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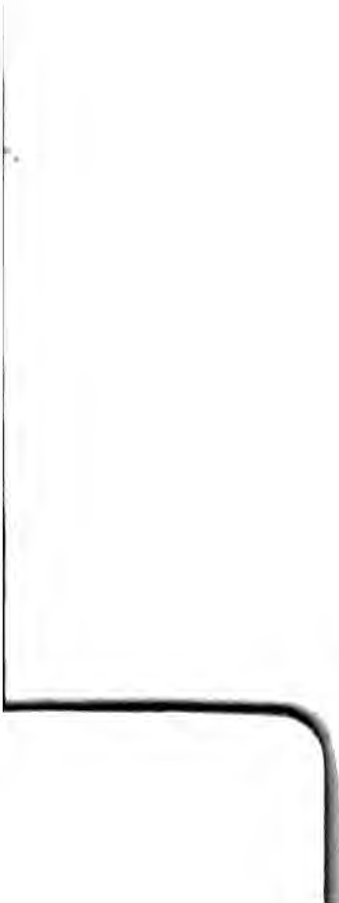
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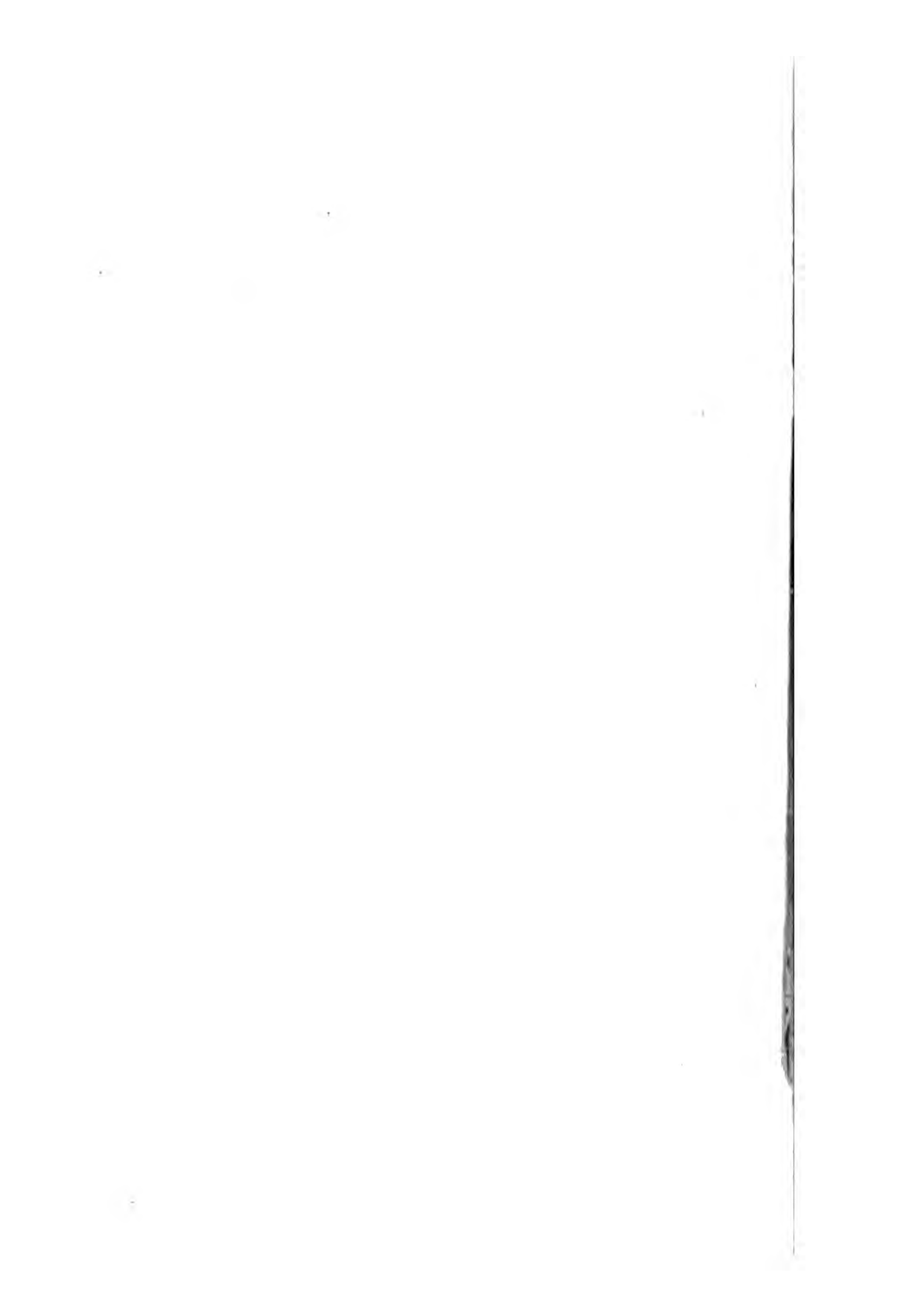
f. 65













LILY'S  
RULES  
CONSTRUED.  
Where unto are added  
THO. ROBINSON'S  
HETEROCLITES,  
The Latin *Syntaxis*,  
ALSO  
there are added the *Rules*  
for The Genders of Nouns  
and Preterperfect Tenses  
and Supines of Verbs,  
in English alone.

L O N D O N,  
Printed by S. Buckley and  
T. Longman, Printers to the  
King's most Excellent Ma-  
jesty in *Latin, Greek* and  
*Hebrew*. MDCCXXXVI.





## To the Reader.

**I** Long since, [gentle Reader] following the example of  
divers Learned Men, who had laboured much in this  
kind, Construed, and being thereunto importuned by many,  
Published Lilié's Rules of the Genders of Nouns, the pre-  
erperfect tenses and Supines of Verbs, his School-Pre-  
cepts, commonly called ( Qui mihi ), Thomas Robin-  
son's Treatise of the Heteroclitics, and the Latin Syntax-  
is, which I did, being upon long and sufficient experience  
well assured, that a good part of the Master's daily  
pains, and the Scholar's fruitless diligence being hereby  
removed, the one may, to the great content of his Parents  
and Master, even by himself, with better courage and  
greater profit, learn his Lesson in far shorter time, and  
keep it more faithfully in memory than he did before, and  
the other may chearfully with more comfort and greater  
credit, than he was accustomed, teach more necessary  
things, as the declining of Nouns, conjugating of Verbs,  
and the meaning of the Rules, with a manifold use of the  
Examples, chusing rather the Practice than the Teach-  
ing of the Art. If by this means I any ways help or in-  
courage thee, I shall be very glad: If not, yet have I  
the hire and the glory I sought for, namely, That I have  
endeavoured to stand thee in stead the best that I could:  
Farewel.

Thine in the Lord,

WILLIAM HAINE.

Proodia and Figura are both construed and sold severally.



**D**ICAS thou mayest call propria proper names, quæ which tribuuntur are attributed maribus to the male kind mascula masculines: ut as, sunt be divorum the names of the heathenish gods; Mars the god of battle, Bacchus the god of wine, Apollo the god of wisdom: virorum of men: ut as, Cato the name of a wise man in Rome, Virgilius Virgil: fluviorum of rivers: ut as, Tiberis the Tiber in Italy, Orontes the Orontes by Antioch: mensium of months: ut as, October the month so called: ventorum of winds: ut as, Libs the South west wind by west, Notus the South wind, Auster the South wind.

**P**ropriæ Nomina proper names referentia shewing foemineum sexum the female kind tribuuntur are attributed foemineo generi to the feminine gender: sive whether sunt they be dearum the names of the heathenish goddesses: ut as, Juno Jupiter's wife, Venus the goddess of beauty: mulierum of women: ceu as, Anna Anne, Philotis Philote: Urbium of Cities: ut as, Elis a City of Pelo-

ponnesus, Opus a City of Locris: regionum of Countries: ut as, Græcia Greece, Persis Persia. Item also nomen the name Insulæ of an Isle: ceu as, Creta Creet, Britannia Britain, Cyprus Cyprus. Tamen nevertheless quædam some names urbium of Cities sunt are excipienda to be excepted: ut as, Ista mascula those masculines, Sulmo the town where Ovid was born, Agragas a town in Sicily: quædam neutralia some neutrals: ut as, Argos a City of Peloponnesus, Tibur a City in Italy, Prænesta a City in Italy, & and Anxur a City in Italy, quod which dat utrumq; genus is both masculine and neuter.

**A**ppellativa common names arborum of trees erunt shall be muliebria feminine: ut as, alnus an alder tree, cupressus a Cypress tree, cedrus a cedar tree. Spinus a Stoe tree, mas i s masculine, oleaster a wild olive tree mas masculine. Et and siler an osier, liber cork, thus frankincense, robur an Oak, que and acer a maple, sunt are neutra neutrals.

**E**tiam also volucrum the names of birds: ceu as, passer a Sparrow, hirundo a swal-

*swallow; ferarum of wild beasts; ut as tigris a tyger, vulpes a fox; & and piscium of fishes; ut as, ostrea an oyster, cetus a whale, sunt are dicta called epicœna nouns of the epicene gender, quibus to which vox ipsa the word itself feret will give genus aptum his right gender. Attamen notwithstanding, ex cunctis among all the nouns quæ which diximus we spake of antè before notandum we must note, omne that every noun quod which exit endeth in um, seu whether Græcum Greek si- ve or Latinum Latin, esse is genus neutrum the neuter gen- der, sic so nomen a noun in- variabile undeclined. Sed but nunc now dicam I will treat ordine in order de reliquis of the other nouns quæ which vocantur are called appellativa common: aut or quæ which sunt are tan- quam as appellativa common: nam for genus the gender sem- per dignoscitur is always known his in these ex genitivo by the genitive case, ut as tri- plex regula specialis the three special rules monstrabit will shew infrà afterwards.*

**N**omen a noun non cres- cens not increasing geni- tivo in the genitive case, est is genus muliebri the feminine

gender: ceu as, caro carnis flesh, capra capræ a she-goat, nubes nubis a cloud.

**M**ulta Nomina many names virorum of men in a, dicuntur are called mascu- la masculines: ut as, scriba a secretary, assecla a page, scurra a scoffer, & and rabula a braw- ler, lixa a scullion, lanista a master of defence: quot as many as declinatio prima the first declension Græcorum of the Greeks fundit doth make to end in as & and in es, & and quot as many Latin nouns as fiunt are derived ab illis of them per a ending in a mascula are masculines: ut as, satrapa a Peer of the Realm, athletes athleta a great wrestler. Item also leguntur these are read mascula masculines, verres a boar-pig, natalis ones birth-day, aqualis an ewer. Nata nouns derived ab asse of as a pound weight: ut as, centussis an hun- dred pound weight. Coniunge join thou lienis the mils, & and orbis any round thing, callis a path, caulis a stalk, follis a pair of bellows, collis a little hill, mensis a month & and ensis a sword, fustis a club, funis a rope, panis bread, penis a man's yard, crinis hair & and ignis fire, cassis a hunter's net, fascis a sag- got,

got, torris a firebrand, sentis a thorn, piscis a fish & and unguis a man's nail, & and vermis a worm, vectis a bar, postis a post & and axis an axle-tree societur may be joyned. In er nouns ending in er mascula are masculines; ceu as, venter a belly: in os vel or us; ut as, logos a word, annus a year.

Sunt these nouns be fœminei generis of the feminine gender, mater a mother, humus the ground, domus an house, alvus a paunch & and colus a distaff & and ficus quartæ of the fourth declension pro fructu for a fig, que and acus a needle, porticus a porch, atque and tribus a stock, socrus a wife or husband's mother, nurus the son's wife, & and manus a hand, idus the ides of a month, anus an old woman addenda est is to be added huc hither, mystica vannus the mystical van Iacchi of Bacchus huc hither: jungas add his to these Græca Greek nouns vertentia changing os in us or into us, papyrus paper, antidotus a medicine to expel poyson, costus the herb called Herba Maria, diphthongus a diphthong, byssus sine flax, abyssus a bottomless pit, crystalus crystal, synodus an assembly, saphirus a sapphire stone, ere-

mus the wilderness & and arctus a company of Stars in the North called the Bear. Cum multis aliis with many others, quæ which nunc at this time longum est it is long perscribere to write down.

