consūlo,	consulēre,	consului,	consultare.	To consult.
Alo,	alēre,	alui,	{ alitum, or altum,	{ To nourish.
Mōlo,	molēre,	molui,	molitum,	To grind.
Antecello, ³⁸	antecellēre,	antecellui,	—	To excel.
Pello,	pellēre,	pepūli,	pulsum,	To drive away.
Fallo, ³⁹	fallēre,	fefelli,	falsum,	To deceive.
Vello, ⁴⁰	vellēre,	velli, or vulsi,	vulsum,	To pull.
Sallo,	sallēre,	salli,	salsum,	To salt.
Psallo,	psallēre,	psalli,	—	To play on an instru-
Tollo. ⁴¹	tollēre,	sustuli,	sublātum,	To lift up. [menz]

MO.

Frēmo,	fremēre,	fremui,	fremītum,	To rage, to roar.
Gēmo,	geniēre,	gemui,	genītum,	To groan.
Vōmo,	vomēre,	vomui,	voniūtum,	To vomit.
Trēmo,	tremēre,	tremui,	—	To tremble.
Dēmo,	demēre,	dempsi,	demptum,	To take away.
Prōmo,	promēre	prompsi,	promptum,	To bring out
Sūmo,	sumēre,	sumpsi	sumptum,	To take up.
Cōmo,	comēre,	compsi,	comptum,	To deck, to dress.
Emo, ⁴²	emēre,	ēmi,	emptum,	To buy.

³⁶ *Mingo* is also used as the present of *minxi*.³⁷ *Cōlo*, when compounded with *oo*, changes *o* into *u*; as, *occōlo*, "to hide." *Accōlo*, "to dwell near," and *circuncōlo*, "to dwell round," have no supine.³⁸ The other compounds of the obsolete *cello* likewise want the supine; except *percēlo*, *percūli*, *percūsum*, "to strike," "to astonish." *Recello*, likewise, wants the perfect.³⁹ *Refello*, *refelli*, "to confute," wants the supine.⁴⁰ *Vello*, when compounded with *de*, *di*, or *per*, has usually *velli* in the perfect. The other compounds take either form indifferently.⁴¹ *Attollo* and *extollo*, "to raise up," have no perfect or supine of their own; but those of *affēro* and *effēro*, which agree with them in meaning, are sometimes assigned to them.⁴² *Dēmo*, *prōmo*, and *sūmo*, are compounds of *ēmo*. The other compounds change *e* into *i*, and are conjugated like the simple verb; as, *adime*, *adēmī*, *adēmptum*, "to take away."

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Sup.</i>	
Prěmc, ⁴³	preměre,	pressi,	pressum,	<i>To press.</i>

NO.

Pōno,	pōněre,	pōsui,	positum,	<i>To place.</i>
Gigno,	gigněre,	genui,	genitum,	<i>To beget.</i>
Cāno, ⁴⁴	caněre,	cecini,	cantum,	<i>To sing.</i>
Tenimo, ⁴⁵	tcmněre,	—	—	<i>To despise.</i>
Sperno,	sperněre	sprěvi,	sprētum,	<i>To disdain.</i>
Ste-no, ⁴⁶	sterněre,	strāvi,	strātum,	<i>To lay flat.</i>
Síno,	siněre,	sīvi, or sii,	sītum,	<i>To permit.</i>
Líro,	liněre,	livi, or lēvi,	litum,	<i>To anoint.</i>
Cerno, ⁴⁷	cerněre,	crěvi,	crētum,	<i>To see, to decree.</i>

PO, QUO.

Carpo, ⁴⁸	carpěre,	carpsi,	carptum,	<i>To pluck.</i>
Clépo,	clepěre,	clepsi,	eleptum,	<i>To steal.</i>
Rēpo,	repěre,	repesi,	reptum,	<i>To creep.</i>
Scalpo,	scalpěre,	scalpsi,	sculptum,	<i>To engrave.</i>
Sculpo,	sculpěre,	sculpsi,	sculptum,	<i>To carve.</i>
Serpō,	serpěre,	serpsi,	serptum,	<i>To creep.</i>
Strēpo,	strepěre,	strepui,	streptum,	<i>To make a noise.</i>
Runipo,	rumpěre,	rūpi,	ruptum,	<i>To break.</i>
Cōquo,	coquěre,	coxi,	coctum,	<i>To boil.</i>
Linquo, ⁴⁹	linquěre,	liqui,	—	<i>To leave.</i>

RO.

Quāero, ⁵⁰	quærěre,	quæsīvi,	quæsitum,	<i>To seek.</i>
Tēro,	terěre,	trīvi,	trītum,	<i>To wear.</i>
Verro,	verrěre,	verri,	versum,	<i>To sweep.</i>
Uro,	určre,	ussi,	ustum,	<i>To burn.</i>

⁴³ The compounds of *prěmo* change *e* into *i*; as, *comprimo*, *compressi*, *compressum*, “to press together.”

⁴⁴ The compounds of *cāno* have *cinui* and *centum*; as, *concino*, *concinui*, *concentum*, “to sing in concert.” Of *accino*, “to sing to,” and *intercino*, “to sing between or during,” no perfect or supine is found.

⁴⁵ *Contemno*, “to despise,” has *contempsi*, *contemptum*.

⁴⁶ *Consterno* and *externo*, when they signify “to alarm,” are regular verba of the first conjugation. The other compounds are conjugated like *sterno*; as, *insterno*, *instrāvi*, *instrātum*, “to spread upon.”

⁴⁷ The perfect *crěvi* is used in the sense of “to declare one's self heir,” or “enter in an inheritance.” In the sense of “seeing,” *cerno* has properly neither perfect nor supine.

⁴⁸ The compounds of *carpo* change *a* into *e*; as, *discerpo*, *discerpsi*, *discerpum*, “to tear in pieces.”

⁴⁹ The compounds of *linquo* have *lictum* in the supine; as, *relinquo*, *reliqui*, *relictum*, “to forsake;” so *delinquo*, “to fail.”

⁵⁰ The compounds of *quāro* change *ā* into *i*; as, *acquirro*, *acquisiri*, *acquisitum*. “to acquire.”

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Sup.</i>	
<i>Curro,⁵¹</i>	<i>currēre,</i>	<i>cucurri,</i>	<i>cursum,</i>	<i>To run.</i>
<i>Gero,</i>	<i>gerēre,</i>	<i>gessi,</i>	<i>gestum,</i>	<i>To carry.</i>
<i>Fūro,⁵²</i>	<i>furēre,</i>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<i>To be mad.</i>
<i>Sēro,⁵³</i>	<i>serēre,</i>	<i>sēvi,</i>	<i>sātum,</i>	<i>To sou.</i>

SO.

<i>Arcesso,</i>	<i>arcessēre,</i>	<i>arcessīvi,</i>	<i>arcessitum,</i>	<i>To call, or send for.</i>
<i>Capesso</i>	<i>capessēre,</i>	<i>capessīvi,</i>	<i>capessitum,</i>	<i>To take.</i>
<i>Fācesso,</i>	<i>facessēre,</i>	<i>facessīvi,</i>	<i>facessitum,</i>	<i>To do, go away.</i>
<i>Lacesto</i>	<i>lacessēre,</i>	<i>lacessīvi,</i>	<i>lacessitum,</i>	<i>To provoke.</i>
<i>Viso,</i>	<i>visēre,</i>	<i>visi,</i>	<hr/>	<i>To go to visit.</i>
<i>Incesso,</i>	<i>incessēre,</i>	<i>incessi,</i>	<hr/>	<i>To attack.</i>
<i>Depso,</i>	<i>depsēre,</i>	<i>depsui,</i>	<i>depstum,</i>	<i>To knead.</i>
<i>Pinso,</i>	<i>pinsēre,</i>	<i>{ pinsui, or pinsi,</i>	<i>{ pinsum, pistum, or pinsitum,</i>	<i>{ To bake.</i>

TO.

<i>Flecto,</i>	<i>flectēre,</i>	<i>flexi,</i>	<i>flexum,</i>	<i>To bend.</i>
<i>Plecto,</i>	<i>plectēre,</i>	<i>plexi & plexui,</i>	<i>plexum,</i>	<i>To plait.</i>
<i>Necko,</i>	<i>neetēre,</i>	<i>nexi & nexui,</i>	<i>nexum,</i>	<i>To tie, or knit.</i>
<i>Pecto,</i>	<i>pectēre,</i>	<i>pexi & pexui,</i>	<i>pexuni,</i>	<i>To dress, or comb.</i>
<i>Mēto,</i>	<i>metēre,</i>	<i>messui,</i>	<i>messum,</i>	<i>To reap.</i>
<i>Pēto,</i>	<i>petēre,</i>	<i>petivi,</i>	<i>petitum,</i>	<i>To seek.</i>
<i>Mitto,</i>	<i>mittēre,</i>	<i>misi,</i>	<i>missum,</i>	<i>To send.</i>
<i>Verto,⁵⁴</i>	<i>vertēre,</i>	<i>verti,</i>	<i>versum,</i>	<i>To turn.</i>
<i>Sterto,</i>	<i>stertēre,</i>	<i>stertui,</i>	<hr/>	<i>To snore.</i>
<i>Sisto,⁵⁵</i>	<i>sistēre,</i>	<i>stīti,</i>	<i>stātum,</i>	<i>To stop.</i>

VO, XO.

<i>Vivo,</i>	<i>vivēre,</i>	<i>vixi,</i>	<i>victum,</i>	<i>To live.</i>
<i>Solvo,</i>	<i>solvēre,</i>	<i>solvi,</i>	<i>solutum,</i>	<i>To loose.</i>

⁵¹ *Curro*, when compounded with *circum*, *re*, *sub*, and *trans*, seldom takes the reduplication. The other compounds sometimes take the reduplication, and sometimes not.

⁵² See 222-4.

⁵³ The compounds of *sēro* which retain the sense of "planting" and "sowing," have *sēvi* and *situm*; as *consēro*, *consēvi*, *consitum*, "to plant together." Those which adopt a different signification have *serui* and *seritum*; as, *assēro*, *asserui*, *assertum*, "to claim." The latter class of compounds properly belongs to the old verb *sēro*, "to knit," "to plait."

⁵⁴ The compounds of *verto* are conjugated in the same manner, except *revertor*, "to return," which is often used as a deponent verb; and *diverter*, "to turn aside," and *prævertor*, "to outrun," which are likewise deponent, but want the perfect participle.

⁵⁵ *Sisto*, "to stand still" (an intransitive verb), has neither perfect nor supine. The compounds have *stīti* and *stātum*; as, *assistō*, *astīti*, *astātum*, "to stand by." But these are seldom found in the supine.

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Sup.</i>	
Volvo,	volvēre,	volvi,	volūtum,	<i>To roll.</i>
Texo,	texēre,	texui,	textum,	<i>To weave.</i>

219.—FOURTH CONJUGATION.

RULE.—Verbs of the fourth conjugation have *ivi* in the perfect, and *itum* in the supine; as,

<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Inf.</i>	<i>Perf.</i>	<i>Sup.</i>	
Audio,	audire,	audivi,	auditum,	<i>To hear.</i>
Munio,	munire,	munivi,	munitum,	<i>To fortify.</i>

EXCEPTIONS.

Singultu ^{ro} ,	singultire,	singultivi,	singultum,	<i>To sob.</i>
Sepelio,	sepelire,	sepelivi,	sepultum,	<i>To bury.</i>
Venio,	venire,	vēni,	ventum,	<i>To come.</i>
Veneo, ¹	venire,	venii,	—	<i>To be sold.</i>
Salio, ²	salire,	salui, or salii,	saltum,	<i>To leap.</i>
Amicio,	amicīre,	{ amicui, or amixi,	{ amictum,	<i>To clothe.</i>
Vincio,	vincīre,	vinxi,	vinetum,	<i>To tie.</i>
Sancio,	sancīre,	{ sanxi, or sancīvi,	{ sanctum, or sancitum,	<i>To ratify.</i>
Cambio,	cambīre,	campsi,	campsum,	<i>To change money</i>
Sepio,	sepīre,	sepsi,	septum,	<i>To enclose.</i>
Haurio,	haurīre,	hausi,	{ haustum, or hausum,	<i>To draw out.</i>
Sentio,	sentīre,	sensi,	sensum,	<i>To feel.</i>
Raucio,	raucīre,	rausi,	rausum,	<i>To be hoarse.</i>
Sarcio,	sarcīre,	sarsi,	sartum,	<i>To mend, or repair.</i>
Farcio, ³	farcīre,	farsi,	fartum,	<i>To cram.</i>
Fulcio,	fulcīre,	fulsi,	fultum,	<i>To prop.</i>
Ferio,	ferīre,	—	—	<i>To strike.</i>

The following verbs have the perfect formed regularly, but want the supine:

Cæctio, *to be dim-sighted.*

Gestio, *to show one's joy by the gestures of the body.*

Dementio, *to be mad.*

Ineptio, *to play the fool.*

Ferocio, *to be fierce.*

Gloicio, *to cluck as a hen.*

(For desiderative verbs which belong to this conjugation, see 227-3.)

¹ Veneo is a compound of *venum* and the irregular verb *eo*, the tenses of which it follows in its inflection. 221-3.

² The compounds of *salio* have generally *suui*, sometimes *siliui*, or *silivi*, in the perfect, and *sultum* in the supine; as, *transilio*, *transilui*, *transiliui*, or *transilivi*, *transultum*, “to leap over.” *Absultum*, *circumsultum*, and *prosultum*, are scarcely used.

³ The compounds of *farcio* change *a* into *e*; as, *refercio*, *refersi* *refertum*, ‘to fill up.’

§ 82. LIST OF DEONENT VERBS IRREGULAR IN THE PERFECT PARTICIPLE.

220.—**RULE.** Depone it and common verbs form the perfect participle in the same manner as if the active voice existed. 207, *Obs. 3.*

To this rule, there are no exceptions in the first conjugation.

EXCEPTIONS IN THE SECOND CONJUGATION.

Reor,	rēri,	rātus,	<i>To think.</i>
Misereor, ¹	miserēri,	misertus,	<i>To pity.</i>
Fateor, ²	fatēri,	fassus,	<i>To confess.</i>
Medeor,	medēri,	—	<i>To heal.</i>

EXCEPTIONS IN THE THIRD CONJUGATION.

Lābor,	lābi,	lapsus,	<i>To slide.</i>
Ulciscor	ulcisci,	ultus,	<i>To revenge.</i>
Utor,	ūti,	ūsus,	<i>To use.</i>
Lōquor, ³	lōqui,	loquūtus (locūtus),	<i>To speak.</i>
Sēquor,	sēqui,	sequūtus (secūtus),	<i>To follow.</i>
Quēror,	quēri,	questus,	<i>To complain.</i>
Nitor, ⁴	nīti,	nīsus, or nīxus,	<i>To strive.</i>
Aciscor,	pacisci,	pactus,	<i>To bargain.</i>
Gradior,	grādi,	gressus,	<i>To go.</i>
Proficiscor,	proficisci,	profectus,	<i>To go a journey.</i>
Nanciscor,	naneisci,	nactus,	<i>To obtain.</i>
Patior,	pāti,	passus,	<i>To suffer.</i>
Apiscor, ⁵	apisci,	aptus,	<i>To get.</i>
Communiscor,	communisci,	commentus,	<i>To devise.</i>
Fruor,	frui,	frūtus, or fructus,	<i>To enjoy.</i>
Obliviscor,	oblivisci,	oblitus,	<i>To forget.</i>
Experciscor,	expercisci,	experrectus,	<i>To awake.</i>
Morior, ⁶	mōri,	mortuus,	<i>To die.</i>

¹ *Misereor* has also *miseritus* in the perfect participle.

² The compounds of *fāteor* change *a* into *i*, and have *fessus*; as, *confiteor*, *confessus*, “to confess.” *Difteor*, “to deny,” wants the perfect participle.

³ *Lōquor* and *sēquor* have likewise *locūtus* and *secūtus* in the perfect participle.

⁴ *Nitor*, when compounded with *con*, *in*, *ob*, *re*, *sub*, has *nīsus* oftener than *nītus*. *Adnitor*, “to leau to,” has either, indifferently. *Enitor*, in the sense of “to bring forth,” generally takes *enīra* in the participle.

⁵ *Adipiscor* and *indipiscor*, “to obtain,” have *addeptus* and *indeptus*.

⁶ *Morior* seems to have originally belonged to the fourth conjugation. The infinitive *moriri* occurs in Plautus and Ovid; and *morimur*, with the penult long, is also found. The imperative is *morēre*. This verb, with *nasco* and *orior*, has *-itūrus* in the future participle; as, *moritūrus*, *nascitūrus* or *tūrus*.

Nascor, ⁷	nasci,	natus,	To be born.
Orrior, ⁸	oriri,	ortus,	To rise.

The following verbs want the perfect participle :

Defetiseor, -i, to be weary.	Reminisceor, -i, to remember.
Iraseor, -i, to be angry.	Ringor, -i, to grin like a dog.
Liquor, -i, to melt.	Vescor, -i, to feed.

EXCEPTIONS IN THE FOURTH CONJUGATION.

Metior,	metiri,	mensus,	To measure.
Ordior,	ordiri,	orsus,	To begin.
Experior,	experiri,	expertus,	To try.
Opperior,	op̄eriri,	opertus,	To wait.

§ 83. IRREGULAR VERBS.

221.—IRREGULAR VERBS are those in which some of the secondary parts are not formed from the primary, according to the rules for regular verbs.

The irregular verbs are six; namely, *sum*, *eo*, *queo*, *volo*, *fero*, and *fio*. Their compounds are irregular, also.

Sum has been inflected already, 186. After the same manner are inflected its compounds, *ad-*, *ab-*, *de-*, *inter-*, *ob-*, *præ-*, *sub-*, *super-sum*; as, *adsum*, *adesse*, *adfui*, &c. *Insum* wants the perfect.

1. PROSUM, “to do good,” inserts *d* where the simple verb begins with *e*. It is inflected thus :

Prōsum,	prodesse,	profui,	To do good.
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INDICATIVE MOOD.

Pr. IMP. PER. PLU. FUT. F.-P.	Prōsum, prōdes, prōdest; prosūmus, prodestis, prōsunt. Prod-ēram, -ēras, -ērat; -erāmus, -erātis, -ērant. Profu-i, -isti, -it; -īnus, -istis, { -ērunct, ^{c1} -ēre. Profu-ēram, -ēras, -ērat; -erāmus, -erātis, -ērant. Prod-ēro, -ēris, -ērit; -erīmus, -erītis, -ērunct. Profu-ēro, -ēris, -ērit; -erīmus, -erītis, -ērint.
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⁷ *Nascor* is passive in signification. It has not the active voice.

⁸ *Orrior* has *orirer*, and always *orirētur* in the imperfect subjunctive, according to the fourth conjugation. Likewise in the compounds *adorirētur*, *exorirētur*; and not *adorerētur*, *exorerētur*. The present follows the third, though *oriris* and *erit*, with the penult long, are also found.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

PR.	Prō-sim,	-sis,	-sit;	-sīmus,	-sītis,	-sint.
IMP.	Prod-essem,	-esses,	esset;	-essēmus,	-essētis,	-essent.
PER.	Profu-ěrim,	-ěris,	-ěrit;	-erīmus,	-erītis,	-ěrint.
PLU.	Profu-issem,	-isses,	-isset;	-issēmus,	-issētis,	-issent.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PR.	2. Prōd-es, or prod-esto,	2. Prod-este, or prod-estēte,
	3. Prod-esto;	3. Pro-sunto.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PR.	Prod-esse.	FUT.	Esse pro-futūrus, a, um.
PER.	Pro-fuisse.	F.-P.	Fuisse pro-futūrus, a, um.

PARTICIPLES.

Pro-futūrus, a, um. ~~X~~

2. Possum is compounded of *pōtis*, "able," and *sum*, "I am." It is thus inflected:

Possum, posse, potui, *I can, I am able.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PR.	Possum,	pōtes, pōtest;	possūmus, potestis,	possunt.
IMP.	Pot-ěram,	-ěras, -ěrat;	-erāmus, -erātis,	-ěrant.
PER.	Potu-i,	-isti, -it;	-īmus,	-istis, { -ěrunt, or -ěre
PLU.	Potu-ěram,	-ěras, -ěrat;	-erāmus,	-erātis, -ěrant.
FUT.	Pot-ěro,	-ěris, -ěrit;	-erīmus,	-erītis, -ěrunt.
F. P.	Potu-ěro,	-ěris, -ěrit;	-erīnus,	-erītis, -črint.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

PR.	Possim,	-sis, -sit;	-sīmus,	-sītis,	-sint.
IMP.	Pos-sem,	-ses, -set;	-sēmus,	-sētis,	-sent.
PER.	Potu-ěrim,	-ěris, -ěrit;	-erīmus,	-erītis,	-ěrint.
PLU.	Potu-issem,	-isses, -isset;	-issēmus,	-issētis	-issent.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PR. Posse.

PER. Potuisse. (*The rest wanting.*)

3. Eo, fre, īvi, ītum, To go.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Pr.	Eo,	is,	it;	īmus,	ītis,	eunt.
IMP.	Ibam,	ības,	ībat;	ibāmus,	ibātis,	ībant.
PER.	Ivi,	ivisti,	īvit;	ivīmus	ivistis,	{ ivērunt, or ivēre
PLU.	Ivēram,	ivēras,	ivērat;	iverāmus	iverātis,	ivērant.
FUT.	Ibo,	ībis,	ībit;	ibīmus,	ibītis,	ībunt.
F.-P.	Ivēro,	ivēris,	ivērit;	iverīmus,	iverītis,	ivērint.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Pr.	Eam,	eas,	eat;	cāmus,	eātis,	eant.
IMP.	Irem,	īres,	īret;	irēmus,	irētis,	īrent.
PER.	Ivērim,	ivēris,	ivērit;	iverīmus,	iverītis,	ivērint.
PLU.	Ivissem,	ivisses,	ivisset;	ivissēmus,	ivissētis,	ivissent

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Pr. { I, or } īto; { īte, or } itōte, eunto.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pr.	fre.	FUT. Esse itūrus, a, um.
PER.	Ivisse.	F.-P. Fuisse itūrus, a, um.

PARTICIPLES.

Pr.	Iens,	Gen. euntis.
FUT.	Itūrus,	a, um.

GERUNDS.

Eundum.
Eundi, &c.

SUPINES.

1. Itum.
2. Itu.

The compounds of *eo* are conjugated after the same manner; *ad-, ab-, ex-, co-, in-, inter-, ob-, re-d-, sub-, per-, præ-, ante-, pro-d-eo*; only in the perfect, and the tenses formed from it, they are usually contracted; thus, *adeo*, *adīre*, *adīi* (seldom *adīvi*), *adītum*, “to go to;” perf. *adīi*, *adīisti*, or *adīsti*, &c., *adīēram*, *adīērim*, &c. So likewise *VENO*, *venīi*, —, “to be sold” (compounded of *vēnum* and *eo*). But *AMBI*, *ire*, *īvi*, *-ītum*, “to surround,” is a regular verb of the fourth conjugation.

Eo, like other intransitive verbs, is often rendered in English under a passive form; thus, *it*, “he is going,” *īvit*, “he is gone;” *ivērat*, “he was gone;” *ivērit*, “he may be gone,” or “shall be gone.” So, *vēnit*, “he is coming;” *vēnit*, “he is

come;" *venērat*, "he was come;" &c. In the passive *vīsee*, these verbs, for the most part, are used only impersonally; as, *itur ab illo*, "he is going;" *ventum est ab illis*, "they are come." We find some of the compounds of *eo*, however, used personally; as, *pericūla adeuntur*, "—are undergone." Cic. *Libri sibyllīni adīti sunt*, "—were looked into." Liv. *Flūmen pedībus transtīri potest*. Cæs. *Inimicitiae subeantur*. Cic.

Queo, "I can," and *nequeo*, "I cannot," are conjugated in the same way as *eo*; only they want the imperative and the gerunds, and the participles are seldom used.

4. Vōlo, velle, volui, *To will, to be willing, to wish.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PR.	Vōl-o,	vis,	vult;	volūmus, vultis,	vōlunt.
IMP.	Vol-ēbam,	-ēbas,	-ēbat;	-ebānius, -ebātis,	-ēbant.
PER.	Volu-i,	-isti,	-it;	-īmus, -istis,	{ -ērunt, or -ēre
PLU.	Volu-ēram,	-eras,	-ērat;	-erāmus, -erātis,	-ērant.
FUT.	Vol-aīm,	-es,	-et;	-ēmus, -ētis,	-ent.
F.-P.	Volu-ēro,	-ēris,	-ērit;	-erīmus, -eritis,	-ērint.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PR.	Vēlim,	vēlis,	vēlit;	velinus, velītis,	velint.
IMP.	Vellem,	velles,	vellet;	vellēmus, vellētis,	vellent
PER.	Volu-ērim,	-ēris,	-ērit;	-erīnus, -erītis,	-ērint.
PLU.	Volu-issem,	-isses,	-isset;	-issēmus, -issētis,	-issent.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PARTICIPLE.

PR.	Velle.	PER.	Voluisse.	PR.	Vōlens.
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5. Nōlo, nolle, nolui, *To be unwilling (from non vōlo).*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PR.	Nōlo,	non-vis, non-vult;	nolūmus, non-vultis,	nōlunt.
IMP.	Nol-ēbam,	-ēbas,	-ēbat;	-ebānius, -ebātis,
PER.	Nolu-i,	-isti,	-it;	-īnus, -i-tis,
PLU.	Nolu-ē am,	-eras,	-ērat;	-erānius, -erātis,
FUT.	Nōl-aīm,	-es,	-et;	-ēnius, -ētis,
F.-P.	Nolu-ēro,	-ēris,	-ērit;	-erīnius, -erītis,

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PR.	Nōlin, nōlis, nōlit;	nolimus, nolitis, nōlint.
IMP.	Nolle, nolles, nollet;	nollēmus, nollētis, nollent.
PER.	Nolu-ěrim, -ěris, -ěrit;	-erīmus, -erītis, -ěrint.
PLU.	Nolu-issem, -isses,	-isset; -issēmus, -issētis.

IMPERATIVE. INFINITIVE. PARTICIPLE

PR.	{ Nōli, or } nolite, or Nolito, } nolitōte.	PR. Nolle.	PR. Nōlens.
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6. Mālo, malle, malui, *To be more willing (mägis vōlo).*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PR.	Māl-o,	māvis, māvult; malūmus, mavultis, mālunt
IMP.	Mal-ěbam, -ěbas,	-ěbat; -ebāmus, -ebātis, -ěbant.
PER.	Malu-i,	-isti, -it; -imus, -istis, { -ěrunt, or-ěre.
PLU.	Malu-ěram, -eras,	-ěrat; -erāmus, -erātis, -ěrant.
FUT.	Māl-am, -es,	-et; -ēmus, -ētis, -ent.
F.-P.	Malu-ěro,	-ěris, -ěrit; -erīmus, -erītis, -ěrint.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PR.	Mālim, mālis, mālit;	malimus, malītis, mālint.
IMP.	Mallem, malles, mallet;	mallēmus, mallētis, malleū
PER.	Malu-ěrim, -ěris,	-ěrit; -erīmus, -erītis, -ěrint.
PLU.	Malu-issem, -isses,	-isset; -issēmus, -issētis, -issent.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PR. Malle.	PER. Maluisse. (<i>The rest not used.</i>)
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7. Fero, ferre, tuli, lātum, *To carry, to bring, or suffer.*

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PR.	Fero, fers,	fert; ferīmus,	fertis,	fērunt.
IMP.	Fer-ěbam, -ěbas,	-ěbat; -ebāmus,	-ebātis,	-ěbant.
PER.	Tūl-i,	-isti, -it; -imus,	istis,	{ -ěrunt, or-ěre.
PLU.	Tul-ěram, -čras,	-ěrat; -erāmus,	-erātis,	-ěrant.
FUT.	Fēl-am, -es,	-et; -ēmus,	-ētis,	-ent.
F.-P.	Tul-ěro,	-ěris, -ěrit; -erīmus,	-erītis,	ěrint.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PR.	Fēr-am,	-as, -at;	-āmus, -ātis,	-ant.
IMP.	Fer-rem,	-res, -ret;	-rēmus, -rētis,	-rent.
PER.	Tul-ērim,	-ēris, -ērit;	-erīmus, -erītis,	ērint.
PLU.	Tul-issem.	-isses, -isset;	-issēmus, -issētis,	issent.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PR.	Fer, or fertō,	fertō;	ferte, or fertōtē,	ferunto.
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INFINITIVE MOOD.

PR. Ferre.	FUT. Esse latūrus, a, um.
PER. Tulisse.	F.-P. Fuisse latūrus, a, um.

PARTICIPLES. GERUNDS. SUPINES.

PR. Fērens.	N. Ferendum.	1. Lātum.
FUT. Latūrus, a, um.	G. Ferendi, &c.	2. Lātu.

PASSIVE VOICE.

Fēror, ferri, lātus, *To be brought.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PR.	Fēror,	{ ferris, or ferre,	{ fertur; ferimīni, feruntur.	
IMP.	Fer-ēbar.	{ -ebāris, or -ebāre,	{ -ebātūr; -ebāmūr, -ebamīni, -ebantur	
PER.	Lātus sum, or fui, lātus es, or fuisti, lātus est, or fuit, &c.			
PLU.	Lātus ērai, or fuēram, lātus ēras, or fuēras, &c.			
FUT.	Fērar,	{ ferēris, or ferēre,	{ ferētūr; ferēmūr, feremīni, ferentur.	
F.-P.	Lātus fuēro, lātus fuēris, lātus fuērit, &c.			

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PR.	Fērar,	{ ferāris, or ferāre,	{ ferātūr; ferāmūr, feramīni, ferantur.	
IMP.	Ferrer,	{ ferrēris, or ferrēre,	{ ferrētūr; ferrēmūr, ferremīni, ferrentur.	
PER.	Lātus sim, or fuērim, lātus sis, or fuēris, &c.			
PLU.	Lātus essem, or fuissem, lātus esses, or fuisse, &c.			

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

PR.	Ferre, or fertōr,	fertōr;	ferimīni,	feruntor
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INFINITIVE MOOD. PARTICIPLES.

PR.	Ferri.	PER.	Lātus, a, um.
PER.	Esse, or fuisse lātus, a, um.	FUT.	Ferendus, a, um.
FUT.	Lātum īri.		

In like manner are conjugated the compounds of *fēro*; as, *affēro, attūli, allātum; aufēro, abstūli, ablātum; diffēro, distūli, dilātum; confēro, contūli, collātum; infēro, intūli, illātum; offēro, obtūli, oblātum; effēro, extūli, elātum*. So, *circum-, per-*
trans-, de-, pro-, ante-, præ-, refēro. In some writers, we find
adfēro, adtūli, adlātum; conlātum; inlātum; obfēro, &c., for
affēro, &c.

Obs. 1. The greater part of the preceding verbs are made irregular by contraction. Thus, *nōlo* is contracted for *non vōlo*; *mālo*, for *māgis vōlo*; *fēro, fers, fert, &c.*, for *fēris, fērit, &c.* *Fēror, ferris or ferre, fertur*, for *ferrēris, &c.*

8. Fio, fiēri, factus, *To be made, or done; to become.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

- PR. Fio, fis, fit; fīmus, fītis, fiunt.
 IMP. Fiēbam, fiēbas, fiēbat; fiēbāmus, fiēbātis, fiēbant.
 PER. Factus sum, or fui, factus es, or fuisti, &c.
 PLU. Factus ēram, or fuēram, factus ēras, or fuēras, &c.
 FUT. Fiam, fies, fiet; fiēmus, fiētis, fient.
 F.-P. Factus fuēro, factus fuēris, &c.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

- PR. Fīam, fīas, fīat; fīamus, fīatis, fīant.
 IMP. Fiērem, fiēres, fiēret; fierēmus, fierētis, fierēat.
 PER. Factus sim, or fuērim, factus sis, or fuēris, &c.
 PLU. Factus essem, or fuissem, factus esses, or fuisse, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

- PR. { Fi, or } fīto; { fīte, or } fiunto.
 { Fīto, } { fītōte, }

INFINITIVE MOOD.

- PR. Fiēri.
 PER. Essc, or fuisse factus, a, um.
 FUT. Factum īri.

PARTICIPLES.

- FUT. Faciendus, a, um.
 PER. Factus, a, um.

SUPINE.

2. Factu.

Obs. 2. The third person singular of *fio* is often used im personally; as *fit*, “it happens;” *fiēbat*, “it happened.”

Obs. 3. *Fio* is used as the passive of *facio*, from which it takes the participles. The compounds of *facio* which retain *a* have *fio* in the passive; as, *calefacio*, "I warm;" *calefio*, "I become warm," "I am warmed," &c. But those compounds which change *facio* into *ficio* have the regular passive in *ficiar*; as, *conficio*, *conficiar*, &c.

9. To irregular verbs may be added *edo*, "to eat." Though this is a regular verb of the third conjugation, it has an irregular form resembling *sum* in the present indicative, imperfect subjunctive, the imperative, and the present infinitive; thus,

Edo, edēre, or esse, ēdi, ēsum, *To eat.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

P.R. Edo, { ēdis, { ēdit, } edīmus, { edītis, } ēdunt.
or es, { or est; } or estis, }

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

IMP. { Edērem, edēres, edēret, ederēmus, ederētis, eērent.
or essem, esses, esset; essēmus, essētis, essent.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

P.R. { Ede, or editō, editō; edite, or editōte, } edunt
Es, or esto, esto; este, or estōte, }

§ 84. DEFECTIVE VERBS.

222.—DEFECTIVE VERBS are those in which some of the parts are wanting.

1. These three, *ōdi*, *cāpi*, and *memīni*, are used only in the preterite tenses, that is, in the perfect, and the tenses derived from it; and for this reason, they are called PRETERITE VERBS.

Obs. 1. *Cāpī* has a present, as well as a perfect signification; and hence *cāpēram* has the sense of the imperfect, as well as of the pluperfect; and *cāpēro*, of the future, as well as of the future perfect; thus, *cāpī*, "I begin," or "I have begun;" *cāpēram*, "I began," or "I had begun;" *cāpēro*, "I shall begin," or "I shall have begun;" and so of the subjunctive.

Obs. 2. *Odi* and *memini* have the sense only of the present, imperfect, and future; as, *ōdi*, “I hate;” *odēran*, “I hated;” *odēro*, “I will hate.”

2. The parts of these verbs in use are as follows, through all their persons and numbers; viz.:

Odi, *odēram*, *odēro*, *odērim*, *odissem*, *odisse*.

PARTICIPLES, *ōsus*, *osūrus*.

Cœpi, *cœpēram*, *cœpēro*, *cœpērim*, *cœpissem*, *cœpissee*.

PARTICIPLES, *cœptus*, *cœptūrus*.

Memini, *meminēram*, *meminēro*, *meminērim*, *meminissem*, *meminiſſe*.

IMPERATIVE, *memento*, *mementōte*.

3. The verb *nōvi* is also used as a preterite, having like *ōdi* and *memini* only the sense of the present, the imperfect, and future. It differs from the others, however, in having a present, *nosco*, which properly has an inceptive sense, meaning “I begin to know,” “I learn;” hence *nōvi*, “I have learned,” that is, “I know.”

The parts of *nōvi* in use are as follows; viz.;

Nōvi, *nōvēram*, *nōvēro*, *nōvērim*, *nōvissem*, *nōvisſe*;
Contracted, *nōram*, ————— *nōrim*, *nōssem*, *nōſſe*.

4. There are many verbs, not usually considered among defectives, which want certain tenses, or numbers, or persons; thus, *do*, “I give,” has neither *dor* nor *der*. *Fāri*, “to speak,” with its compounds, is used only by the poets, and by them chiefly in the third person, *fātūr*; the imperative *fāre*; and the participle *fātūs*. The ablative gerund, *fāndo*, occurs in a passive sense.

Furēre, “to be mad,” wants the first person singular, and the second person plural of the present, and probably all the future of the indicative, the imperative, and also the perfect and supine.

5. The following defective verbs are those which most frequently occur. *Aio*, “I say;”—*inquam*, “I say,” which is used only between words quoted, and never stands at the beginning;—*fōrem*, “I should be;” the same as *essem*;—*āve*, and *salve*, ‘ hail;”—*Cēdo*, “tell thou,” or “give me;”—*quāso*, “I beseech,” originally the same as *quāro*. It is used commonly as an interjection

The parts of these verbs remaining are the following.

1. *Aio, I say, I affirm.*

<i>Ind</i>	Pr.	Aio,	aīs,	aīt;	—	—	aunt.
	IMP.	Aiēbam,	aīēbas,	aīēbat;	aiebānius,	niebātis,	niēbart.
	PER.	—	aīsti,	aīt.	—	—	—
<i>Sub</i>	Pr.	—	aīas,	aīat	—	—	aīant.
<i>Imp</i>	Pr.	—	aī	—	—	—	—
<i>Part</i>	Pr.	Aiens.	—	—	—	—	—

2. *Inquam, I say*

<i>Ind</i>	Pr.	Inquain,	inquis,	inquit;	inquiūnius,	inquiūtis,	inquiūrūt.
	IMP.	—	—	inquiēbat;	—	—	inquiēbant.
	PER.	—	inquisti,	inquit.	—	—	—
	FUT.	—	inquier,	inquiet.	—	—	—
<i>Imp.</i>	Pr.	—	inque,	inquito;	—	—	inquite
<i>Part.</i>	Pr.	Inquieniūs.	—	—	—	—	—

3. *Fōrem, I should be.*

<i>Sub.</i>	IMP.	Fōrem,	fōres,	fōret;	—	—	fōrent.
<i>Inf.</i>	FUT.	Fōre,	to be about to be,	same as futūrum esse.	—	—	—

4. *Ave, hail.*

<i>Imp.</i>	Pr.	Ave,	or avēto;	avēte,	or avetōte.	Inf.	Pr.	Avēre
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5. *Salve, hail.*

<i>Ind.</i>	FUT.	Salvēbis.
<i>Imp.</i>	Pr.	Salve, or salvēto;
<i>Inf.</i>	Pr.	salvēte, or salvetōte.

6. *Cedo, tell, give.*

<i>Imp.</i>	Pr.	Cēdo;	cēdo, or eedēte, contracted, cette.
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7. *Quæso, I beseech.*

<i>Ind.</i>	Pr.	Quæso;	quæsūmus
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6. *Ausim, faxim, and fazo*, sometimes called defective verbs, are properly old forms of tenses; *ausim* being put for *ausērim*, from *audio*, “to dare” and *faxim* and *fazo*, for *fecērim* and *fecero*, from *facio*. So also *āge* and *agite*, “come,” are imperatives from *āgo*, in a somewhat different sense, just as *āve*, “hail,” is an imperative from *aveo*, “to be well.”

223.—§ 85. IMPERSONAL VERBS.

1. IMPERSONAL VERBS are those which are used only in the third person singular, and do not admit of a personal subject or nominative before them.

2. Impersonal verbs, when translated literally into English, have before them the neuter pronoun *it*; as, *delectat*, “it delights;” *dēcet*, “it becomes;” *contingit*, “it happens;” *evēnit*, “it comes to pass;” &c. They are inflected thus:

	1st. Conj.	2d Conj.	3d Conj.	4th Conj.
<i>Ind.</i>	PR. Delectat, IMP. Delectābat, PER. Delectāvit, PLU. Delectavērat, FUT. Delectābit, F.-P. Delectavērit.	Dēcet, Decēbat, Decuit, Decuērat, Decēbit, Decuērit.	Contingit, Contiugēbat, Contigit, Contigērat, Continget, Contigērit.	Evēnit, Eviēbat, Evēnit, Evenērat, Eveniet, Evenērit.
<i>Sub.</i>	PR. Delectet, IMP. Delectāret, PER. Delectavērit, PLU. Delectavisset.	Deceat, Decēret, Decuērit, Decuisset.	Contingat, Contingēret, Contigērit, Contigissct.	Eveniat, Evenīret, Evenērit, Evenisset.
<i>Inf.</i>	PR. Delectāre, PER. Delectavisse.	Decēre, Decuisse.	Contingēre, Contigisse.	Evenīre, Evenisse.

3. Most Latin verbs may be used impersonally in the passive voice, especially intransitive verbs, which otherwise have no passive; as, *pugnātur*, “it is fought;” *favētur*, “it is favored;” *currītur*, “it is run;” *venītur*, “it is come;” from *pugno*, *faveo*, *curro*, and *venio*. Thus,

	1st Conj.	2d Conj.	3d Conj.	4th Conj.
<i>Ind.</i>	PR. Pugnātur, IMP. Pugnabātur, PER. Puguātum est, ¹ PLU. Pugnātum ērat, ² FUT. Pugnabitur, F.-P. Pugnātum ērit. ³	Favētur, Favebātur, Fautum est, ¹ Fautum ērat, ² Favebitur, Fautum ērit. ³	Curriūtur, Currebātur, Cursum est, ¹ Cursum ērat, ² Currētur, Cursum ērit. ³	Venītur, Veniebātur, Ventum est, ¹ Ventum ērat, ² Veuiētur, Ventum ērit. ³
<i>Sub.</i>	PR. Pugnētur, IMP. Pugnarētur, PER. Pugnātum sit, ³ PLU. Pugnātum esset. ⁴	Faveatur, Faverētur, Fautum sit, ³ Fautum esset. ⁴	Curriūtur, Curerētur, Cursum sit, ³ Cursum esset. ⁴	Venīatur, Venirētur, Ventum sit, ³ Ventum esset. ⁴
<i>Inf.</i>	PR. Pugnāri, PER. Pugnātum esse, ⁵ FUT. Pugnātum īri.	Favēri, Fautum esse, ⁵ Fautum īri.	Curri, Cursum esse, ⁵ Cursum īri.	Venīri, Ventum esse, Ventum īri.

4. Graminarians reckon only ten real impersonal verbs, and all in the second conjugation; namely,

Dēcet decuit, &c.,

It becomes, *it became*, &c.

Libet, libuit or libitum est, &c.,

It pleases, *it pleased*, &c.

¹ or fuit.

² or fuērat.

³ or fuērit.

⁴ or fuisset.

⁵ or fuisse.

Lēcet, licet or licētum est, &c.,	<i>It is lawful, it was lawful, &c.</i>
Misēret, misēruit or miscr̄itum est, &c.,	<i>It pities, it pitied, &c.</i>
Oportet, oportuit, &c.,	<i>It behooves, it was incumbent on, &c.</i>
Piget, piguit or piḡtum est, &c.,	<i>It grieves, it grieved, &c.</i>
Pœnitet, pœnituit, &c.,	<i>It repents, it repented, &c.</i>
Pūdet, puduit or puditum est, &c.,	<i>It shames, it shamed, &c.</i>
Tædet, tæduit or tæsum est, &c.,	<i>It wearies, it wearied, &c.</i>
Liquet,	<i>It appears. (This verb has no perf.)</i>

But many other verbs are used impersonally in all the conjugations.

5. Under impersonal verbs, may be comprehended those which express the operations or appearances of nature; as, *fūlŷrat*, “it lightens;” *fulm̄nat*, *tōnat*, “it thunders;” *grand̄nat*, “it hails;” so, *gēlat*, *pluit*, *ningit*, *lucescit*, *advesperas-*
cit, &c.

6. Impersonal verbs are applied to any person or number, by putting that which stands before personal verbs, as their nominative, after the impersonals, in the case which they govern; as,

Pläcet mihi,	<i>It pleases me, or I please.</i>
Pläcet tībi,	<i>It pleases thee, or thou pleasest.</i>
Pläcet illi,	<i>It pleases him, or he pleases.</i>
Pläcet nōbis,	<i>It pleases us, or we please.</i>
Pläcet vōbis,	<i>It pleases you, or you please.</i>
Pläcet illis,	<i>It pleases them, or they please.</i>

So, *pugnātur a me*,—*a te*,—*ab illo*, &c., “it is fought by me,”—“by thee,”—“by him;” that is, I fight, thou fightest, he fights, &c. Hence, as the meaning of a transitive verb may be expressed by either the active or the passive voice, so, when an intransitive verb is translated by a verb considered transitive in English (132, Obs. 4), the English passive form of that verb is expressed, in Latin, by the passive used impersonally: thus, actively, *faveo tībi*, “I favor you;” passively, *favētur tībi a me*, “you are favored by me,” and so of others.

7. Impersonal verbs, not being used in the imperative, take the subjunctive in its stead; as, *delectet*, “let it delight.” In the passive voice, their participles are used only in the neuter gender. The gerunds and supines are but seldom used.

224.—§ 86. EXERCISES ON IMPERSONALS.

(For the meaning of the impersonals used in the following exercises, see 223, Nos. 2, 3, 4.)

1. Give the designation, the place found, the translation; thus, *delectat*, a verb impersonal, first conjugation, found in the present indicative, active: "it delights."

Deleetabit, *decēbat*, *decēbit*, *decēret*, *contingit*, *continget*, *contigit*, *contigērit*, *evēnit*, *evēnit*, *eveniet*, *eveniat*, *pugnabātur*, *pugnātum est*, *pugnētur*, *pugnarētur*, *favētur*, *fautum sit*, *faūnum fuērit*, *ventum est*, *ventum ērit*;—*lībet*, *libuit*, *liečitum est*, *misčret*, *miseritum est*, *pīget*, *pūdet*, *fulgūrat*, *tōnat*, *grandinābat*, *grandinābit*, *ninxit*, &c.

2. Give the designation, &c., as in No. 1, and translate as the word following the impersonal requires, according to 223–6; thus, *delectat me*, *delectat*, a verb impersonal, first conjugation, present indicative, active: "it delights me," or "I delight."

Deleetabit me, *te*, *illum*, *nos*, *vos*, *illos*; *dēcet vos*, *decēret vos*; *plācet tibi*; *favētur vōbis*, *favebitur nōbis* (*a te*, *by you*); *pugnabītur ab illis*; *venītur a te*, *ventum est ab illis*,—*a vōbis*,—*a nōbis*,—*ab illo*,—*a te*,—*a me*; *pīget me*; *licēbit mihi*, *licēbit vōbis*, *licitum est illis*; *misēret me*, *miserit te*; *placuit vōbis*,—*nobis*,—*illis*; *misēret nos*, &c.

3. Render the following English into Latin, by the impersonals; thus, "I delight," *delectat me*, literally, "it delights me."—N. B. The noun or pronoun, after *misēret*, *pānitct*, *pūdet*, *tādet*, *pīget*, *dēcet*, *delectat*, and *oporet*, must be put in the accusative, 419 and 423. Other impersonals are followed by the dative of the object, when they have one; and when they express any thing done by another, the agent or doer, when expressed, is put in the ablative preceded by *a* or *ab*, as in 223–6.

EXERCISES.—It becomes, it has repented, it is fought, it pleases, it is favored; it becomes me, I repent (it repents me), I fight (it is fought by me), you are favored (it is favored to you), you are favored by me; I repented, they have repented, you will repent; they are favored by us,—by you,—by me, &c.; we are favored by them,—by you; they come (it is come by them). they have come, we will come; we run, we will run; if (*si*) you please, if they please; it was allowed to us, we were allowed; it delights us, or we are delighted, they are delighted; it thunders, it lightens, it hails, &c.

§ 87. REDUNDANT VERBS.

225 — REDUNDANT VERBS are those which have more than one form of the same part, or which have different forms to express the same sense; as, *assentio* and *assentior*, “to assent;” *fabrico* or *fabricor*, “to frame;” *mereo* and *mereor*, “to deserve;” *ēdis* and *es*, “thou eatest;” *ēdit* and *est*, “he eats;” from *ēdo*, &c.

Redundant verbs, in Latin, are chiefly those which are used in two different conjugations; for example,

1. Some are usually of the first conjugation, and sometimes of the third; as, *lāvo*, *lavāre*; and *lāvo*, *lavēre*, “to wash.”

2. Some are usually of the second conjugation, and sometimes of the third; as,

Ferveo, *servēre*; and *fervo*, *servēre*, *to boit*.

Fulgeo, *fulgēre*; “ *fulgo*, *fulgēre*, *to shine*.

Strideo, *stridēre*; “ *strido*, *stridēre*, *to creak*, &c.

3. Some are commonly of the third conjugation, and sometimes of the fourth; as,

Fodio, *fodēre*; and *fodio*, *fodēre*, *to dig*.

Sallo, *sallēre*; “ *sallio*, *sallēre*, *to salt*, &c.

4. *Cieo*, *ciēre* is commonly of the second conjugation, but sometimes it is *cio*, *cīre* in the fourth, “to stir up.”

§ 88. DERIVATIVE VERBS.

Verbs are derived either from nouns, or from other verbs.

226.—I. Verbs derived from nouns are called *Denominatives*; as, *cäno*, “to sup;” *laudo*, “to praise;” *fraudo*, “to defraud;” *lapido*, “to throw stones;” *opēror*, “to work,” &c., from *cäria*, *laus*, *fraus*, *lāpis*, *opus*, &c.

But when they express imitation or resemblance, they are called *Imitatives*; as, *patrisco*, *Græcor*, *bubūlo*, *cornicor*, &c.. “I imitate,” or “resemble my father;”—“a Grecian;”—“an owl;”—“a crow;” from *pāter*, *Græcus*, *bubo*, *cornix*.

227.—II. Verbs derived from other verbs, are chiefly the following; viz.:

1. FREQUENTATIVES. These express frequency of action, and are all of the first conjugation. They are formed from the last supine, by changing *ātu* into *īto*, in the verbs of the first conjugation; and *u* into *o*, in verbs of the other three conjugations; thus,

	<i>Last Sup.</i>	<i>Freq.</i>
1st. Clāmo, <i>to cry</i> ;	clamātu, hence	clamīto, <i>to cry frequently</i> .
2d. Terreo, <i>to frighten</i> ;	terrītu,	" terrīto, <i>to frighten often</i> .
3d. Verto, <i>to turn</i> ;	versu,	" verso, <i>to turn frequently</i> .
4th. Dormio, <i>to sleep</i> ;	dormītu,	" dormīto, <i>to sleep often</i> .

In like manner, deponent verbs form frequentatives in *or*, as, *mīnor*, " *to threaten*;" of which in the active voice, the latter supine would be *minātu*, and hence *minītor*, " *to threaten frequently*," "—ever and anon."

Obs. 1. Some frequentatives are formed in an irregular manner; as, *nāto*, from *no*; *noscīto*, from *nosco*; *scītor* or rather *scīscītor*, from *scio*; *pavīto*, from *paveo*; *sector*, from *sēquor*; *loquītor*, from *lōquor*. So *quārīto*, *fundīto*, *agīto*, *fluīto*, &c., which formed regularly would be *quāsīto*, *fūso*, *actō*, *fluxo*, &c.

Obs. 2. From frequentative verbs are also formed other frequentatives; as, *curro*, *curso*, *cursīto*; *pello*, *pulso*, *pulsīto*, or, by contraction, *pultō*; *capio*, *capto*, *captīto*; *cāno*, *canto*, *cantīto*; *defendo*, *defenso*, *defensīto*; *dico*, *dicto*, *dictīto*; &c.

Obs. 3. Frequentatives do not always express frequency of action. Many of them have much the same sense with their primitives, or express the meaning with greater force.

2. INCEPTIVE VERBS. These mark the beginning or continued increase of an action or state. They are formed by adding *eo* to the second person singular of the present indicative; thus,

1st	<i>Conj.</i>	Lăbo,	lăbas;	<i>Inceptive</i> ,	labaseo.
2d	"	Caleo,	caleas;	"	ealeseo.
3d	"	Trēmo,	trēmis;	"	tremiseo
4th	"	Obdormio,	obdormis;	"	obdormisco.

Note.—But all verbs in *esco* are not inceptives. Inceptives are also formed from substantives and adjectives; as, *puerasco*, from *puer*; *dulcesco*, from *dulcis*; *juvenesco*, from *juvēnis*.

Obs. 4. All inceptives are intransitives, and of the third

conjugation. They properly want both the perfect and the supine, unless very rarely, when they borrow them from their primitives.

3. DESIDERATIVE VERBS are those which signify a *desire*, or intention of doing a thing. They are formed from the latter supine by adding *rio*, and shortening *u*; as, *coenaturio*, “I desire to sup,” from *coeno*, last supine, *coenātu*. They are all of the fourth conjugation, and want both perfect and supine, except these three; viz.: *esurio*, *esurire*, *esurīvi*, *esuritum*, “to desire to eat;” *parturio*, *parturire*, *parturīvi*, “to be in travail;” and *nupturio*, *nupturire*, *nupturīvi*, “to desire to be married.”

4. DIMINUTIVES, which represent an action as little or insignificant. They are formed from the present by changing *o*, *eo*, and *io*, into *illo*; and they are all of the first conjugation; as, *canto*, *cantillo*, *conscribo*, *conscribili*, *sorbeo*, *sorbillo*.

5. Some verbs in SSO are called INTENSIVE; as, *capesso*, “I take;” *facesso*, “I do;” *petesso*, or *petisso*, “I seek earnestly.”

§ 89. ADVERBS.

228.—AN ADVERB is a word joined to a *verb*, an *adjective*, or another *adverb*, to modify it, or to denote some circumstance respecting it.

229.—Adverbs may be considered in respect of *Signification*, *Derivation*, and *Comparison*.

I. THE SIGNIFICATION OF ADVERBS.

230.—In respect of signification, adverbs may be arranged, in Latin, under the following heads:

1 ADVERBS OF PLACE, comprehending those which signify:

- 1st Motion or rest in a place; as, *ubi*, “where;” *hic*, “here;” *illuc*, “there;” *intus*, “within;” *foris*, “without;” *ubique*, “every where;” &c.
- 2d Motion to a place; as, *quo?* “whither?” *huc*, “hither;” *illuc*, *isthuc*, “thither;” *cō*, “to that place;” *alio*, “to another place;” &c.
- 3d Motion from a place; as, *unde*, “whence;” *hinc*, “hence;” *illinc*, *inde*, “thence;” *superne*, “from above;” &c.

4th. *Motion through or by a place*; as, *quā?* “which way?” *hunc* “this way;” *aliā*, “another way;” &c.

2. ADVERBS OF TIME; as, *nunc*, “now;” *hodie*, “to-day;” *tum*, “then;” *nūper*, “lately” *mox*, “by and by;” *semper*, “always;” &c.

3. ADVERBS OF QUANTITY; as, *pārum*, “little;” *multum*, “much;” *pēns*, “almost;” *quanto*, “how much;” &c.

4. ADVERBS OF QUALITY; as, *bēne*, “well;” *māle*, “ill;” *fortiter*, “bravely;” and many others derived from adjectives or participles.

5. ADVERBS OF MANNER (viz. of action or condition), including those which express *exhortation*, *affirmation*, *negation*, *granting*, *forbidding*, *interrogation*, *doubt*, *contingency*, &c.; as, *profecto*, “truly;” *non*, *haud*, “not;” *cur?* “why?” *quāre*, “wherefore,” &c.