SI if nomen a noun in e gignit make is in the genitive case, neutrum it is neuter: ut as, mare the sea, rete a net: & and quot as many as fiunt do end in on vel or in um: ut as, barbiton a kind of a musical instrument, ovum an egg, hippomanes a venomous humour coming from a mare est is genus neutrum the neuter gender, & and cacoëthes an ill custom neutrum is neuter, & and virus poyson, pelagus the sea, vulgus the common people modò sometimes neutrum is neuter, modò sometimes mas masculine.

Sunt these nouns are incerti generis of the doubtful gender, talpa a mole & and dama a buck or doe, canalis a chanel or conduit pipe, halcyonis a King's fisher, finis an end, clunis a buttock, restis an halter, penus all victuals meat and drink, amnis a river, pampinus a vine-leaf & and corbis a basket, linter a cock boat, torquis a collar, specus a den, anguis a snake, ficus dans fici of the second declension.

#### 4 Propria quæ maribus construed.

*clension pro morbo for a disease, atque and Phaselus a ship call- ea a galeon, lecythus an oil- glass, ac and atomus a mote in the Sun, grossus a green fig, pharus an high watch tower & and Paradisus Paradise.*

**C**ompositum à verbo a noun made of a verb dans ending in a est is commune the common duorum of two, Gra- jugena a Grecian born à of gigno to get, monstrat sheweth id that, agricola an husband- man à of colo to till, advena a stranger à of venio to come; ad- de add senex an old man or woman, auriga a carter, & and verna a bondman or woman, so- dalis a companion, vates a pro- phet, extorris a banished man or woman, patruelis my father's brother's child, que and perdu- ellis a stubborn enemy, affinis a kinsman or kinswoman by marri- age, juvenis a young man or wo- man, testis a witness, civis a ci- tizen, canis a dog or bitch, ho- stis an enemy.

**N**omen a noun est is mu- liebre genus the feminine gender, si if penultima syllaba the last syllable save one genitivi of the genitive case crescentis increasing sonat sound acuta & ngi velut as, hæc pietas pie- tatis godliness, virtus virtutis vertue monstrant do shew

**Q**uædam Nomina. some nouns monosyllaba of one syllable dicuntur are called mascula masculines, falsalt, sol the Sun, ren the kidneys, or the reins of the back, & and splen the spleen, Car a Man of Caria, Ser a man of Asia, vir a man, vas vadis a surety, as a pound weight, mas the male kind, bes the weight of eight ounces; Cres one of Creet, præs a surety, & and pes a foot, glis a dormouse habens having gliris genitivo in the genitive case, mos a man- ner, flos a flower, ros the dew, & and Tros a man of Troy, -mus a mouse, dens a tooth, mons a mountain, pons a bridge, simul & and also fons a spring, seps pro serpente a serpent, gryps a griffin, Thrax a Thracian, Rex a King, grex gregis a flock of cattle & and Phryx a man of Phrygia. Etiam also polysyl- laba nouns of many syllables in n, sunt are mascula masculines: ut as, Acarnan a Hill by Athens, lichen the herb liverwort, & and delphin a dolphin, & in o and which end in o signantia signifying corpus a body: ut as, leo a lion, curculio a weesel, sic so senio the sice point, ternio the tray point, sermo a word or speech. In -er, or & os, nouns ending id er, or and o, mas- culæ

*cula are masculines: ceu as, crater a standing piece or cup, conditor a builder, heros a nobleman, sic so torrens a brook, nefrens a young pig, oriens the east, cum pluribus with many in dens ending in dens: quale as, bidens, quando when reperitur pro instrumento it signifieth a dung fork. Adde add Gigas a giant, elephas an elephant, adamas a diamond, que and Garamasan inhabitant of Africk, que and tapes tapestry: atque and lebes a caldron, Cures a town's name, magnes a loadstone, que and unum nomen one noun quintæ of the fifth declension, meridies noon or mid-day. Et also quæ nouns which componuntur are compounded ab of asse a pound weight: ut as, dodrans nine ounces, semis half a pound. Jungantur masculula let these masculines be added, Samnis a Samnite, hydrops the dropie, nycticorax a night raven, thorax the breast, & and masculula these masculines, ver-vex a bell-weather, Phoenix a Phoenix, & and bombyx pro for vermiculo a silk-worm. Attamen yet ex his of these, syren a mermaid, mulier a woman, soror a sister, uxor a wife, sunt are mullebræ genus the feminine gender.*

**E**T also hæc nomina these nouns monosyllaba of one syllable sunt are neutralia neutrals, mel honey, fel gall, lac milk, far bread corn, ver the spring time, cor a heart, æs brass, vas vasis a vessel, os ossis a bone & and os oris a mouth, rus the country, thus frankincense, jus right, crus the leg from the knee to the ankle, pus snot: & and polysyllaba nouns of many syllables in al, que and in ar: ut as, capital a ribband or quoif, laquear a vaulted roof of a chamber: halec an herring neutrum is neuter & and mullebre feminine.

**H**Æc these nouns sunt are dubia the doubtful gender, python a prophesying spirit, scrobs a dirsh, serpens a serpent, bubo an owl, rudens a cable-rope, grus a crane, perdix a partridge, lynx a spotted beast, limax a snail, stirps pro for truncus a stump of a tree & and calx pedis the heel. Adde add thoudies a day, tantum only esto let it be mas masculine secundo numero in the plural number.

**S**unt these are commune the commune of two, parens a father or mother, que and auctor a beginner, infans an infant, adolescens a youth, dux a Captain, illex a lawless-body, hæres

## 6 Propria quæ maribus construed.

hæres an heir, exlex a lawless body: creata the compounds à of fronte a forehead: ut as, bifrons one that hath a double forehead, custos a keeper, bos an ox, bull or cow, fur a thief, sus a sow atque and Sacerdos a Priest or Nun.

**S**I if penultima the last syllable save one genitivi of the genitive case crescentis increasing sit be gravis short: ut as, sanguis blood genitivo in the genitive case sanguinis, nomen that noun est is mas masculine.

**S**It Hyperdissyllabon let a noun of more than two syllables be foeminei generis of the feminine gender in do, quod which maketh dinis, atq; and in go, quod which dat giveth ginis in genitivo in the genitive case: dulcedo sweetnesss faciens making dulcedinis monstrat doth shew id that tibi to thee, que and compago a joynt compagini, id this; adjice add to these virgo a maid, grando hail, fides faith, comjes a pair of setters, teges a mat & and seges standing corn, arbor a tree que and hyems winter, sic so bacchar the herb Lady Gloves, sindon fine linen cloth, Gorgon a certain terrible woman, Icon an Image & and 'Amazon a woman of Scythia. Græcula Greek nouns

finita ending in as vel or in is: ut as, lampas a lamp, iaspis a Jasper stone, cassis an helmet, cuspis a point of a spear: vox una one word in us, pecus cattle dans making pecudis in the genitive case. Adde add thou his to these forfex a pair of shears, pellex an harlot to a wedded man, carex sedge, simul atq; and also supellex householdstuff, appendix a pent-house, histrix a porcupine, coxendix an hip, que and filix fern.

**N**Omen a noun in a signans signifying rem a thing non animatam without life est is neutrale genus the neuter gender: ut as, problema a hard question; en, ut as, omen forespeaking; ar, ut as, jubar the sun beam; dans ending in ur, ut as, jecur the liver; us, ut as, onus a burthen; put, ut as, occiput the binder part of the head. Attamen yet ex his of these pecten a comb, furfur bran, sunt are mascula masculines. Sunt these are neutra neuters, cadaver a dead carcass, verber a stripe, iter a journey, subercork, tuber pro for fungo a road-stool & and uber a dug, giber ginger, & and laser the herb Benjamin, eicer an Italian Pease, & and piper pepper atque and papaver poppy, & and

*nd* *fiser a parsnip*, atque *and*  
*ler an ofier*: *Æquor the sea*,  
*narmor marble*, que *and* *ador*  
*wheat neutra are neuters*. Atq;  
*nd pecus cattle* quando *when*  
*acit it maketh pecoris in ge-*  
*nitivo in the genitive case*.

**S**unt *these are* *dubii generis*  
*of the doubtful gender*, *cardo*  
*the hinge of a door*, *margo*  
*the brim of any thing*, *cinis* *ashes*,  
*obex the bolt of a door*, *pulvis*  
*dust*, *adeps* *fatness*, *forceps* *a*  
*pair of tongs*, *pumex* *a pumice-*  
*stone*, *ramex* *burstness*, *anas* *a*  
*duck or drake*, *imbrex* *a gutter-*  
*tile*; adde *add* *culex* *a gnat*, *na-*  
*trix* *a water-serpent*, & *and* *o-*  
*nyx* *the nail of a man's hand*  
*cum prole with his compounds*,  
*que and filex* *a flint-stone*;  
*quamvis although usus use vult*  
*will melius rather hæc that*  
*these nouns dicier be called*  
*mascula masculines*.

**I**sta *these nouns sunt are com-*  
*munis generis of the common*  
*of two genders*, *vigil* *a watch-*  
*man or watch-woman*, *pugil* *a*  
*Champion*, *exul* *a banish'd man*  
*or woman*, *præsul* *a president*,  
*homo* *a man or woman*, *nemo*  
*nobody*, *martyr* *a martyr*, *Ligur*  
*one of Liguria*, *augur* *a sooth-*  
*ayer & and Arcas* *one of Arca-*  
*dia*, *antistes* *one chief among*  
*others*, *miles* *a soldier*, *pedes* *a*

*footman*, *interpretes* *an interpre-*  
*ter*, *comes* *acompanion*, *hospes*  
*an host or an hostess*: sic *so ales*  
*any great bird*, *præses* *a chief*  
*ruler*, *princeps* *a prince*, *auceps*  
*a fowler*, *eques* *an horseman*,  
*obles* *a pledge in war*, atq; *and*  
*multa alia nomina many other*  
*nouns*, quæ *which* *creantur are*  
*derived à verbis of verbs*: ut  
*as*, *conjux* *a husband or wife*,  
*judex* *a judge*, *vindex* *a reven-*  
*ger*, *opifex* *a workman*, & *and*  
*aruspex* *a soothsayer*.

**A**djectiva *adjectives* ha-  
*bentia having* *unam*  
*vocem one termination duntax-*  
*at only*: ut *as*, *foelix* *happy*, *au-*  
*dax* *bold* *retinent* *keep* *omne* *ge-*  
*nus every gender sub unâ in one*  
*ending*. Si *if cadant they fall* *sub*  
*geminâ voce under a double ter-*  
*mination*: velut *as*, *omnis* &  
*and omne* *all*; *vox prior the for-*  
*mer word est is commune the*  
*commune duum of two*, *vox al-*  
*tera the second neutrum the neu-*  
*ter*. At *but si if variant they*  
*vary tres voces three endings*:  
*ut as*, *sacer*, *sacra*, *sacrum*, *holy*,  
*vox prima the first word est is*  
*mas masculine*, *altera the second*,  
*foemina feminine*, *tertia the*  
*third neutrum neuter*. At *but*  
*sunt there are nouns quæ which*  
*vocares you may call propè in a*  
*manner substantiva substantives*  
*flexu*



flexu by declining, tamen notwithstanding reperta they are found adjectiva adjectives natura by nature que and usu by use. Talia such sunt are pauper poor, puber ripe of age, cum with degener waxing out of kind, uber plentiful, & and dives rich, locuples wealthy, sospes safe, comes a companion, atque and superstes one that overliveth, cum paucis aliis with few others quæ which lectio justa diligent reading docebit will teach. Hæc these nouns gaudent adsciscere sibi will have proprium quendam flexum a certain proper declining, campester of the plain field, volucer swift,

celeber famous, celer swift, a que and saluber wholesome. Junge add pedester belonging to footman, equester belonging to horseman & and acer sharp Junge add paluster belonging to a marsh, ac and alacer cheerfull, sylvester belonging to wood: at but sic thus tu thou variabis shalt decline hæc these nouns, hic celer in the masculine gender, hæc celeris in the feminine, neutro in the neuter hoc celere; aut or aliter otherwise sic thus, hic atque hæc celeris in the masculine and feminine, rursus again hoc celere, est tibi neutrum is the neuter gender.

### De Nominibus Heteroclitis Tho. Robinson.

**S**Unto let these nouns be Heteroclitæ Heteroclitæ quæ which variant do vary genus gender aut or flexum declension, quæcunque and whatsoever deficiunt do want superantve or have overmuch novato ritu after a new order.

**C**ernis thou seest hæc these variantia changing genus gender ac and partim partly flexum declension: Pergamus, infoelix urbs the unhappy City Troium of the Trojans gignit maketh Pergama. Quod which

thing ipsa the word it self suppellex household-stuff facit doth nisi except careat it want plurali the plural number. Singula these being singular gaudent feminineis are feminines, pluralia being plural neutris neuters. Prior numerus the singular number dat giveth his to these nouns genus neutrum the neuter gender, alter the plural utrumque both masculine and neuter: Rastrum a rake cum with freno a bridle, filum thread, simul atque and also capistrum an headstall: item also Argos a

## Quæ genus construed.

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*own in Greece, & and coelum heaven singula being singulars sunt are neutra neuters: sed but audi mark, vocitabis thou shalt call coelos & Argos in the plural number duntaxat only masculina masculines: sed but fræna neuter & and frænos masculine, quo pacto after which sort & also formant they form cætera the rest. Nundinum a fair & hinc and also epulum a banquet, quibus unto which addito add thou balneum a bath: & and hæc these sunt are neutra neuters quidem indeed primo in the singular number, ritè by custom muliebria feminines secundo in the plural. Constat it is certain Juvenalem habere that Juvenal hath balnea baths plurali in the plural. Hæc these nouns singularia being singulars dantur maribus are masculines, plurima being plurals neutris neuters, Mænalus a hill in Arcadia, atque and sacer mons the sacred mountain Dindymus the hill Ida by Troy, Isinarius a mountain in Thracia atque and Tartara hell, Taygetus an hill in Lacedæmonia, sic so Tænara a promontory in Laconia, Maslica a mountain in Campania, & and altus Gargarus the top of the high hill Ida. At but alter numerus the plural number dabit will give his to*

*these nouns utrumq; genus both genders, sibilus an hissing atq; and jocus sport, locus a place, & and Campanus avernus a Lake of Campania in Italy.*

*Propago the remnant quæ which sequitur followeth est is manca maimed numero in number casive or in case.*

**V**ocabis thou shalt call these nouns Aptôta, quæ which variant alter nullum casum no case: ut as, fas right, nil nothing, nihil nothing, instar like, & and multa many in u simul i in u and i: ut as, hæc these sunt be que both cornu a horn que and genu a knee, sic so gummi gum, frugi thrifty, sic so Tempe a very fair field in Thessalia, tot so many, quot how many, & and omnes numeros all nouns of number à tribus from three ad centum to a hundred.

**Q**ue and nomen a noun est is Monoptôton, cui to which vox una one word cadit happeneth: ceu as, noctu by night, natu by birth, jussu by bidding, injussu without bidding, simul also astu by craft, promptu with speed, permissu by sufferance: legimus we read astus plurali in the plural number legimus we read inficias a denial, sed but vox ipsa that word est is una only reperta found.

Sunt

**S**unt *these be* diptôta, quibus *to which* duplex flexura a double declining remansit remaineth: ut *as*, fors *hap* dabit *will give*, forte sexto in the ablative case: quoq; also spontis of his own accord sponte. Sic so plus more habet *hab* pluris, repetundarum of bribery, repetundis, & and jugeris of an acre dat giveth jugere sexto in the ablative case; autem but verberis of a stripe verberere, quoque also suppetiæ *aid* dant *maketh* suppetias quarto in the accusative case. Tantundem *as much* dat giveth tantidem, simul also impetis of violence dat giveth hoc impete: junge *add* vicem by turn sexto in the ablative case vice; nec *neither* lego *to I read* plura more. Hæc quatuor *these four* verberis of a stripe, atque *and* vicem by turn, sic so plus more cum *with* jugere an acre tenere *have kept* cunctos casus *all their cases* numero secundo in the plural number.

**V**ocantur *they are called* triptôta, quibus *wherein* inflectis *thou dost decline* tres casus *three cases*: ut *as*, precis *prayer* atque *and* precein, & and blandus *a kind man* petit *amicam* *woes* his love prece by *inreaty*: sic in like manner legis *thou readest*, opis est nostræ *it*

*is in our power*, ser opem *help* *thou*, atque *and* dignus *worth* *ope* of help. At but frugis of fruit tantum only caret *want* recto the nominative case, & also conditionis of title: vis force est, *is* vox integra a perfect word, nisi except forte perhaps dativus the dative case desit be wanting: prior numerus the singular number mutilus is imperfect omnibus his in all these, alter the plural integer is whole. Quæ referunt relatives: ut *as*, qui *which*: quæ percontantur *interrogatives*: ut *as*, ecquis *who*: & and quæ distribuunt *distributives*: ut *as*, nullus *none*, neuter *neither* of the two, & and omnis *all*: Infinita nouns *indefinites* solent *are wont* jungi to be joyned his to these: ut *as*, quilibet *every one*, alter *another*. Hæc *these* sæpe *often* carent *do want* quinto casu the vocative case: & and pronomina the pronouns præter except hæc quatuor *these four* infra following; noster *ours*, nostras of our country, meus *mine*, & and tu *thou*. Notes you may observe propria cuncta *all proper names* quibus est *which* have natura coërens *a restraining nature*, nè fuerint *that they shall not be* plurima plurals: ut *as*, Mars the *beathenish* God of Battle, Cato the

*the name of a wise man in Rome, Gallia France, Roma Rome, Ida an hill by Troy, Tagus a river in Portugal, Lælaps a dog's name, Parnassus an hill in Phœcia, que and Bucephalus the horse of Alexander the Great. Dabis thou shalt give his to these frumenta bread corn, pensa tow or wool on a distaff, herbas herbs, uda moist things, metalla metals, in quibus in which ipse requiras thou mayest search quæ what sunt are placita the pleasures Authorum of Authors. Est there is a time ubi when hæc these retinent keep pluralem the plural number: Est there is a time also ubi when spernunt they have it not.*

**H**Ordea barley, farra bread-corn, forum a market, mel honey, mulsum wine mingled with honey, defruta wine sodden till the third part is boiled away, que and thus frankincense, pluralia being plurals servant keep tantum only tres similes voces three like cases. Hesperus the evening star, & and vesper the evening, pontus the sea que and limus mud que and fimus dung: sic so penus all victuals meat and drink, & and sanguis blood, sic so æther the skie, nemo no body: Sed but ista masculina these masculines vix sunt exce-

dentia scarcely exceed numerum primum the singular number.

**S**ingula these singulars femineî generis of the feminine gender, rarò seldom pluralia are plurals: pubes ripeness of age, atq; and salus health: sic so talio like for like, cum with indole towardness, tussis a cough, pix pitch, humus the ground atq; and lues the murrain, sitis thirst & and fuga a flying away, iunge add quietem rest; sic so cholera cholera atq; and fames hunger, que and bilis melancholy, senectâ old age, juvenus youth. Sed but tamen yet hæc these nouns soboles an offspring, labea a spot, ut as & also omnia all quintæ of the fifth declension sæpe often tenebunt will keep plurali in the plural number tres similes casus three like cases: excipe except res a thing, species a kind, facies a face, que and acies an edge, que and dies a day, quas voces which words licet may esse be totas whole secundo numero in the plural number. Solent they are wont necesse to add istis to these multa muliebria many feminine: ut as hæc these sunt are, stultitia foolishness, invidia envy, & and sapientia wisdom, desidia sloth, atque and innumeræ voces innumerable words

id

id genus of that sort; quas which lectio reading præbet yieldeth; quam præfixam tibi which set before thee collige gather together, ceu as, certum filium a sure guiding thread. Adde put rarius very seldom secundum numerum the plural number his to these nouns, sed but yet quandoque sometimes.

**N**ec neither licet may we deferre give secundum numerum the plural number his neutris to these neuters, delictum the thing wherein we delight, senium old age, lethum death que and coenum dirt que and salum the sea: Sic so barathrum a place taken for Hell, virus poyson, vitrum glass, que and viscum birdlime, que and penum provision of victuals, justitium vacation or out of term, nihilum nothing, ver the spring, lac milk, gluten glue, simul also haec an herring: adde add gelu frost, solium a seat of state, or throne, jubar the Sun-beam: hic here queque also ponas thou mayest put multa talia many such quæ which si if observes thou observest occurrent will come tibi legenti to thee as thou readeft.

**M**ascula these masculines sunt are contenta contented tantum only numero se-

cundo with the plural number Manes spirits, Majores Ancestors, cancelli lattices, liberi children & and antes the uttermost rank of Vines, menses profluvium womens monthly flow-ers, lemures hobgoblins, fasti register of things of the year, atque and minores posterity, cum when natales assignant signify genus a stock, adde add Penates the heathenish household Gods, & and loca places plurali in the plural number, quales such as be que both Gabii a City in Italy, que and Locri people of Locris, & and quæcumq; whatsoever legas thou readeft passim in any place similis rationis of the like sort.

**H**æc these nouns sunt are foeminei generis of the feminine gender, que and numeri secundi the plural number: exuviae things which are put off, phaleræ horse-trappings, que and grates thanks, manubiae spoils taken in war, & and Idus the Ides of a month, antiae forelocks, & and induciæ a truce, simul also que both, insidiæ lying in wait, que and minæ threathnings, excubiæ watch and ward, nonæ the nones of a month, nugæ trifles que and tricae trifling gewgaws, calendæ the Kalends, quisquilie the sweeping and refuse of things, ther-

*æ baths, cunæ the cradle of infants, diræ cursings, que and equiæ solemnities at burials, feriæ heathenish sacrifices done Spirits: & and ferix holy ays, sic so que both primitiæ the first fruits, que and plagæ sinantes signifying retia nets, & and valvæ folding doors que and divitiæ riches: nuptiæ marriage, item & and also lactes the small guts; addantur let there be added Thebæ the City of Thebes & and Athenæ Athens: quod genus of which sort invenias thou mayest find & also plura nomina more names locorum of places.*

**H**Æc neutra these neuters leguntur are read plurali in the plural number, rarius very seldom primo in the singular: *moenia the walls of a City, cum with tesquis rough places, præcordia the midriff, iustra the dens ferarum of wild beasts, arma weapons, mapalia cottages; sic so bellaria junkets; munia a duty, castra a camp or tent; funus a funeral petit requireth iusta ceremonies & and virgo a maid petit requireth sponsalia betrothing; disertus an eloquent man amat loveth iostra a pulpit; que and pueri children gestant carry crepundia rattles to play withal; que*

*and infantes infants colunt love cunabula cradles; augur the soothsayer consulit asketh counsel of exta the entrails, & and absolvens finishing recantat muttereth effata prayers superis to the imagined gods: festa the feasts deum of the heathenish gods: ceu as, Bacchanalia feasts dedicated to Bacchus, poterunt may jungi be joyned. Quod si if then leges thou readest plura more, licet reponas thou mayest put them quoque also hâc classe in this rule.*

**H**Æc these nouns imitantia imitating varias formas divers forms, quasi luxuriant do as it were exceed, nam for tonitrus tonitrûq; thunder variant do vary & both genus their gender & and vocem termination: sic so clypeus clypeum a buckler, baculus, baculum atque and bacillum a staff, sensus a sense & and hoc sensum the conceit of the mind, tignus que and tignum a rafter, tapetum atque and tapete, tapes tapestry, punctus que and punctum a point, sinapi mustard seed, quod which mutans changing genus his gender fertur is called scelerata sinapis biting mustard; sinus & and hoc sinum vas lactis a milking bowl or a milk pail, menda que

que and mendum a fault, viscus & and hoc viscum birdlime, sic so cornu a horn & and flexile cornum the bending horn: at but Lucanus Lucan ait saith, tibi cura have a care cornus sinistra of the left wing of the Army: eventus simul also eventum an event. Sed but quid moror why stay I istis in these? Lectio the reading doctorum of learned Authors ministrat affordeth tibi unto thee talia mille a thousand such.