6. ADVERBS OF RELATION, or such as express circumstances of *comparison*, *resemblance*, *order*, *assemblage*, *separation*, &c.; as, *potius*, “rather;” *ita*, *sic*, “so;” *sīmul*, “together;” *seorsum*, “apart;” &c.

II. DERIVATION AND COMPOSITION OF ADVERBS.

231.—The *Simple* and *Primitive* adverbs are but few in number; as, *non*, “not;” *ibi*, “there;” *mox*, “presently;” *tunc*, “then;” &c.

232.—The *Derivative* adverbs are numerous, and are formed in the following manner:

1. Adverbs derived from adjectives of the first and second declensions, generally end in *e*; as, *alte*, “highly,” from *altus*; *libere*, “freely,” from *liber*. Sometimes they end in *o*, *um*, or *ter*; as, *tūto*, “safely,” from *tūtus*, *tantum*, “so much,” from *tantus*; *dūre* and *duriter*, “hardly,” from *dūrus*.

2. Adverbs derived from adjectives of the third declension generally end in *ter*; as, *feliciter*, “happily,” from *fēlix*. Sometimes in *e*; as, *facile*, “easily,” from *facilis*; and one ends in *o*, namely, *omnīno*, “altogether,” from *omnis*.

The neuter gender of adjectives is often used adverbially; as, *rēcens*, “recently,” for *recenter*; *torva*, “sternly,” for *torve*; *dulce*, “sweetly,” for *dulciter*; thus, Horace, *dulce rīdens*, “sweetly smiling;” &c.

3. Adverbs derived from nouns generally end in *im* or *ītus*; as, *vīttim*, “man by man,” from *vir*; *funditus*, “from the ground,” from *fundus*.

Many adverbs in *im*, however, are derived from participles; as, *sensim*, “by degrees,” from *sensus* (*sentio*, “I perceive”). A few in *ītus* are derived from adjectives; as, *antiquītus*, from *antiquus*; &c.

4. **Adverbs** are formed by composition in various ways; two or more words forming a phrase, or part of a sentence, and syntactically combined, being formed into one word; as, *hodie*, "to-day," from *hoc die*; *scilicet*, "truly," from *sicut licet*; *quomodo*, "how," from *quo modo*; *quamobrem*, "wherefore," from *quam ob rem*; &c.

Obs. 1. The adverb is not an essential part of speech. It only serves to express in one word what would otherwise have required two or more; as, *sapienter*, "wisely," for *cum sapientia*; *semper*, "always," for *in omni tempore*; &c. Indeed, similar phrases, used to express circumstances of time, place, manner, order, and the like, constitute what may be called adverbial phrases, or clauses, though the words of which they consist are to be parsed separately, and combined according to the rules of syntax.

Obs. 2. Some adverbs are used to denote time, place, or order, according as the connection requires; as, *ubi*, "where," or "when;" *inde*, "from that place," "from that time," "after that," "next;" *hactenus*, "hitherto," "thus far," applied indifferently to place, time, or order.

Obs. 3. Some adverbs of time, apply indifferently to the past, the present, or the future; as *jam*, "already," "now," "by and by;" *olim*, "long ago," "sometime hereafter." Some adverbs of place are equally various in their use; as, *esse peregrē*, "to be abroad;" *ire peregrē*, "to go abroad;" *redire peregrē*, "to return from abroad."

III. COMPARISON OF ADVERBS.

233.—Adverbs derived from adjectives are generally compared like their primitives. The positive commonly ends in *e*, *o*, or *ter*; the comparative, in *ius*; and the superlative, in *ime*; as,

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comp.</i>	<i>Super.</i>
<i>Alte, highly;</i>	<i>altius,</i>	<i>altissime.</i>
<i>Fortiter, bravely;</i>	<i>fortius,</i>	<i>fortissime.</i>
<i>Acrier, sharply;</i>	<i>aerius,</i>	<i>acerrime.</i>
<i>Libere, freely;</i>	<i>liberius,</i>	<i>liberrime.</i>
<i>Tuto, safely;</i>	<i>tutius,</i>	<i>tutissime.</i>

234.—The following adverbs are compared irregularly like the **adjectives** from which they are derived; viz

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comp.</i>	<i>Super.</i>
<i>Bene, well;</i>	<i>melius,</i>	<i>optime.</i>
<i>Facile, easily;</i>	<i>facilius,</i>	<i>facillime.</i>
<i>Male, badly;</i>	<i>pejus,</i>	<i>pessime.</i>
<i>Multum, much</i>	<i>plus,</i>	<i>plurimum</i>
<i>Pārum, little;</i>	<i>minus,</i>	<i>{ minime. minimum.</i>
<i>Prōxime, near;</i>	<i>propius,</i>	<i>proxime.</i>

Positive wanting.

Māgis, more, maxime; ocius, more swiftly, ocissime prius, sooner primo or primum; potius, rather, potissimum.

Comparative wanting.

Pēne, almost, penissime; nūper, lately, nuperrime nōve or noviter newly, novissime; merito, deservedly, meritissime.

Superlative wanting.

Sātis, enough, satius; sēcūs, otherwise, secius.

Two Adverbs not derived from adjectives are also compared; namely *dīu*, "long," *diutius, diutissime*; and *sāpe*, "often," *sāp̄ius, sāpisssime.*

§ 90. PREPOSITIONS.

235.—A PREPOSITION is a word which shows the relation between a noun or pronoun following it, and some other word in the sentence.

The preposition, as its name imports, stands before the noun or pronoun which it governs.—In Latin,

1. *Twenty-eight Prepositions govern the Accusative; viz.:*

Ad, <i>to, at, towards.</i>	Inter, <i>between, among, during.</i>
Apud, <i>at, near, with.</i>	Intra, <i>within.</i>
Ante, <i>before (of time, place, or rank).</i>	Juxta, <i>near, beside.</i>
Adversus, } <i>against, towards.</i>	Ob, <i>for, on account of, before.</i>
Adversum, } <i>against, towards.</i>	Pēnes, <i>in the power of.</i>
Circa, } <i>around, about.</i>	Per, <i>through, during, by.</i>
Circum, } <i>around, about.</i>	Pōne, <i>behind.</i>
Circiter, <i>about (of time indefinitely).</i>	Post, <i>behind, after, since.</i>
Cis, } <i>on this side, within.</i>	Præter, <i>besides (passing by), beyond, besides, except.</i>
Citra, } <i>on this side, within.</i>	Propter, <i>near, on account of.</i>
Contra, <i>against, opposite.</i>	Secundum, <i>along, according to.</i>
Erga, <i>towards.</i>	Supra, <i>above.</i>
Extra, <i>beyond, out of.</i>	Trans, <i>across, over, beyond.</i>
Infra, <i>beneath.</i>	Ultra, <i>beyond.</i>

2. Fifteen Prepositions govern the ablative; viz.:

A,	{ from, by, after, &c.	E,	{ out of, from, after, by.
Ab,		Ex,	
Abs,		Pälam,	before, with the know-
Absque, without.		ledge of.	
Clam, without the know-	ledge of.	Præ,	before, in comparison with,
Cōram, before, in presence of.		Pro,	before, for, according to
Cum, with.		Sine,	without.
De, concerning, of, over.		Tēnus,	as far as, up to.

3. Four Prepositions govern the Accusative or Ablative; viz.:

With the Accusative :

In <i>into, towards, against.</i>	In, upon, in, among.
Suo, under (motion to), about.	Sub, under (motion or rest), at, near.
Sūper, above, over, beyond.	Sūper, upon, concerning.
Subter, under.	Subter, under.

With the Ablative :

236.—OBSERVATIONS.

1. *A* is used before consonants; *ab*, before vowels, and *h, j, r, s*, and sometimes *l*; *abs*, before *t* and *qu*. *E* is used before consonants.

2. *Tēnus* is placed after its case; and also *cum*, when joined to *me, te, se, quo, qui*, and *quibus*; as, *mēcum*, &c. *Clam* sometimes governs the accusative; as, *clam patre*, or *patrem*.

3. The adverbs *prōpe*, "nigh;" *usque*, "as far as;" *versus*, "towards," are often followed by an accusative governed by *ad* understood, and sometimes expressed. So also *prōcul*, "far," is followed by the ablative governed by *a*, understood.

4. Prepositions not followed by their case, are to be regarded as ad verbs.

5. Prepositions are sometimes combined; as, *ex adversus eum lōcum*, Cīc. *In ante diem*, "till the day." Id. *Ex ante diem*, "from the day." But prepositions compounded together, commonly become adverbs or conjunctions; as, *propälam*, *protinus*, *insūper*, &c.

6. A preposition with its case is often used as an adverbial phrase; as, *ex q̄dno*, "earnestly;" *ex aduerso*, "opposite;" *ex improviso*, "suddenly;" *extēmōre*, "off-hand." *Quamobrem* (*quam ob rem*), "wherefore;" *qua propter* (*qua propter*); *quocirca* (*quod circa*), &c.

7. Prepositions are either primitive; as, *ad, ēpud, ante, &c.*; or derivative; as, *adversum*, from the adjective *adversus*; *secundum*, from *secundus*. They are either simple; as, *ad, ante, abs*; or compound; as, *ex adversum absque*; or inseparable; as, *am, di* or *dis*, &c. 239-2.

§ 91. PREPOSITIONS IN COMPOSITION.

237.—1. Prepositions are often prefixed to other words, especially to verbs, the meaning of which they generally modify by their own; thus,

238.—1. *A, ab, abs*, "from;" as, *duco*, "I lead;" *abduco*, "I lead away," or "from;" sometimes it denotes privation; as, *amens*, "mad."

2. *Ad*, "to," as, *adduc*, "I lead to." It is sometimes intensive; as, *adāmō*, "I love greatly"

3. *De*, in composition generally signifies "downward;" as, *descendo*, "I go down;" *decido*, "I fall down." Sometimes it is intensive; as, *dēmō*, "I love greatly;" sometimes it denotes privation; as, *despēro*, "I despair." *dēmens*, "mad."

4. *E or ex*, "out of," "from;" as, *exo*, "I go out." It is sometimes intensive; as, *exōro*, "I beg earnestly;" sometimes privative; as, *exsanguis*, "pale;" *expes*, "hopeless."

5. *In*, "into," "in," "against;" as, *infēro*, "I bring in;" *irruo*, "I rush against or upon." With adjectives it generally reverses the signification. as, *infidus*, "unfaithful;" *indignus*, "unworthy." In some compounds, it has contrary significations, according as they are participles or adjectives; as, *invocatus*, "called upon;" "not called upon;" *immutatus*, "changed;" "unchanged."

6. *Per*, "through," is commonly intensive, especially with adjectives; as, *perfacili*s, "very easy." With *quam*, it is strongly intensive; as, *per quam facili*s, "exceedingly easy." In *perfidus*, "perfidious," it is negative.

7. *Prae*, "before," with adjectives is intensive; as, *præclarus*, "very clear," "very renowned."

8. *Pro* denotes "forth;" as, *prodūco*, "I lead forth."

9. *Sub* often diminishes the signification; as, *rideo*, "I laugh;" *subrideo*, "I smile;" *albus*, "white;" *subalbus*, "whitish." Sometimes it denotes motion upwards; as, *subrīgo*, "I raise up;" sometimes concealment; as, *rapic*, "I take;" *subripio*, "I take secretly;" "I steal."

Note.—Prepositions frequently seem to add nothing to the words, with which they are compounded.

Obs. 1. In combining with the simple word, some prepositions frequently undergo a change of form, chiefly for the sake of euphony, for which see 216-5.

INSEPARABLE PREPOSITIONS.

239.—2. The following syllables, *am*, *di*, or *dis*, *re*, *se*, *con*, are called *Inseparable Prepositions*, because they are never found, except in compound words. Their general signification is as follows :

<i>Am</i> ,	<i>about, around</i> ;	<i>as</i> <i>Ambio</i> ,	<i>to surround</i> .
<i>Di</i> , or <i>dis</i> ,	<i>asunder</i> ;	<i>as</i> <i>Divello</i> ,	<i>to pull asunder</i>
<i>Re</i> ,	<i>back, again</i> ;	<i>as</i> <i>Relēgo</i> ,	<i>to read again</i> .
<i>Se</i> ,	<i>apart, or aside</i> ;	<i>as</i> <i>Sepōno</i> ,	<i>to lay aside</i> .
<i>Con</i> ,	<i>together</i> ;	<i>as</i> <i>Concreseco</i> ,	<i>to grow together</i> .

Obs. 1. Some of these syllables, in combining with the simple word, sometimes vary their form (215-5), and, also, further modify its signification ; as
 1st. *Am* adds to the verb the general idea of round, round about.

2d. *Dis*, or *di*, sometimes reverses the meaning of the simple word ; as, *facilis*, "easy;" *difficilis*, "difficult;" *fido*, "I trust," *diffido*, "I dis trust." Sometimes it increases it ; as, *cupio*, "I desire;" *discupio*, "I desire much."

3d. *Re* sometimes reverses the meaning of the simple word ; as, *claudio*, "I shut;" *reclūdo*, "I open."

4th. *Se* has little variation of meaning. With adjectives, it denotes privation ; as, *secūrus*, "free from care."

5th. *Con* (for *cum*) conveys the idea of joint or combined action, and sometimes strengthens the meaning of the word with which it is compounded.

Obs. 2. The syllables *ne* and *ve* are also prefixed to words, and have a negative signification ; as, *fas*, "justice;" *nēfas*, "injustice," "impiety;"—*scio*, "I know;" *nescio*, "I know not;"—*sānus*, "healthy;" *vesānus*, "sickly." 

§ 92. INTERJECTIONS.

240.—AN INTERJECTION is a word used in exclamations, to express an emotion of the mind ; as, *Oh! hei! heu!* "Ah!" "alas!"

Nouns and adjectives, in the neuter gender, are sometimes used as interjections ; as, *pax!* "be still!" *mälum!* "with a mischief!" *infandum!* "O shame!" *misèrum!* "O wretched!" *nēfas!* "O the villany!"

Note.—The same interjection is often used to express different emotions, according to its connection ; thus, *vah*, is used to express wonder, grief, joy, or anger.

§ 93. CONJUNCTIONS.

241.—A CONJUNCTION is a word which connects words or sentences; as, *et*, *ac*, *atque*, “and;” *sed*, “but;” *etiam*, “also;” &c.

242.—Conjunctions, according to their different significations, may be divided into the following classes:

1. COPULATIVES, or such as connect things that are to be considered jointly; as, *ac*, *atque*, *et*, *que*, “and;” *etiam*, *quōque*, “also;” and sometimes the negative *nec*, *nēque*, “nor,” “and not;” i. e. when they stand for *et*, and continue the negation.

2. DISJUNCTIVES, or such as connect things that are to be considered separately; as, *aut*, *seu*, *sive*, *ve*, *vel*, “either,” “or;” and the negative *nēve*, *nēu*, “neither,” “nor.”

3. CONCESSIVES, or such as express a concession; as, *etsi*, *etiamsi*, *tametsi*, *licet*, *quanquam*, *quamvis*, “though,” “although.”

4. ADVERSATIVES, or such as express a condition; as, *at*, *atqui*, *autem*, *ceterum*, *vērum*, “but;” *tamen*, *attamen*, *veruntamen*, “yet,” “although;” *vēro*, “truly.”

5. CAUSALS, or such as express a cause or reason; as, *ēnim*, *etēnim*, *nam*, *namque*, “for;” *quando*, *quandoquidem*, “whereras,” “since;” *quia*, *quippe*, *quod*, “because;” *quoniam*, *quum* (or *cūm*), “since;” *siquidem*, “if,” “indeed.”

6. ILLATIVES, or such as express an inference; as, *ergo*, *idcirco*, *proinde*, *quapropter*, *quārē*, *quamobrem*, *quocirca*, “therefore.”

7. FINALS, or such as denote a purpose, object or result; as, *ne*, “lest;” *quin*, “but that;” *quomūnus*, “that not;” *ut*, *ūti*, “that.”

8. CONDITIONALS, or such as express a condition; as, *si*, *sin*, “if;” *nisi*, or *ni*, “unless;” *dummōdo*, or *dum mōdo*, “provided that.”

9. SUSPENSIVES, or such as express doubt; as, *an*, *anne*, *annon*, *ne*, *necne*, *num*, *utrum*, “whether,” “whether or not.”

Obs. 1. Some words, as, *deinde*, “thereafter;” *denīque*, “finally;” *ceterum* “but;” “moreover;” *videlicet*, “to wit;” &c.; may be considered either as adverbs or conjunctions, according as their modifying or connecting power prevails.

Obs. 2. *Autem*, *ēnim*, *vēro*, *quōque*, *quidem*, are never put first in clause or sentence. *Que*, *ve*, *ne*, are always annexed to another word. They are called *Enclitics*, because, when placed after a long syllable, they make the accent incline to that syllable; as, *disci*, *trōchi*; *discire*, *trōchīe*.

Obs. 3. Conjunctions, like adverbs, are variously compounded with other parts of speech, and with each other; as, *atque*, *idcirco*, *ideo*, *namque*, *ne*, or *nēque*, &c.

PART THIRD.

§ 94. SYNTAX.

243.—**SYNTAX** is that part of Grammar which treats of the proper arrangement and connection of words in a sentence.

1. A *sentence* is such an assemblage of words as makes complete sense; as, *Man is mortal*.
2. A *phrase* is two or more words rightly put together, but not making complete sense; as, *in truth, in a word*.
3. *Sentences* are of two kinds, *simple* and *compound*.
4. A *simple* sentence contains only a single affirmation; as, *Life is short*.
5. A *compound* sentence contains two or more simple sentences connected together; as, *Life, which is short, should be well employed*.
6. Every simple sentence consists of two parts, the *subject* and the *predicate*.
7. The *subject* is that of which something is affirmed. It is either in the nominative case before a finite verb, or in the accusative before the infinitive.
8. The *predicate* is that which is affirmed of the subject. It is either contained in the verb itself; as, *John reads*; or it consists of an intransitive verb, with an adjective or noun following it; as, *Time is short*; *they became poor*; *he is a scholar*. An. and Pr. Gr., 594.
9. Both the subject and predicate may be attended by other words called *adjuncts*, which serve to restrict or modify the meaning of the word with which they may stand connected; as, “An inordinate desire of admiration, often produces a contemptible levity of deportment.”
10. When a compound sentence is so framed that the meaning is suspended till the whole be finished, it is called a *period*.
11. The analysis of sentences is the same in Latin as in English. See § 152, and “Analytical and Practical English Grammar,” 591—657.

244.—§ 95. GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

1. In every sentence there must be a *verb* in the indicative, subjunctive, imperative, or infinitive mood; and a *subject* expressed or understood.
2. Every adjective, adjective pronoun, or participle, must have a *substantive* expressed or understood, with which it agrees. § 98 and 146.
3. Every relative must have an antecedent, or word to which it refers, and with which it agrees. § 99.
4. Every subject-nominative has its own verb expressed or understood § 100, 101, 102. The predicate-nominative is usually placed after the substantive verb. § 108.
5. Every finite verb, i. e. every verb in the indicative, subjunctive, or imperative mood, has its own nominative, expressed or understood (§ 101, 102), and when the infinitive has a subject, it is in the accusative. § 145. The infinitive without a subject, does not form a sentence or proposition. § 143.
6. Every oblique case is governed by some word, expressed or understood, in the sentence of which it forms a part; or is used, without government, to express certain circumstances. § 127.

245.—SYNOPSIS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF CASES.

7. The GENITIVE CASE is governed :
 - 1st. By substantives, § 106, Rules VI., VII., and VIII.
 - 2d. By adjectives, § 107. Namely, verbals, &c., R. IX.;—partitives, R. X.;—of plenty, or want, R. XI.
 - 3d. By verbs, § 108. Namely, *Sum*, R. XII.—*Misereor*, &c. R. XIII.—*Recordor*, *memini*, &c., R. XIV.;—of accusing, &c., § 122, R. XXVII.;—of valuing, R. XXVIII.—Passive verbs, § 126, R. I and II.—Impersonals, § 113, Exc. I and II.
 - 4th. By adverbs, § 185; and—
 - 5th. It is used to express circumstances of place. § 130, R. XXXVI and XXXIX.
8. The DATIVE is governed :
 - 1st. By substantives, § 110.
 - 2d. By adjectives of profit or disprofit, &c., § 111, R. XVI.
 - 3d. By verbs, § 112. Namely, *Sum* and its compounds, R. I.—*Est*, R. II.—Certain compound verbs, R. III. and IV.—Verbs signifying to profit or hurt, &c., R. V.—Impersonals, § 113.—Verbs with two datives, § 114.—Verbs of comparing, &c., § 123.—Passive verbs § 126, R. XXXII. and XXXIII.—Gerunds § 147.
 - 4th. By adverbs, § 135.—Interjections, § 117

9. The ACCUSATIVE is governed :

- 1st. By transitive verbs signifying actively, § 116, R. XX.—To these belong *recordor memini*, &c., § 108.—Verbs governing two cases, § 122; namely, of accusing, R. XXVII.;—valuing, R. XXVIII.;—comparing, &c., § 123;—asking and teaching, § 124;—loading, binding, &c., § 125.—By impersonal verbs, § 113, Exc. II. and III.—By passive verbs, § 126, R. IV.
- 2d. By prepositions, § 136, R. XLVIII., L., LL, LII.
- 3d. It is used to express circumstances of limitation, § 128;—of place, § 130;—of time, § 181;—of measure, § 132.
- 4th. It is put before the infinitive as its subject, § 145.

10. The VOCATIVE is governed by the interjections *O*, *heu*, *proh*, &c. (§ 117); or is used without government, to denote the person addressed.

11. The ABLATIVE is governed :

- 1st. By *nouus*, § 118.
- 2d. By adjectives; viz. of plenty or want, § 107, R. XI.—*Dignus*, *in dignus*, &c., § 119.—The comparative degree, § 120.
- 3d. By verbs, § 121; viz. of plenty and scarceness, R. XXV.—*Utor abūtor*, &c., R. XXVI.—Loading, biuding, &c., § 125.—Passive verbs, § 126, R. V.
- 4th. By prepositions, § 136, R. XLIX., LL, LII.
- 5th. It is used without a governing word to express circumstances; viz. of limitation, § 128;—of cause, manner, &c., § 129;—of place, § 130: namely, the place *in which*, R. XXXVI.; *from which*, R. XXXVIII. and XXXIX.;—of time, § 131, R. XL and XLI;—of measure, § 132, R. XLII., XLIII.—Of price, § 133.
- 6th. It is used as the case absolute, § 146, R. LX.

246.—CONSTRUCTION OF MOODS.

12. The *Indicative*, and the *Imperative* mood are used independently, and without government.

13. The *Subjunctive Mood* is, for the most part, dependent, and is used,

- 1st After certain conjunctions, § 140.
- 2d After the relative in certain connections, § 141, R. LV
- 3d In oblique discourse, § 141, R. VI.

14. The *Infinitive Mood* is used,

i.e. Without a subject, or as a verbal noun, § 144, and R. LVL, LVII.

et al. With a subject in dependent and subordinate clauses, § 145, R. LVIII.

15. *Participles* are construed as adjectives; *Gerunds* and *Supines*, as nouns, §§ 146, 147, 148.

16. For the construction of adverbs and conjunctions, see § 134, and § 149.

§ 96. PARTS OF SYNTAX.

247.—The Parts of Syntax are commonly reckoned two: *Concord*, or agreement, and *Government*.

248.—*CONCORD* is the agreement of one word with another, in *gender*, *number*, *case*, or *person*.

249.—*GOVERNMENT* is that power which one word has in determining the *mood*, *tense*, or *case*, of another word.

I. CONCORD.

250.—*CONCORD*, or agreement, is fourfold; viz.:

1. Of a substantive with a substantive;

2. Of an adjective with a substantive;

3. Of a relative with its antecedent;

4. Of a verb with its nominative, or subject.

§ 97 A SUBSTANTIVE WITH A SUBSTANTIVE.

251.—RULE I. Substantives denoting the same person, or thing, agree in *case*; as,

Cicero orātor,

Ciceronis oratōris,

Urbs Athēnē,

Urbi Athēnis,

Cicero the orator,

Of Cicero the orator, &c.

The city Athens.

To the city Athens.

252.—EXPLANATION.—Substantives thus used are said to be in *APPOSITION*. The second substantive is added, to express some *attribute*.

description, or *appellative*, belonging to the first, and must always be in the same member of the sentence; i. e., they must be both in the subject, or both in the predicate. A substantive predicated of another, though denoting the same thing, is not in apposition with it, and does not come under this rule. § 108.

This rule applies to all substantive words, such as personal and relative pronouns, adjectives used substantively, &c.

Nouns in apposition are often connected, in English, by such particles as *as*, *being*, *for*, *like*, &c.; as, *Pater misit me comitem*, "My father sent me *as* a companion," "*for* a companion," &c.

OBSERVATIONS.

253.—*Obs.* 1. It is not necessary that nouns in apposition agree in gender, number, or person. In these respects, they are often different; as, *Magnum pauperies opprobrium*. HOR. *Alexin delicias domini*. VIRG.

254.—*Obs.* 2. Two or more nouns in the singular, have a noun in apposition in the plural; as, *M. Antonius, C. Cassius, tribuni plibis*, "Marcus Antonius, Gaius Cassius, tribunes of the people." Also if the singular nouns be of different genders, the plural in apposition will have the masculine rather than the feminine, if both forms exist; ns, *Ad Ptolemaion et Cleopatram reges (uot reginas), legati missi*. LIV.

255.—*Obs.* 3. The substantive pronoun, having a word in apposition, is frequently omitted; as, *Consul dixi (scil. ego)*, "(I) the consul said."

256.—*Obs.* 4. The possessive pronoun, being equivalent to the genitive of the personal, has a noun in apposition with it in the genitive: as, *pectus tuum, hominis simplicis*.

257.—*Obs.* 5. Sometimes the former noun denotes a *whole*, of which the noun in apposition expresses the *parts*; as, *On erarię pars ad Aegimurum,—alię aduersus urbem ipsam delata sunt*, "The ships of burden were carried, part to Aegimurus,—others against the city itself." So, *Qui sique pro se queruntur*, "They complain each for himself."

258.—*Obs.* 6. A sentence or clause may supply the place of one of the substantives; as, *Cogit et oratorem institui, rem arduam*, "Let him consider that an orator is training, a difficult matter."

259.—*Obs.* 7. A demonstrative pronoun, in the neuter gender, sometimes refers to a phrase, or a dependent clause in apposition, and, in construction, takes the place of that clause, &c., either as the subject or the object of a verb; as, *Vetus nobilitas, majorum fortia facta, cognatorum et affinium spes, multae clientela, omnia haec præsidio adsunt* SALL, Jug. 85 Hoc tibi persuadeas nēlim, me nihil omisisse. *Exercitum supplicio capers id est dominum, non imperatorem esse*. SALL, Jug. 85.

EXCEPTIONS.

260.—*Exc.* 1. Sometimes the latter substantive is put in the genitive, *sens Timavi*, "the fountain of Timavus;" *annus Eridani*, "the river Eridanus;" *arbor fici*, "the fig tree;" *nomen Mercurii est mili*. Words thus construed may be referred to 332.

261.—*Exc.* 2. A proper name after the generic term *nōmen*, or *cognōmen*, sometimes elegantly takes the case of the person in the dative; as, *Nōmen Arētūro est mihi*, “I have the name Areturus.” PLAUT. So, *Cui nunc cognōmen Iūlo additūr*. VIRG. *Cui Egerio inditūm nōmen*. LIV. *Mansit Silvii postea omnībus cognōmen*. ID. (433.)

262.—*Exc.* 3. The name of a town in the genitive, denoting *at a place*, may have a noun of the third declension or plural number, in apposition with it in the ablative, and vice versa; as, *Corinthi Achaiāe urbe*, “At Corinth, a city of Achaea.” This construction depends on the rules, 548, 549.

§ 98. AN ADJECTIVE WITH A SUBSTANTIVE.

263.—RULE II. An adjective agrees with its substantive in gender, number, and case; as,

Bonus vir, a good man.

Bonos vīros, good men.

Bona puerilla, a good girl.

Bonārum lēgum, of good laws.

Dulce pōmum, a sweet apple.

Tuis dōnis, with thy gifts.

264.—EXPLANATION.—This rule applies to all adjectives, adjective pronouns, and participles; and requires that they be in the same gender, number, and case, with their substantives. 250–2. It applies also, when the substantive is in the subject, and the adjective in the predicate. 822.—The word “substantive,” in this rule, includes personal and relative pronouns, and all words or phrases used as substantives.

OBSERVATIONS.

265.—*Obs.* 1. Two or more substantives singular, unless taken separately, have an adjective plural, as,

Vir et puer territi lūpo, A man and a boy terrified by a wolf.

266.—*Obs.* 2. If all the substantives be of the same gender, the adjectives will be of that gender, as in the example above. But if the substantives are of different genders, the adjective takes the masculine rather than the feminine, and the feminine rather than the neuter; as,

Pāter mihi, et māter mortui sunt, My father and mother are dead. *Ter*.

267.—*Obs.* 3. But if they denote things without life, the adjective is commonly neuter. And, if some of the substantives refer to things with life, and others to things without life, the adjective is either neuter, or takes the gender of the thing or things with life; as,

Labor voluptasne sunt lissimiliz Toil and pleasure are unlike in . . . *naturā* ture

*Nāves et captivi quae ad Chium
capta sunt,* The ships and captives which were taken at Chios.

*Numidae atque militaria signa ob-
surati sunt,* The Numidians and their military standards were partially concealed.

Also, the neuter is used frequently when the nouns denoting things are of the same gender; as, *Postquam ira et avaritia imperio potentiōra ērant.* LIV.

268.—*Obs. 4.* Sometimes, however, the adjective agrees with the nearest noun, and is understood to the rest; as, *sociis et rege recepto,* VIRG., “Our companions and king being recovered.”

Note 1.—These observations may, and sometimes do, hold good, even when one or more of the substantives are in the ablative, and connected with the others by *cum*; as, *Filiam cum filio acceptos.*

269.—*Obs. 5.* When the substantive to which the adjective, or adjective pronoun, belongs may be easily supplied, it is frequently omitted, and the adjective, assuming its gender, number, and case, is often used as a substantive, and may have an adjective agreeing with it; as,

Mortalis (hōmo), a mortal.

Supēri (dii), the gods above.

Dextra (mānus), the right hand.

Sinistra (mānus), the left hand.

Omnia alia, all other (things).

Ile (hōmo), he.

Illi (homīnes), they.

Hic (hōmo), he.

Haec (femīna), she.

Familiāris meus (amicus), my intimate friend.

270.—*Obs. 6.* The adjective, especially when used as a predicate, without a substantive or definite object, is used in the neuter gender; as,

Triste lūpus stabūlis,

Vacāre culpa est suāve,

Iābor vincit omnia,

The wolf is grievous to the folds.

To be free from blame is pleasant.

Labor overcomes all obstacles.

271.—*Obs. 7.* Imperatives, infinitives, adverbs, clauses, and words considered merely as such, when used substantively, take an adjective in the neuter gender (30); as,

Suprēnum vāle dixit, OVID,

Cras istud quando vēnit, MARBT.,

Excepto quod non similesseſ,
HOR.,

He pronounced a last farewell.

When does that to-morrow come?

That you were not present being excepted.

272.—*Obs. 8.* A substantive is sometimes used as an adjective; as, *popūlūm lāte rēgen* (for *regnantem*), “a people of extensive sway;” *nēmo* (for *nullus*) *mīles Romānūs*, “no Roman soldier.” Sometimes an adverb; as, *Hēri semper lenītas* (probably for *lenītas semper existens*, &c. the like). *Ter.* So also adjectives are sometimes used as substantives, as, *majōres*, “ancestors;” *amicūs*, “a friend;” *summūm bōnum*, “the chief good” (thing); &c.

273.—*Obs. 9.* These adjectives, *prīmus*, *medius*, *ultīmus*, *extrēmus*, *in-*
fīmus, *īmus*, *summūs*, *suprēmus*, *relīquus*, *cātēra*, usually signify the “first part,” the “middle part,” &c., of any thing, and are placed before the substantive; as, *media nox*, “the middle of the night;” *summūs mons*, “the top of the mountain.”

274.—*Obs. 10.* Some adjectives denoting the time or circumstances of an action are used in the sense of adverbs; as, *prior vēnit*, “he came first of the two;” *p rōnūs cecidit*, “he fell forward;” *abiit sublīmis*, “he went on high.”

275.—*Obs. 11.* *Alius*, though an adjective, is often used as a pronoun, and has this peculiarity of construction, that, when repeated with a different word in the same clause, it renders the one simple proposition to which it belongs equivalent to two, and it is to be so rendered; thus, *al i u d al i i s vidētur optīmūm*, “one thing seems best to some, another seems best to others.” So, *duo rēges*, *ali u s ali a via ille bello*, *hic pace civitatē auxērunt*, “two kings, one in one way and another in another;” &c. Or the two simple sentences may be combined in a plural form; thus, “different things seemed best to different persons;” “two kings, each in a different way;” &c. The same is true when a word derived from *alius*, such as *aliunde*, *alīter*, *aliō*, is put with it in the same clause; as, *al i i s ali u n dē pericūlūm est*, “there is danger to one person from one source, and to another from another;” or combined, “there is danger to different persons from different sources.”

276.—*Obs. 12.* When *alius* is repeated in a different clause, but in the same construction, the first is to be rendered “one,” the second, “another;” if plural, “some,” “others;” as, *al i u d est maledicēre*, *al i u d accusāre*, “it is one thing to rail at, another to accuse.” *Cic.* *Proferēbant ali i pur pūram*, thus *ali i*, “some brought forth purple, others incense.” Instead of *ali i*—*ali i*, &c., in the plural, we have sometimes *pars*—*ali i*; *partim*—*ali i*; sometimes *ali i*—*pars*, *ali i*—*partim*, “some—others,” &c.; and sometimes the first of the pair is omitted.

This remark is applicable to *alter*, remembering only that *alius* signifies ONE OF MANY; *alter*, ONE OF TWO; as, *quōrum alter exercitūm perdidit*, *alter vendidit*.

277.—*Obs. 13.* *Quisque*, with the superlative, is equivalent to *omnis* in the singular or plural, with the positive; thus, *optīmūs quisque=omnis bōnūs*, or *omnes bōni*, “every good man,” or, “all good men.” With two superlatives, it expresses a sort of reciprocal comparison; as, *optīmūm grīdque rarissīmūm*, “every thing is good in proportion as it is rare;” or “the best things are the rarest.”

EXCEPTIONS.

278.—*Exc. 1.* An adjective is often put in a different gender or number from the substantive with which it is connected, tacitly referring to its meaning rather than to its form, or to some other word synonymous with it, or implied in it; as,

Latium Capuāque agro mulctati, “Latium and Capua were deprived of their land,” i. e., the people of Latium, &c.; *Capita conjurationis virgis cæsi*,—“the heads (i. e., the leading men) of the conspiracy,” &c.”

279.—*Exc. 2.* A collective noun in the singular, if its verb is plural, has an adjective in the plural, and in the gender of the individuals which form the collection; as,

Pars in flūmen acti sunt, “A part were forced into the river.” Sometimes it takes the gender of the individual in the singular; as, *parc arduus fūrit*, &c.

280.—*Exc. 3.* A plural noun or pronoun, used to denote one person, in comic writers, sometimes has an adjective or participle in the singular; as, *Nōbis presente*, “I being present.”

281.—*Exc. 4.* The adjective pronouns *uterque*, *quisque*, &c., in the singular, are often put with nouns in the plural, to intimate that the objects are spoken of individually and distributively; as, *Uterque eōrum ex castris exercitum edūcunt*, “They lead forth, each of them, his army from the camp;” *Quisque pro se queruntur*, “They complain, each one for himself.” *Quisque*, in the singular, not only distributes plural nouns, but is in the nominative when the plural to be distributed is in the ablative absolute; as, *Multis sibi quisque imperium petentibus*. SALL, Jug., 18; or in the accusative, as the subject of the infinitive, as, *Affirmantes se quisque patriam relictūros*. *Alius* and *alter* are sometimes used in the same way; as, *Multa conjecta sunt aliud alio tempore*. Obs. 11. In this construction, there is a kind of apposition. 257.

282.—*Exc. 5.* When *ipse* qualifies a substantive pronoun in a reflexive sense, in any oblique case governed by a verb or preposition, it commonly takes the case of the subject of the verb in the nominative or accusative, instead of the case of the word which it qualifies; as, *Se ipse interfecit*, “He slew himself;” *Mihi ipse faveo*, “I favor myself;” *Credis mihi ipsum favere?* “Do you believe that I favor myself?” &c. See 118-3, Note.

283.—*Exc. 6.* The possessive pronoun, in any case, being equivalent to, and used for, the genitive of the substantive pronoun (121, Obs. 1), an adjective, qualifying the substantive pronoun implied in it, is put in the genitive; as, *In nōstro omnīum flēti*, “Whilst all of us are in tears;” *Meum solius vitium*, “The fault of me alone;” *Nostri ipsōrum ibi*, “Our own children;” *Mea script̄a timentis*.

§ 99. THE RELATIVE AND CEDENT.

284.—RULE III. The relative *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*, agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person; as,

<i>Ego qui scribo,</i>	I who write.
<i>Tu qui legis,</i>	Thou who readest.
<i>Vir qui loquitur,</i>	The man who speaks.
<i>Viri qui loquuntur,</i>	The men who speak.

285.—EXPLANATION.—The antecedent is the noun or pronoun going before the relative to which it refers. Sometimes, however, the relative and its clause are placed before the antecedent and its clause.

The infinitive mood or a part of a sentence is sometimes the antecedent, in which case the relative must be in the neuter gender.

OBSERVATIONS.

286.—*Obs.* 1. Strictly speaking, the relative does not agree with the *antecedent*, but with the same word expressed or understood *after* the relative, and with which, like the adjective, it agrees in *gender*, *number*, and *case*, as well as person; *hinc*, *diem dicunt*, *qua* (*die*), &c., “they appoint a day, on which (*day*),” &c. Hence, in connecting the antecedent and relative clause, the following variety of usage occurs, viz.:

- 1st. The word to which the relative refers, is commonly expressed in the antecedent clause, and not with the relative; as, *Vir sapit qui paucia loquitur*, “He is a wise man, *who* speaks little.”
- 2d. It is often elegantly omitted in the antecedent clause, and expressed with the relative, especially when the relative clause stands first; as, *In quem primum egressi sunt lōcum, Troja exātur*, i. e., *lōcus in quem*, &c.
- 3d. Sometimes, when greater precision is required, it is expressed in both; as, *Erant om̄ino itinerā duo, quibus itinerib⁹ dōmo exīre possent*. Instead of the first substantive, the relative sometimes takes with it a substantive *exploratory* of the first; as, *Cum venissem ad Amānum, qui mons*, &c.—*Non longe a Tōlosatiūm finiūs sunt, quæ civitās* (*Tōlosatiūm*) *est in provinčia*; *or, qui sunt*, &c.—*Ante comitia, quod tempus haud longe abērat*; *or, que comitia haud*, &c.
- 4th. When the reference is of a general nature, and there is no danger of obscurity, the word to which the relative refers is understood in both clauses; as, *sunt quos jūrat collegisse*, i. e. *sunt (homines) quos (homines) jūrat*, &c.—*non habeo quod te accūsem*, i. e. *non habeo id quod te accūsem*. 492.

Notes.—The place of the antecedent is sometimes supplied by a demonstrative.

strative pronoun in the clause following; as, *de qua re audiri, eam tibi narrabo*. In the clause preceding the relative, the demonstrative has sometimes the force of *talis*, "such;" and the relative, that of the corresponding *qualsis*, "as;"—the two implying a sort of comparison; as, *Itaque ego i sum in illum, quem tu me esse vis*, "Therefore, I am towards him, such as you wish me to be." Cic.

To this construction may be referred such expressions as, *qui tuus es am̄or*, equivalent to, *pro eo amore qui tuus est amor*, "such is your love;" literally, "in accordance with such love as yours is;"—*que tua est benevolentia*, "such is your benevolence," where the demonstrative *is*, *ea*, *id*, in the sense of "such," (123-2, b), is supplied with the antecedent understood.

287.—Obs. 2. a. The antecedent is sometimes implied in a preceding word; as, *omnes laudare fortunas meas qui habērem*, &c., "all were praising my fortune who had," &c., i. e. *fortunas mei qui*; the possessive *meas* being equivalent to the genitive of *ego*. 121, Obs. 1. *Conjuravere p̄fici contra rēpublicām, de qua (scil. conjuratiōne, implied in conjurare) quam brevissime potero dicam*, "a few entered into a conspiracy against the republic, concerning which," &c.

b. The relative sometimes refers, not to a particular word, but to the whole antecedent proposition, or the idea expressed by it, in which case it takes the neuter gender; as, *Tu īmas virtūtem, quod (i. e. quam rem) volde laude. Postremo, quod difficillimum inter mortales, gloriā invidiam vicisti*. SALL, Jug. Sometimes *id* is placed before *quod* referring to the same proposition; as, *Sive, id quod constat, Platōnis studiōsus audiendi fuit*. Cic.

288.—Obs. 3. When a relative refers to one or two nouns, denoting the same object, but of different genders, it may agree with either; as, *Flūmen est Arar quod*, &c. Here *quod* agrees with *flūmen*. *Ad flūmen Ossum peruentum est, qui*, &c. Here *qui* agrees with *Ossum*.

289.—Obs. 4. When a word of a preceding proposition, or the proposition itself, is explained by a substantive after *esse*, *dicere*, *vocare*, *habere*, &c., the relative (or demonstrative) pronoun between them, often takes, by attraction, the gender and number of the explanatory substantive following; as, *Thēbæ ipsæ quod Baotiae cāput est*. Liv. *Idem velle et idem nolle, ea dēnum firma amicitia est*. SALL. But if the latter substantive is distinctive only, the relative follows the general rule; as, *gēnus homīnum quod vocātur Helōtes*;—*ad eum lōcum, quem Aman̄eus pylas vōcant, perivn̄it*.

Also the participles of such verbs, as well as the relative, take the gender and number of the predicate substantive when near it, or immediately after it; as, *non omnis error stultitia est dicenda* (for *dicens*);—*gens universa Venēti appellāti*.

290.—Obs. 5. An adjective which properly belongs to the antecedent is sometimes placed in the relative clause, agreeing with the relative. This is the case, especially if the adjective be a numeral, a comparative, or superlative; as, *inter jōcos, quos inconditōs jacīunt*, for *jōcos inconditōs quos*, &c., "amidst the rude jests which they utter";—*nocte, quam in terrā ultimā ēgit*, for *nocte ultimā, quam*, &c., "the last night which he spent upon earth."

291.—*Obs.* 6. When a relative refers to two or more antecedents taken together, it agrees with them in gender and number, in all respects as the adjective does with several substantives, as stated 265, 266. But,

If the antecedents are of different persons, the relative plural takes the first person rather than the second, and the second person rather than the third.

292.—*Exc.* 1. The relative, sometimes, takes the gender and number, not of the antecedent noun, but of some one synonymous with it or implied in it; as, *eārum rērum quae mortāles p̄ima putant*, “of those things which men deem most important.” Here *quae* seems to agree with *negotia*, considered synonymous with *rērum*.—*Dāret ut catēnis fatāle monstrum quae*. The antecedent is *monstrum*, but *quae* agrees with *Cleopatra*, the monster intended.

293.—*Obs.* 7. The relatives *quicunque* and *quisquis* are sometimes used instead of *qui*, when a general or indefinite term is expressed or understood with the antecedent; as, *qua sanāri poterunt, quācunque rationē sanābo*, equivalent to *omni rationē quācunque (possum)*, “what can be cured, I will cure by every means I can.”

294.—This construction corresponds to that of the Greek ὅστις (Gr. Gram., § 185, 7), and, like it, these relatives often represent two cases; as, *quoscunque de te quēri audīvi, quacunque potui rationē placārī*. Here, *quoscunque* is both the object of *placārī*, and the subject of *quēri*; and *quacunque* is equivalent to *omni rationē qua rationē*.—*Quidquid tetigérat aurum fiēbat*. Here *quidquid* stands both as the nominative to *fiēbat* and the accusative after *tetigérat*, and is equivalent to *omne quod tetigérat, &c.*

295.—*Obs.* 8. In the beginning of a sentence, or clause connected with what precedes, not by the relative itself, but by *quum* (*cum*), *si*, *autem*, *quoniam*, or other conjunctive term expressed or understood, the relative assumes the character of a personal or demonstrative pronoun, and, as such, refers to some word, clause, or circumstance, already expressed thus,

1st. When the relative thus used stands *instead* of its noun, it is equivalent to *et ille, et hic, et is, et illi, &c.*, and may be rendered “and he,” “and she,” “and they,” &c.; as, *qui quum admittēret*, “and when he admitted;”—*ad quem quum venissent*, “and when they had come to him;”—*quem ut vidit*, “as soon as he saw him.”

2d. When the relative thus used stands *with* its substantive, or has it understood, it is to be translated, as a demonstrative, by *this, that, these, those*, commonly preceded by *and*; as, *qui legati quum missi essent*, “and when these ambassadors had been sent;”—*ad quārum initium silvārum quum Cæsar pervenisset*, “and when Cæsar had come to the beginning of these woods;”—*quām quum Romanōrum duæ dāre nollet*, “and when the Roman general would not grant this” (*scil. pācem*, “peace”)

296.—To this construction belongs *quod*, in the beginning of a sentence, apparently for *propter quod*, or *ad quod*, referring to something previously stated, and meaning “on account of,” “with respect to,” “as to, &c.

"this thing," as *quod diis gratias habeo*, "wherefore (i. e. on account of this thing), I give thanks to the gods;"—*quod scribis* (Cic.), "as to what you write."

CASE OF THE RELATIVE.

297.—*Obs. 9.* The relative, in respect of case, is always to be considered as a noun and subject to the rules which determine the case of nouns.

298.—*Exc. 2.* The relative, after the manner of the Greek, is sometimes attracted into the case of its antecedent; as, *Cum agas aliquo vōrum quōrum consuēsti*, &c., for *eōrum quā consuēsti*, "When you do any of those things which you have been accustomed to do;" *Raptim quib⁹ quisque poterat elātis*, for (*iis*) *quā quisque*, &c., "Those things which each one could, being hastily snatched up."

299.—*Exc. 3.* The antecedent is sometimes attracted into the sense of the relative; as, *Urbem quam statio nostra est*, for *urbs quam statio*, &c., "The city which I am building is yours."

These are Greek constructions seldom used by Latin writers. See Greek Gr., § 185, *Exc. 9, 10.*

300.—*Obs. 10.* The relative adjectives *quot*, *quantus*, *quālis*, used in comparisons, and commonly rendered "as," are often construed in a manner similar to the relative (286), having their redditives, or corresponding adjectives *tot*, *tantus*, *talis*, expressed or understood in the antecedent clause; as, *Tantæ multitudinis quantum cāpit urbs*, "Of as great a multitude as the city contains;" *Facies (tālis), quālem dēbet esse sorōrum*, "The features, such as those of sisters ought to be." VIRG.

a. The noun, as well as the redditive, is very often omitted in the antecedent clause, and expressed in the relative clause (286-2d); as, *Quantā potuit celeritāte cucurrit*, changed to the common form, is *Tantā celeritate quantā potuit, cucurrit*, "He ran with as much speed as he could." In this way, are to be explained such clauses as *Quantum importunitatis habent*, "Such arrogance have they," in full form, *Pro tanto importunitatis quantum habent*.

b. When the relative adjective and its redditive refer to different substantives, each agrees with its own. But among the poets, the relative sometimes agrees with the substantive in the antecedent clause, and not with that in its own.

Sometimes the relative is understood, and sometimes the relative.

Note 1. Instead of the relative adjectives *quot*, *quantus*, *quālis*, the conjunctions *or*, *atque*, *ut*, and the relative *qui*, *que*, *quod*, in the sense of "as"

are sometimes used in comparative expressions; as, *Hōnos tali populi Romāni voluntāte, paucis est delatūs ac mihi.* CIC.

Note 2.—When *quot*, *quantus*, *quālis* are used as interrogatives, they have no corresponding antecedent term.

301.—*Exc. 4.* Instead of the ordinary construction, the relative adjective, with its noun, is sometimes attracted into the case of the relative pronoun understood, as in the following sentence: *Si hominibus bonārum rērim tanta cūra esset, quanto studio pētunt,* SALL., Jug.; instead of *quantum est studium quo aliēna pētunt*:—unless this be a case of anaeoluthon, the latter part of the sentence being expressed as if the former, had been, *Si homīnes bōnas res petērent, quanto studio, &c., i. e., tanto studio quanto,* &c. 300, a.

§ 100 CONSTRUCTION OF THE NOMINATIVE CASE.

302. The nominative case is used,

1. To express the subject of a proposition;
 2. In apposition with another substantive in the nominative (§ 97), or predicated of it (§ 103);
 3. In exclamations; as, *O vir fortis atque amīcus!*
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§ 101. THE VERB AND ITS NOMINATIVE.

303.—RULE IV. A Verb agrees with its nominative in number and person; as,

<i>Ego lēgo,</i>	I read.	<i>Nos egīmus,</i>	We read.
<i>Tu scribis,</i>	Thou writest.	<i>Vos scribitis,</i>	Ye write.
<i>Ille loquītur.</i>	He speaks.	<i>Illi loquuntur,</i>	They speak

304.—EXPLANATION.—The subject of a finite verb, being a noun, a pronoun, an adjective used as a noun, or a gerund, is put in the nominative case. The subject may also be an infinitive mood or part of a sentence. To all of these the rule applies, and requires that the verb be in the same number and person as the subject, or nominative. For pers. n., see 85, and 118-1, 2.

OBSERVATIONS.

305.—*Obs. 1.* The nominatives *ego*, *nos*, of the first person; and *vos*, of the second are generally omitted, being obvious from the termin-

tion of the verb; also the nominative of the third person, when it is an indefinite word, or may be easily supplied from the context; as, *ferunt*, "they say;" &c.

306.—*Obs. 2.* The subject is also omitted when the verb expresses the state of the weather, or an operation of nature; as, *fulgūrat*, "it lightens;" *pluit*, "it rains;" *ningit*, "it snows."

307.—*Obs. 3.* Impersonal verbs are usually considered as without a nominative. Still, they will generally be found to bear a relation to some circumstance, sentence, clause of a sentence, or infinitive mood, similar to that between a verb and its nominative; as, *delectat me studire*, "it delights me to study," i. e. "to study delights me;"—*mis̄eret me tui*, "I pity you," i. e. *conditio*, or *fortūna tui mis̄eret me*, "your condition excites my pity." 662.

308.—*Obs. 4.* The verb is sometimes omitted when the nominative is expressed, and sometimes when it is understood; as, *nam ēgo Polydōrus* (sc. *sum*), "for I am Polydorus;"—*omnia p̄eclāra rāra* (sc. *sunt*), "all excellent things are rare;"—*tum ille* (sc. *r e s p o n d i t*), "then he replied;"—*v̄erūm hactēnus haec* (sc. *d i x i m u s*).

309.—*Obs. 5.* When the subject is an infinitive, or a clause of a sentence, the verb is in the third person singular; and, if a compound tense, the participle is put in the neuter gender; as, *i n c e r t u m e s t q u a m l o n g a n o s t r u m c u j u s q u e v i t a f u t u r a s i t*, "how long any of us shall live is uncertain."

310.—*Obs. 6.* The nominative is sometimes found with the infinitive, in which case *capit* or *cap̄runt*, or some other verb, according to the sense, is understood; as, *o m n e s i n v i d ē r e m i h i*, "every one envied me." The infinitive with the nominative before it, is so common in historical narrative, that it is called the *historical infinitive*. Thus used, it is translated as the imperfect or the perfect indefinite, for which tenses it seems to be used, and with which it is sometimes connected. 669.

311.—*Obs. 7.* *Videor*, in the sense of "I seem," is used throughout as a personal verb, but is often rendered impersonally; as, *v i d e o r e s s e l i b e r* "it seems that I am free," literally, "I seem to be free."—Followed by the dative of a person, it means *to think*, *fancy*, *suppose*, with reference to the word in the dative, as the subject in English; as, *v i d e o r t i b i e s s e*, "you think that I am," literally, "I seem to you to be;"—*tu vidēris mihi*, "I think that you;"—*videor illi*, "he thinks that I;" &c. If the third person singular, followed by an infinitive mood or connected clause, it is rendered impersonally, but still has the infinitive or clause for its subject. See 413.

§ 102. SPECIAL RULES AND OBSERVATIONS.

I. Of agreement in Number and Person.

312.—RULE I. Two or more substantives singular, taken together, have a verb in the

plural; taken separately, the verb is usually singular; as,

(Taken together,) *Fūror iraque mentem præcipit, Fury and rage hurry on my mind.*

(Taken separately,) *Si Socrātes aut Antisthēnes dicēret, If Socrates or Antisthenes should say*

313.—*Obs. 1.* To both parts of this rule, however, and especially to the first, there are many exceptions. If one of the nominatives is plural, the verb is commonly plural. But sometimes the verb agrees with the nominative nearest it, and is understood to the rest, especially when each of the nominatives is preceded by *et* or *tum*, or when they denote things without life; as, *Mens ènīm, et ratio, et consilium, in senībus est.*

When the nominatives are disjunctively connected by *aut, neque, &c.*, the verb is sometimes plural; and it is always so, when the substantives are of different persons; as, *Quod nèque ègo, nèque Cæsar habiti esse mus. Cic. Hæc si nèque ègo, nèque tu fecimus. Ter.*

314.—*Obs. 2.* A substantive in the nominative singular, connected with another in the ablative by *cum*, may have a plural verb; as, *Rèmo cum fratre Quirinus jura dabant.*

315.—*Obs. 3.* When the nominatives are of different persons, the verb is commonly plural, and takes the first person rather than the second, and the second rather than the third; as, *Si tu et Tullia valētis, ègo et Cicèro valēmus.* “If you and Tullia are well, Cicero and I are well.”

But sometimes the verb agrees with the nearest nominative, and is understood to the rest, and always so, when the verb has different modifications with each nominative; as, *Ego misère, tu feliciter vivis.*

316.—RULE II. 1. A collective noun expressing many as one whole, has a verb in the singular; as,

<i>Populus me sibillat,</i>	The people hiss at me.
<i>Senatus in curiam vénit,</i>	The Senate came into the Senate-house.

2. But when it expresses many as individuals, the verb must be plural; as,

<i>Pars epūlit onerant mensas,</i>	Part load the tables with food.
<i>Turba ruunt,</i>	The crowd rush
<i>Venient lève vulgus euntque.</i>	The fickle populace come and go.