**S**ED but præterea farther Squædam Græca some Greek nouns sunt tibi notanda are to be noted of thee, quæ which peperere have brought forth foetum Latinum a new Latin word quarto casu in the accusative case, nam for panther a panther creat maketh panthera in the accusative case: que and crater a standing piece cratera; cassis an helmet habet hath cassida; sed but & also æther the skie fundit maketh æthera: hinc hence venit cometh cratera a standing piece, æthera the skie venit cometh: sic even so cassida magna a great helmet tegit covereth caput ipsum the head, nec neither vult will panthera the panther domari be tamed.

**R**ECTUS the nominative case vertitur is varied his in


these, sensus the signification manet remaineth, & and unum genus one gender: gibbus & gibber a bunch in ones back cucumis cucumber a cucumbers stipis & stips wages, sic so ciner atq; and ciner ashes, vomis vomer a plowshare, scobis & scobs saw dust or pin dust: item also pulvis pulver dust, puber puber ripeness of age: quibus to which addes thou shalt add quæ nouns which pariunt bring forth or & os, honos honour & and labor labour, arbor a tree que and ador wheat. Et also his thou shalt add to these, apis & and apis a bee, plebs plebs the common people: quoq; also sunt there are multa many accepta received à Græcis from the Greeks referentia expressing geminam formam a double form: ut as delphin delphinus a dolphin, & and hic elephas elephantus an elephant: sic so congrus conger a conger: sic so Meleagrus Meleager a man's name; item also Teucrus Teucer a King of Troy. Et also dabis thou shalt add huc hither cætera cuncta all others quæ which par ratio the like reason & and lectio casta diligent reading dederint shall give tibi unto thee.

Hæc

**H**Æc these simul together sunt are & both quarti flexus of the fourth declension atq; and secundi the second, enim for laurus a laurel tree facit maketh genitivo in the genitive case lauri & laurus, sic so quercus an Oak, pinus a pine, ficus pro fructu for a fig, ac and arbore a fig-tree, sic so colus a distaff, atq; and penus provision of victuals, cornus, quando when arbor habetur it is taken for a cornel-tree, sic so lacus a lake, atq; and domus an house, licet although hæc these nec recurrent be not to be found ubique in every case. Quoque also leges thou shalt read plura more his than these; quæ which jure by right relinquas thou mayest leave præcis to old authors.

**E**T and sunt there are multa adjectiva many adjectives quæ which luxuriant abound notanda to be noted, sed but imprimis first of all quot as many as & also hæc nomina these nouns tibi fundunt do bring forth: arma weapons, jugum a yolk, nervus a sinew, somnus sleep, que and clivus the steep side of an hill, que and animus a mind, & and quot as many as limus mud habet hath, quot as many as freno a bridle & and cera wax, bacillum a staff: à quibus of which formes thou mayest form us simul is both us and is: ut as, inermis inermis unweaponed. At but hilarus merry est is rarior very rare, hilaris, est is vox a word bene nota well known.

## As in Præsentī construed.

 The termination as in præsentī in the present tense format maketh perfectum the preterperfect tense in vi: ut as, no nas to swim navi, vocito vocitas to call often vocitavi: deme except lavo to wash lavi, juvo to help i vi, que and nexo to knit nexui, & and secō to cut quod which maketh secui, neco to kill quod which

maketh necui, verbum the verb mico to shine quod which maketh micui, plico to fold quod which maketh plicui, frico to rub quod which dat giveth fricui. Sic so domo to make tame quod which makes domui, tonno to thunder quod which makes tonui, verbum the verb sono to sound quod which makes sonui, crepo to give a crack quod which maketh crepui, veto to



*forbid quod which dat giveth vetui, atq; and cubo to lie down cubui, hæc these words raro formantur are seldom formed in a-vi, Do das to give ritè by right dedi: sto stas to stand vult will formare form steti.*

**E**S the termination es in præsentī in the present tense format formeth perfectum the preterperfect tense dans giving ui: ut as, nigreo nigres to wax black nigrui, excipe except jubeo to command jussi, sorbeo to sup any liquid thing habet bath sorbui, quoq; also sorpsi, mulceo to asswage mulsi, luceo to shine vult will have luxi, sedeo to sit sedi, que and video to see vult will have vidi: sed but prandeo to dine prandi, strideo to make a noise stridi, suadeo to counsel suasi, rideo to laugh risi, & and ardeo to burn habet bath arsi. Syllaba prima the first syllable geminatur is doubled his quatuor in these four infra following; namq; for pendeo to hang pepondi, que and mordeo to bite vult will habere have momordi, spondeo to promise freely or betroth spospondi, que and tondeo to clip or shear vult will have totondi. Si is l vel r l or r stet stand ante before geo, geo vertitur & turned in si into : ut as, urgeo to urge ursi,

mulgeo to milk mulsi, dat & giveth quoq; also mulxi, frigeo to be cold frixi, lugeo to lament luxi, & and augeo to increase habet bath auxi. Fleo fles to weep dat giveth flevi: leo les to anoint levi, que and natum the compound indè thereof deleo to blot out delevi: pleo ples to spin plevi, neo to spin nevi. Manifestatur is formed à of maneo to tarry, torqueo to wrest torpsi, hæreo to stick hæsi vult will have hæsi. Veo fit is made vi: ut as, ferveo to be hot fervi, niveo to wink or beckon, & and fatum the compound indè thereof conniveo to wink with the eyes poscit requireth nivi & nixi, cieo to trouble civi, que and vieo to bind vievi.

**T**ertia the third conjugation formabit will form præteritum the preterperfect tense, ut as manifestum is manifest hîc here. Bo fit is made bi: ut as, lambo to lick lambi: excipe except, scribo to write scripsi, & and nubo to be married nupsi: antiquum the old verb cumbo to lie down dat giveth cubui. Co fit is made ci: ut as, vinco to overcome vici, parco to spare vult will have peperci & and parsi, dico to say dixi, quoq; also ducio to lead duxi. Do fit is made di: ut as, mando to eat mandi:

mandi: sed but scindo to cut  
 dat giveth scidi, fundo to cleave  
 fidi, fundo to pour out fudi, que  
 and tundo to knock tutudi, pen-  
 do to weigh pependi, tendo to  
 bend tetendi, pedo to break wind  
 backward pepedi: Junge joyn  
 hou, cado to fall cecidi, cædo  
 pro verbero to beat cecidi. Cedo  
 pro discedere to depart sive or  
 locum dare to give place cessi,  
 vado to go, rado to shave, lædo  
 to hurt, ludo to play, divido to  
 divide, trudo to thrust, claudio  
 to shut, plaudo to clap hands for  
 joy, rodo to gnaw, ex of do the  
 termination do semper always  
 faciunt make fi. Go fit is made  
 ti, ut as, jungo to joyn junxi,  
 sed but r the letter r ante before  
 to vult will have fi: ut as, spar-  
 so to sprinkle sparsi, lego to read  
 egi & and ago to do facit ma-  
 eth egi, tango to touch dat gi-  
 veth tetigi, pungo to prick pun-  
 i que and pupugi, frango to  
 break dat giveth fregi; cum  
 when pango signat significeth pa-  
 isci to make a covenant vult it  
 will have pepigi, pro jungo to  
 joyn pegi, pro cano to sing pan-  
 i. Ho fit is made xi, ceu as, tra-  
 ho to draw traxi docet teacheth,  
 & and veho to carry vexi. Lo  
 fit is made ui, ceu as, colo to  
 worship colui, excipe except  
 fallo to sing cum p with p, &

and fallo to season with salt sine  
 p without p, nam for utrumque  
 both format form falli: vello  
 to pluck up dat giveth velli,  
 quoque also vulsi, fallo to de-  
 ceive fefelli, cello pro frango  
 to break ceculi, que and pello  
 to drive out pepuli. Mo fit is  
 made ui, ceu as, vomo to vomit  
 vomui, sed but emo to buy facit  
 maketh emi, como to kemb pe-  
 tit requireth compsi, promo to  
 draw out prompsi. Adjice add  
 thou demo to take away quod  
 which format formeth dempsi,  
 sumo to take sumpsi, premo to  
 press pressi. No fit is made vi,  
 ceu as, sino to suffer sivi, excipe  
 except temno to contemn tempsi,  
 sterno to strew dat giveth stra-  
 vi, sperno to despise sprevi, lino  
 to smear over levi, interdum  
 sometimes lini & livi: quoque  
 also cerno to discern crevi. Gigno  
 to get, pono to put, cano to  
 sing dant give genui, posui, ce-  
 cini. Po fit is made psi, ut as  
 scalpo to scratch scalpsi, excipe  
 except rumpto to break rupi, &  
 and strepo to make a noise with  
 hands and feet quod which for-  
 mat formeth strepui, crepo to  
 give a crack quod which dat gi-  
 veth crepui. Quo fit is made  
 qui, ut as, linquo to leave liqui,  
 demito except coquo to seethe  
 coxi. Ro fit is made vi, ceu as  
 sero

fero pro planto to plant & and semino to sow sevi, quod which mutans changing significatum the signification dat giveth mellius better serui, verro to brush vult will have verri & versi, uro to burn ussi, gero to bear gessi, quero to seek quæsi, tero to wear trivi, curro to run cucurri. So formabit will form sivi, velut as, accerso to go to call, arcesso the same, laceſso to revile, atque and incesso to provoke one in speech: Sed but tolle except capesso to take capessi, quodque which also facit maketh capessivi, atq; and faceſso to go about to do facessi; sic so viso to go to see visi, sed but pinso to bake habebit will have pinsui. Sco fit is made vi, ut as, pasco to feed pavi, posco to require vult will have poposci, disco to learn vult will formare form didici, quinisco to nod with the head quexi. To fit is made ti, ut as, verro to turn verti, sed but notetur actiyum sisto let this verb active sisto be marked pro facio stare to make to stand, nam for dat it giveth jure by right stiti; mitto to send dat giveth misi, peto to ask petii sive or petivi, sterto to snort habet hath stertui, meto to mow messui. Ab of ecto fit is made exi, ut as, flecto to bend flexi, pecto to kemb pexui, ha-

bétque and it hath pexi, etiam also necto to knit dat giveth nexui, habet it hath quoque also nexi. Vo fit is made vi: ut as, volvo to roll volvi, excipe except vivo to live vixi: ut as, nexo to knit habet hath nexui, sic so texo to weave habebit will have texui. Cio fit is made ci, ut as, facio to do feci, quoque also jacio to cast jeci: antiquum the old verb lacio to allure or entice lexi, quoq; also specio to see spexi. Dio fit is made di: ut as, fodio to dig fodi. Gio gi, ceu as, fugio to fly fugi. Pio fit is made pi, ut as, capio to take cepi, excipe except cupio to covet pivi, & and rapio to snatch, rapui, sapio to be wise sapui, atque and sapivi. Rio fit is made ri, ut as, pario to bring forth young peperii. Tio si geminans doubling s, ut as, quatio to shake quassi, quod the which vix scarcely reperitur is found in usu in use. Denique lastly, üo fit is made üi, ut as statuo to appoint statui, pluo to rain format formeth pluvi, sive or plui; sed but struo to build struxi, fluo to flow, fluxi.