317.—*Obs. 4* To both parts of this rule, there are also exceptions, and in some cases, it seems indifferent whether the verb be in the singular or plural; sometimes both are joined with the same word; as, *Turba ex eo lōco dilabebatur, refractirosque carcērem minabantur.*

318.—*Obs. 5.* *Uterque, quisque, pars...pars, alius...alius, and alter...alter.* on account of the idea of plurality involved, frequently have

the verb in the plural. This construction may be explained on the principle mentioned 281, where see examples; or 257.

§ 103. THE PREDICATE NOMINATIVE.

319.—RULE V. The predicate substantive or adjective, after a verb, is put in the same case as the subject before it; as,

- Ego sum discipulus*, . . . I am a scholar.
Tu vocaris Jounnes, . . . Thou art called John.
Illa incedit regina, . . . She walks (as) a queen.

320.—EXPLANATION.—Under this rule, the nominative before the verb is the *subject* or thing spoken of; the nominative after it, is the *predicate*, or the thing asserted of the subject. The verb is the *copula* connecting the one with the other, and is usually a substantive verb (187), an intransitive verb, or a passive verb of naming, judging, appointing, &c., which, from its use, is called a *copulative verb*.

This rule applies to the accusative and dative before, and after, the infinitive of copulative verbs. See Obs. 5, 6, 7, 8, below.

OBSERVATIONS.

321.—Obs. 1. Any copulative verb between two nominatives of different numbers, commonly agrees in number with the former, or subject; as, *Dos est decem talenta*, “*Her dowry is* ten talents.” TER. *Omnia pontus erant*, “*All was sea.*” OVID. But sometimes with the latter or predicate; as, *Amantium irae, amoris integratio est*, “*The quarrel of lovers is a renewal of love.*”

a. So also, when the nouns are of different genders, an adjective, adjective pronoun, or a participle, in the predicate, commonly agrees with the subject of the verb; as, *Oppidum appellatum est Possidonia*;—but sometimes with the predicate; as, *Non omnis error stultitia dicenda est*. CIC.

b. The verb *esse* sometimes takes an adverb in the predicate, where, in English an adjective is commonly used; as, *omnia mala abunde erant* “—*were abundant;*”—*Romanos laxius futuros*, “*that the Romans would be more negligent;*”—*ea res frustra fuit*, “*that was of no avail.*”

322.—Obs. 2. When the predicate is an adjective, adjective pronoun, or participle without a substantive, it agrees with the subject before the verb according to Rule II (263); except as noticed in the same section Obs. 6 (270).

323.—Obs. 3. When the subject is of the second person, and the *vocative* stands before the verb, the adjective or participle will usually be in

the nominative, according to the rule; as, *estō tu, Cāsar, amīcus*; but sometimes it is put in the vocative; as, *Quībus, Hēctor, ab ūris expe-
tate vēnis* (VIRG.), for *expectātus*. Hence the phrase, *Macte virtūte estō
for mactus.*

324.—*Obs. 4.* The noun *ōpus*, commonly rendered “needful,” is often used as a predicate after *sum*; as, *dux nōbīs ūpus est*, “a leader is wanted by us.”

Note 1.—Such expressions as *audīvi hoc puer,—rempublīcam defendē
adolescens,—sapientē nil fācīt invītus*, belong more properly to Rules I. and II. than to this (251 and 263).

325.—*Obs. 5.* The accusative or dative before the infinitive under this Rule, requires the same case after it in the predicate; as,

<i>Nōvīmus te esse fortēm,</i>	We know that <i>thou art brave.</i>
<i>Mīhi negligēnti non esse līcet,</i>	I am not allowed to be negligent.

Note 2.—In this construction, the infinitive is sometimes omitted; as *nōvīmus te fortēm*, for *esse fortēm*.

326.—*Obs. 6.* When the subject of the infinitive is the same with the subject of the preceding verb, it is often omitted, in which case the predicate after the infinitive is in the nominative agreeing with the preceding subject, or in the accusative agreeing with the subject of the infinitive understood; as, *cupio dici doctus*, or *cupio dici doctum*, i. e. *me dici doctum*, “I desire to be called learned.” The first of these is a Greek construction, and seldom used by Latin prose writers. See Gr. Gram., § 175, 3.

327.—*Obs. 7.* When the infinitive of such verbs has a dative before it, it may be followed either by a dative or an accusative; as, *līcet mīhi esse
bēāto*; or, *līcet mīhi esse bēātum*, “I may be happy.” In the first case, *bēāto* agrees with *mīhi*; in the second, *bēātum* agrees with *me*, to be supplied as the subject of *esse*. Sometimes, when the sentence is indefinite, the dative also is understood; as, *līcet esse bēātum* (sc. *alīcui*), “one may be happy.” The first of these forms also is a Greek construction. See Gr. Gram., § 175, Obs. 5.

328.—*Obs. 8.* This variety of case after the infinitive, is admissible only with the *nominative*, *dative*, and *accusative*. The other cases before the infinitive have the accusative after it, agreeing with the subject of the infinitive understood; as, *intērest omnīum (s)e esse bōnos*

329.—§ 104. GOVERNMENT.

1. **GOVERNMENT** is the power which one word has over another depending upon it, requiring it to be put in a certain *case*, *mood*, or *tense*.

2. The words subject to government are *nouns* and *verbs*.
3. The words governing or affecting these in their case, mood, or tense, are *nouns*, *adjectives*, *pronouns*, *verbs*, and *words indeclinable*.

4. To the Syntax of nouns, belongs all that part of Syntax relating to the government of *case*. Every thing else in government belongs to the Syntax of the verb, § 137, et seq.

SYNTAX OF THE NOUN.

330.—In this part of Grammar, under the term *noun* or *substantive*, is comprehended every thing used as such; namely, nouns, personal pronouns, adjective pronouns used personally, adjectives without substantives, gerunds, together with infinitives, and substantive clauses used as nouns.

The construction of the oblique cases depends, in general, upon the particular ideas expressed by the cases themselves, as they are stated No. 50, or as they are mentioned hereafter, under each case.

§ 105. CONSTRUCTION OF THE GENITIVE.

331.—The *Genitive*, as its name imports, with the meaning of the word, connects the idea of origin, and hence that of property or possession. It is used, in general, to limit the signification of another word, with which it is joined, by representing it as something originating with, possessed by, or relating to, that which the genitive or limiting word expresses; and it is said to be *governed* by the word so limited, i. e., the word limited requires the word limiting it to be put in the Genitive case.

The Genitive is governed by *Nouns*, *Adjectives*, and *Verbs*; and also is used to express circumstances of *place*, *quantity*, or *degree*.

§ 106. THE GENITIVE GOVERNED BY NOUNS.

332.—RULE VI. One substantive governs another in the genitive, when the latter substantive limits the signification of the former; as,

<i>Amor gloriae</i> ,	The love of glory.
<i>Lex naturæ</i> ,	The law of nature.

333.—EXPLANATION.—Under this rule, the two substantives *may* be of *differens signification*, and the one used to restrict the meaning of the

other. Thus, in the first example, *āmor*, alone, means "love," in general, but the term *gloriæ*, joined with it, restricts its meaning here to a particular object, "glory," and so of other examples.

N. B. When a noun is limited by another of the *same signification*, it is put in the same case by Rule I (251).

OBSERVATIONS.

334.—*Obs. 1.* When the governing noun expresses a feeling or act, &c., *inherent in*, or *exercised by*, the noun governed in the genitive, the genitive is said to be *subjective* or *active*. But when the governing noun denotes something of which the noun governed is the object, the genitive is then said to be *objective* or *passive*. Thus, in the phrase *providentia Dei*, the genitive is necessarily *subjective* or *active*, because *providentia* expresses an act or operation of which God is the *subject*, and of which he cannot be the *object*. On the other hand, in the phrase *tīmor Dei*, "the fear of God," the genitive *Dei* is necessarily *objective* or *passive*, because *tīmor* denotes a feeling in some other subject of which God is the *object*, and cannot be the *subject*. Sometimes the meaning of both substantives is such, that the genitive may be either active or passive; thus, when the expression *āmor Dei* means the love which God has to us, *Dei* is *active* or *subjective*; but when it means the love which we have to God, *Dei* is *passive* or *objective*. In such cases, the sense in which the genitive is used must be determined by the author's meaning.

335.—*Obs. 2.* Hence it often happens that a noun governs two substantives, one of which limits it *subjectively*, and the other *objectively*; as, *Agamēnnōnis belli gloria*, "Agamemnon's glory in war." NEP. Here, *Agamēnnōnis* limits *gloria* subjectively, and *belli* limits it objectively. So, *Illius administratio provincie*. CIC.

336.—*Obs. 3.* The governing noun is often omitted, but only, however, when the expression itself readily suggests the noun to be supplied; as, *ad Diana*, sc. *ādem*; or when it can be readily supplied from the preceding or following words.

337.—*Obs. 4.* Instead of the genitive of the personal pronoun governed by the noun, it is more common to use the possessive adjective pronoun agreeing with it; as, *meus pāter*, rather than *pāter mei*. So also, instead of the genitive of a noun, a possessive adjective is sometimes used; as, *causa regia*, for *rēgis causa*; *herīlis filius*, for *filius heri*.

338.—*Obs. 5.* The dative is often used instead of the genitive, to limit a noun as to its object; as, *fratri ādes*, for *frātris*, "the house of my brother";—*prāsidium reis*, "a defence to the accused." For this construction, see 380 and 381.

339.—RULE VII. A substantive added to another, to express a property or quality belonging to it, is put in the genitive or ablative; as,

Vir summae prudentiæ, or *summā prudentiā*, A man of great wisdom.

Puer prōbæ indolē, or *prōbdā indolē*, A boy of a good disposition.

340.—EXPLANATION.—Under this rule, the latter substantive in the genitive or ablative must denote a *part* or *property* of the former, otherwise does not belong to this rule. The latter substantive, also, has commonly an adjective joined with it as in the preceding examples, though this is not essential to the rule; and sometimes it is found without it; as, *Homo nihili*.

341.—*Obs. 6.* There is no certain rule by which to determine when the genitive is to be used, or when the ablative, though in some phrases we find the genitive only is used; as, *vir īmi subsellii*, “a person of the lowest rank”;—*hōmo nullius stipendii*, “a man of no experience in war” (SALL.);—*magni formīca labōris*, &c. In others, the ablative only; as, *Es bōno anīmo*, “Be of good courage.” Sometimes both are used in the same sentence; as, *adolescens eximī spe, summae virtūtis*. In prose, the ablative is more common than the genitive.

342.—*Obs. 7.* Sometimes, instead of the construction under this rule, the adjective is put with the former substantive; as, *Vir gravitātē et prudētīd prāstans*. CIC. So, *Vir prāstantis ingenii*,—*prāstanti ingenio*,—*prāstans ingenio*, and (poetically)—*prāstans ingenii*, are all used. And sometimes, when the adjective takes the case of the former substantive, the latter substantive, especially by the poets, is, by a Greek construction, put in the accusative instead of the genitive or ablative; as, *miles fractus membra*, instead of *membris*;—*os humerosque similis deo*, instead of *ōre humerisque similis deo*. For this use of the accusative, see 538.

Adjectives taken as Substantives.

343.—RULE VIII. An adjective in the neuter gender, without a substantive, governs the genitive; as,

<i>Multum pecuniae,</i>	Much money.
<i>Id negotii,</i>	That business.

344.—EXPLANATION.—Under this rule, the adjective, without a substantive expressed, is regarded as a substantive, and so, capable of being limited by the genitive, as under Rule VI (832).

345.—*Obs. 8.* The adjectives thus used have a partitive character and are generally such as signify quantity; *multum*, *plus*, *plurīmum*, *tan-tum*, *quantum*;—the pronouns *hoc*, *id*, *illud*, *istud*, *quod*, *quid*, with its compounds;—also *summum*, *ultīmum*, *extremum*, *dimidium*, *medium*, *aliud*, &c. To these may be added *nihil*, “nothing,” which is always a substantive; and the adverbs *satis*, *pārum*, *abundō*, *affātīm*, and sometimes *argiter*, in a substantive sense; as, *nihil pretii*, *sāt's eloquentiæ*, *sapientiæ pārum*. 595.

This rule applies also to several neuter adjectives in the plural, used in a partitive sense; as, *angusta viārum*, “the narrow parts of the road”; *opāca locōrum*; *antiqua fōderum*; *cuncta campōrum*; &c.

Note.—Such adjectives, followed by a genitive, are always either in the

nominative or accusative; and, when in the accusative, are not dependent on a preposition.

346.—*Obs. 9.* Most of these adjectives may have their substantives with which they agree; but the more common construction is with the genitive; as, *tantum spei*, “so much hope;”—*quid mulieris?* “what kind of a woman?”—*aliquid formæ*; *quid hoc rei est?* And sometimes the genitive after these neuters is the genitive of an adjective used as a substantive; as, *aliquid nōvi*, *tantum bōni*, &c.

347.—*Obs. 10.* *Quod* and *quicquid*, followed by a genitive, include the idea of universality; as, *quod agri*, “what of land,” i. e. “all the land”; *quicquid civium*, “whatever of citizens,” i. e. “all the citizens”; *quicquid deōrum*, “all the gods.”

348.—*Obs. 11.* *Opus* and *ūsus*, signifying “need,” sometimes govern the genitive; as, *Argenti opus fuit*, “There was need of money.” *Liv Proæmii non semper ūsus est*, “There is not always need of an introduction.” QUINCT. In general, these words govern the ablative. 456

§ 107. GENITIVE GOVERNED BY ADJECTIVES.

349.—RULE IX. Verbal adjectives, or such as imply an operation of mind, govern the genitive as,

<i>Avīdus gloriæ,</i>	Desirous of glory.
<i>Ignarus fraudis,</i>	Ignorant of fraud.
<i>Mēmor benefiōrum,</i>	Mindful of favors.

350.—EXPLANATION.—The genitive in this construction, as in § 106, is used to limit the application of the general term or adjective by which it is governed, and may be rendered by *of*, or, *in respect of*, prefixed; thus, in the first example, *avidus* expresses the possession of *desire* generally; the genitive *gloriæ* limits it to a certain object, “glory;” and so of the other examples.

OBSERVATIONS.

351.—*Obs. 1.* Adjectives governing the genitive under this rule, are :

i.e. VERBALS in AX; as, *āpax*, *ēdax*, *fērax*, *fūgax*, *pervīcax*, *tēnax*, &c.

id PARTICIPLES in NS and TUS; as, *āmans*, *appētens*, *cupiens*, *patiens*, *impatiens*, *sitiens*, *cōlens*, *fugiens*, *intelligens*, *metuens*, *tempērana*, *intempērana*; *consultus*, *dōctus*, *expertus*, *inexpertus*, *insuētus*, *in solitus*, &c.

- d** Adjectives denoting various affections of the mind; such as, 1. DESIRE and DISGUST; as, *avārus*, *avidus*, *cupidus*, *studiōsus*, *fastidiōsus*, &c., with many other verbals in *idus* and *ōsus*. 2. KNOWLEDGE and IGNORANCE; as, *callidus*, *certus*, *conscius*, *gnārus*, *peritus*, *prūdens*, &c.—*ignārus*, *incertus*, *inscius*, *imprudens*, *imperitus*, *rūdis*, &c. 3. MEMORY or FORGETFULNESS; as, *mēmor*, *immēmor*, &c. 4. CARE and NEGLIGENCE; as, *anxius*, *curiōsus*, *solicitus*, *providus*, *diligens*;—*incuriōsus*, *secūrus*, *negligens*, &c. 5. FEAR and CONFIDENCE; as, *pāvidus*, *timidus*, *trepidus*;—*impavīdus*, *interritūs*, &c. 6. GUILT and INNOCENCE; as, *noxiōsus*, *reus*, *suspīctus*, *compertus*;—*innoxius*, *inōcens*, *insons*, &c.
- et al.** To these, may be added many other adjectives of similar signification, which are limited by, or govern such genitives as *anīmi*, *ingenii*, *mentis*, *īre*, *militiae*, *belli*, *laboris*, *rērum ēvi*, *mōrum*, and *fidei*.

352.—*Obs. 2.* Verbals in NS are used both as adjectives and participles, but usually with some difference of meaning; as, *patiens algōris*, “capable of bearing cold;” *patiens algōrem*, “actually bearing cold;” *māns virtūtis*, “loving virtue;”—spoken of the disposition; *āmans virtūtem*, “loving virtue;”—spoken of the act. So also, *doctus grammaticāe*, “skilled in grammar;” *doctus ḡrammaticām*, “one who has studied grammar.”

353.—*Obs. 3.* Many of these adjectives vary their construction; so that, instead of the genitive, they sometimes take after them,

- 1st. An infinitive clause; as, *Certus īre*, “determined to go.” OVID. *Can-tare perūi*. VIRG. *Anxius quid ōpus factō sit*. SALL.
- 2d. An accusative with a preposition; as, *avidior ad rem*; *anīmō capaz ad praecepta*; *ad fraudem callidus*; *pōtens in res bellicōsas*, &c.
- 3d. An ablative with a preposition; as, *avidus in pecuniis*, “eager to regard to money;” *anxius de fāmā*; *sūper scelere suspīctus*; &c.
- 4th. An ablative without a preposition; as, *arte rūdis*, “rude in art;” *regni crimine insons*; *præstans ingenio*. 535.

354.—*Obs. 4.* Some adjectives usually governing the dative, sometimes govern the genitive; such as *similis*, *dissimilis*, &c. Sec 385.

355.—RULE X. Partitives and words placed partitively, comparatives, superlatives, interrogatives, and some numerals, govern the genitive plural; as,

Aliqnis philosophōrum,
Senior frātrum,
Doctissimnus Romanōrum,
Quis nostrūm?
Una musārum,
Octāvus sapientiūm,

Some one of the philosophers.
The elder of the brothers.
The most learned of the Romans.
Which of us?
One of the muses.
The eighth of the wise men.

356.—EXPLANATION.—A *partitive* is a word which signifies a part of any number of persons or things, in contradistinction to the whole. A word placed *partitively* is one which, though it does not signify a *part*, yet is sometimes used to *distinguish* a part from the whole; as, *expediti milibum*, “the light armed (of the) soldiers.” The partitive, when an adjective, takes the gender of the whole, and governs it in the genitive plural; or, if a collective noun, in the genitive singular; and in this case, the partitive takes the gender of the noun understood; as, *doctissimus suæ cætatis*.

357.—*Obs. 5.* Partitives are such words as, *ullus*, *nullus*, *solus*, *atrus*, *uter*, *uterque*, *neuter*, *alter*, *aliquis*, *quidam*, *quisquis*, *quicunque*, *quisque*, *qui*? *quolique*? *tot*, *aliquot*, *nonnulli*, *plerique*, *multi*, *pauci*, *medius*, &c.

Words are used partitively in such expressions as the following. *superius deorum*; *sancte deorum*; *degenères cānum*; *piscium feminæ*. To which add *omnis*, *cunctus*, *nēmo*; as, *omnes Macedonum*; *nēm nostrūm*.

358.—*Obs. 6.* The comparative with the genitive denotes one of two; the superlative denotes a part of a number greater than two; as, *majer fratrum*, “the elder of two brothers;” *maximus fratrum*, “the eldest of (three or more) brothers.” So also, *uter*, *alter*, and *neuter*, generally refer to two; *quis*, *alius*, and *nullus*, to more than two; as, *uter nostrūm?* “which of us (two)?” *quis nostrūm?* “which of us (three or more)?” *Nostrūm* and *vestrūm* are used after partitives; seldom *nostri* and *vestri*.

359.—*Obs. 7.* The partitive is sometimes understood; as, *Fies nobilium tu quodque fontium* (sc. *ūnus*). *HOR.*

360.—*Obs. 8.* Instead of the genitive after the partitives, the ablative is often found governed by *de*, *e*, *ex*, or *in*; or the accusative with *inter* or *ante*; as, *ūnus e stolicis*; *ante omnes pulcherrimus*; *inter rēges opulentissimus*.

361.—RULE XI. Adjectives of plenty or want govern the genitive or ablative; as,

<i>Plenus irae</i> or <i>irā</i> ,	Full of anger.
<i>Inops rationis</i> or <i>ratiōne</i> ,	Void of reason.

EXPLANATION.—As in Rule IX, the adjective here is a general term, but limited in its application by the genitive or ablative following it.

362.—*Obs. 9.* Among adjectives denoting *plenty* or *want*, a considerable variety of construction is found.

a. Some govern the genitive only; as, *benignus*, *exsors*, *impos*, *impōtens*, *rrītus*, *liberalis*, *munificus*, &c.

b. Some govern the ablative only; as, *beātus*, *mutīlus*, *tumīdus*, *turgidus*.

c. Some govern the genitive more frequently; as, *compos*, *consors*, *egnus*, *exhāeres*, *expers*, *fertilis*, *indigus*, *parcus*, *pauper*, *prodigus*, *sterilis*, *prosper*, *insatiātus*, *insatiabīlis*.

d. Some govern the ablative more frequently; as, *abundans*, *alienus*.

cassus, extorris, firmus, fætus, fr̄equens, gravis, gravidus, jejānus, infirmus, liber, loupes, latus, mactus, nūdus, onustus, orbus, pollens, satiatus, tenuis, truncus, viduus.

e. Some govern the genitive or ablative indifferently; as, *copiosus, dives, secundus, feraz, immānis, inānis, mops, largus, modicus, immodicus, nimius, opulentus, plenus, potens, pūrus, refertus, satur, vacuus, über.*

363.—*Obs. 10.* Many of these adjectives are sometimes limited by a preposition and its case; as, *Lōcus copiosus a frumento.* CIC. *Ab omni repāratus.* ID. *Parcus in victu.* PLIN. *In affectibus potentissimus.* QUINCE. *Potens in res bellicas.* LIV. &c.

§ 108. THE GENITIVE GOVERNED BY VERBS.

364.—RULE XII. *Sum* governs the genitive of a person or thing to which its subject belongs as a possession, property, or duty; as,

<i>Est rēgis,</i>	It belongs to the king.
<i>Homīnis est errāre,</i>	It is characteristic of man to err.

365.—EXPLANATION.—The genitive in this construction is supposed to be governed by the adjective *proprius*, or the substantive *officium, munus, res, negotium, opus, &c.*, understood. (When it is expressed, the genitive is governed by it according to Rule VI.) The verb is in the third person,—often has an infinitive or clause for its nominative, and may be rendered in any way by which the sense is expressed; such as, *it belongs to;—it is the property—the part—the duty—the peculiarity—the character of, &c.* The following are examples:

<i>Insipientis est dicere non putāram,</i>	It is the part of a fool, &c.
<i>Militum est suo duci parēre,</i>	It is the duty of soldiers, &c.
<i>Laudare se vāni est,</i>	It is the mark of a vain man, &c.

See the following—*Arrogantis est neg'igēre quid de se quisque sentiat*
CIC. *Pēcus est Melibxi.* VIRG. *Hac sunt homīnis.* TER. *Paupēris cui numerare pēcus.* OVID. *Temeritas est florentis aetatis, prudentia senectutis.*
CIC. *Antīqui mōris fuit.* PLIN.

366.—*Obs. 1.* Sometimes the genitive, in the predicate of a sentence, is governed by the preceding word repeated after the verb; as, *Hoc pēcus est (pēcus) Melibei.* *Hic liber est (liber) fratris.* Sometimes the genitive depends on some general word understood, but easily supplied in the mind; as, *Thucydides, qui ejusdem aetatis fuit se hōmo.* The same construction is sometimes used after *fīo*, and some other verbs; as, *Asia*

Romanōrum facta est, sc. provincia, “Asia became (*a possession or province*) of the Romans.”

367.—*Obs. 2.* Instead of the genitive of the personal pronouns, the nominative neuter of the possessive is commonly used, agreeing with *officium, munus, &c.*, understood; as, *tuum est*, “it is your duty,” instead of *tui*; *meum est*, “it is my part,” instead of *mei*. So also, instead of a genitive of a noun, an adjective derived from it may be used; as, *humānum est*; *regium est*; *et facere et pāti fortia Romānum est*.

368.—*Obs. 3.* If the verb be in the infinitive, the possessive pronoun must be in the accusative; as, *scio tuum esse*, “I know it is your duty”; and if a substantive be expressed, the possessive must agree with it in gender, number, and case; thus, *hae partes fūerunt tue* is equivalent to *tua fuit*, or *tuārum partium fuit*, “it was your part.”

369.—RULE XIII. *Miserēor, miseresco, and suāgo*, govern the genitive; as,

<i>Miserēre civium tuōrum,</i>	Pity your countrymen.
<i>Satāgit rērum suārum,</i>	He is busy with his own affairs.

370.—EXPLANATION.—The genitive, in this construction, has been supposed to be governed by such a noun as *negotio, causa, re, &c.*, understood; governed by the prepositions *de, a, in*, or the like; as, *miserēre de causa civium, &c.* We consider it better, however, to regard these genitives as governed directly by the verb, and expressing, as in Greek, the cause or origin of the feeling which the verb expresses. See Gr. Gram., § 144, Rule XIV.

371.—*Obs. 4.* Many other verbs denoting some affection of the mind are sometimes followed by a genitive, denoting that with regard to which or on account of which, the affection exists. These are *ango, decipior, despicio, discrucior, fallō, fallor, fastidio, invideo, lator, mīror, pendeo, studeo, vereor, &c.* Thus, *Absurde fūcis qui angas te anīmi.* PLAUT. *Discrucior anīmi.* TER. *Fallēbar scr̄mōnis.* PLAUT. *Lator malōrum.* VIRG. These verbs have commonly a different construction. Note 2. See No. 540.

Note 1.—The first and second of these examples resemble the peculiar Greek construction, explained Gr. Gram., § 148, Obs. 2.

372.—*Obs. 5.* Several verbs, especially among the poets, are found with the genitive, in imitation of the Greek construction (Gr. Gram., § 144, Rules XVI. and XVII.). These are *abstineo, desino, desisto, quiesco, regno;* also, *adipiscor, condico, crēdo, frustror, fūro, laudo, libero, lēvo, participo, prohibeo;* thus, *Abstinēto irārum.* HOR. *Desine querelārum.* ID. *Regnā sit populōrum.* ID. *Lēvas me labōrum.* PLAUT.

Note 2.—All these verbs, however, in Obs. 4 and 5, have, for the most part, a different construction, being followed sometimes, as active transitive verbs, by the accusative, and more frequently, by the accusative or ablative with a preposition.

373.—RULE XIV. *Recordor*, *memini*, *reminiscor*, and *obliviscor*, govern the genitive or accusative; as,

Recordor lectionis, or *lectionem*, I remember the lesson.
Obliviscor injuria, or *injuriam*, I forget an injury.

374.—EXPLANATION.—When these verbs are followed by an accusative, they are considered transitive, and fall under Rule XX. But when a genitive follows them, they are regarded as intransitive; and the genitive denotes that in regard to which the memory, &c., is exercised.

375.—*Obs.* 6. These verbs are often construed with an infinitive or some part of a sentence, instead of the genitive or accusative; as, *Memini videre virginem*. TER.

376.—*Obs.* 7. *Recordor* and *memini*, signifying "to remember," are sometimes followed by an ablative with *de*. *Memini*, signifying "to make mention of," has a genitive or an ablative with *de*. *Ei vénit in mentem*, being equivalent to *recordatur*, has a genitive after it; as, *Ei vénit in mente potestatis tuae*.

N. B. For the genitive with verbs of *accusing*, see § 122;—with verbs of *valuing*, § 122, R. XXVIII.;—with Passive verbs, § 126;—with Impersonal verbs, § 113;—with Adverbs, § 135; denoting place, § 130, 548 and 558.

377.—§ 109. CONSTRUCTION OF THE DATIVE.

1. The *Dative* is used to express the *remote object to which* any quality or action, or any state or condition of things tends, or to which they refer. This tendency is usually expressed in English by the words TO or FOR. Hence,

2. The dative, in Latin, is governed by nouns, adjectives, and verbs; or denotes the object to which they refer.

3. A use of the dative of the personal pronouns, common in Greek, and usually called the *dative redundant*, has also been imitated in Latin. See Gr. Gram., 517, *Rem.* The following are examples: *Quo tantum mihi dexter abis?* VIRG. *Fur mihi es.* PLACT. *Tongilium mihi eduxit.* CIC. *Ubi nunc nobis deus ille magister?* VIRG. *Ecce tibi Sebosus.* CIC. *Suo sibi gadio hunc jugulo.*—But, though the dative thus used is said to be redundant, still it adds something to the meaning or emphasis of the expression, or shows that the person expressed in the dative has some relation to, or participation in, the fact expressed; thus, *Fur mihi es*, "(In my opinion,) you are a thief!"

§ 110.—DATIVE GOVERNED BY SUBSTANTIVES.

378.—RULE XV. Substantives frequently govern the dative of their object; as,

<i>Hostis virtutibus,</i>	An enemy to virtue.
<i>Exitium pecōri,</i>	Destruction to the flock.
<i>Obtemperantia legibus,</i>	Obedience to the laws.

379.—EXPLANATION.—Under this rule, the governing substantive generally denotes an affection, or some advantage, or disadvantage, or act, which is limited, as to its object, by the dative following it, as in the preceding examples.

380—*Obs. 1.* Rule. The dative of the possessor is governed by substantives denoting the thing possessed; as,

<i>Ei vēnit in mentem,</i>	It came into his mind.
<i>Cui corpus porrigitur,</i>	Whose body is extended.

381.—*Obs. 2.* The dative in this construction is said to be used for, or instead of, the genitive, as in Rule VI. There are but few instances, however, in which the genitive under that rule could, with propriety, be changed for the dative. On the other hand, when the dative is used, the genitive would fail to express so precisely the idea intended. In this construction, the noun governing the dative is connected with a verb in such a way as clearly to show, that the dative is rather the object of that which is expressed by the verb and noun together, than under the government of the noun alone. Thus, in the first example, *ei* denotes the person to whom that which is expressed by *vēnit in mentem*, occurred. So, *corpus porrigitur* states what was done to the person represented by *cui*. The principle of this construction will be more manifest from what is stated 5.

§ 111. THE DATIVE GOVERNED BY ADJECTIVES

382.—RULE XVI. Adjectives signifying profit or disprofit, likeness or unlikeness, govern the dative; as,

<i>Utilis bello,</i>	Useful for war.
<i>Similis patri,</i>	Like his father.

383.—EXPLANATION.—The dative under this rule, like the genitive under Rule IX, is used to limit the meaning of the adjective to a particular object or end, to which the quality expressed by it is directed. Thus, in the first example, *utilis* means "useful" in a general sense; *bello* limits the use

ness intended to a particular object, "war." The dative, thus used is rendered by its ordinary signs *to* or *for*, but sometimes by other prepositions, or without a preposition, as in the last example.

OBSERVATIONS.

- 384.—*Obs. 1.* To this rule belong adjectives signifying:
- 1st. Profit, or disprofit; as, *benignus*, *bonus*, *commodus*, *felix*;—*damnōne*, *dirus*, *exitōsus*, *fūnestus*, &c.
 - 2d. Pleasure, or pain; as, *acceptus*, *dulcis*, *gratus*, *jucundus*, *lētus*, *suk̄vis*;—*acerbus*, *amārus*, *ingrātus*, *molestus*, &c.
 - 3d. Friendship, or hatred; as, *æquus*, *amicus*, *blandus*, *cārus*, *deditus*, *fīdus*;—*adversus*, *asper*, *crudēlis*, *infestus*, &c.
 - 4th. Perspicuity, or obscurity; as, *apertus*, *certus*, *compertus*, *conspicuus*, *nōtus*;—*ambiguus*, *dubius*, *ignōtus*, *obscūrus*, &c.
 - 5th Propinquity; as, *fīnitimus*, *propior*, *proxīmus*, *propinquus*, *socius*, *vicinus*, *afīnis*, &c.
 - 6th. Fitness, or unfitness; as, *aptus*, *appositus*, *habilis*, *idoneus*, *opportūnus*;—*ineptus*, *inhabilis*, *importūnus*, &c.
 - 7th. Ease, or difficulty; as, *facīlis*, *lēris*, *obvius*, *pervius*;—*difficīlis*, *arduus*, *grāvis*. Also those denoting propensity or readiness; as, *prōnus*, *proclīvis*, *propensus*, &c.
 - 8th. Equality, or inequality; likeness, or unlikeness; as, *æquālis*, *æquārus*, *par*, *compar*;—*inaequālis*, *impar*, *dispar*, *discors*;—*similis*, *āmūlus*;—*dissimilis*, *aliēnus*, &c.
 - 9th. Several adjectives compounded with CON; as, *cognātus*, *congruus*, *consōnus*, *conveniens*, *contīnens*, &c.
 - 10th. Verbal adjectives in BILIS; as, *anabīlis*, *terribīlis*, *optabīlis*, and the like.

385.—*Obs. 2.—Exc.* The following adjectives have sometimes the dative after them, and sometimes the genitive; viz: *afīnis*, *similis*, *comūnis*, *par*, *proprius*, *fīnitimus*, *fīdus*, *contermīnus*, *superstes*, *concius*, *æquālis*, *contrarius*, and *adversus*; as, *similis tibi*, or *tui*.

Concius and some other adjectives, govern the dative according to this rule, and, at the same time, a genitive by Rule IX.; as, *Mens sibi conscientia recti*, "a mind conscious to itself of rectitude." VIRG.

386.—*Obs. 3.* Adjectives signifying *motion* or *tendency* to a thing take after them the accusative with *ad*, rather than the dative; as, *proclīvis*, *prōnus*, *propensus*, *vēlox*, *cēler*, *tardus*, *Pīger*, &c.; thus, *Pīger ad penas*. OVID.

387.—*Obs. 4.* Adjectives signifying *usefulness* or *fitness*, and the contrary, often take the accusative with *ad*; as, *utilis ad nullam rem*, "good for nothing."

388.—*Obs. 5.* *Propior* and *proxīmus* take after them sometimes the genitive, sometimes the dative, or the accusative governed by *ad* understood; as, *propior caliginis aer*; *propius vero*; *proxīmus (ad) Pompeium*.

389.—*Obs. 6.* Some adjectives that govern the dative sometimes

instead of the dative, have an ablative with a preposition expressed or understood; as, *discors sēcum*; *aliēnum nostrā amicitiā*.

390.—*Obs. 7.* *Idem* is sometimes followed by the dative, chiefly in the poets; as, *Jupiter idem omnibus*; *Invitum qui servat, idem facit occidenti.* In prose, *idem* is followed commonly by *qui, ac, atque, ut* or *quam*, 728.

§ 112. THE DATIVE GOVERNED BY VERBS.

391.—RULE XVII. All verbs govern the dative of the object or end, to which the action, or state expressed by them, is directed; as,

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| <i>Finiſ vēnit imperio,</i> | An end has come to the empire. |
| <i>Anīmus rēdit hostībus,</i> | Courage returns to the enemy. |
| <i>Tibi sēris, tibi mētis,</i> | You sow for yourself, you reap for yourself. |

392.—EXPLANATION.—This rule may be considered as general, applying to all cases in which a verb is followed by a dative. When the verb is transitive active, it governs its remote object in the dative, not as that upon which the action is exerted, but as that to which it is directed, while, at the same time, it governs also its immediate object in the accusative (501). If intransitive, it will be followed by a dative only.

This rule, being applicable to all cases in which a dative follows a verb, is too general to be useful, as it could be applied correctly without much discrimination. It will therefore be of more advantage, when it can be done, to apply the special rules comprehended under it as follows:

SPECIAL RULES.

393.—I. *Sum*, and its compounds, govern the dative (except *possum*); as,

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <i>Prefuit exercituī,</i> | He commanded the army. |
| <i>Debēmus omnībus prodesse,</i> | We ought to do good to all. |

394.—II. The verb *Est*, signifying *to be*, or *to belong to*, governs the dative of the possessor; as,

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| <i>Est mihi liber,</i> | A book is to me, i. e. I have a book. |
| <i>Sunt mihi libri,</i> | Books are to me, i. e. I have books. |
| <i>Sco libros esse mihi,</i> | I know that books are to me, i. e.—that I have, &c. |

395.—EXPLANATION.—In this construction, the dative expresses the person or thing, *to* or *for* which the subject spoken of, is, or exists. The verb will always be in the third person singular, or plural, in any tense, or

In the infinitive.—This very common Latin construction will be rendered correctly into English, by the verb "have," instead of "is," &c., of which the word in the dative, in Latin, becomes the subject or nominative in English, and the Latin nominative, the object, as is shown in the above examples.—For the verb *est* with the gerund, see 699.

396.—*Obs. 1.* The dative is used in a similar manner after *fōrem*, *suppēto*; *dēsum*, *deficio*, &c.; as, *Pauper non est cui rērum suppētit usus*, "He is not poor to whom the use of property is supplied," i. e. who has the use of property. Hor. So, *si mīhi caudī fōret*.—*Abest* and *deest mīhi*, as opposed to *est mīhi*, mean, "I have not."—So, *defuit ars vōbis*,—*ac mīhi non dēfit*,—*nīsi vīnum nōbis defecisset*,—&c.

Note.—An adjective, or participle, denoting willingness or unwillingness, agreeing with the dative after *est*, is sometimes put for a verb of like signification, having the word in the dative for its subject; thus, *Mīhi vōlenti est*=*vōlo*; *tībi invito fuit*=*nōlūisti*, &c.; as, *Aliquid mī i vōlenti est*, "I like (or wish) a thing;" *Aliquid mīhi invito est*, "I dislike a thing." So, *Quībus bellum volentibus ērat*, "Who wished for war," Tac., Agr., 18;—*Neque plebi militia volenti esse putabātur*.

It was thought the Common people did not wish for war," or, "That war would not be agreeable to the common people."—This is a Greek construction, for which see Greek Grammar, § 148. Obs. 3.

397.—III. Verbs compounded of *sātis*, *bēne*, and *māle*, govern the dative; as,

<i>Legībus satisfēcit</i> ,	He satisfied the laws.
<i>Benefacēre reipublīcā</i> ,	To benefit the state.

398.—*Obs. 2.* These compounds are often written separately, and the dative is governed by the combined force of the two words.

399.—IV. Many verbs compounded with these ten prepositions *ad*, *ante*, *con*,—*in*, *inter*, *ob*,—*post*, *præ*, *sub*, and *super*, govern the dative; as,

<i>Annuē cāptis</i> ,	Favor our undertakings.
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400.—Verbs governing the dative under this rule are such as the following; viz.

1. *Accēdo*, *accresco*, *accumbo*, *acquiesco*, *adno*, *adnāto*, *adequētō*, *adhāereo*, *adsto*, *adstipūlor*, *advolvor*, *affulgeo*, *allābor*, *allābōro*, *annuo*, *appareo*, *appludo*, *appropinquō*, *arrideo*, *aspīro*, *assentior*, *assideo*, *assisto*, *assueco*, *assurgo*.

2. *Anicēllo*, *antēeo*, *antēsto*, *antevertō*.

3. *Collūdo*, *concīno*, *consōno*, *convīvo*.

4 *Incūmbo*, *indormio*, *indubīto*, *inhīo*, *ingemisco*, *inhāereo*, *insīdeo*, *insīdeor*, *insto*, *insīsto*, *insūdo*, *insulto*. *invīgīlo*, *illacrīmo*, *illūdo*, *imminen*, *immorior*, *immōror* *impendeo*.

5. *Intervenio, intermico, intercēdo, intercidō, interjacio.*

6. *Obrēpo, oblucto, obtrecto, obstrēpo, obmurmūro, occumbo, incurvo, voeuro obsto, obsisto, obvenio.*

7. *Postfēro, posthabeo, postpōno, postpūto, postscribo, with an accusative.*

8. *Præcēdo, præcurro, præeo, præsideo, præluceo, prænīteo, præsto, prævalco, præverto.*

9. *Succēdo, succumbo, sufficio, suffrāgor, subcresco, suboleo, subjaceo, sulrēpo.*

10. *Supervenio, supercurro, supersto.* But most verbs compounded with SUPER govern the accusative.

401.—*Obs.* 3. Some verbs compounded with *ab*, *de*, *ex*, *circum*, and *contra*; also compounds of *di* and *dis*, meaning generally “to differ,” are sometimes followed by the dative. These, however, chiefly fall under Rule XXXI, § 125.

402.—*Obs.* 4. Many verbs compounded with prepositions, instead of the dative, take the case of the preposition, which is sometimes repeated. Some intransitive verbs so compounded, either take the dative, or, acquiring a transitive signification by the force of the preposition, govern the accusative by Rule XX.; as, *Helvetii reliquos Gallos virtute præcessunt*, “The Helvetii surpass the other Gauls in bravery.”

403.—V. Verbs govern the dative which signify to profit or hurt;—to favor or assist, and the contrary;—to command and obey, to serve and resist;—to threaten and to be angry; to trust.

404.—EXPLANATION.—Verbs governing the dative, under this and the preceding rule, are always intransitives or transitives used intransitively, and consequently it is applicable to the active voice only. The dative after passive verbs, does not come under these rules, but belongs to § 126, Rule XXXIII.

405.—*Obs.* 5. The verbs under this rule are such as the following :

1st. To profit or hurt; as,

Proficio, prōsum, placebo, commōdo, prospicio, caveo, metuo, timeo, consūla, for p̄spicio. Likewise, *noceo, officio, incommōdo, displiceo, &c.*

2d. To favor or assist, and the contrary; as,

Faveo, grātūlor, gratificor, grātor, ignoscō, indulgeo, parco, adūlor, plāndo, blāndior, lēnocinor, palpor, assentor, subparasitōr. Likewise, *auxiliōr, adminicūlor, subvenio, succurro, patrocinor, medcor, medicor, opitilōr.* Likewise, *derōgo, detraho, invideo, amūlor.*

3d. To command and obey, to serve and resist; as,

Impēro, præcipio, mando; modēror, for mōdum adhibeo. Likewise, *pareo, ausculto, obedio, obsequor, obtempero, mō-em gēro, morigēror, obsecunda*

Likewise, *fam̄ilior*, *servio*, *inservio*, *ministro*, *ancillor*, *h̄sto*, *reductor*, *rem̄itor*, *resisto*, *refrāgor*, *adversor*. Likewise, *repugno*

4th. To threaten and to be angry; as,

Minor, *commīnor*, *irascor*, *succenseo*.

5th. To trust; as, *Fido*, *confido*, *credo*, *diffido*.

To these, add, *nūbo*, *excello*, *h̄reco*, *supplico*, *cēdo*, *despēro*, *opēror*, *prēstōlōr*, *privarēcor*; *recipio*, "to promise;" *renuncio*; *respondeo*, "to answer," or "satisfy;" *tempēro*, *studeo*; *vāco*, "to be at leisure for;" *convicior*

Exc.—*Jubeo*, *jūro*, *lādo*, and *offendo*, govern the accusative.

406.—*Obs.* 6. Many of these verbs, however, are variously construed, the same verb sometimes governing the dative according to this rule; and sometimes, taken in a transitive sense, governing the accusative by Rule XX. Sometimes they are followed by an accusative with a preposition, and sometimes by an ablative with a preposition. Thus, *impendēre alieni*, o. *aliquem*, or *in aliquem*, "to hang over;" *congruēre alīcui*, *cum aliqua r̄ inter se*, "to agree."

407.—*Obs.* 7. Many verbs, when they vary their construction, vary their meaning also; as, *Timeo tibi*,—*de te*,—*pro te*, signifies, "I fear for you," i. e. "for your safety;" but *timeo te*, means, "I fear you." "I dread you." *Consūlo tibi*, is "I consult for you," i. e. "for your safety." *Consūlo* i. e., means "I consult you. I ask your advice;" and so of others.

408.—*Obs.* 8. Verbs signifying motion or tendency to a thing, instead of the dative, have usually the preposition *ad* or *in* with the accusative, as, *clāmor it ad cālum*; seldom, and chiefly with the poets, *cālo*

§ 113. DATIVE GOVERNED BY IMPERSONALS:

409.—RULE XVIII. An impersonal verb governs the dative; as,

Expēdit reipublīcæ, It is profitable for the state.

410.—EXPLANATION.—This rule applies to the dative governed by the passive of all those verbs which, in the active voice, govern the dative only, according to Nos. 397, 399 and 403,—the passive of all intransitives being used only impersonally (223–8); thus, *favētur mihi*, "I am favored," not *ēgo fav̄or*. When the passives of such verbs are used personally, then the verb is to be considered as used in a transitive sense. 406.

OBSERVATIONS.

411.—*Obs.* 1. These verbs, *potest*, *capit*, *incipit*, *destinit*, *dēbet* and *sc̄let*, before the infinitive of impersonals, become impersonal also; as, *non potest crēdi tibi*, "you cannot be believed."

412.—*Obs.* 2. Some verbs are used both personally and impersonally as, *doleo*, “I grieve;” *dōlet mīhi*, “it grieves me,” i.e. “I grieve.” So also verbs commonly used impersonally sometimes have a subject in the nominative, and are, of course, used personally. This is the case especially with such nominatives as these—*id, hoc, illud, quid, quod, nihil*, &c.; as, *Nonnes hæc te pūdent?* “Are you not ashamed of these things?”

413.—*Obs.* 3. An infinitive mood or part of a sentence is commonly joined to an impersonal verb, which, in fact, may be regarded as its subject; as, *delectat me studere*, “it delights me to study,” i.e. “to study delights me” 307 and 662.

414.—*Obs.* 4. The dative after impersonals is sometimes understood; as, *faciat quod libet* (sc. *sibi*) ~~X~~

415.—Exc. I. *Rēfert* and *Intērest* govern the genitive; as,

Rēfert patris,
Intērest omnium,

It conneers my father.
It is the interest of all.

416.—But, instead of the genitives *mei, tui, sui*, &c., the possessives *mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra*, are used; as,

Non mea rēfert,

It does not conneern me.

417.—*Obs.* 5. The case and construction of these possessives are in much doubt. Some regard them as the accusative plural neuter agreeing with *negotia* or *commōda* governed by *ad*; as, *non (ad negotia) mea rēfert*. But as the final *a*, in this construction, is found in Terence to be long, others consider it in the ablative singular, feminine, agreeing with *re* or *causa* governed by *in*; as, *in mea re non rēfert*; while others suppose that *mea, tua, &c.*, are abbreviations from *mean, tuam, &c.*, agreeing with *rem*, and hence the final *a* long. *Non nostrum tantas componere lites.* It is more manifest that *rēfert*, in which *e* is long, is not from *rēfero*, but from *res* and *fēro*, and means, impersonally, “it profits,” “it befits,” “it concerns,” &c. Sometimes it is used personally with *hoc, id*, or an infinitive, for its subject. It is equally obvious that if *mea* or *tua*, or *sua*, &c., agrees with some word understood, then the genitive under the rule may be governed by the same word, according to Rule VI.; i.e. if *mea rēfert* is for *mea negotia*, &c., *rēfert*, then *rēfert patris* may be for *rēfert negotia patris*, whether *negotia* in the accusative, or *re* in the ablative, be governed directly by the verb, or by a preposition understood.

418.—*Obs.* 6. Instead of the genitive, these verbs sometimes take the accusative with a preposition; as, *rēfert ad me*, for *rēfert mea*, i.e. *mei*. Sometimes they are used absolutely, without a case expressed.

419.—Exc. II. These five *Misēret, pœnitet, pūdet, uedet*, and *pīget*, govern the accusative of

the immediate, with the genitive of the remote object; as,

<i>Misèret me tui,</i>	I pity you.
<i>Parrètet me peccati,</i>	I repent of my sin.
<i>Tudet me vite,</i>	I am weary of life.
<i>Pudet me culpæ,</i>	I am ashamed of my fault.

420.—EXPLANATION.—These examples may be rendered literally thus: “It grieves me on account of you,” i. e. *ergo*, or *causa tui*;—“It repents me of my sin;”—“It wearies me of life;”—“It shames me of my fault.” For the method of rendering impersonal verbs in a personal form, as in the above examples, see 223–6.

421.—Obs. 7. The infinitive mood or part of a sentence may supply the place of the genitive; as, *pænitet me pcccasse*, or *quod peccarèrem*. *Non pænitet me quantum profecèrim*. *Misèret* is found with an accusative instead of the genitive; as, *Menedēmi vicem misèret me*. The accusative of the immediate object is sometimes omitted; as, *Scelrum si bene pænitet* (*seil. nos*). HOR.

422.—Obs. 8. The preterites of these verbs, in the passive form, govern the same cases as the active; as, *Miseritum est me tuarum fortunarum*. TER. *Miserescit* and *miseretur* are sometimes used impersonally; as, *Miserescit me tui*. TER. *Misereatur te fratrum*; *Neque me tui, neque tuorum liberorum misereri potest*. CIC.

423.—Exc. III. *Décet*, *delectat*, *juvat*, and *oporet*, govern the accusative of a person with the infinitive; as,

<i>Delectat me studere,</i>	It delights me to study.
<i>Non décet te rixari,</i>	It does not become you to scold.

424.—Obs. 9. These verbs are sometimes used personally; as, *Parum parva décent*. HOR. *Décet* sometimes governs the dative; as, *Ita nobis débet*. TER.

425.—Obs. 10. *Oportet*, instead of the infinitive, elegantly takes the subjunctive with *ut*, “that,” understood; as, *Sibi (ut) quisque consuetat oportet*. CIC. When followed by the perfect participle, *esse* or *fuisse* is understood, which, being supplied, makes the perfect infinitive.

426.—Obs. 11. *Fallit*, *fugit*, *præterit*, *lätet*, when used impersonally are construed with the accusative and infinitive; as, *fugit me ad te scire*.

§ 114. VERBS GOVERNING TWO DATIVES.

427.—RULE XIX. The verbs *sum*, *do*, *habeo* and some others, with the dative of the object.

govern also the dative of the *end*, or *design*; as,

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. <i>Est mihi voluptati,</i> | { It is to me for a pleasure, i.e.
It is, or brings, a pleasure to me. |
| 2. <i>Hoc misit mihi muneri,</i> | This he sent as a present to me. |
| 3. <i>Ducatur honori tibi,</i> | { It is reckoned to you for an honor, i.e.
It is reckoned an honor to you. |

428.—EXPLANATION.—In these examples, it is manifest that the words *voluptati*, *honori*, and *muneri*, each express the *end* or *design* for which the thing spoken of, or referred to *is*, *is reckoned*, *is sent*, to the object expressed by the other datives, *mihi* and *tibi*. See also 431.

The verb *sum*, with the dative of the *end*, may be variously rendered, according to the sense, by such words as, *brings*, *affords*, *serves*, &c. For, the sign of the dative, is often omitted, especially after *sum*.

OBSERVATIONS.

429.—Obs. 1. Verbs governing two datives under this rule, are chiefly *sum*, *före*, *fio*, *habeo*, *do*, *verto*, *relinquo*, *tribuo*, *dico*; and a few others.

430.—Obs. 2. Instead of the dative of the *end*, the nominative after *est*, &c., or the accusative in apposition with the object of the preceding verb, expresses the same thing; as, *Amor est exitium pecori*, for *exitio*; *Se Achilli comitem esse datum dicit*, for *comiti*. In the first example, *exitium* is the nominative after *est*, by Rule V. In the second, *comitem* is in apposition with *se*, by Rule I.

431.—Obs. 3. Intransitive verbs, such as *sum*, *före*, *fio*, *eo*, *curro*, *perficior*, *venio*, *cedo*, *suppedito*, are followed by two datives, as in the first example; transitive verbs in the active voice, besides the two datives, have an accusative expressed or understood by Rule XX., as in the second example; and in the passive voice, two datives, as in the third example, the one by Rule XXIX., and the other by this rule.

432.—Obs. 4. The dative of the *object* (commonly a person) is often to be supplied; as, *est exemplo*, *indicio*, *präsidio*, *usui*, &c., *scil. mihi*, *alicui*, *hominibus*, or some such word. So *ponere*, *opponere*, *pignori*, *scil. alicui*, “to pledge;” *canere receptui*, *scil. suis militibus*, “to sound a retreat;” *habere cūrce*, *questui*, *odio*, *voluptati*, *studio*, &c., *scil. sibi*.

433.—Obs. 5. To this rule is sometimes referred the forms of naming so common in Latin; such as, *Est mihi nōmen Alexandro*; *Cui cognome. Iuliu additur*. The construction 261 is much better.

434.—Obs. 6. From constructions under this rule, should be distinguished those in which the second dative may be governed by another term in the dative, according to 378.

N. B. For the dative with the accusative, see § 123.

For the dative after the passive voice, see § 126.

For the dative after particles, see 598 and 600.—After *Hei* and *Vie*. 453

435. —§ 115. CONSTRUCTION OF THE ACCUSATIVE.

1. The accusative, in Latin, is used to express the immediate object of a transitive active verb,—or, in other words, that on which its action is exerted, and which is affected by it.

2. It is used to express the object to which something tends or relates in which sense it is governed by a preposition, expressed or understood. When used to express the remote object of a transitive verb, or certain relations of measure, distance, time, and place, the preposition is usually omitted.

§ 116. ACCUSATIVE GOVERNED BY VERBS.

436.—RULE XX. A transitive verb in the active voice, governs the accusative; as,

Ama Deum, Love God.

SPECIAL RULES.

437.—I. A transitive deponent verb governs the accusative; as,

Reverere parentes, Reverence your parents.

438.—II. An intransitive verb may govern a noun of kindred signification, in the accusative; as,

Pugnare pugnam, To fight a battle.

439.—EXPLANATION.—These rules apply to all verbs which have an accusative as their immediate object; and that accusative may be any thing used substantively, whether it be a *noun*, a *pronoun*, an *infinitive mood*, or a *clause of a sentence*. Intransitives under Rule II. are often followed by the ablative, with a preposition expressed or understood; as, *Ire (in) itinere*, *gaudere (cum) gaudio*, &c.

440.—*Obs.* 1. Verbs signifying to *name*, *choose*, *reckon*, *constitute*, and the like, besides the accusative of the object, take also the accusative of the *name*, *office*, *character*, &c., ascribed to it; as, *urbem Rōmām vocavit*, “he called the city *Rome*.” All such verbs, in the passive, have the same case after as before them. (320).

441.—*Obs.* 2. Verbs commonly intransitive, are sometimes used in a

transitive sense, and are therefore followed by an accusative under this rule; thus,

TRANSITIVE.

Abhorre fāmam, to dread infamy.
Abolēre monumēta, to abolish, &c.
Declinare ictū, to avoid a blow.
Laborare arma, to forge arms.
Morāri īter, to stop.

INTRANITIVE.

Abhorre a lītibus, to be averse, &c.
Memoria abōlīvit, memory failed.
Declinare lōco, to remove from, &c.
Laborare morbo, to be ill.
Morāri in urbe, to stay in the city.

To these may be added *horrēre*, *furēre*, *vivēre*, *ludēre*; and verbs signifying *to taste of*, *to smell of*, &c.; as, *horrēre alīquid*; *furēre ōpus cādis*; *Bacchanalia vivunt*; *ludēre pīla*; *redolēre vīnum*; *pastillos Rūfillus ōlet*, *Gorgonius hircum*; *mella herbam sapiunt*; *unguenta terram sapiunt*.

442.—*Obs. 3.* The accusative, after many intransitive verbs, depends on a preposition understood; as, *Mōrientō nōmīne clānat*; *Meas quērōr fortūnas*; *Num id lacrymat virgo*; *Quicquid delirant rēges*, *plectuntur Achīvi*; *Stygias juravimus un das*; *Maria ambulavisset*, *terram navigāset*, *VIRG.*; *Pascuntur vero sylvas*, *Id*; *Ire exsequias*; *Ibo amīcam meam*; *PLAUT.*; &c. In these, and similar sentences, the prepositions *ob*, *propter*, *circa*, *per*, *ad*, *in*, &c., may be supplied.

This construction of intransitive verbs is most common with the neuter accusatives *id*, *quid*, *alīquid*, *quicquid*, *nihil*, *īdem*, *illud*, *tantum*, *quantum*, *hoc*, *multa*, *alia*, *pauca*, &c.

443.—*Obs. 4.* The accusative, after many verbs, depends on a preposition with which they are compounded. This is the case,

- 1st. With intransitive verbs; as, *Gētes quā māre illud adjacent*, “the nations which border upon that sea.” So, *ineunt prālium*, *adire provinciam*, *transcurrēre māre*, *allōqñor te*, &c. Thus compounded, many verbs seem to become transitive in sense, and so govern the accusative by this rule. In general, however, they fall under Rule LII.
- 2d. With transitive verbs, in which case two accusatives follow—one governed by the verb, and another by the preposition; as, *Omnem equitātum pontem transdūcit*, “He leads all the cavalry over the bridge;”—*Hētēspontūm copias trajēcit*. Here also the second accusative falls under Rule LII.

Note 1.—After most verbs, however, compounded with prepositions governing the accusative, the preposition is repeated before it; as, *Cēsar ad nemīnem adjunxit*.

444.—*Obs. 5. a.* The accusative after a transitive verb, especially if reflexive pronoun, or something indefinite or easily supplied, is sometimes understood; as, *tum prōra avertit*, *scil. se*; *flumīna prācipitānt*, *scil. se*; *faciam vitūlā*, *scil. sacra*; *bēne fēcit Silius*, *scil. hoc*.

b. Sometimes the verb which governs the accusative is omitted, especially in rapid or animated discourse; thus, the interrogative *quid* often stands alone for *quid aīs?* *quid cēnseſ?* or the like. So also, *quid vēro?* *quid igitur?* *quid ergo?* *quid ēnīm?* *Quid quod*, commonly rendered

"nay," "nay even," "but now," "moreover," may be resolved, thus, *Quia dicam de eo quod*. With *quid multa?* *quid plura?* *ne multa*, *ne plura*, *ne il verba*, supply *dicam*; ns, *Quid dicam multa (verba)?* But, *quid postea?* *quid tum?* and the like, may be regarded as the nominative to *sequuntur* understood; and the phrase *quid ita?* may be resolved by supplying the preceding verb or some part of *facio*.

445.—*Obs. 6.* RULE. The infinitive mood, or part of a sentence (439), is often used as the object of a transitive verb. Instead of the accusative (665 and 670, Note); as,

<i>Da mihi fallere</i> ,	Give me to deceive.
<i>Cupio me esse clementem</i> ,	I desire to be gentle.
<i>Statuerunt ut naves consenserent</i> .	They determined that they would embark.

Note 2.—In such constructions, the subject of the clause is sometimes, by a Greek idiom, put in the accusative as the object of the verb; as, *Nostri Marcellum, quam tardus sit*; instead of *Nostri quam tardus Marcellus sit*. So, *illum ut vivat optant*, instead of *ut ille vivat optant*; or *illum vivere optant*. Gr. Gram., § 150, Obs. 4.

446.—*Obs. 7.* A few cases occur in which the accusative is put after a noun derived from a verb, or the verbal adjectives in *bundus*; as, *Quia tibi hoc receptio ad te est meum virum?* "Wherefore do you receive my husband hither to you?" PLAUT. *Quid tibi hanc additio est. Id. Vitabundus castra.* Liv.

447.—*Obs. 8.* Many verbs considered transitive in Latin, are intransitive in English, and must have a preposition supplied in translating; as, *Ut cavaret me*, "That he should beware of me." On the other hand, many intransitive verbs in Latin, i. e. verbs which do not take an accusative after them, are rendered into English by transitive verbs; as, *Fortuna favet fortibus*, "Fortune favors the brave."

N. B. For the Accusative governed by *Recordor*, &c., see 373;—with another accusative, 508;—governed by prepositions, 602, 607, 608, 613;—denoting time, 565, R. XLI.;—place, 553;—measure or distance, 573; in exclamations, 451.

§ 117. CONSTRUCTION OF THE VOCATIVE.

448.—The vocative is used to designate the person or thing addressed, but forms no part of the proposition with which it stands; and it is used either with, or without, an interjection.

449.—RULE XXI. The interjections *O*, *heu*, and *proh.* are construed with the vocative; as,

<i>O formose puer!</i>	O fair boy.
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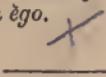
450.—To these, may be added other interjections of calling or addressing; as, *ah*, *au*, *ehem*, *eheu*, *eho*, *eja*, *hem*, *heus*, *hui*, *io*, *ohe*, and *vah*, which are often followed by the vocative: as, *Heus Syre*, *Ohe libelle*.

451.—*Obs.* 1. In exclamations, the person or thing wondered at, is put in the accusative, either with or without an interjection; as, *Me misérum*, or, *Heu ne misérum*, “Ah, wretch that I am!”—sometimes in the nominative; as, *O vir fortis atque amīcus*, TER.; *Audi tu, popūlus Romānus*, LIV

452.—*Obs.* 2. The vocative is sometimes omitted, while a genitive depending upon it remains; as, *O misèræ gentis*, sc. *homīnes*, LUCAN.

453.—*Obs.* 3. The interjections *Hei* and *Væ*, govern the dative; as, *Hei mihi*, “Ah me!” *Væ vobis*, “Woe to you!”

454.—*Obs.* 4. *Ecce* and *en*, usually take the nominative; as, *Ecce nōva turbā atque rixa. En ego.*



§ 118. CONSTRUCTION OF THE ABLATIVE.

455.—The ablative is used in Latin generally, to express that from which something is separated or taken; or, as that *by* or *with* which, something is done, or exists. It is governed by nouns, adjectives, verbs, and prepositions, and also is used to express various relations of measure, distance, time, and place, &c.

THE ABLATIVE AFTER NOUNS.

456.—RULE XXII. *Opus* and *ūsus*, signifying *need*, require the ablative; as,

<i>Est opus pecunia,</i>	There is need of money.
<i>Nunc ūsus viribus,</i>	Now, there is need of strength.

457.—EXPLANATION.—The ablative, after these nouns, is probably governed by a preposition, such as *pro*, understood. In this sense, they are used only with the verb *sum*, of which *opus* is sometimes the subject, and sometimes the predicate; *ūsus*, the subject only.

OBSERVATIONS.

458.—*Obs.* 1. *Opus*, in the predicate, is commonly used as an indeclinable adjective, in which case it rarely has the ablative; as, *Dux nōbis opus est*, “We need a general,” CIC. So, *Dices nummos mihi opus esse* CIC.; *Nōbis exempla opus sunt*, CIC. In these examples, *opus*, as an indeclinable adjective, agrees with *dux*, *nummos*, *exempla*, by Rule II. This construction is most common with neuter adjectives and pronouns, and is always used with those denoting quantity; as, *Quod non opus est, aēcē cārum est*. Cato apud SEN.

459.—*Obs.* 2. *Opus* and *ūsus* are often joined with the perfect participle; as, *opus matrāto*, “need of haste;” *opus consulto*, “need of consultation;” *ūsus facto*, “need of action.” The participle has sometimes a

substantive joined with it after *opus*; as, *Mihi opus fuit Hirtio congento*, "It behoved me to meet with *Hirtius*," CIC. Sometimes the supine is joined with it; as, *Ita dictu opus est*, TER.

460.—*Obs. 3.* *Opus* is often followed by the infinitive, or by the subjunctive with *ut*; as, *Siquid forte, quod opus sit sciri*, CIC. *Nunc abi opus est, agram ut te ad similes*, PLAUT. Sometimes it is absolutely without a case, or with a case understood; as, *Sic opus est*; *Si opus est*.

461.—Exc. *Opus* and *ūsus* are sometimes followed by the genitive, by Rule VI.; as, *Argenti opus fuit*, "There was need of money;" sometimes by an accusative, in which case an infinitive is probably understood; as, *Pnero opus est cibum*; *scil habere*, PLAUT.

§ 119. ABLATIVE GOVERNED BY ADJECTIVES.

[For the ablative governed by adjectives of plenty or want, see 361.]

462.—RULE XXIII. These adjectives *dignus*, *indignus*, *contentus*, *præditus*, *captus*, and *frētus*; also the participles *nātus*, *sātus*, *ortus*, *editus*, and the like, denoting origin, govern the ablative; as,

<i>Dignus honōre</i> ,	Worthy of honor.
<i>Contentus parvo</i> ,	Content with little.
<i>Præditus virtute</i> ,	Endued with virtue.
<i>Captus oculis</i> ,	Blind (injured in his eyes).
<i>Frētus viribus</i> ,	Trusting in his strength.
<i>Ortus regibus</i> ,	Descended from kings.

463.—EXPLANATION.—The ablative, after these adjectives and participles, is governed by some preposition understood; as, *cum*, *de*, *e*, *ex* *in*, &c. Sometimes it is expressed; as, *Ortus ex concubina*, SALLUST.

464.—*Obs. 1.* Instead of the ablative, these adjectives often take an infinitive, or a subjunctive clause with *qui*, or *ut*; as, *Dignus amari*, VIRG.; *Dignus qui imp̄ret*, CIC.; *Non sum dignus, ut figam p̄lum in pariētem*, PLAUT.

465.—Exc. *Dignus*, *indignus*, and *contentus*, are sometimes followed by the genitive; as, *Dignus avōrum*, VIRG. For the ablative governed by adjectives of plenty or want, see 361.

§ 120.—THE ABLATIVE WITH THE COMPARATIVE DEGREE.

466.—REM. When two objects are compared by means of the comparative degree, a conjunction, such as, *quam*, *ac*, *atque*, &c., signifying "than," is sometimes expressed, and sometimes omitted. In the first, the

construction of the case falls under other rules; in the second, it falls under the following; viz.

467.—RULE XXIV. The comparative degree, without a conjunction, governs the ablative; as,

<i>Dulcior melle,</i>	Sweeter than honey.
<i>Præstantior auro,</i>	More precious than gold.
<i>Perennius ære,</i>	More durable than brass.

468.—EXPLANATION.—The ablative, under this rule, is supposed to be governed more properly by *præ* understood, which is sometimes expressed as, *Unus præ cæteris fortior.*

OBSERVATIONS.

469.—Obs. 1. Of these two modes of comparison, the ablative without a conjunction is commonly used, when the object is compared with the subject of a proposition, or with a word in the vocative or nominative, addressed; as, *Quid māgis est dūrum sazo, quid mollius undū Nemīnem Romanōrum eloquentiorem fuisse vētēres judicārunt Cicerōne; O fons Bandusia, splendidior vitro,* Hor. But when, in such a comparison, *quam* is used, the second substantive will be in the same case with the first, because, in the same construction; as, *Meliōrem est certa pax, quam sperāta victoria (est); Meliōrem esse certam pācem putābat, quam sperātam pācem (esse).*

Note 1.—The construction of the ablative without *quam*, is sometimes used, especially by the poets, when the first substantive is not the subject of a verb; as, *Exēgi monumentum ære perennius,* Hor.; *Cur oīvni sanguiñe viperino cautius vītā?* Hor. This is always so, when the second object of comparison is expressed by a relative; as, *Hic Attālo, quo graviōrem inimīcum non habui, sorōrem in matrimonium dedit.* “He gave his sister in marriage to Attalus, than whom, &c.”

470.—Obs. 2. When the object is compared with the predicate of a proposition, the conjunction *quam* is commonly used, and then there are two cases.

1st. If the verb after *quam* is not expressed, but may easily be supplied from the preceding clause, and if the first substantive is in the accusative, the second is put by attraction in the accusative also; as, *Ego homīnen callidiōrem vīti nemīnem quam Phormiōnem,* instead of *quam Phormio est.*

2d. But if the verb after *quam* cannot be supplied from the preceding clause, the substantive must be in the nominative with *est, fuit, &c.*, expressed; as, *Meliōrem quam ego sum, suppōno tibi;* *Hac sunt verba M. Varrōnis, quam fuit Clodius, doctiōris;* *Argentum reddidisti L. Carridio, homīna non gratiosiōri quam Cn. Clodius est,* Cic.

471.—Obs. 3. *Quam* is frequently understood after *plus, minus, and amplius*, and sometimes after *major, minor, and some other comparatives* without a change of case; as, *Capta plus (quam) quinque millia homīnum.*

"More than five thousand men were taken;" *Obsides ne minores quam octonum denum annorum.*

Note.—These words are also followed by the ablative without *quam*, according to the rule.

472.—*Obs. 4.* When the second member of a comparison is an infinitive mood, or a part of a sentence, *quam* is always expressed; as, *Nihil turpius est quam mentiri.*

473.—*Obs. 5.* The comparative is often followed by the ablative of the following nouns, adjectives, and participles; viz. *opinione, spe, expectacione, fide, dicto, solito, aequo, credibili, justo;* as, *citius dicto, tumida aequora placat, Virg.* These ablatives often supply the placee of a clause; as, *gravius et quo, equivalent to gravius quam quum est.*

These ablatives are sometimes omitted; as, *Liberius vivebat, sc. et quo, "He lived more freely than was proper," i. e. "He lived too freely," or, "rather freely."*

474.—*Obs. 6.* When one quality is compared with another, in the same subject, the adjectives expressing them are both put in the positive degree with *mägis quam*, or in the comparative connected by *quam*; as, *ars magis magna quam difficilis. Triumphus clarior quam gravitor, "a triumph more famous than acceptable."* Gr. Gr. 393-3.

475.—*Obs. 7.* The prepositions *præ, ante, præter, and supra*, are sometimes used with a comparative; as, *scelere ante alios immanior omnes: also with a superlative; as, ante alios carissimus. Pro is used after quam, to express proportion; as, Prælium atrocius quam pro numero pugnantium.*

476.—*Obs. 8.* *Mägis* and *minus* joined to the positive degree, are equivalent to the comparative; as, *O luce mägis dilecta. Mägis* and *plus* joined with a comparative, only strengthen it; as, *Nihil invenies nagiis hoc certius.*

477.—*Obs. 9.* *Inferior*, sometimes governs the dative; as, *vir nulla arte cuiquam inferior;* the ablative also is found, but it is usually followed by *quam*.

478.—*Obs. 10.* *Alius* is sometimes construed like comparatives, and sometimes, though rarely, is followed by the ablative; as, *non putes solum sapiente bonoque beatum.*

479.—*Obs. 11.* The conjunction *ac*, or *atque*, in the sense of *than*, is sometimes used after the comparative degree (728), instead of *quam*: as, *Arctius atque hedera procera adstringitur ulex, Hor.*

§ 121. ABLATIVE GOVERNED BY VERBS.

480.—RULE XXV. Verbs of plenty and scarceness, for the most part govern the ablative; as,

*Abundat divitiis,
Caret omni culpa,*

He abounds in riches.
He has no fault.

481.—EXPLANATION.—The ablative after such verbs, may be governed by a preposition understood;—sometimes it is expressed; as, *viciat a culpa*. Or it may be used to limit the verb, by showing in what respect its meaning is to be taken; as, “*he abounds IN RESPECT OF RICHES.*” (See R. XXXIV.) Instances of this construction, however, are so common as to warrant the rule here given.

482.—*Obs. 1.* Verbs of plenty are such as, *Abundo, affluo, exubero, redundo, suppedito, scat eo*, &c., of want, *cereo, egeo, indigeo vāco, deficior, destituor*, &c.

483.—*Exc. 1.* *Egeo*, and *indigeo*, sometimes govern the genitive; as, *Eget aeris*, “He needs money,” Hor.; *Non tam artis indigent, quam labōris*, Cic. So, also, some verbs denoting *to fill, to abound*, such as, *abundo, cereo, saturo, scat eo*.

484.—RULE XXVI. *Utor, abūtor, fruor, fungor, potior, vescor*, govern the ablative; as,

<i>Utitur fraude,</i>	He uses deceit.
<i>Abutitur libris,</i>	He abuses books.

485.—*Obs. 2.* To these, add *gaudeo, cror, nascor, filio, vivo, victo, consto, labōro* (“to be ill”); *pascor, epūlor, nītor, &c.*

486.—*Exc. 2.* *Potior* often governs the genitive; as, *Potiri urbis* “To get possession of the city;” *Potiri rērum* (never *rēbus*), “To possess the chief command.” In such cases, the genitive may be governed by *imperio*, understood.

487.—*Exc. 3.* *Potior, fungor, vescor, epūlor, and pascor*, sometimes govern the accusative; as, *Potiri urbem*, Cic.; *Officia fungi*, &c.; and also, in ancient writers, *ūtor, abūtor*, and *fruor*. *Depasco* and *depascor* have the accusative always.

N. B. For the ablative of the *adjunct*, see § 106, R. VII. —For the ablative governed by adjectives of *plenty*, or *want*, § 107, Rule XI.;—by verbs of *loading, binding*, &c., § 125;—by passive verbs, § 126, Rule V;—by a *preposition*, § 136, R. XLIX., LI., LII.

For the ablative of *limitation*, see § 128;—of *cause, manner, &c.*, § 129;—of the *place where*, § 130, Exc.;—from *which*, § 130, 3;—of *time when*, § 131, R. XL.;—*How long*, R. XLI.;—of *measure*, § 132, R. XLII.;—of *excess*, R. XLIII.;—of *price*, § 133;—in the *case absolute*, § 146, R. LX.

§ 122. VERBS GOVERNING THE ACCUSATIVE AND GENITIVE.

488.—Many transitive verbs, with the accusative of the direct object, govern also another word, to which the action has an indirect or remote

reference, in the *genitive*, *dative*, *accusative*, or *ablative*, as the nature of that reference may require. All verbs under these rules, are transitive verbs in the active voice, or transitive deponents.

489.—RULE XXVII.—Verbs of *accusing*, *condemning*, *acquitting*, and *admonishing*, govern the accusative of a person, with the genitive of a thing; as,

<i>Arguit me iusti,</i>	He accuses me of theft.
<i>Me ipsum inertiū condemno,</i>	I condemn myself of laziness.
<i>Illum homicidii absolvunt,</i>	They acquit him of manslaughter.
<i>Mōnet mihi officii,</i>	He admonishes me of my duty.

490.—To this rule belong ~~verbs~~ of—

1. ACCUSING; as, *accuso*, *agere oppellio*, *arcesso*, *anquiro*, *arguo*, *coarguo*, *crapto*, *increpo*, *increpito*, *urgeo*, *inseco*, *insimulo*, *interrigo*, *postulo*, *alligo*, *stringo*, *defeo*, *compeleo*.

2. CONDEMNING; as, *damnō*, *condemno*, *infamo*, *nōto*, *convinco*, *prehendo*, *deprehendo*, *juicio*, *plector*.

3. ACQUITTING; as, *abservo*, *libero*, *purgō*, and perhaps *solvo*.

4. ADMONISHING; as, *moneo*, *admoneo*, *commoneo*, *commonefacio*.

491.—Obs. 1. With many of these verbs, instead of the genitive of the crime or punishment, the ablative is used with, or without, a preposition; as, *Accusare de negligentia*, CIC.; *Liberare culpā*, Id. The ablatives *crimine* and *nomine* are often inserted before the genitive, which may be regarded as the full form of the construction; as, *Arcessere aliquem crimine ambitus*, I.v. Sometimes the punishment is put in the accusative after *ad* or *in*; as, *Dannare ad paenam*,—*in metallum*, rarely in the dative; as, *damnatus morti*. *Multo* has always the ablative; as, *multare paend pecuniā*, *exiliis*, &c.

492.—Obs. 2. *Accuso*, *incuso*, *insimulo*, together with verbs of admonishing, instead of the genitive, are sometimes followed by the accusative, especially of the neuter pronouns *hoc*, *id*, *illud*, *quod*, &c., and their plurals; as, *Si id me non accusas*, PLAUT.; *Eos hoc moneo*, CIC.; rarely by the accusative of nouns; as, *Sic me insimulare falsum facias*, PLAUT.

493.—Obs. 3. Many verbs signifying to accuse, and among them some of the verbs enumerated under this rule, do not govern the genitive of the crime, but, as transitive active verbs, govern it in the accusative by Rule XX as, *arguo culpam*; *eius avaritiam perfidiamque accusarut*. When thus construed, the immediate object of condemnation is the *crime*; in the other construction, it is the *person*.

494.—Obs. 4. Verbs of admonishing, instead of the genitive, are sometimes followed by the ablative with a preposition; as, *Oro ut Terentiam moneatis de testamento*; sometimes by an infinitive or clause; as, *Soror mōnet succurrēre Lauso Turnum*, VIRG.; *Mōnet ut suspi ciones vitet*, CES.; *Immortalia ne sp̄eres mōnet annus*, HOR.

- 495.—RULE XXVIII. Verbs of *valuing*, with their own case, and sometimes without a case, govern such genitives of degree as *magni*, *parvi*, *nihili*; as,

Aestimo te magni,
Mihi stetit plūris,
Est parvi,

I value you much
It cost me more.
It is of little value.

496.—EXPLANATION.—By its own case is meant the case which the verb usually governs. Verbs without case, as *sum*, *fio*, *existō*, &c., have the genitive only. The adjectives *magni*, *parvi*, &c., may agree with *pretii*, *momenti*, or the like, understood, and the construction perhaps come under R. VII. If so, it would account for the ablative sometimes used after the same verbs. See 500.

497.—Verbs of valuing are such as *aestimo*, *existimo*, *dūco*, *facio*, *habeo*, *pendeo*, *pūto*, *tāxo*, *sum*, *fio*, *consto*, &c.; also *rēfert* and *intērest*.

498.—Among the genitives of degree governed by such verbs, are the adjectives *tantī*, *quanti*, *plūris*, *minōris*, *magni*, *plurimi*, *minimi*, *parvi*, *quantillibet*, &c., and the substantives *assis*, *flocci*, *nauci*, *pili*, *teruncii*, *hujus*, &c. For the genitive of price, see 582.

499.—Obs. 5. *Aequi* and *bōni* are put in the genitive after *facio* and *consūlo*; as, *æqui bōni que facio*, “I take this in good part.”

500.—Obs. 6. Instead of the genitive, *aestimo*, and a few others, sometimes take the ablative. After *habeo*, *pūto*, *dūco*, the ablative with *pro* is common; as, *pro nihilo putare*. *Rēfert* and *intērest*, with their own case (415), often take *nihil*, or a neuter accusative, or an adverb, instead of the genitive, to express degree; as, *mea nihil rēfert*; *multum intērest*. So also *nihil* is used with *aestimo* and *mōror*.

§ 123. VERBS GOVERNING THE ACCUSATIVE AND DATIVE.

501.—RULE XXIX. Verbs of *comparing*, *giving*, *declaring*, and *taking away*, govern the accusative and dative; as,

<i>Compāro Virgilium Homēro,</i>	I compare Virgil to Homer.
<i>Suum cūque tribūto,</i>	Give every man his own.
<i>Narras fabūlam surdo,</i>	You tell a story to a deaf man.
<i>Eripuit me morti,</i>	He rescued me from death.

502.—EXPLANATION.—This is a rule of very extensive application. When, together with the *thing done* (expressed by the transitive active verb

and in accusative), we express also the remote object *to which* it is done, that object will be put in the dative; thus, in the above examples, the verb and the accusative following it, express the *whole* of that which is represented as done *to*, or *with reference to*, the object expressed in the dative; i. e. *comparo Virgiliū*, expresses all here said to be done (*Homero*) to Homer, “I compare Virgil to him.” *Narras fabulam* expresses all here said to be done (*surdō*) to the deaf man, “you tell a story to him;” and so *eripuit me*, together, express what is here done (*morti*) to death, “he rescued me from it;” and so of other examples. See this more fully illustrated, Gr. Gram., § 152, Obs. 3.

OBSERVATIONS.

503.—Obs. 1. Verbs of comparing and taking away, and some others, instead of the dative, often take a preposition and its case; as, *Comparare nūm rem cum aliād,—ad aliam,—res inter se. Eripuit me morti,—morte,—a, or ex morte, &c.*

504.—Obs. 2. Instead of the accusative, these verbs have frequently in infinitive mood or a part of a sentence; as, *Da mihi fallere*, *Reddes nūhi dulce lōqui, &c.*, HOR.; *Perfacile factu esse illis prōbat*; *Itemque Dunnorūgi, ut idem conarētur persuadet*, CÆS. This construction is especially common with such verbs as *aio, dico, inquam, persuadeo, respondeo, &c.*, when the thing *said, replied, &c.*, though a sentence or a paragraph, is to be regarded as the accusative, and the word denoting the person or persons to whom said, is put in the dative.

505.—Obs. 3. Several verbs governing the accusative and dative are often construed differently; as, *circumdare mānia oppido, or oppidum nānibus*, “to surround a city with walls;” *intercludere commētūm alīcui, or aliquem commētū*, “to intercept one’s provisions;” *induēre, exuēre vestem nībi, or, se vesti*. So the following, *Universos frumento donāvit*, NEP.; and *Praedam militib⁹ dōnat*, CÆS.; *Aspergere sāle carnes, or, aspergere sālem carnib⁹*, PLIN.

506.—Obs. 4. The accusative is sometimes understood; as, *Nubēre alīcui (sc. se), Cedēre alīcui (sc. lōcum), detrahēre alīcui (sc. laudem), &c.*

507—Obs. 5. Verbs signifying motion or tendency to a thing, instead of the dative, have an accusative after them, with the preposition *ad*; as, *Ad p̄rātōrem hominēm traxit*.

§ 124. VERBS GOVERNING TWO ACCUSATIVES.

508.—RULE XXX. Verbs of *asking*, and *teaching*, govern two accusatives, the one of a person, and the other of a thing; as,

Poscimus te pācem,
Docuit me grammaticam,

We beg peace of thee.
He taught me grammar

509.—EXPLANATION.—The first accusative, under this rule, belongs to Rule XX., the second may be governed by a preposition understood; or the reason of this rule may be, that most of the verbs under it, admit either of the nouns after them, as their immediate object.

OBSERVATIONS.

510.—*Obs.* 1. Verbs of asking, which govern two accusatives, are *rōgo*, *ōro*, *exōro*, *obsecro*, *prēcor*, *posco*, *reposco*, *flagito*, &c.; of teaching, *doceo*, *edoceo*, *dedoceo*, *erudio*. To these, may be added, *cēlo*, to conceal; *az*. *Antigōnus* *iter omnes cēlat*, NEP. For two accusatives after verbs of naming, choosing, &c., see 440.

511.—*Obs.* 2. Verbs of asking, instead of the accusative of the person often take the ablative with *ab* or *ex*; as, *Veniam orēmus ab ipso*. So, also, instead of the accusative of the thing, many verbs, both of asking and teaching, sometimes take the ablative with *de*; as, *De itinere hostium senātū edōcet, SALL*; *Sic ēgo te eisdem de rēbus interrōgem*.

• 512.—*Obs.* 3. Some verbs of asking and teaching, are never followed by two accusatives, but by the ablative of the person, with a preposition; such as, *exigo*, *peto*, *querō*, *scitor*, *scisitor*, and the following verbs of teaching, viz.: *imbuo*, *instituo*, *instruo*, and some others, are followed by the ablative of the thing, sometimes with, and sometimes without, a preposition; and sometimes they are otherwise construed.

513.—*Obs. 4.* Many other transitive active verbs, frequently, besides the accusative of a person, take also an accusative of *nihil*, or of the neuter pronouns, *hoc*, *id*, *quid*, or of adjectives of quantity; as, *Fabius e a me monuit*, Cic.; *Nec te i d consulo*, Id. These verbs, however, in their significatio, generally resemble verbs under this rule; or the accusative of the thing may be governed by a preposition understood.

§ 125. VERBS GOVERNING THE ACCUSATIVE AND ABLATIVE.

514.—RULE XXXI. Verbs of *loading*, *binding*, *clothing*, *depriving*, and their contraries, govern the accusative and ablative; as,

Onērat nāves auro,

He loads the ships with gold.

515.—EXPLANATION.—The accusative under this rule belongs to Rule XX. The ablative may be governed by a preposition understood.

OBSERVATIONS.

516.—*Obs.* 1. Verbs of loading are *onero*, *cumulo*, *prēmo*, *opprimo*, *obruo*, *impleo*, *expleo*, *complec*;—of unloading, *lēvo*, *exonero*, &c.;—of binding, *astringo*, *ligo*, *alligo*, *devincio*, *impedio*, *irretio*, *illaqueo*, &c.;—of loose

ung, solvo, exsolvo, libero, laxo, expedio, &c.;—of depriving, privo, nudo, mabo, spolio, fraudo, emundo;—of clothing, vestio, amicio, induo, ringo, ideo, velo, corono;—of unclothing, exuo, discingo, &c.

To these may be added many other verbs, such as *muto, dno, munero, remunero, communico, pasco, beo, impertior, dignor, afficio, prossequor, assuetor, spargo, oblecto, &c.*, with which, however, in many cases, the ablative may come under Rules XXXIV. and XXXV.

517.—*Obs. 2.* These verbs are sometimes followed by the ablative with a preposition expressed; as, *Solvre aliquem ex catenis*, Cic. The ablative is sometimes understood; as, *complet nates, sc. viris*, Virg.

518.—*Obs. 3.* Several of these verbs denoting to fill, likewise govern the genitive; as, *Adolescentem sue teneritatis implet*, “He fills the youth with his own rashness.” Some of them also vary their construction as, *induit se vestibus*, or, *vestes sibi*; *Abdicare magistratum*, Sall. *Abdicari et magistratu*, Cic. See 505.

§ 126. CONSTRUCTION WITH PASSIVE VERBS.

519.—RULE XXXII. Verbs that govern two cases in the active voice, govern the latter of these in the passive; as,

Accusor furti.

I am accused of theft.

Virgilini comparatur Homero.

Virgil is compared to Homer.

Docet grammaticam,

I am taught grammar.

Navis oneratur auro,

The ship is loaded with gold.

This rule may be subdivided into the five following, which will be much more convenient in practice, than the general rule.

520.—I. Verbs of *accusing, condemning, acquitting, and admonishing*, in the passive, govern the Genitive.

521.—II. Verbs of *valuing*, in the passive, govern such genitives as *magni, parvi, nihil*, &c.

522.—III. Verbs of *comparing, giving, declaring and taking away*, in the passive, govern the dative.

523.—IV. Verbs of *asking, and teaching*, in the passive, govern the accusative.

524.—V. Verbs of *loading, binding, clothing, depriving, and their contraries*, in the passive, govern the ablative.

525.—EXPLANATION.—This rule applies to the passive of all verbs under Rules XXVII. to XXXI. inclusive. In all of these, the “latter case” is that which, with the active voice, expresses the *remote*, and never the *immediate* object of the verb. In all constructions under this rule it must

noticed, that that which was, or would be, the accusative after the verb in the active voice, must be its nominative in the passive, otherwise the construction does not belong to this rule. Thus, active, *Narras fabūlam surdo*; passive, *Narrātur fabūla surdo*. Here, *fabūlam*, the direct object of *narras*, is changed into the nominative or subject of *narrātur*; and *surdo* remains the same in both sentences. The “latter case,” in other words, the remote object of the active voice is never, in Latin, converted into the subject of the passive, except in a few instances, which are manifest Greekisms. See Greek Gram., § 154, Obs. 2. In English, however, there are some expressions in which this is allowed. See A. & Pr. Eng. Gr., 814.

Hence, where, in some cases, the Greek and the English idioms admit of two forms of expression, the Latin admits of only one, e. g. “This was told to me,” or, “I was told this,” is rendered into Latin by the first form: thus, *Hoc mihi dictum est*. But we cannot say, according to the second form, *Hoc dictus sum*.

526.—*Exc. to R. V.* In poetical language, with the passive verbs *induor*, *amicio*r, *cingo*r, *accingo*r, *exuo*r, *discingo*r, the accusative of the article of dress, &c., is often used, instead of the ablative. Thus, instead of *induor veste*, the poets frequently say, *induor vestem*. Hence the expressions, *Induitur faciem cultumque Diānæ*, OVID; *Induiturque aures aselli*, Id.; *Inutile ferrum cingitur*, VIRG.; *Puēri lēvo suspensi locūlos tabulamque lacerto*, HOR. This resembles the Greek accusative, 538, 539.

527.—*Obs. 1.* When the active voice is followed by three cases (481), the passive has the two last; as, *hoc missum est mihi munēri*, “this was sent as a present to me.” Here *munēri* is the dative of the end. R. XIX.

528.—RULE XXXIII. Passive verbs frequently govern the dative of the doer; as,

Vix audior ulli;
Scribēris Vario,

Nulla audita mihi sorōrum,

I am scarcely heard by any one.

You shall be described by Varius.

None of your sisters have been heard of by me.

529.—EXPLANATION.—This construction is used chiefly by the poets, and by them, as a substitute for another still more common; namely, that the voluntary agent, after the passive voice, is put in the ablative with *a*, or *ab* and so comes under Rule XLIX. as (in the active voice), *Clodius me diligēt* “Clodius loves me;” (in the passive), *A Cladio diligor*, “I am loved by Clodius.” The preposition is sometimes omitted; as, *colitur linigēr & turbā*.

530.—*Obs. 2.* After passive verbs, the principal agent or actor is usually expressed in the ablative with the preposition *a* or *ab*; as, *laudātur ab his*, *culpātur ab illis*, “he is praised by these, he is blamed by those.” But,

The secondary agent, means, or instrument, after transitive verbs in the active or passive voice, or after intransitive verbs, is put in the accusative

with *per*; as, *Per Thrasybūlum Lyci filium, ab exercitu recipitur* NEP.; but oftener in the ablative, by Rule XXXV.

531.—*Obs.* 3. The passive participle in *dus* has the agent or doer almost always in the dative; and besides, when it agrees with the subject of a sentence, conveys the idea of obligation or necessity; as, *Sēmē omnibus calcanda est via līti.* “The way of death (*is to be*, i. e.) must once be trod by all.” HOR.; *Adhibenda est nōbis diligentia.* “Diligence must be used by us” (i. e. we must use diligence), CIC.; *Cæsari omnia uno tempore erant agenda,* “All things had to be done by Caesar at one time.” 182–6.

532.—*Obs.* 4. The accusative of *place* or *time*, after intransitives in the passive voice, is not governed by the verb, but by a preposition understood, or comes under other rules; as, *Itur Athēnas*, Rule XXXVII. *pugnātum est biduum*, R. XLI.; *dormitūr tōtam noctem*, R. XLI. We find, however, *Tōta mihi dormitūr hyems*; *Noctes vigilantūr amārē*; *Oceānus aditūr*, TAC.

§ 127. CONSTRUCTION OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

533.—In order to express some CIRCUMSTANCE connected with the idea of the simple sentence, words and phrases are often thrown in between the parts of a sentence in an adverbial manner, and which do not depend for their case on any word in the sentence to which they belong, but on a preposition, or adverb, or other word, understood; or are, by common usage, put in a particular case in certain circumstances, without government or dependence on any words either expressed or understood.

To this may be referred circumstances: 1. Of *limitation*;—2. Of *cause*, *manner*, &c.;—3. Of *place*;—4. Of *time*;—5. Of *measure*;—6. Of *price* as follows.

§ 128. CIRCUMSTANCES OF LIMITATION.

534.—A particular qualification of a general expression, made in English by the phrase “in respect of,” “with regard to,” is expressed in Latin by the ablative, or, more briefly as follows:

535.—RULE XXXIV. *Respect wherein*, and the *part affected* are expressed in the ablative; as,

<i>Pietate filius,</i>	<i>In affection a son.</i>
<i>Sure peritus,</i>	<i>Skilled in law.</i>
<i>Pedibus æger,</i>	<i>Lame in his feet.</i>

536.—EXPLANATION.—The ablative, under this rule, is used, to limit the signification of nouns, adjectives, and verbs, and may be variously

renders it to express the nature of the limitation intended; as, *in, in respect of, with respect to, with regard to, &c.*

537.—*Obs. 1.* The part affected, after adjectives and verbs, belongs to this rule, containing, as it does, a similar limitation of a general expression, as in the last of the examples above. The following are of a similar character: *Anxius a n̄imo*, TAC.; *Crīne rāber*; *ōre n̄iger*, MART.; *Contremisco tōtā mente et omnībus artūbus*, CIC.; *A n̄imōque eī torpōre torpet*, HOR.

538.—*Exc. 1.* The part affected, in imitation of a Greek construction, is sometimes expressed in the accusative; as, *Nūdus membra*, “Bare *as to his limbs*,” VIRG. So, *sib̄la colla tunentem*, ID.; *explēri mentem nequit*, ID.; *fractus membra*, HOR.; *tempōra cinctus*, VIRG. This construction is in imitation of the Greek. See Gr. Gram., § 157, Obs. 1.

539.—*Exc. 2.* In like manner, a noun or pronoun, denoting that *in regard to which, or with respect to which*, any thing is, is said, or is done, is sometimes put in the accusative; as, *Nunc illos qui in urbe remanserunt*, “Now, *in regard to those who remained in the city*;” *Quod reliquum est*, “As to that which remains.”

This construction is quite common with such accusatives as *id, hoc, aliquid, reliqua, cætera, magnam partem, maximam partem*, and the like; as, *reliqua similis; cætera egregium; meos libros magnam partem amisi*, &c. In such constructions, *ad*, meaning “*in regard to, in respect of, as to*,” (Andrews’ Lexicon, D. 1), is probably understood.

540.—*Exc. 3.* After certain adjectives and verbs denoting an affection or state of mind, *respect wherein, or the part affected*, is, in imitation of the Greek, expressed in the genitive; as, *intēger vītæ; diversus mōrum; discrucior a n̄imi; a n̄imi pendeo; recreābar a n̄imi*. See also 371.

541.—*Obs. 2.* To this rule may be referred the matter of which any thing is made; as, *āre cavo clypeus*, “a shield of hollow brass.” But here the preposition is commonly expressed; as, *templum de marmōre*. In imitation of the Greeks, the matter is sometimes put in the genitive; as, *cratēres argenti*, “goblets of silver.” Gr. Gram., § 156, Obs. 3.

§ 129. THE ABLATIVE OF CAUSE, MANNER, &c.

42.—RULE XXXV. The *cause, manner, means, and instrument*, are put in the ablative; as,

Palleo mētu,

Fecit suō mōrē,

A uro o strōque decōri,

Scribo calāmo,

I am pale *for fear*.

He did it *after his own way*.

Decked with gold and purple

I write *with a pen*.

543.—EXPLANATION.—The ablative, in this rule, is probably governed by a preposition understood,—as there are numerous instances in which the preposition is expressed. The *cause* will be known by putting the question, “Why?” or “Wherefore?” the *manner*, by “How?” the *means*, by “By what means?” the *instrument*, by “Wherewith?”

544.—*Obs.* 1. The *cause* sometimes takes the prepositions *per*, *propter*, *ob.* with the accusative; or *de*, *e*, *ex*, *præ*, with the ablative; as, *de pulsu p̄ter invidiām*; *fessus de viā*.

545.—*Obs.* 2. The *manner* is sometimes expressed by *a*, *ab*, *cum*, *de ex*, *per*; as, *de mōre suo*;—the *means* frequently by *per*, and *cum*; as, *cum meis copiis omnibus vexāvi Amanienses*. See 530.

546.—*Obs.* 3. The *instrument*, properly so called, seldom limits a preposition, though, among the poets, *a*, *ab*, *de*, *sub*, are sometimes used, as, *pectora trajectus ab ense*; *exercere sōlum sub vomere*.

§ 130. CIRCUMSTANCES OF PLACE.

547.—The circumstances of place may be reduced to four particulars:

1. The place *where*, or *in which*;
2. The place *whither*, or *to which*;
3. The place *whence*, or *from which*;
4. The place *by*, or *through which*.

N. B. The following rules respecting place, refer chiefly to the names of towns. Sometimes, though very seldom, the names of countries, provinces, islands, &c., are construed in the same way. With these, however, the preposition is commonly added.

1. *The place WHERE, or IN WHICH.*

548.—RULE XXXVI. The name of a town, denoting the place *where*, or *in which*, is put in the genitive; as,

<i>Vixit Rōmæ,</i>	He lived at <i>Rome</i> .
<i>Mortuus est Miletī,</i>	He died at <i>Miletus</i> .

549.—Exc. But if the name of the town *where*, or *in which*, is of the third declension, or plural number, it is expressed in the ablative; as,

<i>Habitat Carthagīne,</i>	He dwells at <i>Carthage</i> .
<i>Studuit Athēnis,</i>	He studied at <i>Athens</i> .

550.—*Obs.* 1. When the name of a town is joined with an adjective, or common noun in apposition, a preposition is commonly added; as, *Rōmæ in celebri urbe*; or, *in Rōmæ celebri urbe*; or, *in Rōmā celebri urbe*; or sometimes, *Rōmæ celebri urbe*. 262.

Note.—In this construction, the name of a town, in the third declension

frequently has the ablative singular in *i*; as, *Habitat Carthagīni*. *Fuerū Sicyōni jamdiu Dionysia*, PLAUT.; *Tibūri genītus*, SUET.

551.—*Obs. 2.* The name of the town *where*, or *in which*, is sometimes, though rarely, put in the ablative when it is of the first or second declension; as, *Tyro rex decessit*, for *Tyri*, “The king died at Tyre,” JUST.; *Hujus exemplar Rōmā nullum habēmus*, VITRUV.

552.—*Obs. 3.* The preposition *in* is sometimes expressed before the ablative; as, *In Philippis quidam nunciāvit*, SUET. *At*, or *near a place* is expressed by *ad*, or *āpud* with the accusative; as, *ad*, or *āpud Troyam*, “at, or near Troy.”

2. *The place WHITHER, or TO WHICH.*

553.—RULE XXXVII. The name of a town denoting the place *whither*, or *to which*, is put in the accusative; as,

<i>Venit Rōmān,</i>	He came to <i>Rome</i>
<i>Profectus est Athēnas,</i>	He went to <i>Athens</i> .

554.—*Obs. 4.* Among the poets, the town *to which* is sometimes put in the dative; as, *Carthagīni nuncios mittam*, HOR.

555.—*Obs. 5.* After verbs of *telling*, and *giving*, when motion *to* is implied, the name of a town is sometimes put in the accusative; as, *Rōmān erat nunciatum*, “The report was carried to *Rome*;” *Messānām līterās dedit*.

3. *The place WHENCE, or FROM WHICH.*

556.—RULE XXXVIII. The name of a town *whence* or *from which*, *by* or *through which*, is put in the ablative; as,

<i>Discessit Corintha,</i>	He departed from <i>Corinth</i> .
<i>Laodiceā iter fecit,</i>	He went through <i>Laodicea</i> .

557.—*Obs. 6.* The place by or through which, however, is commonly put in the accusative with *per*; as, *Per Thēbas iter fecit*, NEP.

4. *Domus and rus.*

558.—RULE XXXIX. *Domus* and *rūs* are construed in the same way as names of towns; as,

<i>Mānet dōmi</i> (548).	He stays at <i>home</i>
<i>Dōmū revertitur</i> (553),	He returns <i>home</i> .
<i>Dōmo arcessitus sum</i> (556),	I am called <i>from home</i> .

So also

<i>Vivit rūre</i> or <i>rūri</i> (548),	He lives in the <i>country</i> .
<i>Abiit rus</i> (553),	He is gone to the <i>country</i> .
<i>Rediit rūre</i> (556).	He has returned from the <i>country</i> .

559.—*Obs. 7.* *Hūmi*, *militiae*, and *belli*, are likewise construed in the genitive like names of towns; as, *jäcet hūmi*, "he lies on the ground;" *dōmi et militiae* (or *belli*), "at home or abroad."

560.—*Obs. 8.* When *dōmus* is joined with an adjective, the preposition is commonly used; as, *in dōmo paternū*. So, *ad dōmum paternam*, *ex dōmo paternā*.—Except with *meus*, *tūns*, *suus*, *noster*, *vester*, *regius*, and *stīenus*; then it follows the rule. When *dōrus* has another substantive after it in the genitive, it may be with, or without, a preposition; as, *deprehensus est dōmi*, *dōmo*, or *in dōmo Cæsaris*.

561.—*Obs. 9.* *Rus*, and *rūre*, in the singular, joined with an adjective, are used with, or without, a preposition. But *rūra*, in the plural, is never without it.

562.—*Obs. 10.* The names of countries, provinces, and all other places except towns, are commonly construed with a preposition; as, *nātus in Italiā*; *abiit in Italiām*; *rediit ex Italiā*; *transit per Italiām*, &c. A few cases occur, however, in which names of countries, provinces, &c., are construed like the names of towns, without a preposition; as, *Pompeius Cypri vīsus est*, &c. *Cæs.*

563.—*Pēto*, "I seek," or "go to," always governs the accusative as a transitive active verb, without a preposition; as, *Petivit Egyptū*, "He went to Egypt."

564.—*Obs. 11.* The word containing an answer to the question *whither?* is often put by the poets in the accusative without a preposition; as, *Speluncan Dido dux et Trojānus eandem dēveniunt*, VIRG. Likewise, the answer to the question *where?* or *whence?* in the ablative, without a preposition; as, *Silvisque agrisque viisque corpōra fæda jacent*. So, *cadere nubibus*; *descendere cælo*; *currus carcerib⁹ missi*. See 611.

§ 131. CIRCUMSTANCES OF TIME.

565.—RULE XL. Time *when*, is put in the ablative; as,

Venit hōrā tertia, He came at the third hour.

RULE XLI. Time *how long*, is put in the accusative, or ablative; as,

<i>Mansit paucos dies</i> ,	He staid a few days.
<i>Sex mensib⁹ abfuit</i> ,	He was absent six months.

566.—EXPLANATION.—A precise period or point of time, is usually put in the ablative,—continuance of time, not marked with precision, for the most part, in the accusative.

567.—*Note.*—It must be observed here, that the *point of time* under this rule, must coincide with the time of the verb with which it is connect-

ēdī; otherwise, the rule does not hold good;—thus, “He invited me to dine with him next day,” is properly rendered under this rule: *Sēcum postēro die ut prandērem invitāvit*; because *postēro die* and *prandērem* are cotemporary. But, if we change the verb *prandērem* for a noun, *postēre dīs* will not do in the ablative, but must be changed thus; *ad prandīum me invitāvit in postērum diēm*. *Postēro die*, in this sentence, would mean that the invitation was given next day, and would be rendered, in English, “Next day, he invited me to dinner.”

OBSERVATIONS.

568.—*Obs. 1.* All the circumstances of time are often expressed with a preposition; such as, *in*, *de*, *ad*, *ante*, *circa*, *per*, &c. Sometimes *ad*, or *circa*, is understood before *hoc*, *illud*, *id*, *isthuc*, with *etatis*, *temporis*, *hōris*, &c., following in the genitive; as, (*ad*) *id temporis*, for *eo tempore*, &c.

569.—*Obs. 2.* Precise time, before or after another fixed time, is expressed by *ante*, or *post*, regarded as adverbs, either with the accusative or ablative; as, *aliquot ante annos*; *paucis ante diēbus*; *paucos post dies*, &c.

570.—Sometimes *quam*, with a verb, is added to *ante*, or *post*; as, *Paucis post diēbus quam Lūca discessērat*, “A few days after he had departed from Luca.” Sometimes *post* is omitted before *quam*; as, *Die vigeſimā quam creditus ērat*.

571.—*Obs. 3.* Instead of *postquam*, we sometimes find *ex quo*, or *quum*, or a relative agreeing with the preceding ablative; as, *Octo diēbus quibus has literas dābam*, “Eight days after I gave these letters.”

572.—*Obs. 4.* The adverb *abhinc* is used to express past time, joined with the accusative or ablative, without a preposition; as, *Factum est abhinc biennio*, or *biennium*, “It was done two years ago.”

§ 132. CIRCUMSTANCES OF MEASURE.

573.—RULE XLII. *Measure or distance* is put in the accusative, and sometimes in the ablative; as,

<i>Mūrus est dēcem pēdes altus,</i>	The wall is ten feet high.
<i>Urbs distat triginta millia</i> , or <i>triginta millib⁹ passuum</i> ,	The city is distant thirty miles.
<i>Iter, or itinēre unius diēi,</i>	One day's journey.

OBSERVATIONS.

574.—*Obs. 1.* The accusative or ablative of measure, is put after such adjectives, and verbs of dimension, as *longus*, *latus*, *crassus*, *profundus*, *altus*; *Pātet*, *porrigit⁹*, *em̄inet*, &c. The names of measure are *pēs*, *cubitus*, *ulnus*, *diḡtus*, *palmus*, *mille passuum*, a mile, &c.

575.—*Obs. 2.* The accusative or ablative of distance, is used only after verbs which express motion or distance: as, *eo curro*, *lūco*, *absum⁹*.

sisto, &c. The accusative, under this rule, may be governed by *ad* or *per*, understood, and the ablative by *a*, or *ab*.

576.—*Obs.* 3. When the measure of more things than one is expressed, the distributive numeral is commonly used; as, *Mūri sunt dē nos pèdes alti*, “The walls are *each* ten feet high.” Sometimes *dēnum plēnum*, for *dēnōrum*, is used in the genitive, governed by *ad mensuram*, understood. But the genitive is used to express the measure of things in the plural only.

577.—*Obs.* 4. The distance of the place where any thing is said to be done, is usually expressed in the ablative or in the accusative with a preposition; as, *Sex millibus passuum ab urbe consedit*; or *ad sex millia passuum*. *Cæs.*

578.—*Obs.* 5. Sometimes the place from which distance is estimated is not expressed, though the preposition governing it is, and may be rendered *off*, *distant*, &c., as, *Ab sex millibus passuum absuit*; “He was six miles off, or distant” (scil. *Rōmā*, from Rome).

579.—RULE XLIII. The measure of *excess* or *deficiency*, is put in the ablative; as,

<i>Sesquipedē longior,</i>	Taller by a foot and a half.
<i>Nōrem pedibus mīnor,</i>	Less by nine feet.
<i>Quanto doctior, tanto submis-</i>	<i>The more learned, the more humbl-</i>
<i>sior,</i>	<i>er,</i>

580.—*Obs.* 6. To this rule are to be referred the ablatives *tanto*, *quanto*, *quo*, *eo*, *hoc*, *al·quanto*, *multo*, *paulo*, *nihilō*, &c., frequently joined to comparatives, and sometimes to superlatives.

§ 133. CIRCUMSTANCES OF PRICE.

581.—RULE XLIV. The *price* of a thing is put in the ablative; as,

<i>Consitit talento,</i>	It cost a talent.
<i>Vendidit hic ouro patriam,</i>	This man sold his country for gold

582.—*Exc.* But *tanti*, *quanti*, *plūris*, *minōris*, are used in the genitive; as,

<i>Quanti constitit?</i>	How much cost it?
<i>Non vendo plūris quam cæteri,</i>	I do not sell for more than others.

583.—*Obs.* 1. When joined with a noun, *tanti*, *quanti*, &c., are put in the ablative; as, *Quam tanto pretio mercatus est*. *Tanto*, *quanto*, and *plūris*, are sometimes, though rarely, found without a noun: as, *plūre vénit*, “it is sold for more.”

584.—*Obs.* 2. The ablative of price is often an adjective without a noun; as, *magno*, *permagno*, *parvo*, *paulūlo*, *minūmo*, *plūrimo*, *vili*, *nimic*. These refer, however, to some such noun as *pretio*, *ære*, &c., understood. *Valeo* is found with an accusative.

§ 134. CONSTRUCTION OF ADVERBS.

585.—RULE XLV. Adverbs are joined to verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs, to modify and limit their signification ; as,

<i>Bene scribit,</i>	He writes well.
<i>Fortiter pugnans,</i>	Fighting bravely.
<i>Egregie fidēlis,</i>	Remarkably faithful.
<i>Satis bēne,</i>	Well enough.

OBSERVATIONS.

586.—*Obs. 1.* Adverbs are sometimes joined with nouns, as, *Homērus plāne orātor*, “Homer evidently an orator.”

587.—*Obs. 2.* The adverb is usually placed near the word modified or limited by it.

Negatives.

588.—*Obs. 3.* Two negatives in Latin, as well as in English, destroy each other, or are equivalent to an affirmative; as, *Nec non sensērunt*, “nor did they not perceive;” i. e. *et sensērunt*, “and they did perceive.” So, *Non potēram non exanimāri mētn*. Cic. *Non sum nescius*, i. e. *seio, haud nihil est*, “it is not nothing,” i. e. “it is something;” *nonnulli*, “not none,” i. e. “some;” *nonnunquam*, “not never;” i. e. “sometimes;” *non nēmo*, “not nobody,” i. e. “somebody,” &c.

589.—*Obs. 4. Exc.* In imitation of the Greeks, however, two negatives in Latin, as well as in English, sometimes make a stronger negative; as, *Nēque ille haud objicit mihi*, “He will not by any means object to me;” *Lūra, te non nocitūrum homīni nemini*, &c. *Nēque*, and *nec*, and sometimes *non*, are especially thus used after a negative; as, *Non me carminibus vincet, nec Orpheus, nec Līmus*.

590.—*Obs. 5.* *Non* is sometimes omitted after *non mōdo*, or *non sōlum*, when followed in a subsequent clause by *ne quidem*; as, *Mihi non mōdo irasci, i. e. non irasei, sed ne dolēre quidem impūne licet*. Sometimes, but rarely, it is omitted after *sed*, or *vērum*, with *etiam*; as, *Non mōdo ea futūra timet (i. e. non timet,) vērum etiam fert sustinetque præsentia*. For *ne*, and *ut*, with *tineo*, &c., see 633.

591.—*Obs. 6.* Certain adverbs are joined to adjectives, and also to adverbs, in all the degrees of comparison, for the purpose of imparting greater force to their signification; as,

1st. To the positive are joined such adverbs as, *apprīme, admōdum, ve-*
bēmenter, maxīme, perquām, valde, oppīdō, and per, in composition; as, *grā-*
tum a dūdūm, “very agreeable;” *pēr quām puerile*, “very childish;”
&c. In like manner, *pārum, multūm, nimium, tantum, quantum, aliquan-*
tūm; as, *pārum firmus; multūm bōnus*.