**Q**uartæ the fourth conjugation dat giveth is in the second person, ivi in the preterperfect tense, ut as, scio scis to know monstrat tibi sciveris sci-

vi: excipias *except* venio *to come* dans *giving* veni, cambio *to exchange* campsi, raucio *to be hoarse* rausi, farcio *to stuff* farsis, farcio *to patch* farsis, sepio *to hedge* sepsi, sentio *to perceive* sensi, fulcio *to underprop* fulsi, item *also* haurio *to draw* hausi, fancio *to establish* sanxi, vincio *to bind* vinxi, salio *pro salto* *to leap* salui, & *and* amicio *to cloath* dat *giveth* amicui: utemur *we shall use* parcius *seldom* cambivi *I have exchanged*, haurivi *I have drawn*, amicivi *I have cloathed*, sepivi *I have hedged*, sanxivi *I have established*, farsivi *I have patched*, atque *and* salivi *I have leaped*.

**S**implex *the simple verb* & *and* compositum *the compound* dat *giveth* idem præteritum *the same preterperfect tense*: ut *as*, docui *I have taught*, edocui *I have taught perfectly*, monstrat *sheweth*; Sed *but* syllaba *the syllable* quam *which* simplex *the simple verb* semper geminat *doth always double* non geminatur *is not doubled* composito *in the compound*, præterquam *except* his tribus *in these three*, præcurro *to run before*, excurro *to run out*, repungo *to prick again*, atque *and* rite creatis *in verbs rightly compounded* à *of* do *to give*, discio *to learn*, sto *to stand*,

posco *to require*. Compositum *the compound* à *of* plico *to fold*, cum *sub* *with* *this preposition* sub, vel *or* nomine *a noun*: ut *as* ista *these*, supplico *to beseech*, multiplico *to multiply*, gaudent *rejoyce* formare *to form* plicavi, applico *to apply*, complico *to fold up*, replico *to unfold* & *and* explico *to declare* iii vel *in* avi *do make* iii *or* avi. Quamvis *although* simplex *the simple verb* oleo *to savour or smell* vult *will* have olui, tamen *nevertheless* quodvis compositum *every compound* inde *thereof* formabit *will form* melius *rather* olevi; at *but* redolet *to cast a strong* smell sequitur *doth follow* formam *the form* simplicis *of the simple verb*, que *and* subolet *to smell a little*. Omnia composita *all the compounds* à *of* pungo *to prick* formabunt *will form* punxi, unum *one* repungo *to prick again* vult *will* have unpugi, interdumq; *and sometimes* repunxi. Natum *the compound* à *of* do *to give*, quando *when* est *it is* inflectio tertia *the third conjugation*: ut *as*, addo *to add*, credo *to believe*, edo *to set forth*, dedo *to yield*, reddo *to restore*, perdo *to lose*, abdo *to hide* vel *or* obdo *to thrust against*, condo *to build*, indo *to put in*, trado *to deliver*, prodo *to betray*, vendo *to*

ell dldi : at but unum one abscondo to hide abscondi. Natum the compound à of sto stas to stand habebit will have stitl.

**S**I if verba hæc simplicia these simple verbs componantur be compounded mutant they change vocalem primam the first vowel præsentis of the present tense præteritique and of the præterperfect tense in e into e, damno to condemn, lacto to give suck, sacro to dedicate, fallo to deceive, arceo to drive away, tracto to handle, fatiscor to be weary, partio to divide, carpo to crop, patro to commit, scando to climb, spargo to sprinkle, que and pario to bring forth young, cujus whose duo nata two compounds comperit to know for certain & and reperit to find by adventure, dant give peri, sed but cætera the rest perui, velut as hæc these aperire to open, operire to cover. A of pascō to feed pavi, notentur hæc duo compōsta let these two compounds be marked habere to have pascui, tantum only compesco to pasture together, dispesco to drive beasts from pasture : cætera the rest, ut as, epasco to eat up, servabunt will keep usum the use simplicis of the simple verb.

**H**ÆC these habeo to have, lateo to lie hid, salio to

leap, statuo to appoint, cado to fall, lædo to hurt, pango to joyn dans making pegi, cano to sing, quæro to seek, cædo cecidi to beat, tango to touch, egeo to want or stand in need, teneo to hold, taceo to hold ones peace, sapio to be wise, que and rapio to snatch, si if componantur they be compounded, mutant they change vocalem primam the first vowel in i into i, ut as, rapio to snatch rapui, eripio to take away by force eripui. Natum a compound à of cano to sing dat giveth præteritum the præterperfect tense per iii by iii, ceu as, concino to sing together in one tune dat giveth concinui. Sic even so displiceo to displease à of placeo to please, sed but hæc duo these two complaceo to please well cum with perplaceo to please very much, benè servant do keep well usum the use simplicis of the simple verb. Ista quatuor composita these four compounds à of pango to joyn, retinent a keep, depango to plant, oppango to joyn, circum-pango to fasten about, atque and repango to set. Ista quatuor these four compounds à of maneo mansi to tarry dant giveminui, præmineo to excel others, emineo to appear before others, cum with promineo to hang

hang out in sight, que and im-  
 lineo to hang over: at but cæ-  
 tera the rest servabunt will keep  
 formam the form simplicis ver-  
 bi of the simple verb. Composita  
 the compounds à of scalpo to  
 scratch, calco to tread upon, sal-  
 to to leap or dance, mutant do  
 change a per u a into u, excul-  
 po to carve or engrave, inculco  
 often to repeat, resulto to re-  
 bound, demonstrant shew id  
 that tibi to thee. Composita the  
 compounds à of claudio to shut,  
 quatio to shake, lavo to wash,  
 rejiciunt a cast away a, à of  
 claudio to shut docet sheweth id  
 that, occludo to shut fast, exclu-  
 do to shut out: que and à of  
 quatio to shake, percutio to  
 smite, excutio to smite out: Na-  
 : the compounds à of lavo to  
 wash, proluo to wash much,  
 diluo to purge with washing.

**S**I if componas thou dost  
 compound hæc these verbs,  
 ago to do, emo to buy, sedeo to  
 sit, rego to rule, frango to break,  
 & and capio to take, jacio to  
 cast, lacio to allure or entice, spe-  
 cio to behold, premo to press  
 semper always sibi mutant they  
 change vocalem primam the  
 first vowel præsentis of the pre-  
 sent tense in i into i, nunquam  
 never præteriti of the preterper-  
 fect tense: ceu as frango to

break, refringo to break open re-  
 fregi: incipio to begin incepti,  
 à of capio to take. Sed but pau-  
 ca notentur let a few be mark-  
 ed, namque for perago to finish  
 sequitur doth follow suum sim-  
 plex hic simple, que and also sa-  
 tago to be busie or to do with  
 speed, atq; and ab of ago to do,  
 dego to live dat giveth degi, co-  
 go to compel coëgi. Sic even so  
 à of rego to rule, pergo to go  
 forward perrexi, quoque also  
 surgo to arise vult will have  
 surrexi, mediâ syllabâ the mid-  
 dle syllable præsentis of the pre-  
 sent tense ademptâ being taken  
 away. Facio to do variat chan-  
 geth nil nothing nisi unless præ-  
 posito præeunte when a prepo-  
 sition goeth before: olfacio to  
 smell out docet teacheth id that  
 cum with calfacio to make hot  
 que and inficio to infect. Nata  
 the compounds à of lego to read,  
 re, per, præ, sub, trans, ad,  
 præeunte going before servant  
 do keep vocalem the vowel præ-  
 sentis of the present tense, cæte-  
 ra the rest mutant do change it  
 in i into i; de quibus of which  
 hæc these intelligo to understand,  
 diligo to love, negligo to neglect  
 tantum only faciunt make præ-  
 teritum their preterperfecti tense  
 lexi, omnia reliqua, al like rest  
 legi.

**N**unc now diſcaſt thou mayſt learn formare to form ſupinum the ſupine ex præterito of the præterperfect tenſe. Bi format ſibi formeth tum in the ſupine, namque for ſic ſo bibi to drink fit is made bibitum. Ci fit is made ctum, ut as, vici to overcome victum, & and ici to ſmite teſtatur ſhews that dans giving ictum, feci to do factum, quoque alſo jeci to caſt jactum. Di fit is made ſum, ut as, vidi to ſee viſum: quædam ſome geminant ſ double ſ: ut as, pandi to open paſſum, ſedi to ſit ſeſſum; adde add thou ſcidi to cut quod which dat giveth ſciſſum, atq; and ſidi to cleave fiſſum, quoq; alſo fodi to dig foſſum. Hic here etiam alſo advertas thou mayeſt mark quod that ſyllaba prima the firſt ſyllable quam which præteritum the præterperfect tenſe, vult geminari will have doubled, non geminatur is not doubled ſupinis in the ſupines, que and tonondi to clip or ſhear docet teacheth id that dans giving tonſum, atque and cecidi to beat quod which maketh cæſum, & and cecidi to fall quod which dat giveth calum, atque and tetendi to bend quod which maketh tenſum & tentum, tutudi to knock tumum, atque and pepedi to break wind backward quod

which format formeth pedtum: adde add thou dedi to give quod which jure by right vult will have datum. Gi fit is made ctum, ut as, legi to read lectum, pegi to joyn que and pepigi to make a bargain dat giveth pactum; fregi to break fractum, quoque alſo tetigi to touch tactum, egi to do actum, pupugi to prick punctum, fugi to flee dat giveth fugitum. Li fit is made ſum, ut as, ſalli ſtans pro condio ſale ſignifying to ſeaſon with ſalt falſum, pepuli to drive out dat giveth pulſum, ceculi to break culſum, atque and feſelli to deceive falſum, velli to pluck up dat giveth vulſum, quoque alſo tuli to bear habet hath latum. Mi, ni, pi, qui theſe terminations of the præterperfect tenſe ſunt are made tum: velut as, maniſteſtum is maniſteſt hic here, emi to buy emptum, veni to come ventum, cecini à of cano to ſing cantum, cepi à of capio to take dans giving captum, à of cœpio to begin cœptum, rupi à of rumpo to break ruptum, quoque alſo liqui to leave licetum. Ri fit is made ſum, ut as, verri to bruſh verſum, excipe except peperit to bring forth young partum. Si fit is made ſum, ut as, viſi to go to ſee viſum, tamen notwithstanding, geminato

geminato *(being doubled; miſi*  
*to ſend formabit will form miſ-*  
*ſum, excipe except fulſi to un-*  
*derprop fulſum, hauſi to draw*  
*hauſtum, farſi to patch ſartum,*  
*quoque alſo farſi to ſtuff ſar-*  
*tum, uſſi to burn uſtum, geſſi*  
*to bear geſtum, torſi to wreath*  
*duo two ſupines tortum & and*  
*torſum, indulſi to make too*  
*much of one requirit requireth*  
*indultum que and indullum.*  
*Pſi fit is made ptum, ut as,*  
*ſcripſi to write ſcriptum, exci-*  
*pe except campſi to exchange*  
*campſum. Ti fit is made tum*  
*namque for ſtatum fit is made*  
*Commune common præterito to*  
*the præterperfect tenſe ſteti à of*  
*ſto to ſtand que and ſtiti à of*  
*ſiſto to make to ſtand: e cipe*  
*except verti to turn verſum. Vi*  
*fit is made tum, ut as, flavi to*  
*blow ſtatum, excipe except pavi*  
*to ſeed paſtum, lavi to waſh dat*  
*giveth lotum, interdum ſome-*  
*times lautum atque and lava-*  
*tum, potavi to drink facit ma-*  
*keth potum, & and interdum*  
*ſometimes potatum: Sed but*  
*ſavi to favour ſautum, cavi to*  
*beware cautum: formes thou*  
*mayeſt form ritè very well ſatura*  
*à of ſero ſevi to ſow, livi to*  
*clawb or to ſmeer over, que and*  
*alſo lini dat giveth litum, ſolvi*  
*à of ſolvo to looſe ſolutum, vol-*