2d. To the comparative are joined, *paulo, nimio, aliquanto, eo, quo, hoc,*
impēndio, nihilo; as, *Eo gravior est dōctrīna q u o cūpa mājor*.—Cic. See
680. Sometimes, also, *pārum, multūm*, &c., as with the positive.

3d. To the superlative are joined, *longe, quam, facile*, meaning "certainly," "undoubtedly;" also *tanto, quanto, multo*, &c.; as, *Fa cile doctissimus*, "certainly the most learned;" *longe bellicosissima* (sc. *gens*), "by far the most warlike;" *quam maximas pōtest copias armat*, "he arms as great forces as possible."

4th. *Quam*, (and also *ut,*) is also used as an intensive word with the positive, but in a sense somewhat different, resembling an exclamation *au*, *Quam difficile est!* "how difficult it is!" *quam*, or *ut crudelis!* "how cruel!" *Flens quam familiariter*, "weeping how affectionately," i. e. *very affectionately*; *quam sevēre*, "how severely," i. e. *very severely*.

§ 135. CASES GOVERNED BY ADVERBS.

592.—RULE XLVI. Some adverbs of *time, place, and quantity*, govern the genitive; as,

<i>Pridie ejus diei,</i>	The day before that day
<i>Ubiq̄e gentium,</i>	Every where.
<i>Satis est verbōrum,</i>	There is enough of words

593.—1. Adverbs of time governing the genitive are, *interea, postea, inde, tunc*; as, *Interea lōci*, "in the mean time;" *postea lōci*, "afterwards;" *inde lōci*, "then;" *tunc tempōris*, "at that time."

594.—2. Of place, *Ubi*, and *quo*, with their compounds, *ubiq̄ne, ubi cunque, ubiūbi, quōvis*, &c. Also, *co, huc, huccīne, unde, usquam, nusquam longe, ibidem*, &c.; as, *unde terrārum or gentium; longe gentium; ibidem lōci*. Also, *huc, eo, and quo*, expressing degree; as, *Ēo audaciæ—vco dice—miseriārum*, &c., "to that pitch of boldness—madness—misery," &c.

595.—3. Of quantity, *abunde, affātim, largiter, n̄mis, satis, pārum, minūme*; as, *abunde gloriæ; affātim divitiārum; largiter anri; satis eloquentiæ; sapientiæ pārum est illi*, or *hābct*, "He has enough of glory, riches" &c. *minūmē gentium*, "by no means."

596.—Obs. 1. *Ergō* (for the sake of), *instar*, and *pātīm*, also govern the genitive; as, *donāri virtūtis ergō*.

597.—Obs. 2. *Pridie* and *postridie*, govern the genitive or accusative; as, *Pridie Kalendārum*, or *pridie Katendas*, sup. *ante*; *Postridie Kalendārum*, or *Katendas*, sup. *post*.

598.—Obs. 3. *En* and *Ecce* govern the nominative or accusative; as, *En cansa*, *Ecce hōmo or hominēm*, sometimes a dative is added; as, *Ecce duas ā-as tibi*. VIRG. In such constructions, a verb may be understood. The dative may be referred to, 377–3.

599.—Obs. 4. Certain prepositions used adverbially by the poets, are followed by the dative; as, *Mihi clam est*, "it is unknown to me." *Contra nōbis*.

600.—RULE XLVII. Some derivative adverbs govern the case of their primitives; as,

<i>Omnium optime loquitur,</i>	He speaks the best of all
<i>Convenienter naturæ,</i>	<i>Agreeably to nature.</i>
<i>Venit ob viam ei,</i>	He came to meet him.
<i>Proxime castris or castra,</i>	<i>Next the camp.</i>

601.—EXPLANATION.—In the first example, *optime* is derived from *optimus*, which governs the genitive by Rule X. 355. *Convenienter* and *obviā*, are derived from *conveniens*, and *obvius*, which govern the dative by Rule XVI. 382; and *proxime* is derived from *proximus*, which governs the dative or accusative. (388.)

§ 136. CASES GOVERNED BY PREPOSITIONS.

602.—RULE XLVIII. Twenty-eight prepositions, *ad*, *apud*, *ante*, &c., govern the accusative; as,

<i>Ad patrem,</i>	To the father.
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603.—RULE XLIX. Fifteen prepositions *a*, *ab*, *abs*, &c., govern the ablative; as,

<i>A patre,</i>	From the father.
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604.—EXPLANATION.—The twenty-eight prepositions which govern the accusative are those contained in the list 220-1, and the fifteen governing the ablative are those in 220-2.

OBSERVATIONS.

605.—*Obs.* 1. *Clam*, one of these fifteen, is sometimes followed by the accusative; as, *clam vos*, “without your knowledge.” When followed by a genitive or dative, a substantive may be understood, or it may be regarded as an adverb; as, *clam patris*. TER. *mihi clam est*. PLAUT.

606.—*Obs.* 2. *Tenus* after a plural noun, commonly governs it in the genitive; as, *crūrum tenus*. VIRG.

607.—RULE L. The prepositions *in*, *sub*, *sūper* and *subter*, denoting motion to, or tendency towards, govern the accusative; as,

<i>Venit in Urbem,</i>	He came into the city.
<i>Amor in te,</i>	Love towards thee.
<i>Sub jūgum missus est,</i>	He was sent under the yoke.
<i>Incidit sūper agmina</i>	It fell upon the troops.

608.—RULE LI. The preposition *is* *in* and *sub* denoting *situation*, govern the ablative; *sūper* and *subter* either the accusative or ablative; as,

<i>Jacet in terra,</i>	He lies upon the ground.
<i>Mediā in urbe,</i>	In the middle of the city.
<i>In poētis,</i>	Among the poets.
<i>Sub mōntibus,</i>	Under the walls.

609.—*Obs.* 3. To both of these rules there are some exceptions. Instances occur in which *in* and *sub* denoting *motion to*, or *tendency towards*, instead of the accusative, govern the ablative; as, *In conspectu meo audet venire*; *sub jūgo dīlator hostem misit*. Others are found in which they govern the accusative when they denote *situation*; as, *Mihi in mentem fuit. Hostes sub montem cōsēdisse*, &c.

610.—*Obs.* 4. The preposition *in* with the accusative, usually signifies: *into*, *towards*, *until*, *for*, *against*; with the ablative *in*, *upon*, *among*. With both these cases, however, considerable variety of translation is necessary to convey correctly the idea of the original. The following are instances, "In the case of," *talis in hoste fuit Priāmo*. VIRG. "On account of," *in quo facto dōnum revocātus*;—*In sex mensib⁹*, "within six months;" *in dies*, "from day to day." So, *in hōras*, "from hour to hour;" *in capit⁹*, "per head;" *in pueritia*, "during boyhood;" *in hoc tempore*, "at this time," &c.

611.—*Obs.* 5. The preposition is frequently understood before its cases as, *dēvenīre lōcos*. VIRG. *hōmo id etatis*. CIC. *propior montem*. SALL. in which *ad* is understood. So, *Nūc id prodeo*, sc. *ob*;—TER. *Maria aspēra jūro*, sc. *per*. *Se lōco movēre*, sc. *e*, or *de*. *Quid illo facias?* sc. *in oī dī*; "what can you do in this case?" *Ut patriā expellerētur*, sc. *ex*. NEP.

612—*Obs.* 6. Sometimes, but much more rarely, the case is omitted after the preposition; as, *circum Concordiæ*, sc. *adēm*. SALL. *multis post annis*, i.e. *post id tempus.*

613.—RULE LII. A preposition in composition often governs its own case; as,

<i>Adeāmus urbem,</i>	Let us go to the city.
<i>Exeāmus urbe,</i>	Let us go out of the city.

614.—EXPLANATION.—By "its own case" is meant the case it governs when not in composition. This rule only takes place when the preposition may be separated from the verb, and placed before the case without altering the sense. Thus, *adeāmus urbem*, and *eāmus ad urbem*, express the same thing.

615.—*Obs.* 7. The preposition is often repeated after the compound word; the case is then governed by the preposition repeated; as, *ex nārib⁹ expositi*. CÆS. *Nunquam accedo ad te, quin abs te abeam doctor*. TFR.

Note—Some verbs never have the preposition repeated after them; such as, *Afūris atl̄yquor allat̄ro, alluo, accōbo*; *circum* with *renio, eo, stu, sedo*.

vōo; *obeo, prētereo, abdico, effēro, evertō*, &c. Some compounds with *inter*, *sūl* or *prāter*, commonly omit the preposition. The compounds of *in*, *ob*, and *sūl*, generally take the dative or those of *sūper*, generally the accusative.

616.—*Obs.* 8. Some verbs compounded with *e*, or *ex*, are followed by an accusative or ablative; as, *exire imen*. TER. *exire septis*. VIRG. Some words compounded with *prae*, take an accusative; as, *Tibur aquae prae-fluent*. HOR. In some of these cases, however, the accusative may be governed by *prāter* or *extra*, understood.

617.—*Obs.* 9. The case governed by the preposition in composition is sometimes omitted; as, *Emittēre servum*, sc. *mānu*. PLAUT. *Eromēre virgē*, sc. *ōre*. CIC. *Educēre copias*, sc. *castris*. CÆS.

For the construction of interjections, see § 117.

SYNTAX OF THE VERB.

§ 137. CONNECTION OF TENSES.

618.—The tenses in the indicative and subjunctive moods, so far as relates to their construction, may be divided into two classes, *Primary* and *Secondary*, as follows,

Primary.

- Present.
- Perfect definite. 162.
- Futures.

Secondary.

- Imperfect.
- Perfect indefinite. 163.
- Pluperfect.

With the primary tenses may be classed, the *Imperative Mood*.

Of these tenses, the *Primary* are used to express actions, &c., as present or future; the *Secondary*, in the recital of these actions as past.

In the construction of sentences consisting of different members, the subjunctive mood, in the subordinate or secondary parts, usually corresponds, in time, to the tense in the primary, or leading part. Hence the following Rule.

619.—RULE LIII. Any tense of the subjunctive mood, may follow a tense of the *same class* in the indicative; as,

PRES.	<i>Lēgo</i> ,	<i>ut discam</i> ,	I read,	<i>that I may learn</i>
PERF. DEP.	<i>Lēgi</i> ,		I have read,	
FUT.	<i>Lēgam</i> ,	<i>ut discerem</i> ,	I will read,	<i>that I might learn</i>
IMPER.	<i>Lēge, ut discas</i> ,		Read, that you may learn.	
IMPERF.	<i>Lēgebam</i> ,	<i>ut discerem</i> ,	I was reading,	<i>that I might learn</i>
PER. INDEF.	<i>Lēgi</i> ,		I read,	
PLUR.	<i>Lēgeram</i> ,		I had rend.	

620.—EXPLANATION.—In clauses connected, the present, the perfect, and periphrastic future with *sim* or *fuērim*, 214–8, in the subjunctive mood, may follow either the present, or the perfect definite, or the futures, of the indicative, or the imperative mood. In like manner, the imperfect, the pluperfect, and the periphrastic future with *essem* or *fuissem*, in the subjunctive mood, may follow either the imperfect, or the perfect indefinite, or the pluperfect in the indicative.

621.—*Obs.* 1. When the present tense of the indicative is used in narration for the past, 157–3, it may be followed by the secondary tenses of the subjunctive, as *Legātos mittunt ut pācem impetrārent*.

622.—*Obs.* 2. Primary tenses are sometimes followed by secondary, and secondary by primary, in order to express actions whose time is different.

623.—*Obs.* 3. When the subjunctive follows an infinitive or participle in the primary clause, the class of tenses employed, usually corresponds to the time of the verb on which the infinitive or participle depends.

N. B. This rule and the observations under it, are to be regarded as stating only general principles, the deviations from which, in expressing the endless variety of relations among actions with reference to time, dependence, &c., can be learned only by practice and close attention to classic usage.

For the interchange of tenses in the same and in different moods, see observations on the tenses, §§ 44 and 45. 

624.—§ 138. CONSTRUCTION OF THE INDICATIVE MOOD.

1. The indicative mood is used in Latin, to express what is actual and certain, in an absolute and independent manner; as, *vēni, vīdi, vīci*, “I came, saw, and conquered.” It is also used in direct and independent interrogations; as, *Quid āgis?* “what are you doing?”

2. The indicative mood is used in conditional and dependent clauses, to denote, not what is contingent or uncertain, but what is supposed, or admitted as fact; as, *Si vāles, bēne est*, “if you are in health, it is well,” i. e. “since you are in health.”

3. Independent assertions made in English by *shall*, *will*, *can*, *may*, *ought*, and the like, are made in Latin by the indicative of verbs expressing these ideas; as, *volūmus ire*, “we will go,” *dēbes facēre*, “you ought to do it,” 147. In general, the verbs *oportet*, *necessē est*, *debeo*, *convēnit*, *possum*, *licet*;—also, the expressions *par*, *fas*, *aquum*, *justum*, *consentaneum est*;—

and *œquius, melius, utilius, optabilius est*, are put in the past tenses of the indicative, though translated by the imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive. Hence,

4. The indicative is used in the sense of the subjunctive, and translated by the potential in English, when an act, &c., though not performed, is expressed as what would have been proper, practicable, or advantageous; as, *Milōni optabilius fuit dāre jugūlum P. Clodio*; “it would have been more desirable,” &c., 164–4.

5. The past tenses of the indicative, are sometimes used for the imperfect or pluperfect subjunctive, in the conclusion of a conditional clause, by which the description is rendered more animated; as, *pox sublicius iter hostib⁹ dēdit, ni, &c.* “the wooden bridge would have afforded a passage to the enemy, unless” &c.; so, *actum ērat de pulcherrimo imperio, nisi, &c.*, 140 and 625–4th.

The signification and use of this mood, in its several tenses, are specified § 44.

§ 139. CONSTRUCTION OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

[For the character and meaning of this mood, in its several tenses, see § 42. II. and § 45.]

The subjunctive mood is used sometimes in independent, but, for the most part, in dependent propositions.

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD IN INDEPENDENT PROPOSITIONS.

625. The subjunctive mood is used, apparently at least, in independent propositions:—

- 1st. To soften an assertion or statement; as, *nemo istud tibi concedat*, “no one would grant that to you;” *forsitan temere fecerim*, “perhaps I may have acted rashly;” *quis dubitet?* “who can doubt it?”
- 2d. To express a wish or desire, like the Greek Optative; as, *eāmus*, “let us go;” *moriāmur*, “let us die;” *nunc revertāmur*, “let us now return.” In the second, and the third person, it is used to exhort or command; and, with a negative, to forbid; as, *faciat*, “let him do it;” *ipse vidērit*, “let him see to it himself.” CIO. *Nē me attingas*, “do not touch me” TER. *Emas quod necesse est* (171–1) SEN.

- 8d. To express a doubtful question; as, *quo eam?* “whither shall I go?” *quid aliud faceret?* “what else could he do?” (171–2). CIC.
4th After the imperfect, and pluperfect subjunctive, in a conditional clause with *si*, *etsi*, *quāsi*, *etiamsi*, *tametsi*, *ni*, *nisi*, the subjunctive is used independently in the apodosis, or conclusion, in the same tenses, when the thing supposed did not exist. Also, after the present, and perfect in the sense of the imperfect or pluperfect; as, *si hic sis*, *aliter sentias*, “if you were here, you would think otherwise.” TER. *Quos ni mea cūra resistat, jam flammæ tulērint.* VIRG. In this construction, the conditional clause is sometimes omitted; as, *magnō mercentur Atridei (si possint).* VIRG.

Note.—But, though in these and many similar expressions, the subjunctive appears to be used independently, it is easy to see, that in most cases, if not in all, it depends on an indicative or imperative understood, and which has been omitted for the sake of brevity (145).

THE SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD IN DEPENDENT PROPOSITIONS.

626.—The subjunctive mood is used, for the most part, in dependent clauses, and is preceded by another verb in the indicative, imperative, or infinitive mood, expressed or understood, with which it is connected by a conjunction, a relative, or an indefinite term, and may generally be rendered by the potential in English (142–2d, and 143).

Obs.—The construction of the subjunctive mood, in Latin agrees, generally, with its construction in English and in Greek. Its use, however, is much more extensive in Latin, being employed in many cases in which the indicative is used in these languages. Its construction in dependent propositions, is subject to the following Rules. ▲

§ 140. SUBJUNCTIVE AFTER CONJUNCTIONS, &c.

627—**RULE LIV.** The conjunctions, *ut*, *quo*, *licet*, *ne*, *utnam*, and *dummodo*, &c., and words used indefinitely in dependent clauses, for the most part, require the subjunctive mood; as,

*Ligo ut discam,
Nescit qui sim.*

I read that I may learn.
He knows not who I am

EXPLANATION.—The conjunctions requiring the subjunctive mood, are those which imply *doubt*, *contingency*, *uncertainty*, and the like, as follows:

1. *Ut*, *quo*, “that,” *ne*, *quomodo*, “that not,” referring to the *result*, *end*, or *design*, take the subjunctive; thus,

1st. *Ut*, “that,” denoting a *result*, after such words as *sic*, *ita*, *ad eo*, *tam*, *talis*, *tantus*, *is*, *eiusmodi*, is followed by the subjunctive.

2d. *Ut*, “that,” and *ne*, “that not,” denoting *purpose* or *design*; or when “that” is equivalent to “in order that,” “so that,” take the subjunctive.

3d. After verbs signifying to *request*, *admonish*, *advise*, *commission*, *encourage*, *command*, and the like; or to *endeavor*, *aim at*, or *accomplish*; as, *facio*, *efficio*, &c.; and sometimes to *permit*, to *wish*, to be *necessary*, &c., *ut* and *ne* usually take the subjunctive.

4th. *Ut*, with the subjunctive, usually follows such impersonals as *fit*, *fieri non potest*, *accidit*, *incidit*, *occurrit*, *contingit*, *evenerit*, *usu venerit*, *rarum est*, *sequitur*, *futurum est*, *religuum est*, *relinquitur*, *restat*, *supereat*, *opus est*, *est* signifying it happens, it occurs, it remains, &c.

2. *Si* “if,” *ut si*, *quasi*, *ac si*, *aque ac si*, *perinde ut si*, *aliter ac si*, *vetus si*, *tanquam*, *ceu*, “as if,” expressing a condition or supposition, commonly take the subjunctive.

3. *Ut*, *licet*, *etiam si*, *quamvis*, “although;” *quin* for *qui non*, or *ut non*, or *quomodo*, take the subjunctive.

4. *Antequam*, *priusquam*, “before;” *dum*, *dōnec*, *quoad*, “until,” *mōdo*, *dum*, *dummōdo*, “provided,” and the particles of wishing, *utinam*, *O si*, *ut* or *ūti*, for *utinam*, commonly take the subjunctive.

5. Interrogative words used indefinitely in dependent clauses, or containing an indirect question, take the subjunctive.

The words thus used are, the particles *an*, *ne*, *num*, *utrum*, *anne*, *anon*;—the adverbs *ubi*, *quo*, *unde*, *quorsum*, *quandiu*, *quoties*, *cur*, *quāre*, *quamobrem*, *quemadmodum*, *quomodo*, *ut*, *quam*, *quantopere*;—the adjectives *quantus*, *quālis*, *quot*, *quōtus*, *ūter*; *quis*, *qui*, *cujas*, &c.

Note.—In double questions, direct or indirect, expressed in English by “whether—or,” the first is commonly made by *utrum*, or the enclitic *ne*, and the second by *an*, or *anne*. The first particle, however, is often omitted, but must be supplied in translating, as, *id frusta an ob rem faciam*, (“whether) I shall do this to no purpose or successfully.” The English “or not” is made, in the second part, by *necne*; as, *dii utrum sint necne sint queruntur*. *Posset lēge āgi necne pauci quondam sciēbant*. It is used also in direct questions: as, *sunt hēc tua verba necne?*

628.—*Obs.* 1. Many of these conjunctions are used also with the indicative mood. In such cases, they are to be regarded merely as connectives, or used adverbially, denoting circumstances of time, manner, &c.

629.—*Obs.* 2. Many other conjunctions are used, sometimes with the indicative, and sometimes with the subjunctive mood; such as, *quām* (or

*et*si**, *etsi*, *tametsi* (*.amenetsi*), *quanguam*, *si*, *sin*, *ne*, *nisi*, *siguidem*, *quod*, *quia*, &c. *Quoniam*, *quando*, and *quandoquidem*, usually have the indicative.

630.—*Obs. 3.* *Quum* (or *cum*), when it signifies *time*, merely, takes the indicative, and is translated *when*; as, *tempus fuit quum homines vagabantur*. When it denotes a *connection of thought*, implying dependence, it takes the subjunctive, and may be translated variously, according to the nature of the connection, *since*, *although*, *as soon as*, *seeing that*, &c.; as, *cum ea ita sint*, “since these things are so.”

631.—*Obs. 4.* In narration, *quum* is joined with the imperfect and the pluperfect subjunctive, even when it relates to *time*, but the event denoted by the subjunctive, usually relates to that expressed in the clause on which the subjunctive depends, not only in regard to *time*, but also, in some sense, as a *cause*; as, *cum sciret Clodius iter necessarium Miloni esse Lanuvium, Rōmā subito ipse profectus est*.

632.—*Obs. 5* The conjunction *ut*, is elegantly omitted after *volo*, *nōlo*, *rōgo*, *prēcor*, *censeo*, *suadeo*, *licet*, *oporet*, *necesse est*, and the like. Also, after the imperatives *sine*, *fac*, or *facito*; as, *prēcor venias*, “I beg (that) you would come”; *fac facias*, “see (that) you do it.” So also *ne* is omitted after the imperative *cave*; as, *cave facias*, “See thou do it not.”

633.—*Obs. 6.* After the verbs *timeo*, *vereor*, and the like, *ut* is used in a negative sense, “that not,” and *ne*, in an affirmative sense, “that;” as, *timeo ut faciat*, “I fear that he will not do it.” *Timeo ne faciat*, “I fear that he will do it.” In a few examples, however, *ut* seems to have an affirmative, and *ne*, a negative meaning. *Ne non*, after *timeo*, *vereor*, is equivalent to *ut non* after other verbs; as, *timeo ne non impetrem*, “I fear that I shall not obtain it.”

634.—6. In oblique discourse (651 Exp.), the verb, in dependent clauses, takes the subjunctive after any conjunctive term.

§ 141. THE SUBJUNCTIVE AFTER THE RELATIVE.

635.—**RULE LV.** The relative *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*, requires the subjunctive, when it refers to an *indefinite*, *negative*, or *interrogative* word,—to words implying *comparison*,—or assigns the *reason*, *cause*, or *end* of that which precedes,—and also in all cases of *oblique narration*.

This General Rule may be subdivided into the following

SPECIAL RULES.

636.—*Rule I.* When the relative *qui*, *quæ*, *quod* refers to



an *indefinite*, *negative*, or *interrogative* word, it requires the subjunctive mood; as,

Sunt (homines) qui dicant, Some people say.
Nemo est qui haud intelligat, There is no one who does not understand.
Quis est qui utilia fugiat? Who is there that shuns what is useful?

637.—EXPLANATION.—This rule takes effect only when the antecedent is something indefinite, and when the relative clause is the predicate of the sentence, i. e. when it expresses what is affirmed or denied respecting the subject of the verb, and has for its antecedent, the indefinite, negative, or interrogative itself, and not any intervening word. These are indispensable conditions of this rule.

638.—*Obs.* 1. The indefinites referred to in this rule are the indefinite pronouns (127–1, and 128, except *quidam*), and the periphrastic expressions, *est qui*, “some one,” *sunt qui*, *fuérunt qui*, “some,” to which may be added the verbs *reperio*, *invenio*, *habeo*, *adsum*, *desum*, *venio*, and some others, used in a similar manner, by which indefinite expressions are formed nearly of the same import with *est qui*, *sunt qui*, &c.; as, *omnis aetas quod agat inveniet*.

639.—The negative antecedents most common under this rule are such as *nemo est*, *nullus est*, *unus non est*, *alius non est*, or *extat*, *nihil est*, *nec est*, or *non quisquam est*, *vix ullus est*, *nec ullus est*, *vix decimus quisque est*, (or any other ordinal used in a similar manner,) *non multi sunt*, *non multum est*; also, *non est*, or *nihil est*, meaning “there is no cause, or reason why;” and also after *non* or *nihil habeo*. After these last, *quod* “which,” must follow, governed by *propter* understood; as, *non est quod scribas*; “there is no reason why you should write.”

640.—The interrogative expressions in the antecedent clause under this rule are chiefly these: *Quis es? quantus est? uter est? equis est? numquis est? an quisquam est? an est aliquid? quotusquisque est? quotus est? quot sunt? quam multi sunt?* And also, *quid est? numquid est? “what cause?” as, num quid est quod timeas? “why should you fear?”*

Note.—Interrogatives under this rule are of a general character, and usually imply a negation; as, *quis est qui faciat?* “who is there that does it?” i. e. “nobody does it.”

641.—*Rule II.* The relative is followed by the subjunctive, when the relative and antecedent clauses involve a comparison, or when the latter expresses the purpose, object, or design, of something expressed by the former; as,

Dignus qui ametur, “worthy to be loved.” *Quis tam esset amens qui semper vivere?* “who would be so foolish as to live always?”

642.—EXPLANATION.—In all cases under this rule, the relative is equivalent to *ut*, with the personal pronoun representing the antecedent; i. e. it is used for *ut ego*, *ut tu*, *ut ille*, *ut nos*, *ut vos*, *ut illi*. In such cases, *ut* with the personal pronoun, is frequently used instead of the relative. Here, also, the relative clause must belong, not to the subject, but to the predicate of the sentence, for in such cases only can it be resolved into *ut ego*, &c.

643.—*Obs. 2.* The relative is used in this sense, and requires the subjunctive.

- 1st. When it comes after *dignus*, *indignus*, *idoneus*, and the like in the predicate; as, *patres, si dignum qui (ut ille) secundus ab Romulo numeretur, crearitis, auctores fient.*
- 2d. When it follows *tam*, *tantus*, *adeo*; as, *quis est tam Lynceus, qui in tantis tenebris nihil offendat?* i. e. *ut in tantis, &c.*, “who is so quick-sighted that he would not stumble in such darkness?”—In like manner when it follows *talis*, *eiusmodi*, *hujusmodi*, the subjunctive is commonly used; as, *est innocentia affectio talis amici qui nond caret nemini.* Also, after *is*, *ille*, and *hic*, in the sense of *talis* (123–2. b.); as, *non tu is es qui nescias*, “you are not such a one as not to know.” Sometimes, in such cases, *ut* takes the place of *qui*; as, *nemque enim is es, Catilina, ut te pudor revocarit, &c.*
- 3d. When it follows a comparative with *quam*; as, *major sum quam cui possit fortuna nocere.*
- 4th. When the relative clause expresses the *purpose*, *object*, or *design*, for which the person mentioned in the antecedent clause is *appointed*, or the thing spoken of is *possessed*, or *done*; as, *Lacedemonii legatos Athenas miserunt qui (i. e. ut illi) eum absentem accusarent.* In such sentences the relative and subjunctive may be properly rendered, *to, in order to*; thus, “the Lacedemonians sent ambassadors to Athens, to accuse (or in order to accuse) him in his absence.” Sometimes here also, *ut* takes the place of the relative; as, *missus sum ut (i. e. qui) te adducarem.*

644.—*Obs. 3.* When *qui* combines with its signification as a relative, or when the preceding clause implies, a force equal to *so that, such that, the man to, such a man as*, it requires the subjunctive; as, *stultum est timere quod vitare non possis*, “it is foolish to fear that which (i. e. such a thing as) you cannot avoid.” In all such cases, the antecedent clause conveys a vague and general idea, i. e. the person or things referred to are regarded as a *species* or class, rather than as individuals.

645.—*Rule III.* When the relative with its clause assigns the cause or reason of the action or event announced by the antecedent clause, it requires the subjunctive; as,

Peccavisse mihi videor qui a te decesserim, “I think that I have erred in having (or, because I) left you.”

646.—*EXPLANATION.*—In all constructions of this kind, the relative is equivalent to *quum*, *quod*, *quia*, or *quoniam ego, tu, is, nos, &c.*, signifying “because,” or “seeing that I,” “thou,” &c.

647.—*Obs. 4.* The relative has this force in the expressions *quippe qui, ut qui, utpote qui*, and consequently is followed by the subjunctive; as, *libros non contemno, equidem, quippe qui nunquam legerim*, “I do not, indeed, despise the books, for (or because) I have never read them.”

648.—*Rule IV.* When *qui* possesses a power equal to *quam*, or *etsi is, or to si, modo, or dummodo*, “although—if—

provided that he, she, it," &c., it requires the subjunctive mood ; as,

Tu aquam pumice postulas, qui ipse sitiatis, "you demand water from a pumice stone, though itself is parched with thirst." *Laco, consilii quamvis egregii quod non ipse afferret inimicus*, "Laco was the enemy of any measure, however excellent, if (i. e. provided that) he himself did not propose it."

649.—Rule V. The relative *qui* takes the subjunctive after *unus* and *solus*; when they restrict the affirmation to a particular subject ; as,

Hac est una contentio quae adhuc permanserit, "this is the only dispute which has remained till this time."

650.—Rule VI. In *oblique* or *indirect* discourse, the relative requires the subjunctive mood ; as,

Socrates dicere solebat, omnes in eo quod scirent satis esse eloquentes, "Socrates was accustomed to say, that all were eloquent enough in that which they knew."

651.—EXPLANATION.—Discourse is said to be *direct*, when a writer or speaker delivers his own sentiments,—*oblique*, when a person relates in his own language, what another speaker or writer said ; an example will best illustrate this distinction.—Tacitus introduces Galgacus, addressing the Caledonian army as follows : "When I contemplate the causes of the war, and the necessity to which we are reduced, great is my confidence that this day, and this union of yours, will prove the beginning of universal liberty to Britain." This is the *direct* discourse. If, instead of introducing Galgacus himself, to speak his own speech, the historian had only told us what he said, he would have used the *oblique* or *indirect* style, thus : Galgacus said, "that when he contemplated the causes of the war, and the necessity to which they (the Roman army) were reduced, his confidence was great, that that day, and that union of theirs, would prove the beginning of universal liberty to Britain."

In the first of these, or the *direct* discourse, it will be observed that when the speaker refers to himself, he uses the *first* person, "I," "we." When he refers to those addressed, he uses the *second* person, "thou," "you,"—and that the leading verbs in Latin are all in the indicative mood, and independent of any previous word. But in the second or *oblique* discourse, the *third* person *only* is used, whether the speaker is said to refer to himself, or his hearers, or a third person. And the leading verbs in Latin, are in the infinitive mood, or in the subjunctive with *ut*, and, in either case, dependent on the verb with which the account is introduced such as, "he said," "stated," "replied," or the like. It is evident, therefore, that while in both forms, the same idea is expressed in nearly the same language, the construction of the sentence in each is entirely different ; thus, in direct discourse : *Antonius inquit, "Ara eorum rerum est quae sciuntur."* Cic. *Quintilian relates the same thing in the oblique form* ; thus, "*Antonius ait artem eorum*

rērum esse quae sciāntur." Here, the leading verb in the direct form, is *est* in the indicative mood, having no dependence on any previous word, and having its subject in the nominative case. In the *oblique* form, the same verb is in the infinitive, *esse*; it is dependent on *ait*, and has its subject in the accusative. In the first, the verb in the subordinate clause, is in the indicative, *sciuntur*; in the last, it is in the subjunctive mood, *sciāntur*. Hence, the following general principle.

652.—In every unmixed example of *oblique narration*, two moods only are admissible, the *infinitive* and *subjunctive*, and consequently, as the relative is never employed but in the *secondary*, and subordinate members of a sentence, it must always, in oblique statements, be followed by the subjunctive.

653.—*Obs. 5.* In connection with this general principle, however, two things must be noticed :

1st. In *oblique* discourse, the narrator frequently introduces a remark of his own, for the purpose of explanation, but yet so closely interwoven with the discourse he is reporting, as to seem to be a part of it. Such remark is usually introduced with the relative, and the indicative, and may be detected by this construction : Thus, *Disseruit Cæsar, non quidem sibi ignara quæ de Silano vulgabantur, sed non ex rumore statuendum,* "Cæsar replied 'that those things, indeed,' viz. : which were rumored concerning Silanus, 'were not unknown to him,'" &c. TAC. Here, the clause, *quæ de Silano vulgabantur*, is not to be regarded as a part of what Caesar said, but as a clause thrown in by the historian to inform his readers what things they were which Cæsar meant. But if the verb had been *vulgarentur*, it would have shown that it was a part of what Cæsar said.

2d. In animated *oblique* narration, the historian sometimes suddenly passes from the *oblique* to the *direct* discourse, and, instead of *reporting* the remarks of the speaker, introduces him, as it were, to speak for himself. This is always manifest by the transition, from the use of the infinitive and subjunctive, to that of the indicative, and from the use of the third person to denote the speaker, and the person addressed, to that of the first and second. The following is often quoted as an appropriate example of this. (OBLIQUE) "*Satīna mulierē dirimēre infestas acies, hinc patres, hinc viros orantes,*" ne se sanguine nefando, sociēti, generique respargerent; ne parricidio macularent partus suos, nepōtum illi, liberūm hi progeniem. (DIRECT) *Si piget affinitatis inter vos, si connubii piglet, in nos veritate iras, nos causa belli, nos vulnerum ac cædium viris ac parentibus sumus, melius peribimus, quam sine alteris vestrum viduae aut orbæ vivēmus.* Liv I. 13.

654.—*Obs. 6.* A verb in the *Future-perfect* indicative, in direct discourse, will always take the pluperfect subjunctive, when the same sentence is thrown into the oblique form, whatever be the tense of the introductory verb : thus, *Dabitur quodcumque optaris.* Ov.; in direct discourse, is thus related by Cicero, in the oblique form : *Sol Phæthonti filio faciérunt esse dixit quidquid optasset.*

655.—*Obs. 7.* To this construction may be referred the subjunctive connected by a relative or causal conjunction with the preceding verb in

any of its parts, for the purpose of expressing, not what the writer asserts himself, but what is alleged by others; as, *Socrates accusatus est quod corrumperet juventutem*, “Socrates was accused, because (as was alleged) he corrupted the youth.” The indicative here would assert, on the part of the writer, that Socrates *did* corrupt the youth.

Note.—The verbs *puto*, *dico*, *arbitror*, and the like, are sometimes used, especially by Cicero, in the subjunctive, with the verb following in the infinitive, when properly they should be in the indicative, (meaning, “as they said, thought, &c.”) and the verb, in the clauses dependent on them, in the subjunctive; as, *Rediit paulo post, quod se oblītum nescio quia dicēret*, CIC., “He (Hannibal) returned soon after, because, as he said, he had forgotten something;” for *quod, ut dicēbat, oblītus esset nescio quid*. *Ementiundo quae se . . . audisse dicērent*, SALI., “By forging stories which, as they said, they had heard;” for *quaे, ut dicēbant, audivissent*.

656.—*Obs. 8.* When an infinitive or subjunctive mood has a clause connected with it by a relative or other connecting word, for the purpose of restricting the predicate, otherwise indefinite, the verb of the latter clause is put in the subjunctive mood; as,

Quid enim pōtest esse tam perspicuum, quam esse aliquod nūmen quo hac regantur, “For what can be so clear, as that there is some divinity by whom these things are governed?”

657.—§ 142. CONSTRUCTION OF THE IMPERATIVE.

1. The Imperative mood is used to command, exhort, &c., 149. Its subject, with which it agrees by Rule IV., is the person or persons addressed in the command, &c., and hence, it is properly used only in the *second person*. In Latin, as well as in Greek, the imperative mood has a distinct form for the third person; it is, however, but seldom used, and chiefly in the enacting of laws, having the force of a command on those for whom they are designed.

2. With the imperative, *not* is expressed by *ne*, and *nor* by *nēve*; as, *Ne crēde colōri*. VIRG. *Hominem mortuum in urbe ne sepelito, ne ve urito*. CIC.

3. Instead of the simple imperative, sometimes *fac* or *cāne*, with the subjunctive, are used, and *nōli* with the infinitive; as, *fac venias*, “come;” *cāve existimes*, “do not think;” *Nōli timēre*, “do not fear.” For other tenses, used imperatively, see 150.

§ 143. CONSTRUCTION OF THE INFINITIVE.

[For the tenses of the infinitive mood, in connection with different tenses of the verb, see § 47.]

658.—The infinitive mood, in Latin, is used in two ways; *First*, as a verbal noun, and *Second*, as a verb. As a verbal noun, it has no subject; as a verb it always has. Without a subject, it cannot form a proposition;

or express an affirmation; with a subject, it always does. In the first case, it comes under the regimen of the verb, either alone as a verbal noun, or with the words depending upon it, as a *substantive phrase*. In the second, it comes under its regimen, only in connection with its subject, as a distinct, though dependent proposition, or *substantive clause*. Hence, all that belongs to the construction of this mood, may be comprised in what relates to the use of it, in these two ways.

§ 144. I. THE INFINITIVE WITHOUT A SUBJECT.

659.—The infinitive without a subject, may be regarded as a verbal noun in the singular number, neuter gender (271), and in form indeclinable, but differing from all other nouns, inasmuch as it involves the idea of *time*, and has all the power of governing that belongs to the verb. The character of the infinitive as a noun, is manifest from its being used in almost every way that a noun is. It is used,

1. As the nominative to a verb; as, *invidērē (invidia) non cādīt in sapientem. Didicisse fideliter artes emollit mōres.* Ov. *Uñnam emōri fortūnis meis honestus exītus esset;* or as the nominative after the verb; as, *sive illud ērat sine funēre ferri; bēne vivēre est bis vivēre.*

2. As a case in apposition to a preceding nominative; as, *res ērat specaculo digna, vidēre Xerxem, &c.*; “it was a thing worthy of being seen, to see Xerxes,” &c.

3. It is used as a genitive after substances and adjectives; as, *tempus est ab īre, for abeundi;—soli cantare perīti Arcādes,* equivalent to *cantandi* or *cantūs.* Rules VII. IX.

4. As a dative after adjectives, &c.; thus, *et vos servītre māgis quam imperāre parāti estis.* Rule XVI.

5. As an accusative after an active verb; as, *da mihi fallēre, Hor. terram cum pīnum īrant, proscindēre appellant; cum īterum, offringēre dicunt.* VAR.—After a preposition; as, *nihil intērest īter dāre et accipēre.* SEN. *Prāter plorāre.* HOR. *Prāter lōqui.* LIV.

6. As a vocative; as, *O vivēre nostrum, for O vīta nostra.*

7. As an ablative in various constructions; as, *dignus ā māri;* as the case absolute; thus, *Audīto rēgem in Siciliā tēndēre.* This example, however, has a subject *rēgem.* Rule XXIII.

8. It has an adjective or pronoun agreeing with it; as, *scīre tuum nihil est; ip̄um dicēre nunquam non ineptum est, &c.* CIC. In this way, we may account for the poetic “*dulce lōqui,*” “*ridēre decōrum,*” &c.

9. It governs the genitive like a noun; as, *cūjus non dimicāre fuit vincēre.*

Note.—It is however, chiefly as the subject or the object of a verb, in the nominative or accusative, that it is used as a noun. The examples

above (3, 4, 7,) in which it is used, where a noun or pronoun would be put in the genitive, or dative, or ablative, are of rare occurrence, and in some cases may be otherwise explained. The infinitive as a noun, in the nominative or accusative, is subject to the following Rules:

660.—RULE LVI. One verb being the subject of another, is put in the infinitive; as,

Facile est queri,
Mentiri turpe est,

To complain is easy
To lie is base.

661.—EXPLANATION.—In the first example the subject or thing spoken of is expressed by the infinitive *queri*, which is therefore the nominative to the verb *est*. A noun used instead of *queri* would have to be in the nominative case. In such sentences, it is manifestly improper to say that *est* governs *queri*, just as it would be improper to say the verb governs its nominative. This rule applies also to the infinitive with a subject.

662.—*Obs. 1.* A proper attention to this rule will show that many verbs considered impersonal, or thought to be used impersonally, are not really so, but have an infinitive or a clause of a sentence for their subject or nominative; thus, *nec profuit Hydræ crescere per damnum*, “nor did it profit the Hydra to grow by his wounds.” OVID. Here, instead of saying that *profuit* is used impersonally, and governs *crescere* in the infinitive; the true construction is, that *profuit* is used personally, and has *crescere* for its nominative. So, the following, *cædit in eundem misereri et invidere*. Cic. *Vacare culpâ magnum est solatum; neque est te fallere quidquam*, &c., 307.

663.—RULE LVII. One verb governs another, as its object, in the infinitive; as,

Cupio discere, I desire to learn.

664.—EXPLANATION.—The infinitive mood under this rule is equivalent to a noun in the case which the preceding verb usually governs: Thus, in the example, *cupio* is a transitive active verb and governs *discere*, as if it were a noun in the accusative. The meaning is, that a verb, used as the object of another, without a conjunction or connective word, must be put in the infinitive. This Rule also applies to the infinitive with a subject.

*Note.—*In all cases of the infinitive without a subject, under this rule, the infinitive expresses an act, or state, of the subject of the preceding verb.

665.—*Obs. 2.* The infinitive without a subject, is used only after certain verbs, especially such as denote *desire, ability, intention or endeavor*; such as, *cupio, opto, nōlo, nōlo, mālo*;—*possum, quoce, nequoce, valeo, cogito, cōnor, tendo, disco, doceo, debeo*, &c. By the poets it is used after *fūgo, parco* for *nōli*, and sometimes after *caveo, fugio, gaudeo*, &c. In a few instances it is used after verbs of motion, to denote a purpose; as, *introrsus videre*, “he came to see.” TER. *Inuit consilia tollere rēges*, “he devised a plan to destroy the kings.”

666.—*Obs.* 3. In many cases, the infinitive after such verbs may be changed for the infinitive with a subject; as, *cupio me esse clementem*. Cic.; for *esse clemens*, or *clementem*. 326. Or, for the subjunctive with *ut*, or *ne*; as, *sententiam ne dicere recusavit*, for *sententiam dicere*.

667.—*Obs.* 4. The infinitive without a subject is also used after adjectives, and nouns. So used, it is equivalent to a noun in the case governed by such adjective or noun. See examples, 659–3, 4, 7.

668.—*Obs.* 5. Sometimes the infinitive is understood; as, *ei provinciam Numidiam populus jussit*; sc. *dari*.

Note 1.—When the verbs *possum*, *volo*, *nolo*, *malo*, in the indicative or subjunctive, are translated by the English auxiliaries *can*, *will*, *will not*, *wil rather*; or in the past tense by *could*, *would*, &c., the infinitive following is translated without *to* before it; as, *pōtest fieri*, “it can be done” *volo tr*, “I will go;” *malo facere*, “I would rather do it;” *nolite timere*, “do not fear.”

Note 2.—The present infinitive is generally translated as the perfect, without *to*, when it comes after the imperfect, perfect, or pluperfect, of *possim*, *vōlo*, *nōlo*, *mālo*, translated *could*, *would*, *would not*, *would rather*; and with *to* after the same tenses of *debo* and *oportet*, translated *ought*; as, *melius fieri non potuit*, “it could not have been done better;” *volu dicere*, “I would have said;” *sumere arma nōluit*, “he would not have taken arms;” *dividi oportuit*, “it ought to have been divided.” &c.

Note 3.—After verbs denoting *to see*, *hear*, *feel*, and the like, the present infinitive is sometimes rendered by the English present participle; as, *audivi eum dicere*, “I heard him saying.” Also when the infinitive is the subject of another verb; as, *morāri periculōsum est*, “delaying (to delay) is dangerous.”

The Historical Infinitive.

669.—*Obs.* 6. The verb governing the infinitive is sometimes omitted, especially is this the case in historical narration, when the infinitive follows a nominative case in the sense of the imperfect indicative, or the perfect indefinite; as, *invidēre omnes mihi*, “all envied me.” TEE. *At Romāni, dōmi militaque intenti, festināre, parāre, alius alium hortāri*. SALL. When thus used, it is supposed to be governed by *cepit* or *cēperunt* understood. Cases occur, however, in which this supplement cannot be made; as, *verum ingenium ejus haud absurdum, posse facere versus, jocum nōvēre*, &c., (310.) SALL. The historical infinitive and the imperfect, are often connected in the same construction; as, *Alliūs . . . senātūn de fōdere consulēbat; et tāmen intērim exercitū supplementum scribēre . . . auxilia arcessēre, denīque mōdis omnibus festinare*. SALL, Jug. 39.

570.—§ 145. II. THE INFINITIVE WITH A SUBJECT

The infinitive with a subject possesses the character of the verb, and affirms of its subject as in the indicative or the subjunctive mood; but

only in subordinate and dependent propositions. These propositions themselves have a substantive character, and generally stand in the relation of substantives to a verb, or phrase, on which they depend; sometimes as a nominative to, or the subject of the verb, but generally as an object or as accusative after it. Thus used, they may be called *substantive clauses*—and as such, they fall under the two preceding rules. Thus:

1st. The infinitive with a subject must be considered as the nominative when it is the subject of a sentence, i. e. when anything is declared of it as, *te non istud audivisse mirum est*, “that you have not heard that is wonderful.” Here, *te non istud audivisse* stands as the nominative to *est*. Rule LVI. See 661.

2d. The infinitive with its subject is the accusative or object after a verb, when it has for its direct object, the idea expressed by a dependent infinitive clause, or when such clause takes the place of a noun or pronoun governed by the verb; as, *mīror te non scribēre*, “I wonder that you do not write.” Here, *te non scribēre* stands as the object of *mīror*, which governs it as an accusative by Rule LVII, or XX. See 664.

Note.—The verbs which admit an infinitive with its subject as their direct object, are those which denote an action of our senses, or internal faculties, or such as denote *feeling, knowing, thinking, or saying*; as, *audio, video, sentio, cognosco, intelligo, memīni, pūto, dūco, dico, prōdo, scribo, promitto*, and the like. These seldom take a conjunction (*ut* or *quod*) with the indicative or subjunctive as their object. See Obs. 5, et seq.

671.—RULE LVIII. The subject of the infinitive is put in the accusative; as,

Gaudeo te valēre,

I am glad that you are well.

672.—EXPLANATION.—The subject of the infinitive is the person or thing spoken of in the dependent clause, and may be, as in Rule IV., a noun, a pronoun, &c., and is always to be in the accusative case; except as in 669.

Under this Rule, the infinitive with its subject forms a distinct proposition, and is equivalent to the indicative, or subjunctive mood in English, together with the connective “*that*.” Thus, in the example, *te valēre* contains the simple proposition, “You are well.” The equivalent of the English “*that*,” connecting it as a subordinate clause with the preceding verb, is implied in the infinitive form. If the infinitive stand after an accusative which does not form with it a distinct proposition, i. e. which is not its subject, it does not belong to this Rule, but the accusative is governed by Rule XX.; as, *Prōteus pēcus ēgit altos visēre montes*. HOR. Hence.

OBSERVATIONS.

673.—Obs. 1. The English particle “*that*,” may be called the sign of the accusative before the infinitive, being used to connect the infinitive clause with the preceding. It may often be omitted, however, in translating, as it frequently is in English; thus, *aiunt rēgēm adventāre*, “they say the king is coming, or, “that the king is coming.”

674.—*Obs. 2.* The accusative subject, in Latin, is translated by the nominative in English. Hence, the accusative of the relative pronoun referring to persons must be rendered *who*, not *whom*; as *quem confectionum vulneribus diximus*, “*who*, we said, was exhausted with his wounds.”

Note.—The infinitive with its subject in the accusative is sometimes translated in the same form in English; as, *cupio te ventre*, “I wish you to come;” *quos discordare novérat*, “whom he had known to differ;” *eum vocari jussit*, “he ordered him to be called.”

N. B.—For the various ways of rendering the different tenses of the infinitive after different tenses of the indicative or subjunctive, see at length, 180.

675.—*Obs. 3.* When the subject of the infinitive is the same with the subject of the preceding verb, it is seldom expressed, unless required to be emphatic; as, *pollicitus sum scriptūrum (esse) sc. me*, “I promised that I would write.” After verbs signifying *to be accustomed, to dare, I can, I ought*, the infinitives *esse, judicari, vidēri*, &c., having the same subject with the preceding verb, have an adjective or noun after them in the nominative case, indicating that the subject of the infinitive understood is regarded as a nominative according to the Greek construction. Gr. Gr. § 175. *Erc.* Thus, *sōlet tristis vidēri*; *aude sapiens esse*; *dēbes esse diligens*. See also, 325–328, and 733–3, 3d.

676.—*Obs. 4.* When the preceding verb is in the passive voice, the subject of the infinitive may be changed into the subject of that verb, or remain unchanged in the accusative, the passive verb being used impersonally, or rather having the infinitive clause for its subject; thus, *mātrem Pausanīe co tempore vixisse dicitur*, or, *māter Pausanīe co tempore vixisse dicitur*, “it is said that the mother of Pausanias was living at that time,” or, “the mother of Pausanias is said to have been living,” &c. Gr. Gr., § 175, *Obs. 3.*

Note.—When a relative clause has the same verb as the proposition with the infinitive on which the relative clause depends, but without the repetition of the verb, the subject of the verb in the relative clause is put by attraction in the accusative; as, *Platonem ferunt idem sensisse quod Pythagoram*, “They say that Plato thought as Pythagoras did.” But, if the verb of the relative clause is expressed, its subject must be in the nominative; as, *Platonem ferunt . . . idem sensisse quod Pythagoras sensit*.

The same analogy is observed with the conjunction *quam* after a comparative. See 470, 1st and 2d.

677.—*Obs. 5.* The accusative with the infinitive, in a subordinate clause, is in some cases equivalent to the subjunctive with *ut* or *quod, ~ that*, preceding; as, *Optavit ut in currum patris tolleretur*, or, *Optavit se in currum patris tolli*, “He (Phæthon) desired that he should be taken up into his father’s chariot.” *Gaudeo te valere, or gaudeo quod valeas*, “I am glad that you are well.” But though, in a few cases, the one expression may be changed for the other, usage has given so decided a preference in some cases to the one form, and in others to the other, that such change would be improper; thus,

1st. When the dependent clause expresses *purpose* or *design*, or when "that" is equivalent to "in order that," "so that," *ut* with the subjunctive is used. 627-1. 2d.

2d. After verbs of *endeavoring*, *aiming*, *accomplishing*, such as *facio*, *efficio*, *perficio*, &c., the subjunctive with *ut* is always used. Hence arises the use of *facere ut*, instead of the indicative, to denote a fact; thus, *fecit ut dimittaret milites*, is equivalent to *dimisit milites*.

3d. Verbs signifying to *request*, *demand*, *admonish*, *advise*, *commission*, *encourage*, *command*, and the like, usually take the subjunctive with *ut*, which may generally be rendered as the infinitive; as, *præcepit ut irem* "He commanded me to go."

Note.—In narrative, dependent clauses, expressing obliquely the wish, command, or message of another, whether the verb be in the subjunctive with *ut* or *ne*, or in the infinitive with a subject, or both in connection, often depend on a word denoting *to say*, *saying*, understood, or implied in the leading verb; as, *Ad Bocchum nuntios mittit (qui dicere ut) quam primum copias adduceret; prælii faciundi tempus adesse*. SALL. Jug. 97. *Verba facit (dicens) se arma cepisse*. Id. 102.

4th. *Ut* with the subjunctive follows verbs signifying *to happen*, *to occur*, &c., as, *fit*, *incidit*, *occurrit*, *contingit*; *est*, *restat*, *supèrest*, &c. 627-1. 4th.

5th. Verbs signifying *willingness*, *unwillingness*, *permission*, *necessity*, &c., commonly take the accusative with the infinitive. Also, generally, verbs denoting *seeing*, *hearing*, *knowing*, *feeling*, *thinking*, *saying*, &c., but sometimes they take the subjunctive.

6th. When the dependent clause expresses, not a thought or conception only, but a fact, the verb is put in the indicative or subjunctive with *quod*; as, *Inter causas malorum nostrorum est quod vivimus ad exempla*.

7th. After verbs denoting a feeling of pain or pleasure, and the outward expression of those feelings, such as, *gaudeo*, *delector*, *angor*, *doleo*, and the like, *quod*, "that," in the sense of "because," with the indicative or subjunctive is used, or the accusative with the infinitive; as, *Quo a spiratis (or vos spirare) indignantur*. Whether the indicative or subjunctive is to be used, depends on whether the proposition expresses a fact, or only a conception of the mind.

678.—*Obs.* 6. After such verbs as *existimmo*, *puto*, *spero*, *affirmo*, *suspicio*, &c., the place of the future infinitive is elegantly supplied by *före*, or *futurum esse*, followed by *ut* with the subjunctive; as, *Nunquam putavi före ut supplex ad te venirem*; *före (me) venturum esse*.

This construction is necessary when the verb has no supine, and consequently no future infinitive active. See 179-9. *Före* is sometimes used with the perfect participle, to denote a future action in the passive voice as, *Quod vidèrent nomine pacis bellum involutum före*.

679.—*Obs.* 7. The verb on which the infinitive depends is sometimes omitted, especially in interrogations, or exclamations, expressive of indignation; as, *Mene inrepto desistere nec posse*, &c. VINC. In such cases, some such expression as *credibile est* is understood.

680.—*Exc.* The historical infinitive has its subject in the nominative (810 and 669) as, *Furia præclara esse*, "His fame was illustrious." SALL.

§ 146. CONSTRUCTION OF THE PARTICIPLES.

[For the tenses, and the use of the participles in certain connections, see § 49.]

681.—RULE LIX. Participles, like adjectives, agree with their substantives in gender, number, and case; as,

<i>Hōmo cārens fraude,</i>	A man wanting guile.
<i>Pax tantum amāta,</i>	Peace so greatly loved.

682.—*Rem.* Participles together with gerunds and supines being parts of the verb, govern the case of their own verbs; so that no separate rule for the government of cases by these, is at all necessary.

OBSERVATIONS.

683.—*Obs.* 1. The verbs *do*, *reddo*, *vōlo*, *cūro*, *facio*, *habeo*, *comperio*, with the perfect participle, form a periphrasis similar to the compound tenses in English, and other modern languages; thus, *Habeo compertum*, for *compēri*, “I have found;” *Missam īram faciet*, for *īram mittet*, &c.

684.—*Obs.* 2. The perfect passive participle is often used, to supply the place of a verbal noun, when such a noun is wanting, or but seldom used; as, *Hae lītērā recitātē magnum luctū fecērunt*, “The reading of this letter, (not “this letter being read”) caused great mourning.” So, *Captum Tarentū*, “The taking of Tarentum;” *receptus Hannibal*, “the reception of Hannibal.” *Ab urbe condīta*, “from the building of the city.”

685.—*Obs.* 3. The future active participle is frequently used, to denote the purpose or design of an action, and is in such case rendered *to*, *in order to*; as, *ad Jōvēm Hammōnēm pergit consultūrus de origine suā*, “he goes to Jupiter Ammon to (or in order to) consult him about his origin.” So also the present; as, *pētēns veniam vēnit*.

686.—*Obs.* 4. The future participle in *dūs*, also, denotes a purpose, when joined with verbs signifying *to give*, *to deliver*, *to agree for*, *to have*, *to receive*, *to undertake*, &c.; as, *Testāmentū tibi trādit legēndū*, “he delivers his will to you to be read;” So, *his aēra dēdit habēndū*.

687.—*Obs.* 5. The participle in *dūs*, generally implies the idea of *propriety*, *necessity*, or *obligation*. This is almost always the case when it agrees with the subject of a sentence; as, *Delēnda est Carthāgo*, “Carthage must be destroyed.” Sometimes, also, when it agrees with words not in the subject; as, *Facta narrābas dissimulanda tibi*, “You were relating (things which) ought to have been concealed by you.” The *dōe* in such constructions, when expressed, must be in the dative. 531.

Note.—In some cases, the participle in *dūs*, is used as a present participle passive. 182, *Note 3*.

688.—*Obs.* 6. Participles are often used instead of a dependent clause to express some condition or explanatory circumstance usually introduced in English, by a relative pronoun, or the particles *as*, *when*, *although*, *since*

while, and the like; as, *Cæsar hostes in fugam conjectas persecutus est*, “Cæsar pursued the enemy who had been put to flight.” *Curius ad focum sedenti*, “To Curius as he was sitting by the fire.” *Dionysius, Syracusie expulsus, Corinthi pueros docebat*, “Dionysius, when he was expelled from Syracuse,” &c.

689.—*Obs. 7* A participle is joined with another verb, and in the same case with its subject, for the two following purposes, viz.:

1st. It is used simply to connect an accompanying with the main action whether simultaneous or antecedent, in the same subject. Thus used, the participle and verb may be rendered as two verbs connected by a conjunction, as, *venerit ad me clamans*, “he came to me and cried out,” lit., *crying out*, *Cæsar hostes aggressus fugavit*, “Cæsar attacked and defeated the enemy.”

2d. Sometimes, as in Greek, it is used to connect an accompanying with the main action, in the same subject, as the *cause, manner, or means* of effecting it; as, *hoc faciens vivam melius*, “by doing this I will live better.” HOR. So used, it is equivalent to the ablative Gerund.

When a participle does not refer to some leading subject in the proposition, but to a new subject introduced, and not depending on any word in the sentence, the participle is put with that new subject, in what is called—

THE CASE ABSOLUTE.

690.—RULE LX. A substantive with a participle, whose case depends on no other word, is put in the ablative absolute; as,

Sole oriente fugiunt tenebrae, { *The sun rising, or while the sun rises*, darkness flies away.

691.—EXPLANATION.—This Rule properly affects the substantive only, with which the participle then agrees by Rule LIX.

692.—*Obs. 8*. This construction is much more frequent in Latin, than in other languages, partly, because there is no perfect participle in the active voice. When, therefore, in connection with an active or deponent verb, a past act of its subject is to be expressed by the participle, the perfect participle passive must be used; and hence, the *object* of the act must be introduced as a new subject, which, having no dependence on any word in the sentence, must, under the rule, be put in the *ablative absolute*. Thus, in English we say: Cæsar, having sent forward the cavalry, followed with all his forces. There being no perfect participle in Latin corresponding to “having scut,” which would agree with *Cæsar*, in the nominative case, this clause must be changed into the passive form; thus, *Cæsar, equitatu[m] remisso, subsequebatur*, &c., “literally, Cæsar, the cavalry being sent before, followed,” &c. Hence,

REM.—When in this construction, the act expressed by the perfect participle passive, is an act of the subject of the leading verb, it is better to render it into English by the perfect participle active; thus, *Cæsar, h[ab]it dictis, profectus est*, “Cæsar having said these things departed.”

693.—As the perfect participle of deponent verbs has an active sig-

nification, it is not necessary to resort to such a change in the use of them. Thus, *Cæsar hac locutu^e concilium dimisit*, “Cæsar having said these things, dismissed the council.” With the participle or a verb, not deponent, the passive form and the ablative would be used thus; *Cæsar his dictis, concilium dimisit*, &c., “Cæsar, these things being said, dismissed the council.”—The first of these expressions, besides being more direct, is also much more definite; for here, there is no doubt as to who said the things referred to, but in the second, it is left in doubt, whether the things referred to were spoken by Cæsar or by some other. This doubt can be removed only by the context, or by express mention of the doer, which is not often done. In the following sentence, the two forms are combined: *Cæsar omnium remōtis ēquis, cohortatus suos prælium commisit*.—So, *agros Remōrum depopulati omnibus vicis adificiisque incensis. Cæs.*

Note.—A few instances occur in which this construction is used when there is no change of subject, and where a different case would have expressed the same thing; thus, *legio ex castris Varrōnis, adstante et inspectante ipso*, for *adstantis et inspectantis ipsius*.

694.—*Obs. 9.* The ablative absolute, in the case of deponent, as well as of other verbs, is used to indicate the order and connection of events narrated, as in the above examples; or to mark the time of action by reference to that of another action; as, *Pythagōras, Tarquinio Superbo regnante, in Italiam rēvit*, “Pythagoras came into Italy in the reign of Tarquin the Proud.” In all such cases, it is equivalent to the subjunctive with a connective word. Thus, *his dictis*, in the former example, is equivalent to *quum hac dixisset*—*Tarquinio Superbo regnante*, to *quum Tarquinius Superbus regnaret*; and so of others.

695.—*Obs. 10.* The verb *sum* having no present participle, two nouns, or a noun and adjective, are used in the case absolute without a participle, which is supplied in English by the word *being*; thus, *se dūce*, “he (being) leader;” *se consūlē*, “he (being) consul,” or “in his consulship;” so, *C. Duilīo et Cn. Cornelio Astnā consulibus*.

696.—*Obs. 11.* Some word, phrase, or clause of a sentence, sometimes supplies the place of the substantive, and has a participle with it in the ablative; as, *nondum comperto quam regiōnem hostes petissent*;—*audito Dariū appropinquare*;—*vāle dicto*, &c.

697.—*Obs. 12.* Sometimes the noun is understood; as, *parto quod aēbas*. Sometimes a plural substantive is joined with a singular participle, as, *nōbis præsente*. For the construction of Gerundives, see next section.

698.—§ 147. GERUNDS* AND GERUNDIVES.

The Gerund is a verbal noun, in the singular number governed in the oblique cases as other nouns, and having the same power of government as

* Some Grammarians, who regard the gerund as a verbal noun, speak of it as such only in the oblique cases. They think that the nominative of the verbal is supplied by the infinitive mood, and that which is called the nomi-

the verb. As, therefore, the rules which apply to the construction of nouns and verbs, apply to the gerund, it is unnecessary to repeat them here. All that is peculiar to the construction of the gerund, is comprised in the following Rules and Observations.

699.—RULE LXI.—The verb *Est* with the gerund for its subject, implies necessity, and governs the dative of the doer; as,

Nom.	<i>Legendum est mihi,</i>	I must read, lit. reading is to me.
Nom.	<i>Moriendum est omnibus,</i>	All must die, lit. dying is to all.
Acc.	<i>Scio moriendum esse mihi,</i>	I know that I must die, lit. that dying is to me.

700.—EXPLANATION. The dative here is governed by *est*, according to R. II (294.) In the first and second examples, the gerund in the nominative is the subject of *est*, which agrees with it by R. IV. (303.) In the third example, the gerund is in the accusative, and the subject of *esse*, by R. LVIII. (671.) The necessity implied in this construction is stronger than that expressed by the participle in *dus*, the latter implying only that a thing *is to be done*, or *should be done*,—the former that it *must be done*. See 214-9.

701.—Obs. 1. The dative of the doer in this construction is often understood; as, *Orandum est (tibi) ut sit sana mens in corpore sano.*

702.—Obs. 2. The gerund in *di*, of the genitive case, is governed by substantives or adjectives; as,

<i>Tempus legendi,</i>	Time of reading, 332.
<i>Cupidus discendi,</i>	Desirous of learning, 349.

703.—Obs. 3. The gerund in *do*, of the dative case, is governed by adjectives, signifying usefulness or fitness; as,

<i>Charta utilis scribendo,</i>	Paper used for writing, 382.
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Sometimes it is governed by verbs; as, *adesse scribendo*. CIC. *Appat habendo ensem*. VIRG. *Is finis censendo factus est.*

704.—Obs. 4. The gerund in *dum*, of the accusative case,

native of the gerund, is really the neuter of the participle in *dus*, in a passive sense, joined with the verb *est* used impersonally. Thus, *studendum est mihi*, they think should be literally rendered “it is to be studied by me.” Though this solution is plausible, and would seem to answer in many cases, there are others in which we, at least, cannot see how it could be applied. It cannot be applied unless the participle in *dus* in *all cases* has, or may have, a passive sense; but of this there is no evidence, and facts are opposed to it. Thus, it will hardly be admitted as a literal rendering of *moriendum est omnibus*, to say “it is to be died by all,” and it certainly cannot be so used in those examples in which it governs the same case that it does in its active sense; thus, *utrum p[re]ce nobis an bello esset utendum*. CIC. *Quum suo cruce iudicio utendum sit*. Indeed, the fact that gerunds, in all cases, do govern the case of their own verb, seems to be opposed to their being considered as parts of the passive participle in *dus*.

when not the subject of the infinitive, is governed by the prepositions, *ad*, *inter*, &c.; as,

Inter docendum, In time of teaching.

705.—*Obs. 5.* The gerund in *do*, of the ablative case, is governed by the prepositions *a*, *ab*, *de*, *e*, *ex*, or *in*; as,

Pœna a peccando absterret, Punishment frightens from sinning.

Or, without a preposition, as the ablative of manner, or cause; as,

Memoria excolendo augetur, The memory is improved by exercising it.
Defessus sum ambulando, I am wearied with walking.

706.—*Obs. 6.* The gerund, as a verbal noun, resembles the infinitive, and is often put for it; as, *Est tempus legendi*, or *legere*. The gerund, however, is never joined with an adjective, and is sometimes taken in a passive sense; as, *Cum Tisidium vocaretur ad imperandum*—“to receive orders;” *ūrit videndo*,—“by being seen,” i. e. *dum videtur*.

CONSTRUCTION OF GERUNDIVES.

707.—LXII. Gerunds governing the accusative, are elegantly turned into gerundives in *dus*, which, with the sense of the gerund, instead of governing, agree with their substantive in gender, number, and case; as,

Gerund,	<i>Tempus petendi pâcem</i> ,	} Time of seeking peace.
Gerundive,	<i>Tempus petendæ pâcis</i> ,	
Gerund,	<i>Ad petendum pâcem</i> ,	To seeking peace.
Gerundive,	<i>Ad petendam pâcem</i> ,	
Gerund,	<i>A petendo pâcent</i> ,	From seeking peace.
Gerundive,	<i>A petendâ pâce</i> ,	

708.—EXPLANATION.—This rule applies only to the oblique cases. In the first of these examples, the Gerund *petendi* is governed in the genitive by *tempus* according to Rule VI., 382, and then governs *pacem* in the accusative by Rule XX., 436. In the gerundive form, the genitive *pâcis* is governed by *tempus*, by Rule VI., 382, and the gerundive *petendæ* agrees with it by Rule II., 268. In the gerund form, the *gerund* is governed, and then governs the noun. In the gerundive form, the *noun* is governed, and then the gerundive agrees with it by R. II. In order to change from the gerund to the gerundive, it is necessary only to change the accusative of the noun, into the case of the gerund, and then make the gerundive agree with it; and from the gerundive to the gerund, change the noun into the accusative, and the gerundive into the gerund, in the same case as before.

The following are examples to be changed:

GEN. *Consilia urbis delendæ*;—*civium trucidandorum*;—*non inis Romanus extinguerenti*

DAT. *Perpetiendo labōri idoneus*;—*capessenda reipublicae habilis*;—*natus miserias ferendo*;—*ad miserias ferendas*;—*onēri ferendo aptus*.

AAC. and AB. *Ad defendendam Rōmam*;—*ab oppugnando Capuam*;—*ad collocandum signa*;—*in diripiendis castris*.

709.—*Obs.* 7. Instead of the gerundive in the genitive plural, to agree with a noun in that case, the gerund in the genitive singular is often retained, probably for the sake of Euphony; as, *Fuit exemplorum eligendi potestas*. CIC. *Facultas agrorum condonandi*; *sui* (pl.) *condonandi*, instead of *eligendōrum*, *condonandōrum*. Also, sometimes when the noun is singular and feminine; as, *ejus* (fem.) *videndi cupidus*. TER.

710.—*Obs.* 8. The gerunds of verbs, which do not govern the accusative, are never changed into the gerundive, except those of *medior*, *ūtor*, *abūtor*, *fruor*, *fungor*, and *potior*; as, *spes potiundi urbe*, or *potiunda urbī*; but we always say, *Cupidus subveniendi tibi*, never *tui*.

711.—*Obs.* 9. After *esse*, *fōre*, the gerund and the gerundive in the genitive (364), are used, to express tendency to a thing, or serving a certain purpose; as, *Regium imperium initio conservanda libertatis, atque augenda reipublicae fūrat*. SALL., Cat. VI, “The regal government at first had served the purpose of preserving liberty, and increasing the state,” [Aiebant] ea proendi imperii Romāni, tradendae Hannibāli victorie esse, “They said that these things had a tendency to betray the Roman government, and to give the victory to Hannibal.” LIV. *Quum animadvertisset plerisque dissolventarum religiōnum esse*, “When he had perceived that most of them tended to destroy religion.” LIV.

§ 148. CONSTRUCTION OF SUPINES.

1. *The Supine in um.*

712.—RULE LXIII. The supine in *um* is put after a verb of motion; as,

Abiit deambulatum,

He hath gone to walk.

So, *Ducere cohortes prædātum*. LIV. *Nunc vēnis irrīsum domīnum!*
Quod in rem tuam optīnum factu arbitror, te id admonītum venio. PLAUT.

713.—*Obs.* 1. The supine in *um* is elegantly joined with the verb *eo*, to express the signification of any verb more strongly; as, *it se perdīum*, the same with *id agit*, or *opēram dat, ut se perdat*, “he is bent on his own destruction.” TER. So, *ut perdītum cātis=ut perdītis*; *ereptum eunt, stripiunt*. SALL. This supine with *tri*, taken impersonally, supplies the place of the future infinitive passive; as, *in credēbas illam sine tūd opērā tri deductum dōnum?* Which may be thus resolved; *an credēbas tri (z te, or ab aliquo) deductum* (i. e. *ad inducendum*) *illam dōnum*. TER. The supine here may be considered as a verbal substantive governing the accusative, like the gerund.

714.—*Obs.* 2. The supine in *um* is put after other verbs besides those of motion; as, *dedit filiam nuptum*; *cantatum provocimus*. TEB. *Recocatus defensum patrām*; *divisit copias hiemātum*. NEP.

715.—*Obs.* 3. The meaning of this supine may be expressed by several other parts of the verb; as, *vēnit orātum opem*: or 1. *Vēxit opem orandi causā*, or *ōpis orandæ*. 2. *Vēnit ad orandum opem*, or *ad orandam opem*.

2. The Supine in *u*.

716.—RULE LXIV. The supine in *u* is put after an adjective noun; as,

Facile dictu,

Easy to tell, or to be told.

So, *nihil dictu foedum, visūque, hac limīna tangat, intra quæ puer est*. JUV. *Difficilis res est inventu vērus amīcus*;—*fas est, or nēfas est dictu*;—*ōpus est scitu*. CIC.

717.—*Obs.* 4. The supine in *u*, being used in a passive sense, hardly ever governs any case. It is sometimes, especially in old writers, put after verbs of motion; as, *nunc obsonātu redeo*,—“from getting provisions.” PLAUT. *Primus cubītu surgat* (villius), *postrēmus cubītum eat*, “let the overseer be the first to rise, and the last to go to bed.” CATO.

718.—*Obs.* 5. This supine may be rendered by the infinitive or gerund with the preposition *ad*; as, *difficile cognītu, cognosci*, or *ad cognoscendum*; *res facilis ad credendum*. CIC.

719.—*Obs.* 6. The supines being nothing else but verbal nouns of the fourth declension, used only in the accusative and ablative singular, are governed in these cases by prepositions understood;—the supine in *um*, by the preposition *ad*; and the supine in *u*, by the preposition *in*.

§ 149. CONSTRUCTION OF CONJUNCTIONS.

720.—RULE LXV. The conjunctions *et, ac, atque, nec, nēque, aut, vel*, and some others, couple similar cases and moods; as,

<i>Honōra patrem et matrem,</i>	Honor father and mother.
<i>Nec lēgit nec scribit,</i>	He neither reads nor writes.

721.—EXPLANATION.—Words coupled by a conjunction under this head, are in the same construction, i. e. two nominatives coupled together are the subject of the same verb, or predicates of the same subject; and nouns coupled together in the oblique cases are governed by the same word, as in the first example. *Veros* thus coupled have the same subject or nominative, as in the second example.

722.—*Obs. 1.* The copulative conjunctions under this Rule are such as *et*, *ac*, *atque*, *etiam*, *que*; the disjunctives *nec*, *nēque*, *aut*, *vel*, *seu*, *sive*, *ne*, *nēve*, *neu*; also *quam*, *praterquam*, *nisi*, *an*, *nempe*, *quamvis*, *necdum*, *sed*, *autem*, *vērum*, and, in general, such connectives as do not imply a dependence of the following, on the preceding clause.

723.—*Obs. 2.* These conjunctions connect not only words, but also clauses whose construction is the same, i. e. whose subjects are in the same case, and their verbs in the same mood; as, *concidunt venti*, *fugiuntque nubes*.

724.—*Obs. 3.* Words in the same construction are sometimes in a different case still they are connected by the copulative conjunctions; thus, *mea et reipublicae interest*. Here, *mea* and *reipublicae*, though in different cases, are in the same construction by R. XVIII. (415). So, *constitit asse et plūris*, Rule XLIV. (581). *Vir magni ingenii, summāque industria*, Rule VII. (339), &c. The subjunctive being often used for the imperative is sometimes coupled with it; as, *disce nec invideas*.

725.—*Obs. 4.* The indicative and subjunctive may be connected in this manner, if the latter does not depend on the former.

726.—*Obs. 5.* When two words coupled together have each a conjunction, such as, *et*, *aut*, *vel*, *sive*, *nec*, &c., without being connected with a preceding word, the first *et* is rendered *both* or *likewise*; the first *aut* or *vel*, by *either*; the first *sive*, by *whether*; and the first *nec* or *nēque*, by *neither*. So, also, *tum . . . tum*, and *cum . . . tum*, “not only . . . but also” or “both . . . and”; and so of others; as, *nunc . . . nunc*; *jam . . . jam*, &c. In such cases, the conjunctive before the first word renders it more emphatic: *cum . . . tum* often mean, “at one time, . . . at another time.”

727.—*Note:* Affirmative and negative sentences are connected by conjunctions in pairs, as follows:

Affirmative.

- et—et* very common.
- et—que*, not unfrequently.
- que—et*, connecting single words.
- que—que*, only in poetry & SALL.

Negative.

- neque—neque, nec—nec*,
- neque—nec*, not unfrequently.
- nec—neque*, seldom.

Affirmative and negative.

- | | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| <i>et—neque, nec,</i> | very frequent. |
| <i>neque, nec—et,</i> | very frequent. |
| <i>nec, neque—que,</i> | occasionally. |

728.—*Obs. 6.* After words expressing similarity or dissimilarity, *ac* and *atque* signify “as;” and “than;” as, *fācis ac si me rōges*, “you do as if you should ask me;”—*me cōlit aequē atque patrōnum surm*, “I show as much attention as,” &c.;—*si alīter scribo ac sev* ?, “if I write otherwise than I think.”

729.—*Obs. 7.* Conjunctions that do not imply doubt and contingency, are usually joined with the indicative mood; those which do imply doubt, contingency and dependence, are, for the most part, joined with the subjunctive (628).

§ 150. FIGURES OF SYNTAX.

A FIGURE is a manner of speaking different from the regular and ordinary construction, used for the sake of beauty or force.

730.—The figures of Syntax, or, construction, may be reduced to four: *Klippsis*, *Pleonasm*, *Enallage*, and *Hyperbaton*. Of these, the *first*, and *second*, and *third*, respect the constituent parts of a sentence; the *fourth* respects only the arrangement of words.

731.—1. ELLIPSIS, is the omission of one or more words necessary to complete the sense; as,

Aiunt, férunt, &c., sc., homines. Abérant bidui, sc., iter, or itinére. Quid multa? sc., dicam. Under this may be comprehended,

1st. ASYNDETON, or the omission of a conjunction; as, *vēni, vīdi, vīci Deus optimus, maximus, sc., et.*

2d. ZEUGMA is the uniting of two nouns or infinitives to a verb which is applicable only to one of them; as, *pācem an bellum gērens SALL*, where *gērens* is applicable to *bellum* only. In this way, *nēgo* is sometimes used with two propositions, one of which is affirmative; as, *Nēgant Casārem mansūrum, postulatāque interposita esse*; i. e. *dicunt que postulāta*.

3d. SYLLEPSIS is when an adjective or a verb, belonging to two or more nouns of different genders, persons, or numbers, agrees with one rather than another. See examples 266, 267.

4th. SYNECDOCHE is the use of an accusative of the part affected instead of an ablative; as, *Explēri mēntēm nēquit*, 538. VIRG.

732.—2. PLEONASM, is using a greater number of words than is necessary, to express the meaning; as,

Sic ōre locūta est, “thus she spoke with her mouth.” VIRG. Under this are included,

1st. POLYSYNDETON, or, a redundancy of conjunctions; as, *unā Eurus que Notus que ruunt*. VIRG.

2d. HENDIĀDYS, or the expression of an idea, by two nouns connected by a conjunction, instead of a noun limited by an adjective or genitive; as, *Patēris libānus et auro*, “We offer a libation from cups and from gold,” instead of *patēris aureis*, “from golden cups.”

3d. PERIPHRASTIS, or a circuitous mode of expression; as, *tenēri fætū ovūm*, “the tender young of the sheep,” instead of *agni*, “lambs.”

733.—3. ENALLAGE, is a change of words, or a change of one gender, number, case, person, tense, mood, or voice, of the same word, for another. It includes,

1st. ANIMERIA, or the using of one part of speech for another as, *nos trūm vīvēre*, for *nostra vita*; *conjugium vidēbit*, for *cōnjugem*, &c.

2d. HETEROSIS, or the using of one form of a noun, pronoun, or verb, for another; as, *Romānus prālio vīctor*, for *Romani vīctores*. *Trīnus me sustulērat*, for *sustulīset*. HOR.

- 8d. *Antiptōsis*, or the using of one case for another; as, *cum nunc cognōmen Iūlo*, for *Iūlus*. (261 and 433). *Vīre*. *Uxor invicti Jōnis esse nescis*, for *te esse uxōrem*. *Hōr.* See 675.
- 4th. *Synēsis*, or *Synthēsis*, is adapting the construction to the sense of a word, rather than to its gender or number; as, *Concursus populi in rāntium*;—*Pars in crucem acti*;—*scēlus qui*, &c. 278 and 292.
- 5th. *Anacoluthon*, or a departure in the end of a sentence, from the construction with which it commenced. Thus, *Nam nos omnes, quibus est dicunde aliquis objectus lābos . . . lucro est*. Here the writer began as if he intended to say *lucro habēmus*, and ended as if he had said *nōbis omnibus*. As it is, the nominative *nos* has no verb, and *est*, which, in such sentences, requires the dative of a person, is without it.

734.—4. HYPERBATON, is a transgression of the usual order of words or clauses. It includes,

- 1st. *Anastrōphē*, or an inversion of the order of two words; as *Transtra per et rēmos*, for *per transtra*, &c.;—*Collo dāre brachia circum*, for *circumdāre*, &c.
- 2d. *Hystēron protēron*, or reversing the natural order of the sense; as, *Moriāmūr et in media arma ruāmus*. *Vīrg.* *Vālet atque vivit Tēr.*
- 3d. *Hypallāgē*, or an interchange of constructions; as, *In nōva fert amīmus mutātas dicēre formas corpōra*; for *corpōra mutāta in nōvas formas*. *Dāre classib⁹ Austros*, for *dāre classes Austris*.
- 4th. *Tmesis*, or separating the parts of a compound word; as, *Septem subiecta triōni gens*, for *Septentriōni*. *Vīrg.* *Quae me cīnque vōcant terræ*, for *quæcumque*, &c.
- 5th. *Parenthesis*, or the insertion of a word or clause in a sentence, which interrupts the natural connection; as, *Tītīe, dum redeo (b rēvis est via) pasce capellas*. *Vīrg.*

To these may be added,

735.—ARCHAISM, which in Syntax means the use of ancient forms of construction; as, *Opēram abutītur*, for *opērā*. *Tēr.* *Quiū tibi hanc curatio est rem?*

736.—HELLENISM, or the use of Greek constructions; as, *Abstinēto irārum*, for *iris*. *Hōr.* *Tempus desistēre pugnæ*, for *pugnā*. *Vīrg.*

§ 151. LATIN ARRANGEMENT.

737.—In all languages, the arrangement of words in a sentence is different; and all, it is probable, consider the order of arrangement in their own language the most natural, being that to which they have themselves been most accustomed. In a language like the English, however, the words of which have but few changes of form or termination, much more

depends on their position in a sentence than in those languages which are able, by the changes of form only, to indicate the relation of words to each other, however they may be arranged. Thus, when we say in English, “*Alexander conquered Darius*,” if we change the order of the words, we necessarily change the meaning also; as, *Darius conquered Alexander*. But whether we say in Latin, *Alexander vicit Darium*, or *Darium vicit Alexander*, or *Alexander Darium vicit*, or *Darium Alexander vicit*, or place these words in any other possible order of arrangement, the meaning is the same, and cannot be mistaken; because it depends, not on the *position*, but on the *form* of the words. This gave the Latin writer much more scope to arrange his words in that order which would best promote the strength or euphony of the sentence, without endangering its perspicuity. Still, even in Latin, custom has established a certain order of arrangement which is considered the best. And, though no certain rules can be given on this subject, which are applicable to every instance, the following general principles and Rules may be noticed.

738.—General principles of Latin Arrangement.

1. The word governed is placed before the word which governs it.

2. The word agreeing is placed after the word with which it agrees. More particularly,

739.—*Rule I.* The subject is generally put before the verb; as, *Deus mundum gubernat*.

Exc. 1. When the subject is closely connected with a clause following the verb, it is placed after the verb; as, *erant omnino duo itinera, quibus*, &c.

Exc. 2. When the subject is emphatic, it usually follows the verb and concludes the sentence.

740.—*Rule II.* The adjective or participle most commonly follows the substantive with which it agrees.

With few exceptions, however, the place of the adjective or participle is entirely arbitrary. The following usages may be noticed:

1st. The adjectives, *primus*, *medius*, *ultimus*, *extremus*, *summus*, *infimus*, *imus*, *supremus*, *reliquis*, *ceterus*, denoting the first part, the middle part, &c., are generally put before the substantive; as, *summus mons*; *extremo libro*, “the top of the mountain,” &c.

2d. When the substantive governs another in the genitive, the adjective generally precedes both; as, *Duo Platōnis precepta*.

3d. When the substantive is governed by a preposition, the adjective is frequently put before the substantive; as, *Hac in questione*; *magna in parte*.

4th. The adjective is often put before the substantive for the sake of Euphony.

5th. *Is, ille, hic, iste*, are generally placed before the substantive, and, if used substantively, are placed before the participle.

741.—*Rule III.* The relative is commonly placed after, and as near as possible to its antecedent.

Obs. 1. The relative is commonly the first word of its own clause, and when it stands for *et ille, et hic, et is*, or for these pronouns without *et*, (295, 1st,) it is always first. Sometimes, however, the relative and its clause, precede the antecedent and its clause.

742.—*Rule IV.* The governing word is generally placed after the word governed; as, *Carthaginiensium dux—laudis avidus—Romanorum ditissimus—hostem fidit*, &c. Hence,

Obs. 2. The finite verb is commonly the last in its own clause. To this, however, there are many exceptions.

743.—*Rule V.* Adverbs are generally introduced before the word which they are intended to modify; as, *Leviter ægrotantes, leniter cūrant*. CIC.

744.—*Rule VI.* Conjunctions generally introduce the clause to which they belong; as, *AT si dāres*;—*SED profecto in omni re fortūna dominātur*.

Exc. 1. The enclitics *que, ve, ne*, are always annexed—the two first, to the latter of the two words which they serve to connect; as, *albus aterve*. CIC. *Bōni malique*;—and the last, to the subject which the question chiefly regards; thus, *loquarne?* “shall I speak?” *egōne lōquar?* “shall I speak?”

Exc. 2. The conjunctions *autem, ènīm, vērō, quōdque, quōdēm*, are always placed after the introductory word of the clause, generally in the second place, and sometimes in the third; *etiam, igitur, and tamen*, more frequently in the second and the third place than in the first.

745.—*Rule VII.* Words connected in sense, should be as close as possible to each other, and the words of one clause should never be mixed with those of another.

746.—*Rule VIII.* Circumstances, viz: the *cause*,—the *manner*,—the *instrument*,—the *time*,—the *place*, &c., are put before the predicate; as,

Eum ferro occidi;—Ego te ob egregiam virtūtem semper amāvi.

747.—*Rule IX.* The proper name should precede the name of rank or profession; as, *Cicero orātor*.

748.—*Rule X.* The vocative should either introduce the sentence, or be placed among the first words; as, *Crēdo vos, judices*.

749.—*Rule XI.* When there is an antithesis, the words chiefly opposed to each other, should be as close together as possible; as, *Appētis pecuniam, virtūtem abjicis*.

750.—*Rule XII.* Dependent clauses, as well as single words, are placed before the principal finite verb, upon which they chiefly depend.

751.—*Rule XIII.* As a general rule, where the case will admit, it is proper to proceed from shorter to longer words, and from shorter to longer clauses and members of a sentence, as we advance towards the close.

Hence, it will follow, that a sentence should not conclude with a monosyllable, when it can be avoided.

REMARK.—These are to be considered only as general Rules, subject to many modifications and exceptions, according to the taste of different writers. However, as a general guide, with close attention to classical usage and euphony, they may be of use to enable the student to avoid errors on this subject.

752.—§ 152. ANALYSIS OF SENTENCES.

A sentence is such an assemblage of words as makes complete sense as, *hōmo mortālis est*, “man is mortal.”

All sentences are either *simple* or *compound*.

A *simple* sentence contains only a single affirmation; as, *vita brēvis est*.

A *compound* sentence consists of two or more simple sentences connected together; as, *bis dat, qui cito dat*.

753.—SIMPLE SENTENCES.

A simple sentence or proposition consists of two parts—the *subject* and the *predicate*.

The *subject* is that of which something is affirmed.

The *predicate* is that which is affirmed of the subject.

The subject is commonly a noun or pronoun, but may be anything, however expressed, about which we can speak or think.

The predicate properly consists of two parts,—the *attribute* affirmed of the subject, and the *copula*, by which the affirmation is made; thus, in the sentence, *vita brēvis est*, the subject is *vita*; the predicate is *brēvis est*, of which *brēvis* is the *attribute*, and *est* the *copula*. In most cases, the attribute and copula are expressed by one word; as, *ēquus currit*, “the horse runs”—*ēquus currens est*, “the horse is running.”

The name of a person or thing addressed forms no part of a sentence.

The predicate may be a noun, a pronoun, an adjective, a preposition with its case, an adverb, a participle, an infinitive mood, or clause of a sentence, as an attribute, connected with the subject by a substantive verb as a copula; or it may be a verb which includes in itself both attribute and copula, and is therefore called an *attributive verb*.

754.—THE SUBJECT.

The subject of a proposition is either *grammatical* or *logical*.

I. The *grammatical* subject is the person or thing spoken of, *unlimited* by other words.

The *logical* subject is the person or thing spoken of, together with all the words or phrases by which it is limited or defined; thus, in the sentence, *vir bōnus sui similem querit*, the grammatical subject is *vir*; the logical, *vir bōnus*. Again:

II. The subject of a proposition may be either *simple* or *compound*.

A *simple* subject consists of one subject of thought, either unlimited, as the grammatical, or limited, as the logical subject.

A compound subject consists of two or more simple subjects, to which belongs but one predicate; as, *Romūlus et Rēmus fratres ērant*

755.—MODIFICATIONS OF THE SUBJECT.

A *grammatical* subject may be modified, limited, or described in various ways; as,—

1. By a noun in apposition; as, *Cicēro orātor factus est consul*
2. By a noun in the genitive; as, *Ira Dēi lenta est.*
3. By an adjunct; as, *De victoriā Casūris fāma perfertur.*
4. By an adjective word, i. e. an adjective, adjective pronoun, or participle; as, *Justitiā gaudent vīri bōni.*—*Suu s cuīque ērat lōcus definitus.*—*Vox mīssa nescil reverti.*
5. By a relative and its clause; as, *Vir sāpit, qui pauca loquitur*

Each grammatical subject may have several modifications; and if it has none, the grammatical and logical subject are the same.

756.—MODIFICATION OF MODIFYING WORDS.

Modifying, or limiting words, may themselves be modified.

- 1 A noun modifying another may itself be modified in all the ways in which a noun, as a grammatical subject, is modified.
- 2 An adjective qualifying a noun may itself be modified—
 - 1st. By an adjunct; as, *campi ad praelium bōni: liber a dēlictis.*
 - 2d. By a noun; as, *Major pietate:—æger pedibus.*
 - 3d. By an infinitive mood or clause of a sentence, a gerund, or a supine; as, *Hōmo dignus cantāri—dignus qui impēret—dignus ut figat pālam in parīte.*—*Charta utilis scribendo.*—*Monstrum mirabile dictu.*
 - 4th. By an adverb; as, *Hōmo longe dissimilis;—facile princepis.*
3. An adverb may be modified—
 - 1st. By another adverb; as, *multō magis.*
 - 2d. By a substantive in an oblique case; as, *convenienter nātūra optime omnium; proxime castris*

757.—The subject of a proposition may be an infinitive mood, with or without a subject; or a clause of a sentence; as, *humānum est errāre*. *Incēta pro certis habēre stultissimum est.* *Nunc opus est, i animo valēre.* *Reliquum est, ut officiis certēmus inter nos*

758.—THE PREDICATE.

I. The *Predicate*, like the subject, is either grammatical or logical. The grammatical predicate consists of the attribute and copula, not modified by other words.

The *logical* predicate is the grammatical, with all the words or phrases that modify it; thus, *vir bōnus sui similem quærīt*; the grammatical predicate is *quærīt*; the logical, *quærīt similem sui*.

When the grammatical predicate has no modifying terms, the logical and grammatical are the same.

II. The predicate, like the subject, is either simple or compound.

A *simple* predicate affirms but one thing of its subject; as, *vita brēvis est*; *ignis urit*.

A *compound* predicate consists of two or more simple predicates affirmed of one subject; as, *Cæsar vēnit, vīdit, vīcit. Probitas laudatur et alget*.

759.—MODIFICATIONS OF THE PREDICATE.

The grammatical predicate may be modified or limited in different ways.

I. When the attribute in the predicate is a noun, it is modified—

1. By a noun or pronoun limiting or describing the attribute; as, *hōnor et præmium virtūtis. Invidia est supplicium suum*.

2. By an adjective or participle limiting the attribute; as, *ira furor brēvis est*.

II. When the grammatical predicate is an attributive verb, it is modified—

1. By a noun or pronoun as its object; as, *res amicos invēnit. Laus debētur virtuti. Sapiens impērat cupiditatibus. Venter cāret auribus*.

2. By an adverb; as, *bis dat qui cīto dat; bēne scribit*.

3. By an adjunct; as, *vēnit in urbem; ex urbe vēnit*.

4. By an infinitive; as, *cupio discēre*.

5. By a dependent clause; as, *poēta dicit īram esse brēvem in se niam.—Constituit ut lūdi fiērent*.

760.—Nouns, pronouns, adjectives, and other words modifying the predicate, may themselves be modified, as similar words are when modifying the subject.

Infinitives and participles modifying the predicate, may themselves be modified in all respects, as the attributive verb is modified.

COMPOUND SENTENCES.

761.—A *Compound sentence* consists of two or more simple sentences

or propositions connected together. The propositions which make up a compound sentence, are called *members* or *clauses*.

762.—The propositions or clauses of a compound sentence, are either independent or dependent; in other words, *coördinate*, or *subordinate*.

An *independent* clause is one that makes complete sense by itself.

A *dependent* clause is one that makes complete sense only in connection with another clause.

The clause on which another depends, is called the *leading* clause; its subject is the *leading* subject; and its predicate, the *leading* predicate.

763.—Clauses of the same kind, whether *independent* or *dependent*, are connected by such conjunctions as *et*, *ac*, *atque*, *nec*, *nèque*, *aut*, *vel*, &c.

764.—Dependent clauses having finite verbs, are connected with their leading clauses in three different ways.

1. By a relative; as, *vir sāpit, qui pauca loquītur*.

2. By a conjunction; as, *loquāces, si sapiat, vitet*.

3. By an adverb; as, *ubi quid dātūr otii, illūdo chartis; rogābat cur unquam fugīsset*.

765.—A subordinate clause, consisting of an infinitive with its subject, is joined to a leading clause without a connecting word; as, *gāudeo te valēre*.

ABRIDGED PROPOSITIONS.

766.—A compound sentence is sometimes converted into a simple one, by rejecting the connective, and changing the verb of the dependent clause into a participle. A simple sentence thus formed is called an *abridged proposition*; as, *bello confectō discessit*, for *quum bellum confectum esset, discessit*. *Cæsar, hæc locūtus, profectus est*, for *quum Cæsar hæc locūtus esset, profectus est*.

767.—EXAMPLES OF ANALYSIS.

1. *Vita br̄vis est.*

This is a simple sentence, of which

The logical subject, and also the grammatical, is *vita*.

The logical predicate, and also the grammatical, is *br̄vis est*, in which *br̄vis* is the attribute, and *est* the copula.

2. *Labuntur anni.*

This is a simple sentence, of which

The logical subject, and also the grammatical, is *anni*.

The logical predicate, and also the grammatical, is *labuntur*, an attributive verb including both the attribute and copula.

3. *Vērum dēcūs in virtūte posūtūm est.*

This is a simple sentence, of which

The logical subject is *vērum dēcūs*.

The logical predicate is, *in virtūte posūtūm est*

The grammatical subject is *dilectus*, qualified by the adjective *vērum*.

The grammatical predicate is *positum est*, modified by the adjunct *in virtute*.

4. *Romulus et Remus fratres ērant.*

This is a simple sentence, having a compound subject.

The logical subject is *Romulus et Remus*, compound, consisting of two subjects connected by *et*.

The logical predicate is *fratres ērant*.

The grammatical subject and predicate are the same as the logical

5. *Probītas laudātur et alget.*

This is a simple sentence with a compound predicate.

The logical subject is *probītas*.

The logical predicate is *laudātur et alget*, compound, the parts of which are connected by *et*.

The grammatical subject and predicate are the same as the logical.

6. *Video meliōra probōque; deteriōra sēquor.*

This is a compound sentence, consisting of two independent or coördinate clauses in juxtaposition.

The first clause is a simple proposition with a compound predicate, of which

The logical subject is *ego*, understood.

The logical predicate is *video meliōra probōque*.

The grammatical subject is the same as the logical.

The grammatical predicate is *video prōbō que*, compound, consisting of two predicates connected by *que*, both modified by their object, *negotia*, understood, and that qualified by the adjective *meliōra*.

The second clause, *deteriōra sēquor*, is a simple proposition, of which

The logical subject is *ego*, understood.

The logical predicate is *deteriōra sēquor*.

The grammatical subject is the same as the logical.

The grammatical predicate is *sēquor*, modified by its object, *negotia*, understood, qualified by the adjective, *deteriōra*.

7. *Quae in terrā gignuntur, ad ūsum hominis omnia creantur.*

This is a compound sentence, consisting of one leading, and one dependent clause, connected by *quae*.

The leading clause, *ad ūsum hominis omnia creantur*, is a simple sentence, or proposition, of which

The logical subject is *omnia (negotia)*, restricted by the relative clause *quae in terrā gignuntur*.

The logical predicate is, *ad ūsum hominis creantur*.

The grammatical subject is *negotia* understood, qualified by the adjective *omnia*, and restricted by the relative clause.

The grammatical predicate is *creatūr*, modified by the adjunct *ad usum*, and that modified by *homīnis*.

The dependent clause is *quae in terrā gignuntur*, of which

The logical subject is the *quae*, which, being a relative, connects the dependent with the leading clause. (125.)

The logical predicate is, *in terrā gignuntur*.

The grammatical subject is *quae*, the same as the logical.

The grammatical predicate is *gignuntur*, modified by the adjunct *in terrā*.

CONSTRUING.

768.—In Latin and English, the *general* arrangement of a sentence is the same, i. e. the sentence commonly begins with the subject and ends with the predicate. But the order of the words in each of these parts is usually so different in Latin, from what it is in English, that one of the first difficulties a beginner has to encounter with a Latin sentence, is to know how “to take it in,” or to arrange it in the order of the English. This is technically called *construing* or *giving the order*. To assist in this, some advantage may be found by carefully attending to the following

DIRECTIONS FOR BEGINNERS.

769.—DIRECTION 1. As all the other parts of a sentence depend upon the two leading parts, namely, the subject or Nominative, and the predicate or Verb; the first thing to be done with every sentence, is to find out these. In order to this,

First. Look for the leading verb, which is always in the present, imperfect, perfect, pluperfect, or future, of the indicative, or in the imperative mood,* and usually at or near the end of the sentence.

Second. Having found the verb, observe its number and person: this will aid in finding its nominative, which is commonly a noun or pronoun in the same number and person with the verb, commonly before it, and near the beginning of the sentence, though not always so, 739, R. I. with exceptions.

770.—DIRECTION 2. Having thus found the nominative and verb, and ascertained their meaning, the sentence may be resolved from the Latin into the English order, as follows:

1st. Take the *Vocative*, *Ex iting*, *Introductory*, or *connecting words*, if there are any.

2d. The NominATIVE.

3d. Words *limiting* or *explaining* it, i. e. words agreeing with it, or governed by it, or by one another, where they are found, till you come to the verb.

4th. The VERB.

5th. Words *limiting* or *explaining* it, i. e. words which modify it, are governed by it, or depend upon it. 759, II.

* All the other parts of the verb are generally used in subordinate clauses. So, also, is the pluperfect indicative. In oblique discourse, the leading verb is in the infinitive. 652.

- 6th. Supply everywhere the words *understood*.
 7th. If the sentence be compound, take the parts of it severally as they depend one upon another, proceeding with each of them as above.

771.—DIRECTION 3. In arranging the words for translation, in the subordinate parts of a sentence, observe the following

772.—RULES FOR CONSTRUING.

I. An oblique case, or the infinitive mood, is put after the word that governs it.

Exc. The relative and interrogative are usually put before the governing word, unless that be a preposition; if it is, then after it.

II. An adjective, if no other word depend upon it, or be coupled with it, is put *before* its substantive; but if another word depend upon it, or be governed by it, it is usually placed after it.

III. The participle is usually construed after its substantive, or the word with which it agrees.

IV. The relative and its clause should, if possible, come immediately after the antecedent.

V. When a question is asked, the nominative comes after the verb (in English, between the auxiliary and the verb). Interrogative words, however, such as *quis*, *quod*, *quātus*, *ūter*, &c., come before the verb.

VI. After a transitive active verb, look for an accusative;—and after a preposition, for an accusative or ablative; and arrange the words accordingly.

VII. Words in apposition must be construed as near together as possible.

VIII. Adverbs, adverbial phrases, prepositions with their cases, circumstances of time, place, cause, manner, instrument, &c., should be placed, in general, after the words which they modify. The case absolute commonly before them, and often first in the sentence.

IX. The words of different clauses must not be mixed together, but each clause translated by itself, in its order, according to its connection with, or dependence upon, those to which it is related.

X. Conjunctions are to be placed before the last of two words, or sentences connected.

773.—Examples of Resolution.

First. Etēnī omnes artes, quae ad humanitātem pētītēnt
 hābent quoddam commūne vincūlum, et quāsi cognatiōne quā
 dam inter se continentur. CIC.

1. In looking over this sentence, according to Direction first, we find the first leading verb to be *hābent*, which must have a plural nominative. This leads us at once to *artes*, as the nominative. The nominative and verb being thus found on which the other parts depend, then

2. By direction 2, the general arrangement will be—

1. Concessive word, *etēnīm*.
 2. NOMINATIVE. *artes*.
 3. Words limiting and explaining, *omnes, quæ ad humanitatem pertinēnt*.
 4. The VERB, *hābent*.
 5. Words governed by it, *quoddam commūne vincūlum*.
3. Then by the rules in direction 3, the words in each of these divisions will be arranged thus: 1. *Etēnīm*; 2. and 3. *omnes artes*, (R. II.) *quæ* (R. III.) *pertinēnt ad humanitatem*, (R. VIII.) 4. *hābent*, 5. *quoddam commūne vincūlum*, (R. II.)

By proceeding in the same manner with the next clause, the whole will then stand thus:

Etēnīm omnes artes, quæ pertinēnt ad humanitatem, hābent quoddam commūne vincūlum, et continentur inter se quāsi quādam cognatiōne;—and may be translated as follows:

"For all the arts which pertain to liberal knowledge (civilization), have a certain common bond, and are connected together as if by a certain affinity between them."

The pupil will now see, that in the first clause, or simple sentence, the grammatical subject is *artes*; the logical—*omnes artes quæ ad humanitatem pertinēnt*.—The grammatical predicate is *hābent*; the logical—*hābent quoddam commūne vincūlum* (758-1); and so with the next clause.

In like manner proceed with every new simple sentence, or with every succeeding clause of a compound sentence.

774.—§ 153. ETYMOLOGICAL AND SYNTACTICAL PARSING.

Having arranged and translated a sentence, the next thing is to parse it, in doing which, every word should be fully described by its accidents, traced to its primitive, if a derivative,—analyzed into its parts if compound, and its concord or government pointed out. The following scheme, with each part of speech, may be useful to the beginner.

1. NOUN.—1. Kind; 2. Gender; 3. Declension; 4. Decline; 5. Derived from (if derived); 6. It is found in—case; 7. Number; 8. is the nominative to—, or the predicate nominative after—(if the nominative); is governed by—(if governed), 9. Rule.

2. ADJECTIVE.—1. Declension; 2. Decline it; 3. Compare it (if compared); 4. It is found in—case; 5. Number; 6. Gender; 7. agrees with—; 8. Rule.

3. PRONOUN.—1. Kind (i. e. personal, relative or adjective,); 2. Decline it; theu—

If personal, 3. Person; 4. found in—case; 5. Number; 6. Reason of the case; 7. Rule; 8. stands for—

If a Relative pronoun, 3. found in—case; 4. Number; 5. Reason of the case; 6. Rule; 7. Its antecedent; 8. Rule.

If an Adjective pronoun; then, 3. Kind (i. e. possessive, indefinite, demonstrative, &c.); 4. It is found in—case; 5. Number; 6. Gender; 7. Agrees with; 8. Rule.

4. VERB.—1. Kind, viz: Transitive, or Intransitive. 2. Conjugation (or irregular, if it is so); 3. Conjugate it; 4. Derived from (if derived); 5. Compounded of (if compounded); 6. It is found in—tense; 7. Mood; 8. Voice; 9. Person; 10. Number; 11. agrees with—as its subject. 12. Rule 18. give a Synopsis.

5. ADVERB.—1. Derived from (if derived); 2. Compounded of (if compounded); 3. Compared (if compared); 4. It modifies—; 5. Rule.

6. PREPOSITION.—1. Governs—case; 2. Rule; 3. It points out the relation between—and—.

7. INTERJECTION.—1. Kind; 2. Governs, or is put with the—case; 3. Rule.

8. CONJUNCTION.—1. Kind; 2. Connects—; 3. Rule.

775.—Example of Parsing by the foregoing Scheme.

The sentence construed (773) may serve as an example of Etymological and Syntactical parsing, and for this purpose we arrange it in the order of translation, as above.

"Etēnim omnes artes, quae p̄t̄n̄t ad humanitātem, h̄b̄nt quoddam cōmīnū vineūlūm, et continentur inter se quāsi quādam cognatiōne."

Etēnim. Conjunction, casual, connecting the following sentence with the preceding, as containing the *cause* or *reason* of what is there stated.

omnes... An adjective, third declension, *omnis*, -is, -e, &c.; not compared, because incapable of increase,—in the nominative, plural, feminine, and agrees with *artes*, (Rule,) "An adjective agrees," &c.

artes A noun (or substantive), feminine, third declension, *ars*.* *artis*, &c.—in the nominative plural,—the nominative to, (or subject of,) *h̄b̄nt*.

quaē ... Relative pronoun,—in the nominative plural, feminine, nominative to *p̄t̄n̄t*, agrees with its antecedent *artes*, Rule III., and connects its clause with *artes* which it restricts.

p̄t̄n̄t, Verb intransitive, second conjugation, *p̄t̄n̄eo*, -ēre, -ui, *p̄t̄n̄tum*; compounded of *per*, and *tēn̄eo*,—in the present indicative, active, third person plural, and agrees with *quaē*. Rule IV "A verb agrees," &c.

* As all nouns are *common* except proper nouns; to save time in parsing, this may always be taken for granted, mentioning, however, when the noun is proper. For the same reason, the words "gender," "number," "mood," "tense," may be omitted, these being sufficiently indicated by the words *masculine*, *singular*, *indicative*, &c.

- ad* Preposition, governs the accusative, and shows the relation between *perlinent* and *humanitatem*.
- humanitatem*, Noun, feminine, third declension, *humanitas*,—*atis*, &c. Abstract, derived from *humānus* (33–2), in the accusative, singular, governed by *ad*. Rule XLVIII. “Twenty-eight prepositions,” &c.
- habant*, Verb transitive, second conjugation, *habeo*, *-ere*, *-ui*, *-itum*,—in the present indicative active, third person plural—and agrees with *artes*. Rule IV. “A verb agrees,” &c. Synopsis.
- quoddam*, Indefinite adjective prououu, *quidam*, *quodam*, &c., compounded of *quis* and the syllable *dam*.—in the accusative, singular, neuter, and agrees with *vinculum*. Rule II. “An adjective agrees,” &c.
- vinculum*, Noun, neuter, second declension, *vinculum*, *-i*, &c.—in the accusative singular, governed by *habant*. Rule XX. “A transitive verb in the active voice,” &c.
- et* A conjunction, copulative, connecting *continentur* with *habant*, which are consequently in the same construction (721), and have the same nominative, *artes*.
- continentur*, A verb transitive, second conjugation; *contineo*, *continere*, *continui*, *contentum*; compounded of *con* and *teneo*,—in the present indicative passive, third person plural, and agrees with *artes*. Rule IV. “A verb agrees,” &c. Synopsis.
- inter*, . . . A preposition which governs the accusative, and here points out the relation of reciprocity between the individuals represented by *se*. 118–5.
- se*, . . . Substantive pronoun, third person, in the accusative plural, feminine, governed by *inter*. Rule XLVIII. “Twenty-eight prepositions,” &c., refers to *artes*, the subject of *continentur*, and is here taken reciprocally. 118–5.
- quasi*, . . An adverb of manner modifying *continentur*. Rule XLV. “Adverbs are joined,” &c.
- quoddam*, Indefinite adjective prounoun, *quidam*, *quodam*, &c., compounded of *quis* and the syllable *dam*,—in the ablative singular, and agrees with *cognatiōne*. Rule II. “An adjective agrees,” &c.
- cognatiōne*, A noun, feminine, third declension, *cognatio*, *-onis*, &c., from *cognātus*, “related by birth,” (from *con* and *nascor*)—in the ablative of manner, relating to *continentur inter se*. Rule XXXV. “The cause, manner,” &c.
- Note*.—In this way, by stating everythug respecting a word in the most test manner, and without waiting to be questioued, parsing may be done rapidly, and much time saved; and then such questions may be put as will draw atteution to anything not included in the above scheme. By a little attention, on the part of the teacher, in leading the pupil to understand and apply the preceding rules for arranging a sentence in the order of translation, he will save much time and labor to himself afterwards and teach the learner to form the important habit of reasoning out a difficult sentence, and so, by repeated victories, to gain confidence in his own powers.

PART FOURTH.

PROSODY.

776.—PROSODY, in its common acceptation, treats of the quantity of syllables, and the construction of verses; in other words, of *Quantity* and *Metre*.

§ 154. OF QUANTITY.

777.—QUANTITY means the relative length of time taken up in pronouncing a syllable.

1. In respect of quantity, every syllable is either *long* or *short*. When a syllable is sometimes long, and sometimes short, it is said to be *common*.

2. The quantity of syllables is determined by certain established rules; or, when no rule applies,—by the *authority* of the poets.

3. The rules of quantity are either *general* or *special*; the former apply alike to all the syllables of a word; the latter, to particular syllables.

§ 155. GENERAL RULES.

778.—RULE I. A vowel before another vowel is short; as, *dēus*, *alīus*, *nīhil*.

779.—EXPLANATION.—This rule applies to a vowel before another vowel or diphthong in a different syllable, whether it be in the same, or in a different word. The letter *h*, in verse, being considered as only a breathing is wholly disregarded; hence, such words as, *nīhil*, *mihi*, *ōhe*, &c., come under this rule. A diphthong before a vowel does not come under this rule, except as in Rule V., *Exc. 1.*

780.—EXCEPTIONS.

1. *A* is long in *āer*, *Cāī*, *anlāī*, *terrāī*, and the like.

2. *E* is long after *i* in the genitive and dative of the fifth declension as, *specīi*; not after *i*, it is common.

E is long in *īheū*, *Pompeī*.

8. *I* not before *er*, is long in *fio*; as, *fio*, *fiebam*. Also in *alius*, the genitive of *alius*.

I is common in *Diāna* (*Drāna* or *Diāna*), and genitives in *iūs*; but is short in *alterius*. Genitives in *īus*, in prose, have *t* long.

4. *O* is common in *Ohe*.

5. Greek words vary. As a general rule, when the vowel before another represents a long vowel or diphthong in the Greek word, it is long; otherwise it is short.

781.—RULE II. A vowel before two consonants, or a double consonant, is long by position; as,

arma, *fallo*, *āxis*, *gāza*, *mājor*.