*vi à of volvo to roll volutum,*  
*ſingultivi to ſob vult will have*  
*ſingultum; veneo venis veni-*  
*vi to be ſold, venum, ſepelivi*  
*to bury ritè by right ſepultum.*  
*Quod a verb which dat giveth*  
*ui, dat giveth itum: ut as, do-*  
*mul to make tame domitum:*  
*excipe except quodvis verbum*  
*every verb in üo, quia becauſe*  
*ſemper always formabit it will*  
*form üi in utum: ut as, exui to*  
*put off exutum, deme except rui*  
*à of ruo to ruſh dans giving rui-*  
*tum, ſecui to cut vult will have*  
*ſectum, necui to kill nectum,*  
*que and fricui to rub frictum,*  
*item alſo miſcui to mingle mi-*  
*ſtum, ac and amicui to cloath*  
*dat giveth amictum, torrui to*  
*roaſt habet hath toſtum, docui*  
*to teach doctum, que and tenui*  
*to hold tentum, conſului to give*  
*or aſk counſel conſultum, alui*  
*to ſeed altum que and alitum.*  
*Sic ſo ſalui to leap ſaltum, colui*  
*to worſhip quoq; alſo ocului to*  
*hide cultum, pinſui to bake ha-*  
*bet hath piſtum, rapui to ſnatch*  
*raptum; que and ſerui à of ſero*  
*to plant vult will have ſertum,*  
*ſic quoq; ſo alſo texui to weave*  
*habet hath textum: Sed but*  
*hæc theſe mutant do change üi in*  
*ſum ui into ſum, nam for cenſeo*  
*to think cenſum, cellui to break*  
*habet hath cellum, meto meſ-*



ful to reap habet hath quoque also messum, item and nexui to knit nexum, sic quoque so also pexui to kemb habet hath pexum, patui to lie open dat giveth passum, carui to want cassum que and caritum. Xi fit is made tum, ut as, vixi to bind vincitum: quinque five abjiciunt n cast away n; nam for finxi to feign fictum, minxi to make water mictum, quoq; also pluxi to paint dat giveth pictum, strinxi to strain strictum, quoque also rinxi to grin vult will have rictum. Flexi to bend, plexi to punish, fixi to fasten dant give xum, & and fluo to flow fluxum.

**Q**uodque compositum supinum every compound supine formatur is formed ut as simplex the simple, quamvis although non stet there be not semper always eadem syllaba the same syllable utrique in them both: composita the compounds à of tuncsum to knock demptâ n n being taken away tuncsum: à of ruitum to rush, i mediâ demptâ the middle letter i being taken away fit is made. ruitum; & and quoq; also à of saltum to dance saltum: composita the compounds à of sero to sow dant give situm, quando when format it formeth satum. Hæc these

supines captum to take, factum to do, jactum to cast, raptum to snatch, mutant do change a per e a into e, & and caritum to sing, partum to bring forth, sparsum to sprinkle, carptum to crop, or pluck up, quoq; also fartum to stuff. Verbum the verb edo to eat compositum being compounded non facit maketh not estum, sed but esum, unum one compound comedo to eat up, duntaxat only formabit will form utrumque both. Duo two compounds à of nosco to know, cognitum to know, & and agnitum to know by some token, tantum only habentur are had in use, cætera the rest dant give notum: noscitur est is jam now in nullo usu in no use.

**V**erba in or verbs ending in or admittunt take Præteritum a preterperfect tense ex posteriore supino from their latter supine, u verlo u being turned per us into us, & and sum vel fui consociato being joined thereunto, ut as, à of lectu lectus sum vel fui. At but horum of these verbs nunc sometimes est is deponens a deponent, nunc sometimes est is commune a commune notandum to be noted. Nam for labor to slide lapsus, patior to endure dat give passus, & and nata ejus his

*compounds* : ut *as*, *compatior* to suffer alike *compassus*, que and *perpetior* to suffer thoroughly *formans* forming *perpeffus*; *fateor* to grant quod which maketh *falsus* & and *nata* the compounds *Indè* thereof : ut *as*, *confiteor* to confess *confessus*, que and *diffiteor* to deny *formans* forming *diffeffus* : *gradior* to go by steps dat giveth *gressus* & and *nata* the compounds *indè* thereof, ut *as*, *digredior* to turn aside *digressus*. Junge add thou *fatiscor* to be weary *fessus* sum, *metior* to measure *mensus* sum, & and *utor* to use *usus*, *ordior* pro *texo* to weave dat giveth *orditus*, pro *incepto* to begin *orsus*, *nitor* to endeavour *nisus* vel or *nixus* sum, & and *ulciscor* to revenge *ultus* : simul also *irascor* to be angry *iratus*, atq; and *reor* to suppose *ratus* sum, *obliviscor* to forget *vult* will have *oblitus* sum; *fruor* to enjoy *optat* maketh *fructus* vel *fruitus*, *junge* add thou *misereri* to have pity *miseratus*. *Tueor* to see & and *tueor* to defend *non vult* will not have *tutus*, sed but *tuitus* sum, *quamvis* although & both *tutum* & and *tuitum* sit be *supinum* the *supine* utriq; to them both : adde add thou *locutus* à of *loquor* to speak & and adde add thou *secutus* à of *sequor* to

*follow* : *experior* to try *facit* maketh *expertus*, *paciscor* to make a bargain *gaudet* rejoiceth *formare* to form *pactus* sum, *nanciscor* to get *nactus*, *apiscor* to obtain quod which est is *verbum* *vetus* an old verb *aptus* sum, *unde* from whence *adipiscor* to get *adeptus*. Junge add thou *queror* to complain *questus*, *junge* add thou *profiscor* to go forwards *profectus*, *expergiscor* to awake *experrectus* sum; & and *quoque* also *hæc* these *comminiscor* to devise *commentus*, *nascor* to be born *natus*, que and *mori* to die *mortuus*, atq; and *orior* to rise quod which *facit* maketh *præteritum* the *preterperfect* tense *ortus*.

**H**Æ C these verbs habent have *præteritum* the *preterperfect* tense *activæ* *vocis* of the *active* voice & and *passivæ* the *passive*, *coeno* to sup *format* tibi *formeth* *coenavi* & *coenatus* sum, *juro* to swear *juravi* & *juratus* sum, que and *poto* to drink *potavi* & *potus*, *titubo* to stumble *titubavi* vel or *titubatus*. Sic so *careo* to want *carui* & *causus* sum, *prandeo* to dine *prandi* & *pransus*, *pateo* to lie open *patui* & *passus*, que and *placéo* to please dat giveth *placui* & *placitus*, *suesco* to accustom *sue-*

vi atque *and* suetus, venio pro  
 vendor *to be sold* venivi & ven-  
 ditus sum, nubo *to be married*  
 nupsi nuptaq; sum, mereor *to*  
*deserve*, meritus sum, vel or me-  
 rui. Adde *add thou* libet *it*  
*contenteth or liketh* libuit libi-  
 tum, & *and* adde *add thou* licet  
*it may* quod *which* maketh li-  
 cuit licitum, tædet *it irketh*  
 quod *which* dat *giveth* tæduit  
 & *and* pertæsum, adde *add thou*  
 pudet *it shameth* faciens *making*  
 puduit, que *and* puditum, atq;  
*and* piget *it irketh* quod *which*  
 format tibi *formeth* piguit, que  
*and* pigitum.

**N**EUTRO-PASSIVUM *a verb*  
*neuter passive* sic *thus* for-  
 mat tibi *formeth* præteritum  
*his preterperfect tense*, gaudeo *to*  
*be glad* gavisus sum, fido *to trust*  
 filus, & *and* audeo *to be bold*  
 ausus sum, fio *to be made* factus,  
 soleo *to be wont* solitus sum,  
 Moereō *to be sad* moestus sum;  
*sed but* habetur *it is accounted*  
*nomen a noun* Phocæ *by the*  
*Grammarians Phocas.*

**Q**UÆDAM *verba certain*  
*verbs* accipiunt *take*  
 præteritum *the preterperfect*  
*tense aliundè of another.* Incep-  
 tivum *a verb inceptive* in sco,  
 stans *standing* pro primario  
*for the primitive verb* adoptat  
*taketh* præteritum *the preter-*

*perfect tense* ejusdem verbi *of*  
*the same verb*: ergo *therefore*  
 tepesco *to begin to be lukewarm*  
 vult *will have* tepui à of tepesci  
*to be lukewarm*, fervesco *to be-*  
*gin to be hot* fervi à of ferveo *to*  
*be hot*; cerno *to behold* vult *will*  
*have* vidi à of video *to see*, qua-  
 tio *to shake* vult *will have* præ-  
 teritum *its preterperfect tense*  
 concussi à of concutio *to shake*,  
 que *and* ferio *to smite* percussi  
 à of percutio *to smite*, meio *to*  
*make water* vult *will have* mii-  
 xi à of mingo *to make water*, fi-  
 do *to pitch or alight* vult *will*  
*have* sedi à of sedeo *to sit*, tollo  
*to lift up* sustuli à of sustulero *to*  
*bear* & *and* sum *to be* fui à of  
 fuo *to be*, & *and* fero *to bear*,  
 ritè *rightly* tuli à of tulo *to*  
*bear*: sisto tantum *only* pro for-  
 stare *to stand* steti à of sto *to*  
*stand*, que *and* furo *to be mad*  
 insanivi à of verbo *a verb* ejus-  
 dem significati *of the same sig-*  
*nification.* Sic *so* vescor *to eat*,  
 medeor *to heal*, liquor *to be*  
*melted*, reminiscor *to remember*,  
 poscunt *require* præteritum *a*  
*preterperfect tense* à of pascor *to*  
*be fed*, medicor *to be healed*  
 liquefio *to be melted*, recordor  
*to remember.*

**F**UGIUNT *these want* præ-  
 teritum *their preterperfect*  
*tense*, vergo *to bend*, ambigo *to*  
*doubt*,

*ambulo to walk, ambo to desire greatly, amisco to chink, polleo to be able, nideo to shine: ad hæc to these are added inceptiva verbs inceptive; ut as, puerasco to begin to be a child, & and passiva passives quibus whose activa actives caruere have want- d supinis their supines; ut as, metuo to be feared, timeor to be feared: omnia meditativa all meditatives præter besides parturio to bring forth, esurio to be hungry, quæ duo which two servant do keep præteritum the preterperfect tense.*

**H**Æc verba these verbs raro seldom aut or nunquam never retinebunt will keep upinum their supines: lambo to lick, mico micui to shine, rulo to bray like an ass, scabo to scab, parco pepercit to spare, lispesco to drive beasts from pasture, posco to require, disco to learn, compesco to refrain, quicquid to nod with the head, dego to live, ango to trouble, sugo to suck, lingo to lick with the tongue, ningo to snow que and atago to do with speed, or to be very busy, psallo to sing, volo to be willing, nolo to be unwilling, tremo to tremble, strideo to make a noise, strido to make a noise, flaveo to be yellow, li-

*veo to be black and blue, avelo to covet, paveo to fear, conniveo to wink with the eye, fervet to be hot. Compositum a compound à of nuo to nod with the head, ut as renuo to refuse, à of cado to fall, ut as incido to fall in; præter besides occido to fall down, quod which facit maketh occasum, que and recido to fall back, recasum. Respuo to refuse, linquo to leave, luo to punish, metuo to fear, cluo to glister, frigeo to be cold, calveo to be bald, & and sterto to snort, timeo to fear. Sic so luceo to shine & and arceo to drive away, cujus whose composita compounds habent have erciturum. Sic so natum the compound à of gruo to cry like a crane; ut as ingruo to invade. Et and quæcunque whatsoever neutra neuters secundæ of the second conjugation formantur are formed in iiii; exceptis these being excepted, oleo to smell, doleo to grieve, placeo to please, que and taceo to hold ones peace, item also pareo to obey, & and careo to want, noceo to hurt, pateo to lie open, que and lateo to lie hid, & and valeo to be in health, caleo to be hot; namque for hæc these gaudent supino have their supine.*

2. **E**Xcept these neuters, mel, fel, lac, far, ver, cor, æs, vasis a vessel, os oris a mouth, os ossis a bone, also rus thus, ius, crus, pus and halec.