782.—EXPLANATION.—When a final syllable is long by another rule, this rule does not apply; the double consonants under this rule are, the same consonant doubled; as, *ll*, *tt*, *rr*, &c., and the letters, *j*, *x*, and *z*, equivalent to *dg*, *ks*, *ds*.

783.—EXCEPTIONS.

1. A short vowel in the end of a word, before two consonants in the next, is common; before *sc*, *sp*, *sq*, *st*, it is usually long; before a double consonant, it is short.

2. A vowel before *j*, is short in compounds of *jūgum*; as, *bijūgus*.

784.—RULE III. A vowel before a mute and a liquid, is common; as, *volūcris*, or *volūcris*.

785.—EXPLANATION.—Under this rule, the vowel must be naturally short, and the mute must come before the liquid, and be in the same syllable with it. But if the vowel is naturally long, it remains so; as, *mātris* (from *μήτηρ*), *salūbris*, &c. If the mute and the liquid are in different syllables, the vowel preceding is long by position; as, *ābluo*, *ōbruo*. In Latin words, the liquids are *l* and *r* only. In Greek words, *l*, *r*, *m*, *n*.

786.—*Obs.* 1. This rule is properly an exception to Rule II. A short vowel in the end of a word, is seldom affected by a mute and a liquid in the next.

787.—RULE IV. A contracted syllable is always long; as,

Nūl, for *nihil*; *mī*, for *mihi*; *aliūs*, for *alius*; *it*, for *iit*; *sōdes*, for *si
udes*; *nōlo*, for *non vōlo*; *bīgō*, for *bijūgō*; *scilicet*, for *scīre licet*, &c.

788.—RULE V. A diphthong is long; as, *Cēsar*, *Aūrum*, *Eūbōwa*.

789.—EXCEPTIONS.

1. *Præ*, in composition, before a vowel, is commonly short; as, *prētīs*, *prānustus*, &c.

2. Also, *ae* is sometimes short in the end of a word, when the next begins with a vowel; as, *Inſūlē* *Ionio*, &c.

Note.—*U*, after *q* and *g*, does not form a diphthong with a vowel following it, but has a force similar to the English *w*; as, *lingua*, *quēror* *ta*, pronounced *lingwa*, *kweror*. 8-2.

SPECIAL RULES.

§ 156. FIRST AND MIDDLE SYLLABLES.

790.—RULE VI. Preterites of two syllables lengthen the former; as, *vēni*, *vīdi*, *vīci*.

791.—*Exc.* 1. Those which are short by Rule I; as, *rūi*, *lūi*, &c.

Exc. 2. Seven have the first syllable short; viz: *bībi*, *dēdi*, *fīdi* (from *āude*), *scīdi*, *stēti*, *stīti*, and *tūli*.

792.—RULE VII. Preterites which double the first syllable, shorten the first and second; as, *cēcīdi*, *tētīgi*, *pēpūli*, &c., from *cādo*, *tango*, *pello*.

Exc. *Cēcīdi*, from *cādo*; and *pēpēdi*, have the second long.

793.—RULE VIII. Supines of two syllables lengthen the former; as, *cāsum*, *mōtum*, *vīsum*, from *cādo*, *mōveo*, *vīdeo*.

794.—*Exc.* Ten have the first syllable short; viz: *cītum* (from *cīdo*), *dātum*, *lītum*, *lītum*,—*quītum*, *rātum*, *rūtum*, *sātum*,—*sītum*, and *stātum*.

795.—RULE IX. In polysyllables, *a*, *e*, and *u*, are long before *tum*, of the Supine; as, *amātum*, *delētum*, *indūtum*.

796.—RULE X. In polysyllables, *i* is short before *tum*, of the Supine; as, *monītum*. *I* is long in *divīsum*.

797.—*Exc.* But Supines in *tum*, from preterites in *vi*, have *i* long; as, *cupīvi*, *cupītum*; *audīvi*, *auditum*, &c.

798.—*Obs.* *Recensēo* has *recensītum*, from *ui* in the preterite, because originally from *censio*, *censīvi*. *Eo* and its compounds have *i* short; as, *ītum*, *reditum*, &c. Except *ambīo*, *ambītum*, fourth conjugation.

799.—RULE XI. Participles in *rus* have *u* long in the penult. as, *amatūrus*, &c.

800.—§ 157. INCREMENT OF NOUNS.

1. A noun is said to *increase*, when any of its cases has more syllables than the nominative singular; as, *rex*, *rēgis*; *sermo*, *sermōnis*.

2. With only few exceptions, nouns have but one *increase* in the singular number: *īter*, *supellex*, and compounds of *cāput* ending in *ps*, have two; as, *itīneris*, *supellectīlis*, *praeclīpis*, from *praeceps*.

3. The increment, or increasing syllable, to which the following rules apply, is never the last syllable, but the one preceding it, if there is only one increment; or the two preceding it, if there are two.

4. The rules for the increase of nouns, apply to adjectives and participles.

5. Nouns of the fourth declension have no increment in the singular. *Vīma* of the first and fifth, have none but what come under Rule I. (778).

and its exceptions. (780.) In the second declension, those only increase in the singular which end in *r*, according to the following—

801.—RULE. The increment of the second declension is short; as—

Puēri, vīri, satūri, &c., from *puer, vir, sūtūr*.

Exc. But *Iber* and *Celtiber*, have *Ibēri* and *Celtibēri*.

INCREMENTS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

802.—XII. Increments of the third declension, have *a* and *o* long; *e*, *i*, and *u*, short; as—

Pietātis, honōris, muliēris, lapīdis, murmūris.

Rules with Exceptions.

A.

803.—1. Increments in *a*, of the third declension, are long.

Exc. 1st. The increment in *a*, from masculines in *al* and *ar* is short, also from *par* and its compounds;—from *anas, mas, vas* (*vālis*), *baccar, hepar, jubar, lar, nectar, and sal*.

Exc. 2d. The increment in *a*, from nouns in *s*, with a consonant before it, is short; as, *Arabs, Arābis*.

Exc. 3d. The increment in *a*, from Greek nouns in *a, -ātis*; and *as, -ādis*, is short; as, *poēma, poemātis; lampas, lampādis*.

Exc. 4th. Also the following in *ax*; viz: *abax, anthrax, Atax, Atrax, climax, colax, corax, dropax, fax, harpax, panax, phylax, smilax, and styrax*, increase with *a* short.

O.

804.—2. Increments in *o*, of the third declension, are long.

Exc. 1st. The increment in *o*, from neuter nouns is short; as, *marmor, marmōris; corpus, corpōris*. But *os, ūris*, and neuter comparatives increase in *ō* long; *ador* has *adōris*, or *adōris*.

Exc. 2d. The increment in *o*, from nouns in *s* with a consonant before it, is short; as, *scrobs, scrōbis; inops, inōpis*. But *Cereops, Cyclops, and Hydrops*, have *ō* long.

Exc. 3d. Generally from Gentile and Greek nouns in *o* and *on*, the increment is short; as, *Macēdo, Maceđōnis*; but some are long, and some are common.

Exc. 4th. Greek nouns in *or*, shorten the increment; as, *Hector—ōris*.

Exc. 5th. Greek nouns in *pus* (*πούς*); as, *tripus, Polypus*; also, *arbōr, mēmor, bos, compos, impc̄s*, and *lēpus*, have *o* short in the increment; as, *tripus, tripōdis, &c.*

E.

805.—3. Increments in *e*, of the third declension, are short.

Exc. 1st. The increment in *-ēnis* from *en* and *o* is long; as, *Siren*, *Sirēnis*, *Anio*, *Aniēnis*.

Exc. 2d. The increment in *e* is long, from *hares*, *locuples*, *mansues*, *merces*, and *quies*. Also, from *Iber* and *ver*—from *lex*, *rex*, and *vervex*—*plebs*, *scps*, and *halec*.

Exc. 3d. Greek nouns in *er* and *es* increase *c* long; as, *crater*, *cratēris*; *magnes*, *magnētis*.

I.

806.—4. Increments in *i*, of the third declension, are short.

Exc. 1st. Verbals in *trix*, and adjectives in *ix*, have *i* long; as *victrix*, *victricis*; *felix*, *felicis*.

Also, *cervix*, *cicatrix*, *cornix*, *coturuix*, *lodix*, *matrix*, *perdix*, *phanix*, *radix*, and *vibex*.

Exc. 2d. Greek nouns in *is* and *in*, with the genitive in *inis*, increase long; as, *Salamis*, *Salaminis*.

Exc. 3d. *Dis*, *glis*, and *lis*, with *Nesis*, *Quiris*, and *Samnis*, increase long.

U.

807.—5. Increments in *u*, of the third declension, are short.

Exc. 1st. Genitives in *ūdis*, *ūris*, and *ūtis*, from nominatives in *us*, have the increase long; as, *palus*, *palūdis*, &c. But *Ligus*, *intercus* and *pecus*, increase with *ū* short.

Exc. 2d. *Fur*, *frux*, *lux*, and *Pollux*, have *ū* long.

Y.

808.—6. Increments in *y* are short.

Exc. Greek nouns, with the genitive in *ynis*, have the increase long. Also, *Bombyx*, *Ceyz*, and *gryps*, which increase long.

INCREMENTS OF THE PLURAL NUMBER.

809.—A noun in the plural number, is said to increase, when it has more syllables in any case, than in the nominative plural.

810.—An increment in the plural, can occur only in the genitive, dative, and ablative; and in these, it is the syllable next to the last. When any of these cases has no more syllables than the nominative, it has no plural increment. Thus, *sermōnum*, *puēris*, *capītum*, have no plural increase, because they have no more syllables than *sermōnes*, *puēri*, *capīta*; still, they all have the increment of the singular, because they have more syllables than *sermo*, *puer*, and *cāput*. But *sermōnibus*, *puērōrum*, and *capītibus*, have both the singular and plural increment.

811.—RULE XIII. Plural increments in *a*, *e*, and *o*, are long; in *i* and *u*, short; as,

Musārum,	rērum,	virōrum,	parībus,	lacūbus
from Musæ,	res,	viri,	partes,	tacus.

812.—EXPLANATION.—All the increments of the singular remain in the plural, and to these the plural increment is added. The rule here given, applies to the plural increments only, and not to the increments of the singular in the plural. Thus, in *itinēribus* from *iter*, the second and third syllables are increments of the singular, to be found in *itinēris*; the fourth is the plural increment, which comes under this rule.



§ 158. INCREMENT OF VERBS.

813.—A verb is said to increase when it has more syllables in any part, than in the second person singular, of the present indicative, active; as, *āmas*, *amātis*, *amābātis*, &c.—A verb in the active voice may have three increments, and in the passive four. If there is but one increment, it is the syllable next the last. If there are two, the second increment is the syllable next the last, and the first the syllable preceding that, &c.; thus,

1	1 2	1 2 3
<i>ā-mas</i> ,	<i>—am-ā-mus</i> ,	<i>—am-ā-bā-mus</i> ,
	<i>—am-āv-ěr-ā-mus</i> ,	<i>&c.</i>

The increments of deponent verbs, are determined in the same manner as if they had an active form.

814.—RULE XIV. In the increments of verbs, *a*, *e*, and *o* are long; *i* and *u*, short; as,

Amārēmus, amātōte; legīmus, possūmus.

815.—Exceptions in A.

1. The first increment of *do* is short: as, *dāmus*, *dābāmus*, *dārēmus*, &c.

Exceptions in E.

2. *E* is short before *ram*, *rim*, and *ro*.

But when contracted by synecope, it is long; as, *fērañ*, for *fēvēram*.

3. In the third conjugation, *e* is short before *r* in the first increase of the present and imperfect; as,

Legēre, legērem, Act. Legērēris, legērēre, legēre, Pass.

4. In the first and second conjugations, *e* is short in—*bēris* and—*bēre*.

Note.—*ērunt* and *ēre* in the perfect come under the general rule; sometimes they are shortened. 867-5.

Exceptions in I.

5. In preterite tenses, *i* is long before *v*; as—

Audīvi, audīvēam, audīvērim, &c.

6. In the first increase of the fourth conjugation, except *imus* of the perfect, *i* not before a vowel is always long; as, *Pres. vent̄mus*; *Perf. vent̄mus*. So, also, *ibam*, and *ibo*, from *eo*.

7. *I* is long in *s̄imus*, *s̄itis*, *velim̄us*, *velitis*; and their compounds; as, *poss̄imus*, *nolim̄us*, &c.

8. In *rimus* and *ritis* of the future perfect indicative, and perfect subjunctive, *i* is common; as,

Dixerimus, or *dixer̄imus*; *vider̄itis* or *vider̄itis*.

Note.—*U* long before *tum* of the supine comes under Rules VIII. and IX. It is long also in the penult of the perfect participle by the same rules, because the perfect participle is always derived from the supine.

§ 159. QUANTITY OF PENULT SYLLABLES.

816.—For the quantity of penult syllables, no definite rule can be given which is not rendered nearly useless by the number of exceptions occurring under it. The following observations are usually given rather as a general guide, than certain rules; and they might be easily extended, were it of any practical advantage.

1. Patronymics in *IDES* or *ADES* usually shorten the penult; as,

Priam̄ides, *Atlantiādes*, &c. Unless they come from nouns in *eūs*, as, *Pelides*, *Tydiādes*, &c.

2. Patronymics, and similar words, in *AIS*, *EIS*, *ITIS*, *OIS*, *OTIS*, *JNE*, and *ONE* commonly lengthen the penult; as,

Achāīs, *Ptolemaīs*, *Chryseīs*, *Aēneīs*, *Memphītis*, *Latōīs*, *Icariotis*, *Nerīne*, *Acrisiōne*. Except *Thebāīs*, and *Phocāīs* short; and *Nereis*, which is common.—*Nerēis* or *Nerēīs*.

3. Adjectives in *ACUS*, *ICUS*, *IDUS*, and *IMUS*, for the most part shorten the penult; as,

Egyptiācus, *academīcus*, *lepr̄dus*, *legit̄m̄us*: also superlatives; as, *for̄tiss̄imus*, &c. Except *op̄acus*, *ant̄icus*, *apr̄icus*, *pudicus*, *mendicus*, *ant̄icus*, *posticus*, *fīdus*, *infīdus* (from *fido*) *bīnus*, *quadr̄nūs*, *patr̄mūs*, *matr̄mūs*, *optimus*; and the two superlatives, *im̄us*, and *primus*: but *perfīdus*, from *per* and *fīdes*, has the penult short.

4. Adjectives in *ALIS*, *ANUS*, *ARUS*, *IVUS*, *ORUS*, *OSUS*, lengthen the penult; as,

Dotalis, *urbānus*, *avārus*, *aestīvus*, *decōrus*, *arcōsus* Except *barbōrus*, *pipārus*

5. Verbal adjectives in *ILIS* shorten the penult, as *aḡilis*, *facilis*, &c. But derivatives from nouns usually lengthen it; as,

Anīlis, *civilis*, *hcrīlis*, &c. To these add *exilis*, *subtilis*; and names of months, *Aprilis*, *Quinctīlis*, *Sextīlis*: Except *humīlis*, *parīlis*; and also *timīlis*. But all adjectives in *atīlis*, are short; as, *versatīlis*, *volatīlis*, *umbratīlis*, *plicatīlis*, *fūiatīlis*; *saxatīlis*, &c.

6. Adjectives in *INUS*, derived from words denoting inanimate things, as plants, stones, &c., also from adverbs of time, commonly shorten the penult; as,

Amaracīnus, *crocīnus*, *cedrīnus*, *fagīnus*, *oleagīnus*; *adamantīnus*, *crys-tallīnus*, *craslinus*, *pristīnus*, *perendīnus*, *carīnus*, *annotīnus*, &c.

Other adjectives in *INUS* are long; as,

Agnīnus, *canīnus*, *leporīnus*, *bīnus*, *trīnus*, *quīnus*, *austrīnus*, *clandestīnus*, *Latinus*, *marīnus*, *supīnus*, *vespertīnus*, &c.

7. Diminutives in *OLUS*, *OLA*, *OLUM*; and *ULUS*, *ULA*, *ULUM*, always shorten the penult; as,

Urceōlus, *filiōla*, *musaeōlum*; *lectūlus*, *ratiuncūla*, *coreūlum*, &c.

8. Adverbs in *TIM* lengthen the penult; as,

Oppidatīm, *virītīm*, *tribūtīm*. Except *affātīm*, *perpētīm*, and *stātīm*.

9. Desideratives in *URIO* shorten the antepenult, which, in the second and third persons, is the penult; as,

Esūrio, *esūris*, *csūrit*. But other verbs in *urio* lengthen that syllable; as, *liyūrio*, *ligūris*; *scatūrio*, *scatūris*, &c.

817.—PENULT OF PROPER NAMES

1. *The following proper names lengthen the penult*: Abdēra, Abȳdus, Adōnis, Āēsōpus, Āētōlus, Ahāla, Alarīeus, Aleīdes, Amȳelæ, Andronīeus, Anūbis, Archīnēdes, Ariarāthes, Ariobarzānes, Aristides, Aristobūlus, Aristogiton, Arpīnum, Artabūnus; Brachīmānes, Busiris, Buthrōtus; Cethēgus, Chalēdon, Cleobūlus, Cyrēne, Cythēra, Curētes; Darīei, Demoniēus, Diomēdes, Diōres, Diosecūri; Ebūtēs, Eriphīyle, Eubūlus, Euclīdes, Euphrātes, Eumēdes, Euripus, Euxīnus; Gargānus, Gætūlus, Granīeus; Heliogabālus, Henrīeus, Heraclīdes, Heraclitus, Hippōnax, Hispānus; Irēne·Latōna, Leucāta, Lugdūnum, Lycōras; Mandānc, Mausōlus, Maximīnus, Meleāger, Messāla, Messāna, Milētus; Nasīca, Nicānor, Nicētas; Pachyīnus, Pandōra, Pelōris &-us, Pharsālus, Phœnīce, Polītes, Polyclētus, Polynīces, Priāpus; Sardanapālus, Sarpēdon, Serāpis, Sinōpe, Stratōnīce, Sūffētes; Tigrānes, Thessalouīca; Verōna, Verōnīca.

2. *The following are short*: Amāthns, Amphipōlis, Anabāsis, Antieȳra, Antigōnus, &-ne, Antilōchus Antiōchus, Antiōpa, Antipas, Antipātei, Antiphānes, Antiphātes Antiphīla, Antīphon, Anȳtus, Apūlus, Areopāgīe, Ārīēnum, Armēnus, Athēsis, Attālus, Attīca; Bītūrix, Brueteri; Cadāber, Callicrātes, Callistrātus, Candāce, Cantāber, Carneādes, Cheīlus, Chrysos-tōmus, Cleombrōtus, Cleomēnes, Corycōs, Constantīnopōlīz, Cratērus, Cra-tylus, Cremēra Crustumēri, Cybēle, Cyclādes, Cyzīeus; Dalmātēs, Dāmō-ses, Dardānus, Dejōves, Dejolārus, Demōeritus, Demīpho, Didymus Dio-

gēnes, Drepānum, Dumnōrix; Empedōcles, Ephēsus, Evergētes, Eumēnes, Eurymēlon, Euripylus; Fueñus; Geryōnes, Gyārus; Heeýra, Helipōlia Hermiōie, Herodōtis, Hesiódus, Hesiōne, Hippocrātes, Hippotāmos, Hypāta, Hypāuis; Icārus, Icētas, Illyris, Iphitus, Izmārus, Ithāea; Laodice, Laomēdon, Lampsācus, Lamyrus, Lapithae, Lucretīlis, Libānus, Lipāre, or-a, Lyzimāchus, Longimāuu; Marāthon, Mānālus, Marmarica, Massagētae, Matrōna, Megāra, Melitus, &-ta, Metropōlis, Mutina, Micōnus; Nēocles, Neritos, Noricūm; Omphāle; Patīra, Pegāsus, Pharmāces, Pisistratus, Polydāmus; Polyxēna, Porsēnn, or Porsenna, Praxitēles, Puteoli, Pylāda, Pythagōras; Sarmātae, Sarsīna, Semēle, Semirāmis, Sequāni, &-a, Sisyphus, Sicōris, Socrātes, Sōdōna, Sotādes, Spartācus, Sporādes, Strongylē, Stymphālus, Sybāris; Taygētus, Telegōnus, Telemāchus, Tenēdos, Tarrāco, Theophānes, Theophilus, Tomyris; Urbīeus; Venēti, Vologēsus, Volūsus; Xenocrātes; Zoīlus, Zopýrus.

S. The penult of several words is doubtful; thus, Batāvi. LUCAN. Batāri. Juv. and MART. Fortuitus. Hor. Fortuitus. MARTIAL. Some make fortuitus of three syllables, but it may be shortened like gratuit-s. STAT. Patrimus, matrimus, præstolor, &c., are by some lengthened, and by some shortened; but for their quantity there is no certain authority.

§ 160. FINAL SYLLABLES.

A final.

818.—RULE XV. *A*, in the end of a word, declined by cases, is short; as, Musā, templā, &c.

Exc. 1. The ablative of the first declension is long; as, Musā, &c.

Exc. 2. The vocative of Greek nouns in *as*, is long; as, O Αenēa, O Pallā.

819.—RULE XVI. *A*, in the end of a word not declined by cases, is long; as, amā, frustrā, ergā, intrā, &c.

820.—*Exc.* Itā, quiā, ejā, posteā, putā (adv.), are short; sometimes, also, the prepositions, contrā and ultrā; and the compounds of *ginta* and *trigintā*, &c. But, contrā and ultrā, as adverbs, are always long.

E final.

821.—RULE XVII. *E* in the end of a word is short; as, nātē, sedilē, ipsē, possē, nempē, antē.

822.—Special Rules and Exceptions.

RULE 1. Monosyllables in *e* are long; as, mē, tē, sē.

Exc. The entities quē, vē, nē, are short; also, ptē, cē, tē.

RULE 2. Nouns of the first and fifth declensions have final *e* long; as, Calliōnē, Anchisē, diē, &c.

Also Greek neuter plurals; as, Cetē, molē, Tempē, &c.

RULE 3. Verbs of the second conjugation have *e* long in the second person singular of the imperative active, as, *doē*, *nanē*, &c. But *cave*, *vale*, and *vide*, are sometimes short.

RULE 4. Adverbs, from adjectives of the first and second declensions, have final *e* long; as, *placidē*, *pulchrē*, *valdē* (contracted for *validē*). So, also, *fermē*, *ferē*, and *ohē*.

Exc. But, *benē*, *malē*, *infernē*, and *supernē*, are short.

I final.

823.—RULE XVIII. *I* final is long; as, *domīnī*, *fīlī*, &c.

Exc. 1. *I* final is common in *mihi*, *tibi*, *sibi*; also in *ibi*, *ubi*, *nisi*, *quasi*. Sometimes *uti*, and *cui* as a dissyllable, have *i* short. *Sicūlī*, *sicubī*, and *necebī*, are always short.

Exc. 2. *I* final is short in Greek vocatives and datives; as, *Alexī*, *Daphnī*; *Palladī*, *Troasī*, and *Troasīnī*.

O final.

824.—RULE XIX. *O* final is common; as, *Virgo*, *āmo*, *quando*.

Exc. 1. Monosyllables in *o* are long; as, *O*, *dō*, *stō*, *prō*.

Exc. 2. The dative and ablative in *o* are long; as, *libro*, *dominō*. Also Greek nouns in *o*; as, *Didō*, *Sapphō*.

Exc. 3. Ablatives used as adverbs have *o* long; as, *certō*, *falsō*, *paulō*; *quōd*, *eō*, and their compounds; *illō*, *idcircō*, *citrō*, *retrō*, *ultrō*, *ergō* (for the sake of).

Exc. 4. *Egō*, *sciō*, the defective verb *cedō*; also *homō*, *citō*, *illicō*, *immō*, *duō*, *ambō*, *modō*, and its compounds; *quomōdō*, *dummođō*, *postmōdō*, are almost always short.

Exc. 5. In Virgil, the gerund in *do* is long; in other poets, mostly short.

U, and Y, final.

825.—RULE XX. U final is long; Y final is short; as, *vultū*, *Moljū*.

B, D, L, M, R, T, final.

826.—RULE XXI. B, D, L, R, and T, in the end of a word, are short; as, *āb*, *apūd*, *semēl*, *consūl*, *patēr*, *capūt*.

827.—EXPLANATION.—This rule does not apply, if any of these final letters are preceded by a diphthong, or if the syllable is contracted, or made long by position: as, *aut*, *abit* for *abiit*, *amānt*.

828.—EXCEPTIONS.

Exc. 1. *Sal*, *sól*, and *níl* are long.

Exc. 2. *Aér* and *aethér*, have the final syllable long. Also nouns in *er*, which have *ēris* in the genitive; as, *Cratér*, *Ibér*, &c.

Exc. 3. *Far*, *lar*, *Nar*, *par*, *cur*, and *fur*, are long.

Exc. 4. The Hebrew names *Jób*, *Daniél*, are long; but *David* and *Bogm* are common.

829.—*Obs.* *M* final anciently made the preceding vowel short; as, *Militūm octo*. By later poets it is usually cut off, by Echthlipsis (§ 166-2.), when the next word begins with a vowel. When not so cut off, it is short.

C, N, *final*.

830.—RULE XXII. C and N in the end of a word are long, as, *āc*, *sīc*, *illūc*, *ēn*, *nōn*, &c.

Exc. 1. *Něc* and *doněc* are short; *hic* and *fac*, common.

Exc. 2. *Forsitān*, *īn*, *forsān*, *tamēn*, *ān*, *vidēn*, are short.

Exc. 3. *En* having *īnis* in the genitive is short; as, *carmēn*, *carmēnūs*. Also Greek nouns in *an*, *on*, *in*, *yn*, originally short, and the dative plural in *sin*, have the final syllable short; as, *Iliōn*, *Eratōn*, *Maiān*, *Alexīn*, *chelīn*, *Troasīn*, &c.

As, Es, Os, *final*.

831.—RULE XXIII. *As*, *es*, *os*, in the end of a word are long; as, *mās*, *quiēs*, *bonēs*.

Exc. 1. *As* is short in *anās*, and Greek nouns which have *adis* or *ados* in the genitive; as, *Arcās*, *lampās*, &c.

Exc. 2. *Es* is short, 1st, in nouns and adjectives which increase short in the genitive; as, *hospēs*, *limēs*, *hebēs*. But *Cerēs*, *pariēs*, *ariēs*, *abiēs*, and *pēs*, with its compounds, are long. 2d. *Es* from *sum*, and *penēs* are short. 3d. Greek neuters in *es*, and nominatives and vocatives of the third declension which increase in the genitive otherwise than in *eos*, have *es* short; as, *Arcadēs*, *Troēs*, &c.

Exc. 3. *Os* is short in *compōs*, *impōs*, *ōs* (*ossis*),—in Greek words of the second declension, and in neuters and genitives of the third; as, *Iliōs*, *Tyōs*, *chaōs*, *epōs*, *Palladōs*, &c.

Is, Us, Ys, *final*.

832.—RULE XXIV. *Is*, *us*, and *ys*, in the end of a word are short; as, *Turris*, *legīs*, *legimūs*, *Capys*.

Exc. 1. Plural cases in *is* and *us* are long; but the dative and ablative in *bus* are short.

Exc. 2. Nouns in *is* with the genitive in *īnis*, *īnis*, or *entis* are long; as, *Samnis*, *Salamīs*, *Simoīs*.

Exc. 3. *Is* is long in *glīs*, *vīs*, *grātīs*, *fortīs*. And in the second person

singular, present indicative, active, of the fourth conjugation; as, *audīs*. Also in *fīs*, *īs*, *sīs*, *vīs*, *velīs*, and their compounds *possīs*, *quānīs*, *malīs*, *nōlīs*, &c.

Exc. 4. Monosyllables in *us* are long; as, *grūs*, *sūs*, &c.

Also those which have *ūrīs*, *ūdīs*, *ūtīs*, *untīs*, or *ōdīs*, in the genitive; as *cellūs*, *incūs*, *virtūs*, *Amathūs*, *tripūs*. To these add Greek genitives in *us*; as, *Didūs*, *Sapphūs*, &c.

Exc. 5. *Tethys* is sometimes long, likewise nouns in *ys*, which have also *yk* in the nominative: as, *Phorcȳs* or *Phorcȳn*.

§ 161. QUANTITY OF DERIVATIVES AND COMPOUNDS.

833.—RULE XXV. Derivatives follow the quantity of their primitives; as,

Amīeus,	<i>from</i>	āmo.	Decōro,	<i>from</i>	decus, -ōriā
Auctiōnor,		auctio, -ōnis.	Exūlo,		exul, -ūlis
Auctōro,		auctor, -ōris.	Pāvidus,		pāveo.
Auditor,		auditum.	Quirito, ^{erēz part}		Quiris, -ītīs
Auspīcor,		auspex, -īcis.	Radicētus,		radix, -īcis.
Caupōnor,		caupo, -ōnis.	Sospīto,		sospes, itīs
Competītor,		compētitum.	Nātūra,		nātūs.
Cornīcor,		cornīx, -īcis.	Māternus,		māter.
Custōdīo,		custos, -ōdis.	Lēgēbam, &c.		lēgo.
Decōrus,		decor, -ōris.	Lēgēram, &c.		lēgi.

834.—EXCEPTIONS.

1. Long from Short.

Děni,	<i>from</i>	děcem.	Mōbilis,	<i>from</i>	mōveo
Fōmes,		fōveo.	Sēdes,		sēdeo.
Hūmānus,		hōmo.	Sēcius,		sēcus.
Rāgūla,		rēgo.	Pēnūria,		pēnus.

2. Short from Long.

Arēna and ārista,	<i>from</i>	āreo.	Lūcerna,	<i>from</i>	lūceo.
Nōta and nōto,		nōtus.	Dux, -ūcis,		dūco.
Vādum,		vādo.	Stābilis,		stābam.
Fīdes,		fido.	Dītio,		dis, ditīs.
Sōpor,		sōpio.	Quāsillus,		quālus, &c.

835.—EXPLANATION.—This rule applies to all those parts of the verb derived or formed from the primary parts, §§ 51 and 52, i. e. the quantity of the primary part remains in all the parts formed from it.

836.—RULE XXVI. Compounds follow the quantity of the simple words which compose them; as,

ādāmo, from *ād* and *āmo*; *dedūco*, from *dē* and *dūco*.

837.—*Obs. 1.* The change of a vowel or diphthong, in forming the compound, does not alter its quantity; as, *cādo*, *concido*; *cēdo*, *concedo*; *clāudo*, *reclūdo*; *āquus*, *inīquus*, &c.

838.—*Obs. 2.* When a short syllable in the first part of the compound ends with a consonant, it becomes long by position when joined to another word beginning with a consonant; as, *pērnaneo*, from *pēr* and *maneo*; but if the second word begin with a vowel, the first retains its quantity; as, *pīrambūlo*, from *pēr* and *ambūlo*.

839.—*Obs. 3.* When the second part of a compound word begins with a vowel, the vowel ending the first part is short by Rule I. When it begins with two consonants, or a double consonant, the vowel preceding is long by Rule II. But if it begins with a simple consonant, followed by a vowel or diphthong, the vowel preceding is sometimes long, and sometimes short, by the following—

Special Rules for the first part of a compound, ending with a vowel.

840.—*Rule 1.* The first part of a compound, if a preposition of one syllable, has the final vowel long; as, *dēcīdo*, *prōtēndo*.

Exc. 1. *Pro* is short in *prōcella*, *prōfanus*, *prōfari*, *prōfecto*, *prōfestus*, *prōfiscor*, *prōfiteor*, *prōfugio*, *prōfugus*, *prōfundus*, *prōnēpos*, *prōneptis*, *prōpero*, and *prōtervus*. It is common in *procūro*, *profundo*, *propāgo*, *prōrello*, *propīno*, *propulso*.

Exc. 2. The Greek *pro* (before), is always short; as, *prōphēta*, *prōlogus*.

Note.—The final vowel of a preposition of more than one syllable, retains its own quantity; as, *contrādīco*, *antēcedo*.

841.—*Rule 2.* The inseparable prepositions, *se* and *di*, are long; *re* is short; as, *Sēpono*, *divello*, *rēpello*.

Exc. 3. *Di* is short in *dīrimo* and *dīsertus*. *Re* is long in *rēfert*.

842.—*Rule 3.* The first part of a compound, not a preposition, has final *a* long; *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, and *y*, short; as,

Māle, *nēfas*, *īceps*, *philōsophus*, *dūcenti*, *Polydōrus*.

843.—EXCEPTIONS.

Exc. 1 A—In *quāsi*, *eādem*, not in the ablative, and in some Greek compounds, *a* is short.

Exc. 2 E—The *e* is long in *nēmo*, *nēquam*, *nēquando*, *nēquaquam*, *nēquidquam*, *nēquis*, *nēquitia*; *mēmet*, *mēcum*, *tēcum*, *sēcum*, *vēcors*, *vēsanus*, *venēficus*. Also in words compounded with *se* for *sex*, or *semi*; as, *sēdecim*, *tēmēstris*, &c. *E* is common in some compounds of *facio*; as, *liquefacio*, *vatefacio*, *rarefacio*, &c.

Exc. 3. I.—When the first part of a compound is declined, *i* is long; as, *quidam*, *quitlibet*, *reipublicæ*, &c., or when the first can be separated from the last, and yet both retain their form and meaning; as, *ludi-magister*, *lucrī-facio*, *sī-quis*, *agrī-cultura*, &c.

I is sometimes made long by contraction; as, *bīgāe*, *scīlicet*, *bīmus*, &c., for *bījugā*, *scīre līcet*, *bī annus*, or *biennius*. It is also long in *īdem* (masculine), *ubīque*, *utrobīque*, *ibīdem*, *nīmirūm*, and the compounds of *dīes*, such as, *bīdūm*, *pīdīe*; *merīdīes*, &c. In *ubicunqūe* and *ubīvis*, it is common.

Exc. 4. O—*Contro*, *intro*, *retro*, and *quando*, in compounds, have the final *o* long; as, *contrōversia*, *intrōduco*, *retrōcedo*, *quandōque*, (except *quandōquidem*.)

O is long in compounds of *quo*; as, *quōmodo*, *quōcunqūe*, *quōmīnus*, *quōcirca*, *quōvis*, *quōque*, (from *quisque*;) but in *quōque*, the conjunction, it is short.

Exc. 5. U—*Jūpiter*, *jūdex*, and *jūdicium*, have *u* long; also *usūcapio* and *usūvenio*, being capable of separation, as in *Exc. 3*.

844.—RULE XXVII. The last syllable of every verse is common.

845.—EXPLANATION.—This means that a short syllable at the end of a line, if the verse requires it, is considered long; and a long syllable, if the verse requires it, is considered short.

846.—N. B. A syllable which does not come under any of the preceding rules, is said to be long, or short, by “authority,” viz.: of the poets.

§ 162. VERSIFICATION.

847.—A verse is a certain number of long and short syllables, disposed according to rule. The parts into which a verse is divided are called *Feet*.

FEET.

848.—A foot, in metre, is composed of two or more syllables, strictly regulated by time, and is either simple or compound. The simple feet are twelve in number, of which four consist of two, and eight of three syllables. There are sixteen compound feet, each of four syllables. These varieties are as follows:

849.—Simple feet of two Syllables.

Pyrrhic	— —	as Dēūs.
Spondee	— —	as fündünt.
Iambus	— —	as ērānt.
Trochee	— —	as īrmā.

850.—*Simple feet of three Syllables.*

Tribrach	— — —	as fācērē.
Molossus	— — —	as cōntēndūnt
Dactyl	— — —	as cōrpōrā.
Anapæst	— — —	as dōmīnL
Bacchius	— — —	as dōlōrēs.
Antibacchius	— — —	as Rōmānūs.
Amphibrach	— — —	as hōnōrē.
Amplimacer	— — —	as chāritās.

851.—*Compound feet of four Syllables.*

Cōngiambus	— — — —	pōntīfīcēs	Trochee and Iambus.
Antispastus	— — — —	āmābātis	Iambus and Trochee.
Ionic a majore	— — — —	cālcāribūs	Spondee and Pyrrhic.
Ionic a minore	— — — —	prōpērābānt	Pyrrhic and Spondee.
First Pæon	— — — —	tēmpōribūs	Trochee and Pyrrhic.
Second Pæon	— — — —	pōtentia	Iambus and Pyrrhic.
Third Pæon	— — — —	ānimātūs	Pyrrhic and Trochee.
Fourth Pæon	— — — —	eclēritās	Pyrrhic and Iambus.
First Epitrite	— — — —	vōlūptātēs	Iambus and Spondee.
Second Epitrite	— — — —	cōnditōrēs	Trochee and Spondee.
Third Epitrite	— — — —	dīscōrdiās	Spondee and Iambus.
Fourth Epitrite	— — — —	āddūxistis	Spondee and Trochee.
Proceleusmaticus	— — — —	hōmīnītūs	Two Pyrrhics.
Dispondee	— — — —	ōrātōrēs	Two Spondeas.
Diiambus	— — — —	āmāvērānt	Two Lambi.
Ditrochée	— — — —	Cāntilēnā	Two Trochees.

852.—ISOCHRONOUS FEET.

1. In every foot, a long syllable is equal in time to two short ones. To constitute feet Isochronous, two things are necessary: 1st. That they have the same time: 2d. That they be interchangeable in metre.

2. Feet have the same time which are measured by an equal number of short syllables; thus, the Spondee, Dactyl, Anapæst, and Proceleusmaticus, have the same time, each being equal to four short syllables.

3. Feet are interchangeable in metre, when the *ictus* or stress of the voice falls, or may fall, on the same portion of the foot. The part of the foot that receives the ictus, is called *arsis*, or elevation: the rest of the foot is termed *thesis*, or depression.

4. The natural place of the arsis, is the long syllable of the foot. Hence, in the Iambus, it falls on the second syllable, and in the Trochée, on the first. Its place in the Spondee and Tribrach cannot be determined by the feet themselves, each syllable being of the same length.

5. In all kinds of veræ, the fundamental foot determines the place of the arsis for the other feet admitted into it; thus, in Dactylic verse, and Trochaic verse, the Spondee will have the arsis on the first syllable;—in Anapæstic and Iambic, on the last. In Trochaic verse, the tribrach will have the arsis on the first syllable, —'— —, in Iambic on the second,

6. Those feet, then, according to the ancients, were called *isochronous*, which were capable of being divided into parts that were equal in time so that a short syllable should correspond to a short; and a long to a long, or to two short; thus, in Iambic and Trochaic verse,

Iambus	<u>— —</u>	Trochee	<u>— —</u>
Tribrah	<u>— — —</u>	Tribrah	<u>— — —</u>

In Dactylic and Anapæstic; thus,

Dactyl	<u>— — —</u>	Anapæst	<u>— — —</u>
Spondee	<u>— —</u>	Spondee	<u>— —</u>

853.—But feet which cannot be divided in this manner, are not isochronous, though they have the same time; thus, the *Iambus* and *Trochee*, though equal in time, cannot be divided so as to have the corresponding parts of equal length; thus,

Iambus,	<u>— —</u>
Trochee,	<u>— —</u>

854.—Hence these feet are not interchangeable, or isochronous; and for this reason a *Trochee* is never admitted into *Iambic* verse nor an *Iambus* into *Trochaic*. The same is true of the *Spondee*, (— —) and *Amphibrach* (— — —), and of the *Amphibrach* with the *Dactyl* or *Anapæst*.

855.—§ 163 OF METRE.

1. *Metre*, in its *general sense*, means an arrangement of syllables and feet in verse, according to certain rules; and, in this sense, applies, not only to an entire verse, but to part of a verse, or to any number of verses. A *metre*, in a *specific sense*, means a combination of two feet (sometimes called a *syzygy*), and sometimes one foot only.

The distinction between *rhythm* and *metre* is this:—the former refers to the *time* only, in regard to which, two short syllables are equivalent to one long; the latter refers both to the *time* and the *order* of the syllables. The rhythm of an *Anapæst* and *Dactyl* is the same; the *metre* different. The term *rhythm*, is also understood in a more comprehensive sense, and is applied to the harmonious construction and enunciation of feet and words in connection; thus, a line has *rhythm* when it contains *any number* of metres of *equal time*, without regard to their order. *Metre* requires *a certain number* of metres, and these arranged in a *certain order*. Thus, in this line,

Panditur interea domus omnipotentis Olympi,

there is both *rhythm* (as it contains six metres of equal value in respect of time) and *metre*, as these metres are arranged according to the canon

for Hexameter heroic verse, which requires a dactyl in the fifth, and a spondee in the sixth place. Change the order thus,

Onnipotentis Olympi panditur interea domus.

and the rhythm remains as perfect as before, but the metre is destroyed it is no longer a Hexameter heroic line.

2. The principal metres used in Latin poetry are six; namely 1. Iambic.
2. Trochaic. 3. Anapæstic. 4. Dactylic. 5. Choriambic. 6. Ionic. These are all called from the foot which prevails in them.

These different kinds of verse, in certain varieties, are also designated by the names of certain poets, who either invented them, or made special use of them in their writings. Thus, we have Asclepiadic, Glyconian, Alcaic, Sapphic, Pherecratian, &c., from Asclepiades, Glycon, Alcaeus, Sappho, Pherecrates, &c.

3. In Iambic, Trochaic, and Anapæstic verse, a metre consists of two feet (sometimes called a *dipodia*, or *syzygy*), in the other kinds, of one foot.

4. A verse consisting of one metre is called *Monometer*; of two metres, *Dimeter*; of three, *Trimeter*; of four, *Tetrameter*; of five, *Pentameter*; of six, *Hexameter*; of seven, *Heptameter*; &c. Hence, in Trochaic, Iambic, and Anapæstic verse, a monometer will contain two feet; a dimeter, *four*; a trimeter, *six*; &c. In the other kinds of verse, a monometer contains *one* foot; a dimeter, *two*; a trimeter, *three*; &c.

5. A verse or line of any metre may be complete, having precisely the number of feet or syllables that the canon requires; or, it may be deficient; or it may be redundant. To express this, a verse is variously characterized as follows; viz.:

- (1.) *Acatalectic*, when complete.
- (2.) *Catalectic*, if wanting one syllable.
- (3.) *Brachycatalectic*, if wanting two syllables, or a foot.
- (4.) *Hypercatalectic*, or *hypermeter*, when it has one or two syllables more than the verse requires.
- (5.) *Acephalous*, when a syllable is wanting at the beginning of the line.
- (6.) *Asyndete*, when different measures are conjoined in one line.

Hence, in order fully to describe any verse, three terms are employed the first expressing the kind of verse; the second, the number of metres and the third, the character of the line; thus,

Nōn vūl- | tūs in- | stāntīs | týrān | nī |

is described; as, *Iambic, dimeter, hypercatalectic*.

5. Verses, or parts of verses, are further designated by a term expressive of the number of feet, or parts of feet, which they contain. Thus a line, or a part of a line, containing—

three half feet is called *trimimer*,
five half feet, “ *penthemimer*,
seven half feet, “ *hephthemer*.

These are of use to point out the place of—

THE CÆSURAL PAUSE.

856.—*Cæsura*, in metre, is the separation, by the ending or a word, of syllables rhythmically or metrically connected.

It is of three kinds, 1. Of the *foot*; 2. of the *rhythm*; 3. of the *verse*.

1st. Cæsura of the *foot* occurs when a word ends before a foot is completed; as in the second, third, fourth, and fifth feet of the following line:

Silvēs- | trēm tēnū- | i Mü- | sām mēdī- | tārīs ā- | vēnā.

2d. Cæsura of the *rhythm* is the separation of the *arsis* from the *thesis* by the ending of a word, as in the second, third, and fourth feet of the preceding line.

This has sometimes the effect of making a final short syllable long, by the force of the ictus; as,

Pēctōrī- | būs īnhī- | āns spī- | rāntīā | cōnsūlīt | ēxtā.

Note.—This effect is not produced by the Cæsura of the foot, nor of the verse, unless they happen to coincide with the cæsura of the rhythm.

3d. The Cæsura of the *verse* is such a division of the line into two parts, as affords to the voice a pause or rest, at a proper or fixed place, without injuring the sense by pausing in the middle of a word.

857.—The proper management of this pause is a great beauty in certain kinds of verse, and shows the skill of the poet. In pentameter verse, its place is fixed; in hexameter and other metres, it is left to the poet. When it occurs at the end of the third half foot, it is called *trimimeris*;—of the fifth, *penthemimeris*;—of the seventh, *heptahemimeris*.

858.—The situation of each foot in a verse is called its *place*

§ 164. DIFFERENT KINDS OF METRE.

The canons, or rules of the different kinds of metre used in Latin poetry are the following :

859.—1. IAMBIC METRE.

1. A pure iambic line consists of iambic feet only; as,

Phāsē- | būs īl- | lē quēm | vidē- | tīs hōs- | pītēs. |

Here the single line marks the end of the foot; the double line, the end of the metre; and the Italic syllable, the cæsural pause.

2. A mixed iambic line admits a spondee into the first, third and fifth places; and again in all these a dactyl or an anapæst is sometimes admitted for a spondee, and a tribrach for the ambus.

3. This verse occurs in all varieties of length, from the dimeter catalectic to the tetrameter.

4. The cæsura commonly takes place at the fifth half foot.
5. Different varieties of this metre are denominated as follows :
 - 1st. *Senarian*, or Trimeter acatalectic, used in tragedy and comedy
 - 2d. *Archilochian*, or Trimeter catalectic.
 - 3d. *Archilochian*, or Dimeter hypermeter.
 - 4th. *Anacreontic*, or Dimeter catalectic.
 - 5th. *Galliambus*, or Dimeter catalectic, double ; i. e. two verses in one line.
 - 6th. *Hipponactic*, or Tetrameter catalectic.
 - 7th. *Choliambus*, or Trimeter Acatalectic. This is called, also, *Scazon* and *Hipponactic trimeter*, and has a spondee in the sixth place, and generally an iambus in the fifth.
 - 8th. *Octonarius*, or Tetrameter acatalectic, called also *quadratus*.
 - 9th. *Acephalous*, or Dimeter, wanting the first syllable of the first foot. This may be resolved into Trochaic dimeter catalectic.

860.—II. TROCHAIC METRE.

1. A pure trochaic line consists of trochees only. These, however, are but seldom used. An acephalous trochaic becomes an iambic line ; and an Acephalous iambic becomes a trochaic line.

2. A mixed trochaic line admits a spondee, a daetyl, an anapæst, and sometimes a procelesmatic in even places, i. e. in the 2d, 4th, 6th, &c. But in the odd places, a trochee, or a tribrach, and in the last place, a trochee only.

3. This verse may be used in all varieties, from the Monometer hypercatalectic (two trochees and one syllable) to the tetrameter, or oetonarius catalectic. The varieties most used by the Latin poets, are,

1st. The *Trochaic tetrameter catalectic*, rarely pure :

2d. The *Sapphic*, consisting of five feet, viz. : a trochee, a spondee, a daetyl, and two trochees. It has the cæsural pause after the fifth half foot ; thus,

Int̄- | gēr vī- | tæ || scělē- | r̄isquě | pūrūs. Hor.

3d. The *Phalæcian*, or *Phaleucian*, consisting of five feet, viz. : a spondee, a daetyl, and three trochees ; thus,

Nōn ēst vīvērē | sēd vā- | lērē | vītā. MART.

This verse neither requires nor rejects a cæsura.

4th. The *Trochaic dimeter catalectic*, or *Acephalous iambic dimeter*. See I. 9th.

55b Other varieties, but seldom used, are: 1. The *Pancretic*, monometer hypercatalectic. 2. The *Ithyphalic*, dimeter brachycatalectic. 3. The *Euripidean*, dimeter catalectic. 4. The *Almanic*, dimeter acatalectic. 5. *Anacreontic*, dimeter acatalectic, with a pyrrhia in the first place. 6. The *Hippocratic*, tetrameter acatalectic.

861.—III. ANAPÆSTIC METRE

1. A pure Anapæstic line consists of Anapæsts only.

2. The mixed anapæstic line has a spondee or a dactyl, feet of equal length, in any place.

3. The following varieties occur, viz.: 1st. The *Anapæstic Monometer*, consisting of two anapæsts. 2d. The *Anapæstic dimeter*, consisting of four Anapæsts.

Obs. Anapæstic verses are usually so constructed, that each measure ends with a word, so that they may be read in lines of one, two, or more measures.

4. Other varieties not much in use are the *Simodian*; monometer catalectic. The *Partheniac*; dimeter catalectic. The *Archebulian*; trimeter brachycatalectic.

862.—IV. DACTYLIC MFTRE.

1. A pure dactylic verse consists of dactyls only, which have the arsis on the first syllable of the foot.

Of this verse, one foot constitutes a metre, and the lines range in length from dimeter to hexameter. Of these, the most important are—

1. Hexameter or Heroic verse.

Hexameter or Heroic verse consists of six feet, of which the fifth is a dactyl, the sixth a spondee, and each of the other four, a dactyl or a spondee; as,

Lüděrě | quæ věl- | lěm călă- | mō pěr- | misít ā- | grěsti. *VIRG.*

Respecting this verse the following things may be noticed.

1st. When a spondee occurs in the fifth place, the line is called *spondaic*. Such lines are of a grave character, and but rarely occur.

2d. When the line consists of dactyls, the movement is brisk and rapid, when of spondees, slow and heavy. Compare in this respect the two following lines: the first expresses the rapid movement over the plain, of a troop of horse eager for the combat;—the other describes the slow and toilsome movements of the Cyclops at the labors of the forge.

Quádrūpě- | dántě pě- | trém sóně- | tū quátět | ūngǔlă | cămpūm.

Illi In- | těr sě- | sě mág- | nā vī | brăchiă | tollunt. *VIRG.*

3d. The beauty and harmony of a Hexameter verse depends on the proper management of the cæsura. The most approved cæsural pause, in heroic poetry, is that which occurs after the arsis of the third foot. Sometimes called the heroic cæsural pause; thus,

At dōmüs | intěři- | ór | rě- | gáli | spléndidă | luxă. *VIRG.*

In reading this line with due attention to quantity, we naturally pause where the cæsural pause is indicated by the double line, and the whole movement is graceful and pleasing. Compare now with this, a line in which no attention is paid to the cæsura, or in which, if one is made, you have to pause in the middle of a word, and the difference is manifest.

Rōmā | mōeniă | tēr- || rūt̄ | impīgēr | Hānnibāl | ārmīs.

Sometimes the cæsura falls after the thesis of the third foot, or the arsis of the fourth. In the last case, a secondary one often occurs in the second foot. The pause at the end of the third foot was the least approved. The following lines are examples of each of these:

1. Infān- | dūm rē- | gīnă | jū- | bēs rēnō- | vārē dō- | lōrēm.
2. Prīmă tē- | nēt̄, || plān- | sūquē vō- | lāt̄ | frēmī- | tūquē sē- | cūndō.
- 3 Cuī nōn | dīctūs Hȳ- | lās pūer || ēt Lā- | tōnīă | Dēlōs.

2. A species of Hexameter is the *Priapean*. It is divisible into two portions of three feet each, of which portions, the first begins generally with a *trochee*, and ends with an *amphimacer*, and the second begins with a *trochee*; as follows,

O cō- | lōnīă | que cūpīs || pōntō | lūdērē | lōngō. CATULL.

These parts, however, may very well be scanned, the first as a *Glyconic*, and the second, as a *Pherceratic* verse, of which see under (V) Choriambic verse.

3. *Pentameter verse* consists of five feet. It is commonly arranged in two portions or hemistichs, of which the first contains two feet, dactyls or spondees, followed by a long syllable which ought to end a word; and the second, two dactyls followed by a long syllable; thus,

Māximă | dē nīhī- | lō || nāseitür | histōrī- | ā—*Propert.*
Pōmāquē | nōn nō- | tīs || lēgit āb | ārbōrī- | būs | *Tibull.*

Where the first distich does not end a word, or, if there be an elision by *Synalæpha* or *Echthipsis*, the verse is considered harsh.

This verse is commonly used alternately with a hexameter line, combination which is commonly called *Elegiac* verse. T

4. *Dactylic tetrameter*, of which there are two kinds.

1st. *Dactylic tetrameter a priore*, called also Alcmanian dactylic tetrameter, which consists of the first four feet of a hexameter line, the fourth being always a dactyl; as

Sēlvītūr | āerīs hȳ- | ēms grā- | tā vīeč. HOR.

2d. *Dactylic tetrameter a posteriore*, called also *Spondaic tetrameter*, which consists of the last four feet of a hexameter line; as,

Sīc trīs- | tēs āf- | fātūs ā- | mīcōs. HOR.

5. *Dactylic trimeter* (or *Choriambic Trimeter Catalectic*), consists of the last three feet of a hexameter line (See Choriambic verse) ; as,

Grātō | Pýrrhă sūb | āntrō. Hor.

6. *Dactylic trimeter catalectic*, also called *Archilochian penthemimeris*, consists of the first five half feet of a hexameter line ; as,

Arbōrī | būsquē cō- | mæ. Hor.

7. *Dactylic dimeter* or *Adonic*—commonly used to conclude a Sapphic Stanza—consists of a dactyl and spondee ; thus,

Risit A- | pōllō.

X 863.—V. CHORIAMBIC METRE.

In Choriambic verse, the leading foot is a choriambus; but in the varieties of this metre, different other feet are admitted, chiefly at the beginning or end of the line, or both. The principal varieties are the following :

1. The *Choriambic tetrameter* consists of a spondee, three choriambi, and an iambus ; as,

Tū nē | quāsīrīs | seīrē nēfās | quēm mīhī quēm | tībl.

2. *Choriambic tetrameter*, consists of three choriambi, or feet equivalent in length, and a Bacchius ; as,

Jānē pātēr | Jānē tūēns | dīvē bīeēps | bīfōrmīs.

Horace altered without improving this metre, by substituting a spondee for the iambus in the first foot ; as,

Tē dēōs ō- | rō Sýbārin | &c.

Note.—Choriambic tetrameter was originally called Phalæean, from Phalæus, who made great use of it.

3. *Asclepiadic tetrameter*, consists of a spondee, two choriambi, and an iambus ; thus,

Mæcē- | nās ātāvīs || ēdītē rē- | gībūs. Hor.

This form is uniformly used by Horace. Other poets sometimes make the first foot a daety.

The cæsural pause occurs at the end of the first choriambus.

This verse is sometimes scanned as a Dactylic pentameter catalectic thus,

Mæcē- | nās ātā- | vīs | ēdītē | rēgībūs.

4. *Choriambic trimeter*, or *Glyconic*, consists of a spondee (sometimes an iambus or trochee,) a choriambus, and an iambus ; as,

Sic tō | dīvā pōtēns | Cýpri. Hor.

When the first foot is a spondee, it may be scanned as daetylic trimeter
as,

Sic tē | divā pō- | tēns Cýpr̄.