Also all nouns in al and ar are neuters: as capital, laquear.

3. **E**Xcept these nouns of the doubtful gender, python, scrobs, serpens, bubo, rudens, grus, perdix, lynx, limax, stirps a stump of a tree, calx the heel, dies a day; but dies in the plural number is masculine only.

4. **E**Xcept these nouns of the commune gender, Parens, infans, adolescens, dux, illex, hæres, exlex, and the compounds of frons; also custos, bos, fur, sus and sacerdos.

**A**LL common nouns of the third declension, increasing short in the genitive case, are of the masculine gender: as sanguis, sanguinis.

1. **E**Xcept feminines in do and go of many syllables. Also virgo, grando, fides, compes, teges, seges, arbor, hyemis, bacchar, mulier, sindon, gorgon, icon, amazon, pecus pecudis, forfex, pellex, carex, supellex, appendix, histrix, coxendix, filix.

Also words in as and is, being Greek names: as lampas, iaspis.

2. **N**Ouns signifying things without life, and ending in a, as problema, in n as omen, in ar as jubar, in us as onus, in put as occiput, are neuters.

Except pecten, furtur, which are masculines. Also these nouns are neuters, cadaver, verber, iter, suber, tuber a mushroom, uber, gingiber, laser, cicer, piper, papaver, siser, filer, also marmor, æquor and ador: and pecus pecoris cattle.

3. **E**Xcept cardo, margo, cinis, obex, pulvis, adeps, forceps, pumex, ramex, anas, imbrex, also culex, natrix, onyx, and his compounds, and silex, which more usually are masculines.

1. **E**Xcept these nouns of the commune gender, vigil, pugil, exul, præsul, homo, nemo, martyr, Ligur, Augur and Arcas, antistes, miles, pedes, interpret, comes, hospes and ales, præses, princeps, auceps, eques, obses: And nouns derived of verbs: as, conjux, iudex, vindex, opifex, aruspex.

All nouns of the fourth declension are of the masculine gender, Except domus, colus, ficus a fig, acus, porticus, tribus, focrus, nurus, manus, idus, anus.

All nouns of the fifth declension are of the feminine gender, except merities of the masculine, and dies of the doubtful gender, which in the plural number is masculine only.

The general rules of the genders of Adjectives.

**O**ne ending in the case of an Adjective, is of all the genders: as, foelix.

2. Where there be two endings, the first is masculine and feminine, the second neuter: as, hic & hæc omnis & hoc omne.

3. Where there be three endings: as, sacer, sacra, sacrum, the first is masculine, the second feminine, the third neuter.

Note that pauper, puber, degener, uber, dives, locuples, spes, comes, superstes, are adjectives: but seldom used in the neuter gender in the nominative and the accusative cases.

Note, that some nouns in er are thus declined, hic acer, hic & hæc acris & hoc acre. So also celer, campester, pedester, &c.

## Of the preterperfect Tense and Supines of Verbs.

Verbs of the first Conjugation have

o, as, avi, as no, nas, navi.

except { Lavo lavi, juvo juvi, nexo nexui, seco secui, neco necui, mico micui, plico plicui, frico fricui, domo domui, tono tonui, sono sonui, crepo crepui, veto vetui, cubo cubui, do dedi, sto steti.

Verbs of the second conjugation have eo, es, ui,  
as, doceo, doces, docui.

except { Jubeo jussi, sorbeo sorpsi and sorbui, mulceo mulsi, luceo luxi, sedeo sedi, video di, prandeo prandi, strideo stridi, rideo risi, ardeo arsi, maneo mansi, torqueo torsi, hæreo hæsi, cieo civi, vleo vievi.

Ⓒ

Except

## Rules of Verbs.

- Except* {
2. **Fendeo** pependi, **mordeo** momordi, **spondeo** spondi, **tondeo** totondi.
  3. **L** or **r** before **geo** make **si**, but **mulgeo** hath **mulsi** and **mulxi**, **frigeo** frixi, **lugeo** luxi, **augeo** auxi.
  4. **Fleo** hath **flevi**, **leo** levi, **pleo** plevi. *And verbs in veo have vi, except niveo nivi and nixi.*

*Verbs of the third Conjugation change bo into bi.*

*Except* **Scribo** scripsi, **nubo** nupsi, **cumbo** cubui.

*Co and cio into ci.*

- Except* {
1. **Parco** peperci and **parsi**, **dico** dixi, **duco** duxi.
  2. **Lacio** lexi, **specio** spexi.

*Do into di.*

- Except* {
1. **Scindo** scidi, **findo** fidi, **fundo** fudi, **tundo** tuda, **pendo** pependi, **tendo** tetendi, **pedo** pepedi, **cado** cecidi, *to fall*, **cardo** cecidi *to beat or cut*, **cedo** cessi *to give place*.
  2. **Vado**, **rado**, **lædo**, **ludo**, **divido**, **trudo**, **claudio**, **plaudo**, **rodo**, *which make si.*

*Go, ho, ecto into xi.*

- Except* {
1. *Verbs having r before go make si.*
  2. **Lego** legi, **ago** egi, **tango** tetigi, **pungo** punxi and **pupugi**, **frango** fregi, **pango** *to bargain* pepigi, **joyn** pegi, *to sing* panxi.
  3. **Pecto** pexui, **necto** nexui and **nexi**.

*Lo, mo, üo into üi.*

- Except* {
1. **Pfallo** *to sing*, and **fallo** *to salt*, **falli**, **vello** velli and **vulsi**, **fallo** fefelli, **cello** *to break* ceculi, **pello** pepuli.
  2. **Emo** makes emi, **como** compsi, **promo** prompti, **demo** dempsi, **sumo** sumpsi, **premo** pressi.
  3. **Pluo** pluvi and **plui**, **struo** struxi, **fluo** fluxi.

*No, ro, sco, vo, into vi.*

- Except* {
1. **Temno** tempsi, **sterno** stravi, **sperno** sprevi, **lini** livi and **lini** and **levi**, **cerno** crevi, **gigno** genui, **pono** posui, **cano** cecini.
  2. **Sero** *which hath* sevi and **serui**, **verro** verri and **verfi**, **uro** ussi, **gero** gessi, **quæro** quæsi, **tero** trivi, **curro** cucurri.

*Except*

cept } 3. Posco poposci, disco, didici, quinisco quæxi.  
 4. Vivo vixi.

*Pos into psi, as scalpo scalpsi,*

cept } Rumpo rupi, strepo strepui, crepo crepui.  
 Quo into qui, except coquo coxi.

*So into sivi.*

cept } Faceffo faceffi, capesso capessivi and capessi, viso vîssi,  
 pinso pinsui.

*To into ti.*

cept } Sisto to make to stand stiti, mitto misi, peto petivi  
 and petii, sterto stertui, meto messui.

*Gio into gi. Pio into pi.*

cept } Capió cepi, cupio cupivi, rapio rapui, sapio sapui  
 and sapivi.

*Rio into ri. Tio into ffi.*

*Verbs of the fourth Conjugation io into ivi.*

cept } Venio veni, cambio campsi, raucio rausi, fancio farsî,  
 sarcio sarsî, sepio sepsi, sentio sensi, fulcio fulsi,  
 haurio hausi, fancio sanxi, vincio vinxi, salio salui,  
 amicio, amicui.

Of the Preterperfect Tense of Compound Verbs.

He compound verb hath the same preterperfect tense that the simple hath: as, doceo docui, edoceo edocui.

1. Except the compounds double not a syllable in the preterperfect tense, as refelli, recurri. Except præcucurri, excucurri, pupugi.

And compounds of disco, sto, posco, and do of the first Conjugation.

2. Plico compounded with sub or a noun makes plicavi. And plico, complico, replico and explico, have ui or avi.

3. The compounds of oleo have olevi, as aboleo, abolevi and redoleo and suboleo have redolui, subolui.

4. The compounds of pungo have punxi, only repungo hath repunxi and repupugi.

5. The compounds of do which are of the third conjugation have as addo addidi, credo credidi: so edo, dedo, reddo, &c. except abscondo abscondi,



6. *The compounds of sto make stiti, as obstiti, constiti.*

*Note also that damno, lacto, sacro, fallo, arceo, tracto, riscor, partio, carpo, patro, scando, spargo, pario, change (e) into (i) in all their tenses.*

*So do compesco and dispesco of pascō, and have pescui; compario and reperio have comperi and reperi; all other compounds of pario have perui, and all those of the fourth conjugation.*

*Note that habeo, lateo, salio, statuo, cado, lædo, pango, peccano, quæro, cædo to heat or cut, tango, egeo, teneo, taceo, sapio, rapio, and placeo compounded, change the first vowel into (i) in all tenses.*

*Except Posthabeo, complaceo, perplaceo, depango, oppango, circumpango, repango.*

*Præmineo, emineo, promineo, immineo, compounds of maneo have minui.*

*The compounds of scalpo, calco, salto, change (a) into (u); exculpo, inculco, resulto.*

*The compounds of claudo, quatio, lavo, cast away (a); exclude, excutio, diluo.*

*Note that ago, emo, sedeo, rego, frango, capio, jacio, laudo, specio, premo, change the first vowel in the present tense, and in all tenses derived thence into (i) as, frango, refringo.*

*Except coëmo, supersedeo, perago, satago, circumago.*

*Also dego degi, and cogo coëgi. Also pergo perrexi, furgo surrexi, which lose the middle syllable.*

*Facio compounded with a preposition changes the first vowel into (i); as, inficio.*

*Lego compounded with re, per, præ, sub, trans, ad, changes the first vowel into (i); his other compounds change the first vowel into (i) as, tolligo diligo, negligo, which also make lexi in the preterperfect.*

*The forming of the Supine of the Simple Verb.*

*The Supine of the Simple Verb is formed of the Preterperfect Tense thus:*

*Bi, mi, ni, si, qui, ti, vi, are changed into tum, as,*  
 { Bibi, bibitum.  
 { Emi, emptum.

Veni ventum, cecini cantum.

Coepi coeptum of coepio, cepi captum of capio; rupi raptum.

Liqui lictum, *in the Compounds.*

Steti and stiti statum, *except* verti versum.

Flavi flatum, *except* pavi passum, lavi lotum, lautum, lavatum, potavi potum and potatum, favi fautum, cavi cautum, sero sevi satum, livi and lini make litum, solvi solutum, volvi volutum, singultivi singultum, vereor venivi venum, sepelivi sepultum.

Ci, gi, xi are changed into ctum.

Vici victum, feci factum, and jeci iactum.

Legi lectum, pegi and pepigi pactum, fregi fractum, teti-  
i tactum, pupugi punctum, fugi fugitum.

Vinxi vinctum. *These five* finxi, minxi, pinxi, strinxi, rinxi, se n ; and flexi, plexi, fixi, fluxi have (xum.)

Di, li, ri, si are changed into sum.

1. Vidi visum, *except* pandi passum, fedi sessum, scidi scis-  
um, fidi fissum, fodi fossum.

2. Salli falsum, pepuli pulsum, ceculi culsum, fefelki fal-  
um, velli vulsum, but tuli latum.

3. Verri versum, *except* peperit partum.

4. Visi visum, misi missum, *except* fulsi fultum, hausi hau-  
tum, farsis fartum, farsis fartum, ussi ustum, gessi gestum, tor-  
tortum and torsum, indulsi indulsum and indultum.

Here note that the syllable doubled in the preterperfect tense is  
not doubled in the Supines: as, totondi tonsum. Also that cæ-  
idi hath cæsum, cecidi casum, tetendi tensum and tentum, tu-  
adi tunsam, pepedi peditum, dedi datum.