5. *Choriambic trimeter catalectic*, or *Pherecratic*, consists of a spondee, choriambus, and a catalectic syllable; as,

Grātō | Pýrrhā sūb ān- | trō.

Here, also, the first foot is sometimes a trochee or an iambus. When a spondee, it may be scanned as Dactylic trimeter. See IV. 5.

6. *Choriambic dimeter*, consists of a choriambus and a Bacchius; as,

Lýdiā dīe | pěr ōmnēs. Hor.

864.—VI IONIC METRE.

1. The *Ionic a majore*, or *Sotadic metre*, consists of three Ionics a majore, and a spondee; as,

Hás eūm gěmī- | nā cōmpědě | dědīcāt cā- | tēnās.

Cba.—In this metre, an Ionic foot is often changed for a ditrochee, as in the third foot of the preceding line; and a long syllable is often resolved into two short ones.

2. The *Ionic a minore*, consists generally of three or four feet, which are all Ionics a minore; as,

Pūr alēs | tibī tēlīs | őpérōsā- | quē Mīnērvā. Hor.

§ 165. COMPOUND METRES.

865.—A compound metre or *Asynartete*, is the union of two kinds of metre in the same verse or line. Of these the following are the chief:

1. *Greater Alcaic*. Iambic mon. hyper. + Chor. dim. acat.

Thus, $\text{—} \text{—} | \text{—} \text{—} | \text{—} \text{—} \| \text{—} \text{—} \text{—} \text{—} | \text{—} \text{—}$

2. *Lesser Alcaic*. Dactylic dim. + Trochaic mon.

Thus, $\text{—} \text{—} \text{—} | \text{—} \text{—} \text{—} \| \text{—} \text{—} \text{—}$

3. *Archilochian Hept.* or Dact. tetr. a priore + Troch. dim. B. C.

Thus, $\text{—} \text{—} | \text{—} \text{—} | \text{—} \text{—} | \text{—} \text{—} \| \text{—} \text{—} | \text{—} \text{—} | \text{—} \text{—}$

4. *Dactylico-Iambic*. Dactylic trim. cat. + Iambic dim.

Thus, $\text{—} \text{—} | \text{—} \text{—} | \text{—} \| \text{—} \text{—} | \text{—} \text{—} | \text{—} \text{—} | \text{—} \text{—}$

5. *Iambico Dactylic*. Iambic dim. + Dactylic trim. cat.

Thus $\text{—} \text{—} | \text{—} \text{—} | \text{—} \text{—} | \text{—} \text{—} \| \text{—} \text{—} | \text{—} \text{—} | \text{—} \text{—} | \text{—} \text{—}$

§ 166. SCANNING.

866.—Scanning is the measuring of verse, or the resolving of a line into the several feet of which it is composed.

To do this properly, a previous acquaintance with the rules of quantity, and the structure of each kind of verse, is indispensable,—and also with the various ways by which syllables in certain situations are varied by contraction, elision, &c. These are usually called Figures of Prosod and are as follows:

867.—FIGURES OF PROSODY.

1. *Synalæpha*, cuts off a vowel or diphthong from the end of a word, when the next word begins with a vowel, or *h* with a vowel following it, thus converting two syllables into one; as,

Terra antiqua by *Synalæpha*, *terr' antiqua*; *Dardanidæ infensi*, *Dar-
janid' infensi*; *vento huc, vent' uc*; thus:

Quidve moror! si omnes uno ordine habetis Achivos. VIRG

Scanned thus,

Quīdvě mō- | rōr! s' ūm- | nēs ū- | n' ūr dīn' hā- | bētīs A- | chīvōs.

The *Synalæpha* is sometimes neglected, and seldom takes place in the interjections, *O, heu, ah, proh, vae, vah, hei*.

Long vowels and diphthongs, when not cut off, are sometimes shortened; as,

Insūlæ | lōn' | in māg- | nō quās | dirā Cē- | lēnō. VIRG.

Crēdīmūs | ān quī ā- | mānt īp- | sī sībī | sōmnīā | fīngūnt. ID.

2. *Ecthlipsis* cuts off *m* with a vowel preceding it, from the end of a word, when the next word begins with a vowel, or *h* followed by a vowel; as,

Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum.

Scanned thus,

Mōnstr' hōr- | rēnd, īn- | fōrm, īn- | gēns cuī | lūmēn ād- | ēmptūm.

This elision was sometimes omitted by the early poets; as,

Corporum | offici- | um est quoni- | am preme- | re omnia de- | orsūm. LUCE.

Obs. A *Synalæpha* and *Ecthlipsis* are sometimes found at the end of a line, where, after the completing of the metre, a syllable remains to be joined to the next line, which of course must begin with a vowel; thus,

Sternitur | infe- | lix ali- | one | vulnere | coelum | que
Adspicit, &c.

Here the *que* and *adspicit* are joined; as, *qu' adspicit*.

Jamque iter | emen- | si, tur- | res ac | tecta La- | tino- | rum
Ardua, &c., where the *-rum* and *ardua* are joined; as, *r' ardua*.

3. *Synærésis*, sometimes called *Crasis*, contracts two syllables into one; as, *Phæthon*, for *Phaëthon*; this is done by

forming two vowels into a diphthong ; *aē, eī, oī*, into *æ, ei, oi* ; or, pronouncing the two syllables as one ; thus, *ea, iu*, as if *ya, yu*, &c. ; as, *aurea, aurya* ; *filius, filyus* ; and *ua, ui*, &c., as if *wa, wi* ; thus, *genua, genwa* ; *tenuis, tenwis*.

4. *Dieresis* divides one syllable into two ; *as, aulaī*, for *aulæ* ; *Troīe*, for *Trojæ* ; *Persēus*, for *Perseus* ; *milūus*, for *milvus* ; *solūit*, for *solvit* ; *volūit*, for *volvit* ; *aqūe, sūetus, sūa sit*, *Sūcros, relangūit, reliqias*, for *aquaæ, suetus*, &c. ; as,

Aulai in medio libabant poeula Baechi. VIRG.

Stamina non ulli dissolienda Deo. PENTAM. TIBULLUS.

5. *Systōle* makes a long syllable short ; as, the penult in *tulērunt* ; thus,

Matri | longa de- | cem tulē- | runt fas- | tidia | menses. VIRG.

6. *Diustōle* makes a short syllable long ; as, the last syllable of *āmōr* in the following verse :

Consi- | dant, si- | tantus a- | mōr, et | mœnia | eondant. VIRG.

§ 167. STANZA.

868.—A poem may consist of one or more kinds of verse. When a poem consists of one kind of verse, it is called *monocolon* ; of two, *dicolon*, of three, *tricolon*.

869.—The different kinds of verse in a poem are usually combined in regular portions called stanzas, or strophes, each of which contains the same number of lines, the same kinds of verse, and these arranged in the same order.

870.—When a stanza or strophe consists of two lines, the poem is called *distrophon* ; of three lines, *tristrophon* ; of four, *tetrastrophon*. Hence poems, according to the number of kinds of verse which they contain, and the number of lines in the stanza, are characterized as follows.

Monocolon, one kind of verse in the poem.

Dicolon distrophon, two kinds of verse, and two lines in the stanza.

Dicolon tristrophon, two kinds of verse, three lines in the stanza.

Dicolon tetrastrophon, two kinds of verse, four lines in the stanza.

Tricolon tristrophon, three kinds of verse, three lines in the stanza.

Tricolon tetrastrophon, three kinds of verse, four lines in the stanza.

§ 168. COMBINATIONS OF METRES IN HORACE.

871.—Horace makes use of *nineteen* different species of metre combined in *eighteen* different ways. They are arranged as follows, according to the order of preference given them by the poet. The references here where not marked, are to § 164.

- No. 1. Two lines Greater Alcaie. § 165. 1. One Archilochian hypermeter, I. 2. 5. 3d; and one Lesser Alcaie. § 165. 2.
- No. 2. Three lines Sapphie, II. 2. One Adonic, or Daetylic dim. IV. 7
- No. 3. One line Choriambic trim. or Glyconic, V. 4. One choriambic tetram. or Asclepiadic. V. 3.
- No. 4. One line Iambic trim. or Senarian, I. 3. 5. 1st. One Iambic dim. I. 2. 3.
- No. 5. Three lines, Chor. tetram. or Asclepiadic, V. 3. One Chor. trim. or Glyconic, V. 4.
- No. 6. Two lines Chor. tetram. or Asclepiadic, V. 3. One Chor. trim. eat., or Pherecratic, V. 5. One Chor. trim. or Glyconic, V. 4.
- No. 7. Choriambic tetrameter, or Asclepiadic alone, V. 3.
- No. 8. One line Daetylic Hexameter, IV. 1. One Daetylic tetram. a posteriore, IV. 4. 2d.
- No. 9. Choriambic pentameter only, V. 1.
- No. 10. One line Daetylic Hexameter, IV. 1. One Iambic dim. I. 2. 3.
- No. 11. Iambic trimeter Senarian only, I. 2. 5. 1st.
- No. 12. One line Choriambic dim. V. 6. One Chor. tetram. (altered) V. 4.
- No. 13. One line Daetylic Hexameter, IV. 1. One Iambic trim. sen. I. 3. 5. 1st.
- No. 14. One line Daetylic Hexameter, IV. 1. One Archilochian Daetylic trimeter catalectic, IV. 6.
- No. 15. One line Daetylic Hexameter, IV. 1. One Iambico daetylic. § 165. 5.
- No. 16. One line Iambic trim. Senarian, I. 3. 5. 1st. One Daetylic Iambic. § 165. 4.
- No. 17. One line Archilochian Heptameter. § 165. 3. One Archilochian Iambic trimeter, Catalectic, I. 2. 5. 2d.
- No. 18. One line Iambic dimeter Acephalous, I. 5. 9th.; and one Iambic trimeter catalectic, I. 5. 2d.
- No. 19. Ionic a minore only, VI. 2. The first line contains three feet, the second, four.

Note.—The Satires and Epistles are in Daetylic Hexameter, IV. 1

§ 169. METRICAL KEY TO ODES OF HORACE.

872.—This key gives, in alphabetic order, the first words of each ode, with a reference to the Nos. in the preceding section where the stanza is described, and reference made to the place where each metre is explained.

Æli vetusto	No. 1	Bacchum in remotis	No. 1
Æquam memento	1	Beatus ille	4
Albi ne doleas	5	Celo supinas	1
Altera jam teritur	13	Celo tonantem	1
Angustam amni	1	Cum tu Lydia.	1
At Deorum	4	Cur me querelis	1
Audivere Lycæ	6	Delicta majorum	1

Descende cælo	1	Nullus argento	2
Dianam teneræ	6	Nume est bibendum	1
Diffugere nives	14	O erudelis adhue	9
Dive queu proles	2	O Diva gratum	1
Divis orte bonis	5	O fous Blandusizæ	8
Donarem pateras	7	O matre pulehra	1
Douec gratus eram	3	O nata mecum	1
Eheu fugacees	1	O uavis refereut	6
Est uini nonum	2	O sæpe meeum	1
Et thure et fidibus	3	O Veus regina	2
Exegi monumentum	7	Odi profanum	1
Extremum Tanaim	5	Otium Divos	2
Faune uympharum	2	Parcius juuetas	2
Festo quid potius die	3	Parcus Deorum	1
Hereulis ritu	2	Parentis olim	4
Horrida tempestas	15	Pastor quum traheret	5
Ibis Liburnis	4	Persicos odi puer	2
Ilei beatis	1	Petti nihil me	16
Ille et nefasto	1	Phœbe, silvarumque	2
Impios paræ	2	Phœbus volentem	1
Inclusam Danæen	5	Pindarum quisquis	2
Intactis opuleutor	3	Poseimur siquid	2
Integer vita	2	Quæ eura patrum	1
Intermissa Veus diu	3	Qualem ministrum	1
Jam jam effeaci	11	Quaudo repôstum	4
Jam pauca aratro	1	Quautum distet ab Inacho	3
Jam satis terris	2	Quem tu, Melpomene	3
Jam veris eomites	5	Quem virum aut heroa	2
Justum et teuacem	1	Quid bellieosus	1
Laudabuut alii	8	Quid dedicatum	1
Lupis et agnis	4	Quid fles Asterie	6
Lydia die per omnes	12	Quid immerentes	4
Mæcenas atavis	7	Quid obseratis	11
Malâ soluta	4	Quid tibi vis	8
Martiis ecœlebs	2	Quis desiderio	5
Mater sæva Cupidinum	3	Quis multa gracilis	6
Mereuri facunde	2	Quo me, Bæche	3
Mereuri nam te	2	Quo, quo seelesti ruitis	4
Miserarum est	19	Rectius vives	2
Mollis inertia	10	Rogare longo	4
Montium custos	2	Scriberis Vario	5
Motum ex Metollo	1	Septimi Gades	2
Musis amicus	1	Sie te Diva potens	3
Natis in usum	1	Solvitur aeris hiems	17
Ne forte credas	1	Te maris et terræ	8
Ne sit aneillæ	2	Tu ne quæsieris	9
Nolis longa feræ	5	Tyrrhenæ regum	1
Noudum subacta	1	Ulla si juris	2
Non ebur neque auræum	18	Uxor pauperis Ibyei	3
Nou semper imbræ	1	Velox amœum	1
Non usitata	1	Vides ut alta	1
Non vides quanto	2	Vile potabis	2
Nox erat	10	Vitas hinnuleo	6
Nulum Vare sacra	9	Vixi	

APPENDIX.

1 ROMAN COMPUTATION OF TIME.

1. *Divisions of the Year.*

873.—Romulus is said to have divided the year into ten months as follows: 1. *Martius*, from Mars, his supposed father; 2. *Aprilis*, from *Aperio*, “to open;” 3. *Maius*, from *Mai*, the mother of Mercury; 4. *Junius*, from the goddess *Juno*. The rest were named from their number, as follows: 5. *Quintilis*, afterwards *Julius*, from *Julius Caesar*; 6. *Sextilis*, afterwards *Augustus*, from *Augustus Caesar*; 7. *September*; 8. *October*; 9. *November*; and 10. *December*. Numa afterwards added two months; viz: 11. *Januarius*, from the god *Janus*; 12. *Februarius*, from *februo*, “to purify.”

874.—As the months were regulated by the course of the moon, it was soon found that the months and seasons did not always correspond, and various expedients were adopted to correct this error. Much confusion however still remained till about A. U. 707, when Julius Caesar, assisted by Sosigenes, an astronomer of Alexandria, reformed the Calendar, adjusted the year according to the course of the sun, and assigned to each of the twelve months the number of days which they still contain.

2. *The Roman Month.*

875.—The Romans divided their month into three parts, called *Kalends*, *Nones*, and *Ides**. The first day of every month was called the *Kalends*; the fifth was called the *Nones*; and the thirteenth was called the *Ides*; except in March, May, July, and October, when the *Nones* fell on the seventh, and the *Ides* on the fifteenth; and the day was numbered according to its distance, (not after but) before each of these points; that is, after the *Kalends*, they numbered the day according to its distance before the *Nones*; after the *Nones*, according to its distance before the *Ides*, and after the *Ides*, according to its distance before the *Kalends*—both days being always included. The day before each of these points was never numbered, but called *Pridie*, or *ante diem Nonōrum*, or *Iduum*, or *Kalendārum*, as the case might be; the day before that was called *tertio*, the day before that, *quarto*, &c.; scil. *Nonōrum*, *Iduum*, *Kalendārum*.

876.—Various expressions and constructions were used by the Romans in the notation of the days of the months. Thus, for example, the 29th December or the 4th of the Kalends of January, was expressed differently as follows:

- | | | |
|--|---|-------------------|
| 1st Quarto Kalendārum Januarii. Abbreviated, IV. Kal. Jan., &c | “ | IV. Kal. Jan., &c |
| 2d. Quarto Kalendas Januarii. | “ | |

* The first day was named *Kalends*, from the Greek, *καλέω*, to call, because when the month was regulated according to the course of the moon, the priest announced the new moon, which was of course the first day of the month. The *Nones* were so called because that day was always the ninth from the *Ides*. The term *Ides* is derived from an obsolete Latin verb *iduare*, to divide, it is supposed, because that day being about the middle of the month, divides it into two nearly equal parts.

8d. Quarto Kalendas Januarias. Abbreviated. IV. Kal. Jan., or
4th. Ante diem quartum Kal. Jan. " a. d. IV. K. Jan.

In these expressions, *quarto* agrees with *die* understood; and *die* governs *Kalendārum* in the genitive. *Kalendas* is governed by *ante* understood. In the first expression, *Januarii* is considered as a noun governed by *Kalendārum*; in the second, as a noun governed by *Kalendas*; in the third, *Januarius* is regarded as an adjective agreeing with *Kalendas*; in the fourth, *ante diem quartum* is a technical phrase for *die quarto ante*, and frequently has a preposition before it; as, *in ante diem*, &c., or, *ex ante diem*, &c.

The notation of Nones and Ides was expressed in the same way, and with the same variety of expression.

The correspondence of the Roman notation of time with our own, may be seen by inspection of the following

877.—TABLE.

<i>Days of our Months.</i>	MAR. MAY. JUL. OCT. 31 days.	JAN. AUG. DEC. 31 days.	APR. JUN. SEPT. NOV. 30 days.	FEBR. 28 days. Bissext. 29.
1	Kalendæ.	Kalendæ.	Kalendæ.	Kalendæ.
2	VI. nonas.	IV. nonas.	IV. nonas.	IV. nonas.
3	V.	III. "	III. "	III. "
4	IV. "	Pridie "	Pridie "	Pridie "
5	III. "	Nonæ.	Nonæ.	Nonæ.
6	Pridie "	VIII. idus.	VIII. idus.	VIII. idua.
7	Nonæ.	VII. "	VII. "	VII. "
8	VIII. idus.	VI. .. "	VI. "	VI. "
9	VII. "	V. "	V. "	V. "
10	VI. "	IV. "	IV. "	IV. "
11	V. "	III. "	III. "	III. "
12	IV. "	Pridie "	Pridie "	Pridie "
13	III. "	Idus.	Idus.	Idus.
14	Pridie "	XIX. kal.	XVIII. kal.	XVL. kal.
15	Idus.	XVIII. "	XVII. "	XV. "
16	XVII. kal.	XVII. "	XVI. "	XIV. "
17	XVI. "	XVI. "	XV. "	XIII. "
18	XV. "	XV. "	XIV. "	XII. "
19	XIV. "	XIV. "	XIII. "	XI. "
20	XVII. "	XIII. "	XII. "	X. "
21	XII. "	XII. "	XI. "	IX. "
22	XI. "	XI. "	X. "	VIII. "
23	X. "	X. "	IX. "	VII. "
24	IX. "	IX. "	VIII. "	VI. "
25	VIII. "	VIII. "	VII. "	V. "
26	VII. "	VII. "	VI. "	IV. "
27	VI. "	VI. "	V. "	III. "
28	V. "	V. "	IV. "	Pridie Mar.
29	IV. "	IV. "	III. "	
30	III. "	III. "	Pridie "	
31	Pridie "	Pridie "		

3. Rules for reducing Time.

As, however, this table cannot be always at hand, the following simple rules will enable a person to reduce time without a table.

I. TO REDUCE ROMAN TIME TO OUR OWN.

For reducing Kalends.

878.—*Kalende* are always the first day of the month:—*Pridie Kalendārum*, always the last day of the month preceding. For any other notation, observe the following—

879.—RULE. Subtract the number of the Kalends given, from the number of days in the preceding month; add 2, and the result will be the day of the preceding month; thus,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{X. Kal. Jan.—Dec. has days } 31 - 10 &= 21 + 2 = 23 \text{d of Dec'r.} \\ \text{XVI Kal. Dec.—Nov. has days } 30 - 16 &= 14 + 2 = 16 \text{th of Nov'r} \end{aligned}$$

For reducing Nones and Ides.

880.—RULE. Subtract the number given, from the number of the day on which the Nones or Ides fall, and add 1. The result will be the day of the month named; thus,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{IV. Non. Dec.—Nones on the } 5 - 4 &= 1 + 1 = 2, \text{ or 2d Dec'r.} \\ \text{VI. Id. Dec.—Ides on the } 13 - 6 &= 7 + 1 = 8, \text{ or 8th Dec'r.} \\ \text{IV. Non. Mar.—Nones on the } 7 - 4 &= 3 + 1 = 4, \text{ or 4th March.} \\ \text{VI. Id. Mar.—Ides on the } 15 - 6 &= 9 + 1 = 10, \text{ or 10th March.} \end{aligned}$$

II. FOR REDUCING OUR TIME TO ROMAN.

881.—If the day is that on which the Kalends, Nones, or Ides fall, call it by these names. If the day before, call it *Pridie Kal.* (of the following month), *Prid. Non.*, *Pridie Id.* (of the same month). Other days to be denominated according to their distance before the point next following, viz.: those after the Kalends and before the Nones, to be called *Nones*; those after the Nones and before the Ides, to be called *Ides*, viz.: of the month named; and those after the Ides and before the Kalends, to be called *Kalends*, viz.: of the month following; as follows:

For reducing to Kalends.

882.—RULE. Subtract the day of the month given, from the number of days in the month, and add 2. The result will be the number of the Kalends of the month following; thus,

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Dec. 23d.—Dec. has days } 31 - 23 &= 8 + 2 = 10, \text{ or X. Kal. Jan.} \\ \text{Nov. 16th.—Nov. has days } 30 - 16 &= 14 + 2 = 16, \text{ or XVI. Kal. Dec.} \end{aligned}$$

For reducing to Nones and Ides.

883.—RULE. Subtract the day of the month given, from the day of the Nones (if between the Kalends and Nones), or from the day of the Ides (if between the Nones and Ides),

and add 1. The result will be the number of the Nones or Ides respectively ; as,

Dec. 2d.—Day of the Nones	$5 - 2 = 3 + 1 = 4$, or IV. Non. Dec.
Dec. 8th.	" Ides $13 - 8 = 5 + 1 = 6$, or VI. Id. Dec.
March 4th.	" Nones $7 - 4 = 3 + 1 = 4$, or IV. Non. Mar.
March 10th.	" Ides $15 - 10 = 5 + 1 = 6$, or VI. Id. Mar.

Division of the Roman Day.

884.—The Roman *civil day* extended, as with us, from midnight to midnight, and its parts were variously named ; as, *media nox*, *gallicinium canticinum diluculum*, *mâne*, *antemeridiânum*, *meridies*, *pomeridiânum*, &c.

885.—The *natural day* extended from sunrise (*sôlis ortus*) till sunset (*sôlis occasus*), and was divided into twelve equal parts, called hours, (*hôræ*) ; which were, of course, longer or shorter according to the length of the day. At the equinox, their hour and ours would be of the same length ; but, as they began to number at sunrise, the *number* would be different, i. e. their first hour would correspond to our 7 o'clock, their second to our 8 o'clock, &c.

886.—The *night* was divided by the Romans into four watches (*vigilie*), each equal to three hours ; the *first* and *second* extending from sunset to midnight, and the *third* and *fourth*, from midnight to sunrise.

II. OF ROMAN NAMES.

887.—The Romans at first seem to have had but one name ; as, *Römulus*, *Rëmus*, *Numitor* ; sometimes two ; as, *Nûma Pompilius*, *Ancus Martius*, &c. ; but when they began to be divided into tribes, or clans, (*gentes*) they commonly had three names—the *prænomen*, the *nômen*, and the *cognômen* ; arranged as follows :

1. The *Prænomen* stood first, and distinguished the *individual*. It was commonly written with one or two letters ; as, *A.* for *Aulus* ; *C.* for *Caius* . *Cn.* for *Cneius*, &c.

2. The *Nômen*, which distinguished the *gens*. This name commonly ended in *ius* ; as, *Cornelius*, *Fabius*, *Tulius*, &c. ; and

3. The *Cognômen*, or surname, was put last, and marked the family ; as, *Cicero*, *Cæsar*, &c.

Thus, in *Publius Cornelius Scipio*, *Publius* is the *prænomen*, and denotes the individual ; *Cornelius* is the *nômen*, and denotes the *gens* ; and *Scipio* is the *cognômen*, and denotes the *family*.

4. Sometimes a fourth name, called the *Agnômen*, was added, as a memorial of some illustrious action or remarkable event. Thus, *Scipio* was named *Africânus*, from the conquest of Carthage in Africa.

888.—The three names, however, were not always used—commonly two, and sometimes only one. In speaking to any one, the *prænomen* was commonly used, which was peculiar to Roman citizens.

889.—When there was only one daughter in a family, she was called by the name of the *gens*, with a feminine termination ; as, *Tullia*, the daughter of *M. Tullius Cicero* ; *Julia*, the daughter of *C. Julius Cæsar*.

there were two, the elder was called *Major*, and the younger *Minor*; as, *Tullia Major*, &c. If more than two, they were distinguished by numerals; as, *Prima*, *Secunda*, *Tertia*, &c.

S90.—Slaves had no *prænōmen*, but were anciently called by the praenomen of their masters; as, *Marcipor*, as if *Marci puer*; *Lucipor* (*Lucii puer*), &c. Afterwards they came to be named either from their country or from other circumstances; as, *Syrus*, *Dāvus*, *Gēta*, *Tīro*, *Laurea*; and still more frequently from their employment; as, *Medici*, *Chirurgi*, *Pædagōgi*, *Grammatici*, *Scribæ*, *Fabri*, &c.

S91.—The most common abbreviations of Latin names, are the following, viz.:

A., <i>Aulus.</i>	M. T. C., <i>Marcus Tullius</i>	Q., or Qu., <i>Quintus.</i>
C., <i>Caius.</i>	<i>Cicero.</i>	Ser., <i>Servius.</i>
Cn., <i>Cneius.</i>	M., <i>Manius.</i>	S., or Sex., <i>Sextus.</i>
D., <i>Decimus.</i>	Mam., <i>Mamercus.</i>	Sp., <i>Spurius.</i>
L., <i>Lucius.</i>	N., <i>Numerius.</i>	T., <i>Titus.</i>
M., <i>Marcus.</i>	P., <i>Publius.</i>	Ti., or Tib., <i>Tiberius.</i>

Other Abbreviations.

A. d., <i>Ante diem.</i>	Id., <i>Idus.</i>	S., <i>Salūtem, Sacrum,</i>
A. U., <i>Anno Urbis.</i>	Imp., <i>Imperātor</i>	<i>Senātus.</i>
A. U. C., <i>Anno urbis conditæ.</i>	Non., <i>Nōnæ.</i>	S. D. P., <i>Salūtem dicit plurimam.</i>
Cal., or kal., <i>Kalendæ.</i>	P. C., <i>Patres conscripti.</i>	S. P. Q. R., <i>Senātus populusque Romānus.</i>
Cos., <i>Consul.</i> (Singular.)	P. R., <i>Popūlus Romæ nus.</i>	S. C., <i>Senātus consultum.</i>
Coss., <i>Consules.</i> (Plural.)	Pont. Max., <i>Pontifex maximus.</i>	
D., <i>Divus.</i>	Pr., <i>Praetor.</i>	
Eq. Rom., <i>Eques Ro- mānus.</i>	Proc., <i>Proconsul.</i>	
	Resp., <i>Respublīca.</i>	

III. DIVISIONS OF THE ROMAN PEOPLE.

S92.—The Roman people were originally divided as follows:

1. *Patres.* Fathers, or Senators, called also *patrōnes*, from their relation to the plebeians, to whom they were the legal protectors.
2. *Plebes*, or common people, called also *clientes*.

There were afterwards added—

3. *Equites*, or Knights, persons of merit and distinction, selected from the two orders, whose duty at first was to serve in war as cavalry, but they were afterwards advanced to other important offices. It was necessary for them to be over 18 years of age, and to possess a fortune of four hundred thousand sesterces.
4. *Liberti*, or *Libertini*. Freedmen—persons who had once been slaves, but obtained their freedom, and ranked as citizens. They were called *liberti* in relation to the person by whom they were set free, and *libertini* in relation to all others.
5. *Servi*. Slaves.

893.—When Romulus arranged the affairs of the new city, he appointed a council of 100 *Patres* from the Romans, and afterwards added to them 100 more from the Sabines. Tarquinius Priscus, the fifth king of Rome, added 100 more, called *Patres minorum gentium*, in relation to whom the former senators were called *Patres majorum gentium*, making 300 in all. A great part of these were slain by Tarquin the proud; and after his expulsion, Brutus, the first consul, chose a number to supply their place, who were called *Patres conscripti*, because they were enrolled with the other senators. This title was afterwards applied to all the senators in council assembled, and is supposed to be abbreviated for *Patres et conscripti*.

894.—The sons of the *Patres* were called *Patricii*, or Patricians. Besides these distinctions among the Romans, there were also distinctions of rank or party, as follows:

Nobiles, whose ancestors or themselves held any curule office, i. e. had been *Consul*, *Prætor*, *Censor*, or *Curule Aedile*.

Innobiles, who neither themselves, nor their ancestors, held any curule office.

Optimates, those who favored the senate.

Populares, those who favored the people.

IV. DIVISIONS OF THE ROMAN CIVIL OFFICERS.

895.—At first Rome was governed by kings for the space of 244 years. The ordinary magistrates after that, till the end of the republic, were,

1. *Consuls*, or chief magistrates, of whom there were two.
2. *Prætors*, or judges, also two in number, next in dignity to the consuls.
3. *Censors*, who took charge of the census, and had a general supervision of the morals of the people.
4. *Tribunes* of the people, the special guardians of the people against the encroachments of the patricians, and who, by the word "VETO," I forbid, could prevent the passage of any law.
5. *Aediles*, who took care of the city and had the inspection and regulation of its public buildings, temples, theatres, baths, &c.
6. *Quæstors*, or Treasurers, who collected the public revenues.

896.—Under the emperors there were added,

1. *Præfector Urbi*, or *Urbis*, Governor of the city.
2. *Præfector Prætorii*, Commander of the body guards.
3. *Præfector Annonæ* whose duty it was to procure and distribute grain in times of scarcity.
4. *Præfector militaris aerarii*, who had charge of the military fund.
5. *Præfector Classis*, Admiral of the fleet.
6. *Præfector Vigilum*, or captain of the watch.

V. THE ROMAN ARMY.

897.—The Romans were a nation of warriors. All within a certain age (17 to 45), were obliged to go forth to war at the call of their country.

When an army was wanted for any purpose, a levy was made among the people, of the number required. These were then arranged, officered, and equipped for service.

898.—*The Legion.* The leading division of the Roman army was the legion, which when full consisted of 6000 men, but varied from that to 4000.

899.—Each legion was divided into ten cohorts; each cohort, into three maniples; and each maniple, into two centuries.

900.—The complement of cavalry (*equitatus*), for each legion was three hundred, called *Ata*, or *justus equitatus*. These were divided into ten *turmae* or troops; and each *turma* into three *decuriae*, or bodies of ten men.

Division of the Soldiers.

901.—The Roman soldiers were divided into three classes, viz

1. *Hastati*, or spearmen; young men who occupied the first line.
 2. *Principes*, or middle-aged men, who occupied the middle line.
 3. *Triarii*; veterans of approved valor, who occupied the third line.
- Besides these, there were,
4. *Velites*, or light armed soldiers; distinguished for agility and swiftness.
 5. *Funditores*, or slingers.
 6. *Sagittarii*, or bowmen.

The Officers of the Legion were,

1. Six *Military tribunes*, who commanded under the consul in turn; usually a month.
2. The *Centuriōnes*, who commanded the centuries.

The Officers of the Cavalry were,

1. The *Praefectus Alae*, or commander of the wing.
2. The *Decurionēs*, or captains of ten.

903.—The whole army was under the command of the consul or proconsul, who acted as commander-in-chief. Under him were his *Legati*, or lieutenants, who acted in his absence, or under his direction; or, as his deputies, were sent by him on embassies, or on business of special importance.

VI. ROMAN MONEY--WEIGHTS--AND MEASURES.

Roman Money.

904.—The principal coins among the Romans were—*Brass*: the *As* and its divisions; *Silver*: *Sesterius*, *Quinarius*, and *Denarius*, called *bigrāti*; and *quadrigāti*, from the impression of a chariot drawn by two or four horses on one side; *Gold*: the *Aureus* or *Solidus*.

905.—Before the coining of silver, the Romans reckoned by the *As*, a brass coin called also *libra*. This coin was originally the weight of the

Roman *libra* or *pondus*, but was afterwards reduced at different times, till at last it came to one twenty-fourth of a pound, and was called *libella*. It was divided into twelve equal parts called *Unciae*, every number of which had a distinct name, as follows:

$\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Uncia.</i>	$\frac{6}{12}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Semis, sem-</i>	$\frac{9}{12}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>Dodrans.</i>
$\frac{1}{2}$ or $\frac{1}{6}$	<i>Sextans.</i>		<i>bella.</i>	$\frac{10}{12}$ or $\frac{5}{6}$	<i>Dextans.</i>
$\frac{3}{12}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Quadrans.</i>	$\frac{7}{12}$	<i>Septunx.</i>	$\frac{11}{12}$	<i>Deunx</i>
$\frac{4}{12}$ or $\frac{1}{3}$	<i>Triens.</i>	$\frac{8}{12}$ or $\frac{2}{3}$	<i>Bes, or bes-</i>		
$\frac{5}{12}$	<i>Quincunx.</i>		<i>sis.</i>		

905.—After the use of silver money, accounts were kept in Sesterces (*i.e.* *as*). This coin emphatically called *nummus* (money), was originally $2\frac{1}{2}$ *asses*, as the name *sestertius* means. Its symbol was L L S. *bra Libra Semis*, or the numeral letters, thus, IIS, or with a line HS. Other coins were multiples of this; thus, the *denarius* was 4 *sesterces*, or 10 *asses*, and the *aureus*, a gold coin, was equal to 100 *sestertii*. When the *as* was reduced in weight after A.D. 100, the *sestertius* was worth 4 *asses*, and the *denarius*, 16.

A thousand *sestertii* was called *sestertium* (not a coin but a sum), and was indicated by the mark IIS. This word was never used in the singular; and any sum less than 2000 *sesterces* was called *many sestertii*; 2000 was called *duo* or *bina sestertia*; 10,000, *dēna sestertia*; 20,000, *vīcēna sestertia*, &c., up to a million of *sesterces*; which was written *decies centēna millia sestertiōrum*, or *nummōrum*, ten times a hundred thousand *sesterces*. This was commonly abbreviated into *decies sestertiūm*, or *decies nummūm*, in which expressions *centēna millia*, or *centēies millia* is always understood.

908.—The following table will show the value of the Roman *as*, in federal money, both before, and after, the Punic war, and of the larger coins at all times.

1. Table of Roman Money.

		Before A. U.	After A. U.
		536.	536.
		D. ets. m.	D. ets. m.
	Teruneius, or 3 <i>Unciae</i> ,	3.8	2.4
2	Teruneii = 1 <i>Sembella</i> ,	7.7	4.8
2	Sembella = 1 <i>As</i> ,	1 5.4	9.6
Before 536-2	{ AsseS, = 1 <i>Sestertius</i> ,	3 8.6	3 8.6
After 536-4	{ 2 <i>Sestertii</i> = 1 <i>Quinarius</i> , or		
	<i>Victoriatus</i> ,	7 7.8	7 7.8
2	2 <i>Quinarii</i> = 1 <i>Denarii</i> ,	15 4.7	15 4.7
25	25 <i>Denarii</i> = 1 <i>Aureus</i> , or <i>Solidus</i> ,	3 86 8.4	3 86 8.4
10	10 <i>Aurei</i> = 1 <i>Sestertium</i> ,	38 68 4.6	38 68 4.6

2. Roman Weights.

	Troy Weight. Lbs. oz. dwt. grs.	Avoirdupois W't. Lbs. oz. drs
The Siliqua (equal to 4 Cus),	2.92	0.106
3 Siliquæ = 1 Obolus,	8.76	0.320
2 Oboli = 1 Serupūlum,	17.53	0.641
4 Serupūlæ = 1 Sextūla,	2 22.13	2.564
1½ Sextūla = 1 Sicilīquus,	4 9.19	2.847
1½ Sicilīquus = 1 Duella,	5 20.26	5.129
3 Duellæ = 1 Uncia,	17 12.79	15.389
12 Unciæ = 1 LIBRA,	10 10 9.53	-- 11 8.668

The Drachma was 3 Serupūlæ.

3. Roman Liquid Measure.

	Gall.
1 Ligūla, or Cochleāre, is equal to	
4 Ligūla,	= 1 Cyāthus,
1½ Cyāthi,	= 1 Acetabūlum,
2 Acetabūla,	= 1 Quartarius,
2 Quartarii,	= 1 Hemīna,
2 Hemīnæ,	= 1 Sextarius,
6 Sextarii,	= 1 Congius,
4 Congii,	= 1 Urna,
2 Urne,	= 1 Amphōra,
20 Amphōræ,	= 1 Culeus,
	114

The Sextarius was divided into twelve Unciæ, one of which was the Cyāthus, equal to a small wine glass.

4. Roman Dry Measure.

	Pks. galla. qts. pts
1 Sextarius (same as in liquid measure),	0.950
8 Sextarii,	= 1 Semi-mōdii,
9 Semi-mōdii,	= 1 Modius, — 1 3 1.218

Roman Measures of Length.

909.—The Roman foot (*pes*), like the *as*, was divided into 12 uncia, different numbers of which were sometimes called by the same names as those of the *as*; viz.: *Sextans*, *quadrans*, &c. The measures less than the uncia were the *diḡitus* = $\frac{1}{4}$; the *semiuncia* = $\frac{1}{2}$; the *sicilīquus* = $\frac{1}{3}$; and the *sextūla* = 1-6th of the uncia; i. e. the *pes*, or foot, contained 12 uncia, or 16 diḡiti, or 24 semiuncia, or 48 sicilīqui, or 72 sextūlæ.

5. Table of Measures above a Pes.

	Yds. ft.
1 Pes	= 12 Unciæ, or 16 Diḡits,
1½ Pes	= 1 Palmipes,
1½ Pes	= 1 Cubitūs,
2½ Pēdes	= 1 Pes Sestertius,
5 Pēdes	= 1 Passus,
25 Passus	= 1 Stadium,
8 Stadia	= 1 Milliare, or mile

6. Table of Land Measure.

		A. roods.	poles.	sq. ft.
100	Pēdes quadrāti,	= 1	Serupūlum,	94 23
4	Scrupūla,	= 1	Sextūla,	1 104.69
1	1.5 Sextūlæ,	= 1	Actus Simplex,	1 180.08
5	Actus, or 6 Sextūlæ,	= 1	Uncia,	8 83.65
6	Unciæ,	= 1	Actus quadratus,	1 9 229.67
2	Actus quadrāti,	= 1	Jugērum (As),	2 19 187.09
2	Jugēra,	= 1	Hæredium,	1 0 39 101.83
10	Hæredia,	= 1	Centuria,	124 2 17 109.79
4	Centuriæ,	= 1	Saltus,	498 1 29 166.91

The Roman *Jugērum*, or *As*, of land, was also divided into 12 Unciæ, the number of which was denominated as before, 905.

VII. DIFFERENT AGES OF ROMAN LITERATURE.

910.—Of the Roman literature, previous to A. U., 514, scarcely a vestige remains. The Roman writers, subsequent to that period, have been arranged into four classes, with reference to the purity of the language at the time in which they lived. These are called the *Golden* age, the *Silver* age, the *Brazen* age, and the *Iron* age.

911.—The *Golden* age extends from the time of the second Punic war, A. U., 514, to the death of Augustus, A. D., 14, a period of about 250 years. In that period, Facciolatus reckons up in all 62 writers, of many of whose works, however, only fragments remain. The most distinguished writers of that period are *Terence*, *Catullus*, *Cæsar*, *Nepos*, *Cicero*, *Virgil*, *Horace*, *Ovid*, *Livy*, and *Sallust*.

912.—The *Silver* age extends from the death of Augustus to the death of Trajan, A. D., 118, a period of 104 years. The writers who flourished in this age are about twenty-three in number, of whom the most distinguished are *Celsus*, *Villeius*, *Columella*, the *Senecas*, the *Plinys*, *Juvenal*, *Quintilian*, *Tacitus*, *Suetonius*, and *Curtius*.

913.—The writers of the *Brazen* age, extending from the death of Trajan till Rome was taken by the Goths, A. D., 410, were 35; the most distinguished of whom were *Justin*, *Terentianus*, *Victor*, *Lactantius*, and *Claudian*.

914.—From this period commenced the *Iron* age, during which the Latin language was much adulterated by the admixture of foreign words, and its purity, elegance, and strength, greatly declined.

VIII. ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION OF LATIN.

915.—For reasons stated in the note, § 2, the continental pronunciation of the Latin language, as presented in that section, is considered the best. But since there are many who prefer the English, or Walkerian pronunciation, a brief statement of the principles by which it is regulated is here introduced. In doing this it is necessary to state, and for the learner always to bear in mind, that the English accentuation and vowel sounds have nothing to do with the quantity of the syllables as established by the rules of Latin prosody. These indeed are often directly opposed to each other. A vowel which by the rules of English orthoepy is long, having both the accent and the long English sound, is short in Latin; as *pā-ter*, *Dē-us*. On the other hand, a syllable that is short, being without the accent and having the short English sound, is long in Latin; as, *an"-ā-bá-mus*, *mon"-ē-bá-tis*. When, therefore, a vowel is said to have the long sound, or the short sound—to be accented or unaccented, nothing is affirmed respecting the quantity of the syllable, as long or short. Here indeed there is an incongruity, but it is inseparable from the system.

916.—According to this mode of pronunciation, the sound of a vowel or diphthong depends entirely on two things; viz, the *accent* and the *place* of the vowel in the syllable. Again, the division of words into syllables depends, in a great measure, on the place of the accents; and that again on the quantity of the penult syllable. Hence to present this matter fully and properly, we must reverse this order, and consider,

- I. The quantity of the penult syllables.
- II. The accent.
- III. The division of words into syllables; and
- IV. The sounds of the letters in their combinations.

 For the division of letters into vowels and consonants, the combination of the former into diphthongs, and the division of the latter into mutes, liquids, &c.; as also for the meaning of the terms *monosyllable*, *dissyllable*, &c. *penult* and *antepenult*, and the marks for *long*, *short*, and *accented* syllables, see § 1

I. THE QUANTITY OF THE PENULT SYLLABLES.

917.—For quantity in general, see the Rules, §§ 154–161; and particularly for penult syllables, §§ 156–159. The following are *general*, being applicable to other syllables as well as the penult, and are of extensive application:

1. A vowel before another vowel is short; as, *via*, *dēus*.
2. A vowel before two consonants, or a double consonant is long by position; as, *arma*, *fallo*, *axis*.
3. A vowel before a mute and a liquid (*l* and *r*), is common; i. e. either long or short; as, *volūcris*, or *volūcris*.
4. A diphthong is always long; as, *Cāesar*, *aūrum*.

Note.—When the quantity of the penult is determined by any of these rules, it is not marked; otherwise it is marked.

II. THE ACCENT.

918.—ACCENT is a particular stress of voice laid on a particular syllable of a word, and marked thus ('); as, *pa'-ter*, *an'-i-mus*. Its place is on the penult or antepenult.

919.—When a word has more accents than one, the last is called the *primary* accent, the one preceding it, the *secondary*, marked ("'); preceding that, is often a *third*, marked (""); and sometimes even a *fourth*, marked ("''''); and all of them subject to the same rules. These are as follows:

920.—RULES.

1. Words of two syllables have the accent on the first, or penult; as, *pă'-ter*, *mū'-sa*, *aū'-rum*.

2. Words of more than two syllables, when the penult is long, have the accent on the penult; as, *a-mi'cus*: when the penult is short they have the accent on the antepenult; as, *dom'-i-nus*.

3. When the enclitics *que*, *ve*, *ne*, are added to a word, the two words are considered as one, and it is accented accordingly; as, *pa-ter'-que*, *am"-i-cus'-ne*, *dom"-i-nus'-ve*.

4. If only two syllables precede the primary accent, the secondary accent is placed on the first; as, *dom"-i-no'-rum*.

5. If three or four syllables precede the primary accent, the secondary is placed sometimes on the first and sometimes on the second; as, *tol"-e-ra-bil'-i-us*, *de-mon"-stra-ban'-tur*.

6. Some words which have four syllables before the primary accent, and all that have more than four have a *third* accent; and in longer words even a *fourth*; as, *pab"-u-la"-ti-ō'-nis*, *pab"""-u-la"""-ti-on"-i-bus'-que*.

III. THE DIVISION OF WORDS INTO SYLLABLES.

920.—In Latin, every word has as many syllables as there are separate vowels or diphthongs. Hence the following—

RULES.

1. Two vowels coming together and not forming a diphthong, must be divided; as, *De'-us*, *su'-us*, *au'-re-us*.

2. A single consonant, or a mute and a liquid (*l*, *r*) between the last two vowels of a word, or between any two unaccented vowels, are joined to the last; as, *pa'-TER*, *al'-a-CER*, *al'-a-CRIS*, *tol"-e-RA-bil'-i-us*, *per"-e-GRI-nā"-ti-ō'-NIS*.

Exc. But *tib-i* and *sib-i* join it to the first

3. A single consonant, or a mute and a liquid before an accented vowel, are joined to that vowel, and so also is a single consonant after it, except in the penult; as, *i-TIN'-ē-ra*, *HOM'-ē-nes*.

Exc. 1. A single consonant, or a mute and a liquid, after *a*, *e*, *o*, accented, and followed by *e* or *i* before a vowel, are joined to the latter; as, *sō-OR-us*, *l-DI-us*, *dé-CE-o*, *pá-TRI-us*.

Exc. 2. A single consonant, or a mute and a liquid after *u*, accented, must be joined to the following vowel; as, *mú-LI-er*, *tú-TI-or*, *lú-BRÍ-cus*.

4. Any two consonants, except a mute and a liquid coming before or after an accented vowel, and also a mute and a liquid after an accented vowel (the penult and the exceptions to Rule 3 excepted), must be divided; as, *tem-por'-ē-bus*, *lec'-tum*, *tem'-vō-rum*, *met'-rī-cus*.

Also *gl*, *tl*, and often *cl*, after the penultimate vowel, or before the vowel of an accented syllable; as, *At'-las*, *At lan'-ti-des*, *ec-lec'-ta*.

5. If three consonants come between the vowels of any two syllables, the last two, if a mute and a liquid, are joined to the latter vowel; as, *con'-tra*, *am''-pli-a'-vit*; otherwise, the last only; as, *comp'-tus*, *re-demp'-tor*.

6. A compound word is resolved into its constituent parts, if the first part ends with a consonant; as, *AB-es'-se*, *SUB'-ē-it*, *IN'-ē-tur*, *CIRCUM'-ā-go*. But if the first part ends with a vowel, it is divided like a simple word; as, *DEF'-ē-ro*, *dil'-ē-go*, *PRÆS'-to*.

921.—These rules are useful here, only as a guide to the pronunciation in the Walkerian mode, the vowel sounds being always different when they end a syllable, and when followed by a consonant; thus, *dil'-ē-go* and *præs'-to* would be pronounced very differently if divided thus, *dil'-ē-go* and *præs'-sto*, though the *quantity* and *accent* would be the same in both. It is therefore manifest, that in order to correct pronunciation in this mode, it is necessary to be familiar with, and ready in applying, the rules of syllabication.

IV. OF THE SOUNDS OF THE LETTERS.

922.—*The sound of the Vowels.*

1. Every accented vowel at the end of a syllable has the long English sound; as in the words *fate*, *me*, *pine*, *no*, *tube*; thus, *pa'-ter*, *de'-dit*, *vi'-vus*, *to'-tus*, *tu'-ba*. *Ty'-rus*.*

2. At the end of an unaccented syllable, *e*, *o*, and *u*, have nearly the same sound as when accented, but are sounded shorter; as, *re' te*, *vo'-lo*, *ma'-nu*; *a* has the sound of *a* in *fa-ther*; as, *mu'-sa*, *e-pis'-to-la*.

I, ending an unaccented syllable, has always its long sound in the following positions:

* Y has the sound of i in the same situation.

1st. In the end of a word; as, *dom'-i-ni*. Except in *tib-i* and *sib-i*, in which final *i* sounds like short *e*.

2d. In the first syllable of a word (the second of which is accented), either when it stands alone before a consonant; as *i-do'-nē-us*, or ends the syllable before a vowel; as, *fi-è'-bam*.

In all other situations at the end of an unaccented syllable not final, *i* has an obscure sound resembling short *e*; as, *nob'-i-lis*, *rap'-i-dus*, *fi-dé'-lis*, &c.

3. When a syllable ends with a consonant, its vowel has the short English sound, as in *fat*, *met*, *pin*, *not*, *tub*, *symbol*; thus *mag'-nus*, *reg'-num*, *fin'-go*, *hoc*, *sub*, *cyg'-nus*.

Exc. *Es* at the end of a word, has the sound of the English word *ease* as, *fi'-des*, *ig'-nes*.

923.—2. The sound of the Diphthongs.

Æ and *œ* are pronounced as *e* in the same situation; as, *æ'-tas*, *cæt'-ě-ra*, *pœ'-na*, *œs'-trum*.

Au is pronounced like *aw*,—*eu* like long *u*,—and *ei*, not followed by another vowel, like long *i*; as, *au'-di-o*, *eu'-ge*, *hei*.

Exc. In Greek proper names, *au* are separated; as, *Men"-e-la'-us*.

Note.—*ua*, *ue*, *ui*, *uo*, and *uu*, in one syllable after *g*, *g*, *s*, are not properly diphthongs, but the *u* takes the sound of *w*, 8-2.

After *g* and *s* these vowels are often pronounced separately, or in different syllables; as, *ar'-gu-o*, *su'-a*, *su'-i*, *su'-us*.

Exc. *Ui* in *cui* and *huic*, has the sound of *i* long.

924.—3. The sound of the Consonants.

The consonants are in general pronounced in Latin as in English. The following may be noticed.

C before *e*, *i*, *y*, *æ*, *œ*, has the sound of *s*; as, *cé-do*, *cí-vis*, *cyg'-nus*, *Cæ'-ar*, *cæ'-na*; before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, *r*, and at the end of a syllable, it has the sound of *k*; as, *Ca-to*, *con-tra*, *cur*, *Clo-di-us*, *Cri-to*.

Ch, generally has the sound of *k*; as *char'-ta chor'-da*, *chrō-ma*.

G before *e*, *i*, *y*, *æ*, *œ*, has its soft sound like *j*; as, *gě-nus*, *re'-gis*; also before another *g* soft; as, *agger*. In other situations it is hard; as in the English words, *bag*, *go*.

Ch and *ph* before *th* in the beginning of a word, are not sounded; as, *Chthonia*, *Phtchia*; also when a word begins with *mn*, *gn*, *tm*, *ct*, *pt*, *ps*, the first letter is silent, or but slightly sounded; as, *mne-mos'-y-ne*, *gná-vus*, *tmé-sis*, *Cté-si* as, *Ptol-e-mæ'-us*, *psal'-lo*.

Other consonants in their combinations resemble so closely their sounds in English words, that further illustration is unnecessary.

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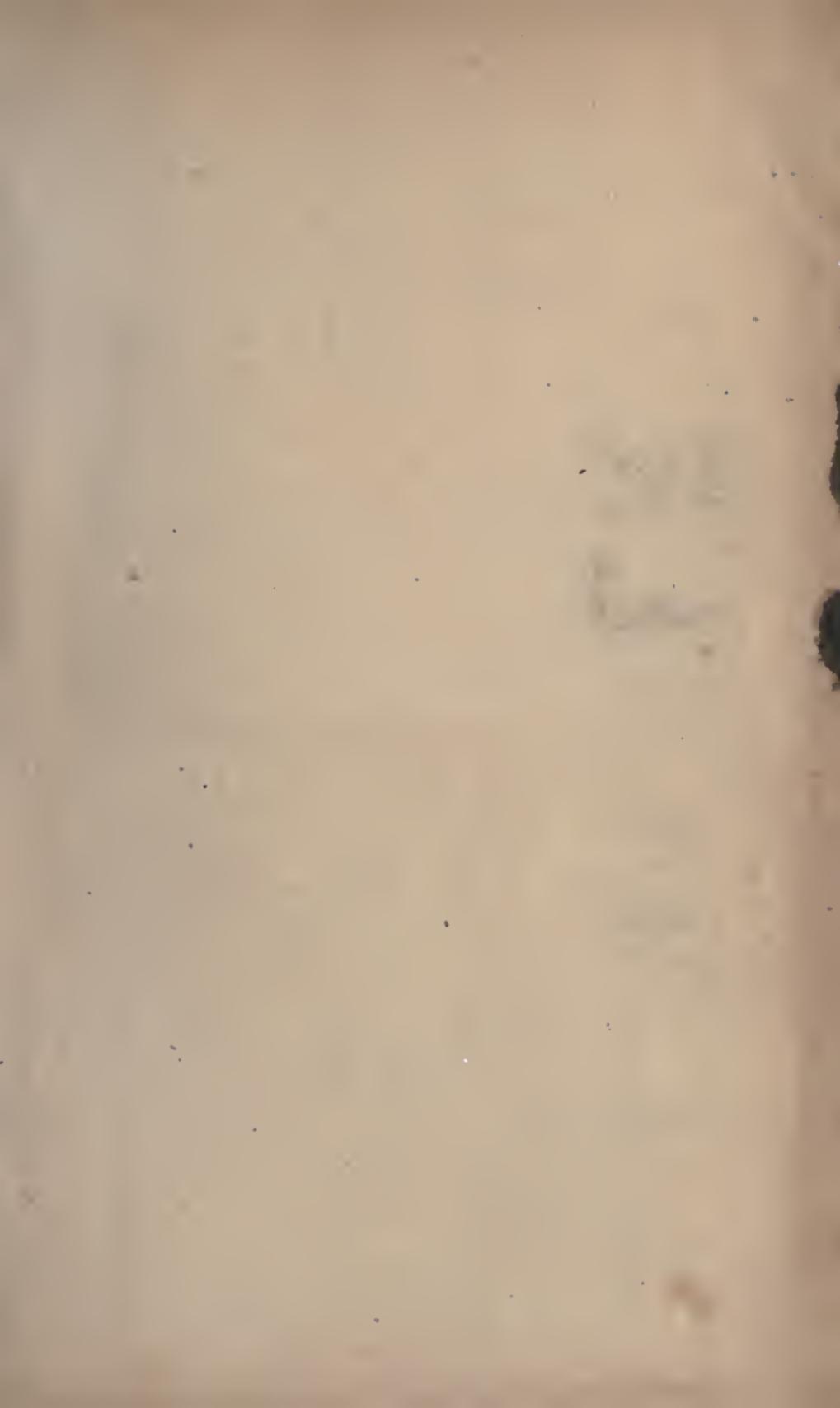
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