Psi is changed into (ptum,) as scripsi scriptum, *except* campsi  
ampsum.

Ui is changed into itum, as,

Domui domitum, *except* Verbs in uio uii, which have utum :  
s, exui exutum, but ruo rui ruitum.

1. *Except* secui sectum, necui nectum, fricu ifricum, miscui  
mistum, amicui amictum, torruui tostum, docui doctum, tenui  
entum, consului consultum, alui altum and alitum, salui sal-  
tum

tum, colui cultum, ocului occultum, pinsui pistum, rapui raptum, serai sertum, texui textum.

2. *Except* censui censum, cellui celsum, messui messum, patui passum, carui cassum and caritum, nexui nexum, pexui pexum.

Of the Supines of Compound Verbs.

**T**HE compound Verb hath the same Supine which the simple Verb hath: as, docui doctum, edocui edoctum.

*Except* 1. That tui sum is made tulum in the compound, and ruitum made rutum, saltum made sultum, and fatum of fero made situm.

2. *Except* captum, factum, jactum, raptum, cantum, partum, sparsum, carptum, fartam, which change (a) into (e).

3. *Except* the compounds of edo which have esum only, but comedo hath comesum and comestum.

4. *Except* cognosco which makes cognitum, and agnosco agnitum.

Of Verbs in or.

**V**erbs in or form their Preterperfect Tense of the latter Supine: as of lectu is made lectus sum vel fui.

*Note these Verbs following,* labor lapsus, patior passus, compator compassus, perpetior perpeffus, fateor fassus, confiteor confessus, dissiteor disseffus, gradior gressus, digredior digressus, fatiscor fessus, metior mensus, utor usus, ordior *to weave* orditus, *to begin* orsus, nitor nisus or nixus. 2. Ulciscor ultus, irascor iratus, reor ratus, obliviscor oblitus, fruor fructus or fruitus, misereor misertus, tuor and tueor tuitus, loquor locutus, sequor secutus, experior expertus, paciscor pactus, nanciscor nactus, adipiscor adeptus or apiscor aptus, queror questus, proficiscor profectus, expergiscor experrectus, comminiscor commentus, nascor natus, morior moreris mortuus, orior oreris & oriris ortus.

Of Verbs Irregular.

**N**ote that these Verbs have a Preterperfect Tense of the Active Voice, and another of the Passive Voice.

1. Coeno coenavi and coenatus sum, juro juravi and juratus sum, potō potavi and potus sum, titubo titubavi and titubatus sum, careo carui and cassus sum, prandeo prandi and pransus sum,

um, pateo patui and passus sum, placeo placui and placitus sum, sueisco suevi and suctus sum, veneo venivi and venditus sum. 2. *Some Impersonals*, libet libuit and libitum est, licet licuit and licitum est, tædet tæduit and pertæsum est, pudet puduit and puditum est, piget piguit and pigitum est.

**N**ote these neuter-passives, gaudeo gavisus sum, fido fisa sum, audeo ausus sum, soleo solitus, moereo moestus.

**N**ote that Verbs in (sco) put for their primitives, borrow their Preterperfect Tense of their Primitives: as, tepesco hath tepul of tepeo, fervesco hath fervi of ferveo.

Also cerno borrows vidi of video, quatio concussi of concutio, ferio percussi of percutio, meio minxi of mingo, sideo sedi of sedeo, tollo sustuli of sustulero, sum fui of fuo, fero tuli of tulo, sisto so stand steti of sto, furo insanivi of insanio, vescor passus sum of pascor, medeor medicatus sum of medicor, liquor liquefactus sum of liquefio, reminiscor recordatus sum of recordor.

**N**ote that these Verbs want the Preterperfect Tense.

1. Vergo, ambigo, glisco, fatisco, polleo, nideo.
2. Verbs Inceptives in sco, as puerasco.
3. Verbs Passives whose Actives want their supines.
4. Verbs in urio, except parturio, esurio, micturio, is, ivi, and ii, scripturio, is, ivi.

**N**ote that these Verbs want their Supines.

Lambo, mico micui, rudo, scabo, parco peperci, dispesco, posco, dilco, compesco, quinisco, dego, ango, sugo, lingo, ningo, satago, psallo, volo, nolo, malo, tremo, strideo, strido, flaveo, liveo, aveo, paveo, conniveo, ferveo, respuo, linquo, the simple Verb luo, metuo, cluo, frigeo, calveo, sterto, timeo, luceo and arceo; but the compounds of arceo have erciturum.

2. The compounds of nuo, gruo and cado, except occido occisum, recido recasum.

3. Verbs neuters of the second conjugation whose Preterperfect Tense ends in iiii; as, nigreo nigrui, except oleo, doleo, placeo, taceo, pareo, noceo, pateo, lateo, valeo, caleo, which have their Supines.

**V**erbum personale a  
 verb personal co-  
 hæret agreeeth cum  
 nominativo with  
 his nominative case numero in  
 number & and personâ person:  
 ut as, Via the way ad bonos  
 mores to good manners est is  
 nunquam never sera late. For-  
 tuna fortune est is nunquam  
 never perpetuò always bona  
 good. Nominativus the nomi-  
 native case primæ vel secundæ  
 personæ of the first or second  
 person rarissimè exprimitur is  
 very seldom expressed. nisi except  
 discretionis causâ for difference  
 sake: ut as, Vos ye damnâstis  
 have condemned, quasi as though  
 dicat he should say nemo none  
 præterea besides; aut or em-  
 phasis gratiâ for the better ex-  
 pressing the thing to be spoken:  
 ut as, Tu even thou es art pa-  
 tronus our patron, tu even thou  
 es art pater our father, tu si  
 deseris if thou forsake us, peri-  
 mus we are utterly undone:  
 quasi as though dicat he should  
 say præcipue especially & and  
 præ aliis before others, tu even  
 thou es art patronus our patron,  
 Tu even thou eris shalt be mihi  
 to me dominus a master, tu even  
 thou vix a husband, tu even thou

frater a brother. In verbis in  
 verbs quorum significatio whole  
 significatio tantum only perti-  
 net belongeth ad homines to  
 men, nominativus the nomi-  
 native case tertie personæ of the  
 third person sæpe oftentimes sub-  
 auditur is understood: ut as,  
 est he is, fertur it is reported,  
 dicunt they report, ferunt they  
 report, aiunt they say, prædicant  
 they tell it abroad, clamitant  
 they cry it abroad, & and in si-  
 milibus in such like: ut as,  
 Fertur he is reported designâsse  
 to have committed atrociosa fla-  
 gitia heinous offences. Que and  
 ferunt they report poenituisse  
 that it hath repented te thee ir-  
 tuæ of thine anger. Vox casu-  
 alis a casual word non est is  
 not semper always nominativus  
 the nominative case verbo to the  
 verb, sed but aliquando some-  
 times verbum infinitum a verb  
 of the infinitive mood: ut as,  
 Mentiri to lye non est is not  
 meum my property. Aliquando  
 sometimes oratio a sentence: ut  
 as, Adde add thou quòd that di-  
 dicisse to have learned ingenuas  
 artes the liberal sciences fide-  
 liter faithfully emollit mollifieth  
 mores mens manne nec finit  
 and suffereth them not esse to be  
 feros

**Feros brutish.** Aliquando sometimes adverbium an adverb cum genitivo with a genitive case: ut as, Partim virorum part of the men ceciderunt were slain in bello in the war, partim signorum part of the ensigns sunt combusta were burned. Verba verbs infiniti modi of the infinitive mood statuunt set ante se before themselves accusativum an accusative case pro nominativo for a nominative: ut as, Gaudeo I am glad te rediisse that thou art returned incolumem safe. Volo I will te agere that thou play fabulam a comedy. Hic modus this mood potest may resolvi be resolved per quod & ut by quod and ut, ad hunc modum after this manner: ut as, Gaudeo I am glad quod that tu rediisti thou art returned incolumis safe. Volo I will ut that tu agas thou play fabulam a comedy. Verbum a verb positum put inter duos nominativos between two nominative cases diversorum numerorum of divers numbers potest may convenire agree cum alterutro with either of them: ut as, Iræ the falling out amantium of lovers est is redintegratio the renewing amoris of love. Quid enim for what nisi but vota prayers supersunt remain? Percus-

sit she struck pectora her breast, quoque also pectus her breast robora fiunt was made Oak. Hic here nihil nothing nisi but carmina verses desunt are wanting. Impersonalia impersonals non habent have not nominativum a nominative case præcedentem going before them: ut as, Tædet me I am weary vitæ of life. Pertæsum est I am weary conjugii of wedlock; de quibus whereof suo loco I will treat in their place. Nomen a noun multitudinis of multitude singulari singular quandoque sometimes jungitur it joyned verbo plurali to a verb plural: ut as, pars part abiere are gone. Uterque both deluduntur are mocked dolis with deceit.

**A**djectivum the adjective consentit agreeth cum substantivo with the substantive genere in gender, numero number & and casu case: ut as, Rara avis a rare bird in terris in the earth que and simillima most like nigro cygno a black swan. Ad eundem modum after the same manner participia participles & and pronomina pronouns adnectuntur are joyned substantivis to substantives: ut as, Donec so long as fueris thou shalt be foelix in prosperity numerabis thou shalt number multos amicos ma-

*my friends: nullus amicus no friend ibit will go ad amissas opes so lost riches. Pectora mea my breasts non senserunt have not felt hoc vulnus this wound primum now the first time, tuli I have suffered graviora more grievous things. Aliquando sometimes oratio a sentence supplet doth supply locum the place substantivi of the substantive: ut as, Audito when it was heard Regem proficisci that the King went Doroberniam to Canterbury.*

**R**elativum the Relative concordat agreeeth cum Antecedente with the Antecedent genere in gender, numero number & and personâ person: ut as, Quis who est is vir bonus a good man? Qui he that servat keepeth consulta the statutes patrum of his forefathers, qui he that keepeth leges their laws jurâque and ordinances. Nec solùm and not only unica vox one word alone, sed etiam but also interdum sometimes oratio a sentence ponitur is put pro antecedente for the antecedent: ut as, Veni I came in tempore in season ad eam to her, quod which est is primum the chiefest omnium rerum of all things. Relativum a Relative collocatum placed

inter duo antecedentia between two antecedents diversorum generum of divers genders, nunc sometimes convenit agreeeth cum priore with the former: ut as, Senatus the Senate peragebat kept assiduam stationem their daily meeting eò loci at that place qui which hodie at this time quoque also appellatur is call'd Senaculum the Senate-house. Non procul not far off ab eo flumine from that river quod which vocant they call Saliam Salia. Stella the Star Jovis of Jupiter quæ which dicitur is called Phaëton, fertur is carried proplus à terra not far from the earth. Nunc sometimes cum posteriore with the latter: ut as, Homines men tuentur do defend illum globum that round thing quæ which dicitur is called terra the earth. Est there is locus a place in carcere in the prison quod which appellatur is called Tullianum a dungeon. In coitu lunæ in the conjunction of the Sun and Moon quod which vocant they call interlunium the space between the old Moon and the new. Aliquando sometimes relativum a relative, aliquando sometimes & also Nomen Adjectivum a noun adjective

*Clive* respondet *hath relation* primitivo to the primitive quod *which* subintelligitur is understood in possessivo in the possessive: ut as, Omnes all men dicere did say omnia bona all good things, & and laudare did praise fortunas meas my good hap, qui who habere had filium a son præditum endued tali ingenio with so good a nature. Vidisti thou hast seen nostros ocellos our eyes flentis of me weeping. Quoties as often as nullus nominativus no nominative case interseritur is put inter relativum between the relative & and verbum the verb, relativum the relative erit shall be nominativus the nominative case verbo to the verb: ut as, Foelix happy is he qui which potuit could visere go to see fontem lucidum the clear fountain boni of goodness. At but si if nominativus the nominative case interponatur be put between relativo the relative & and verbo the verb relativum the relative regitur is governed à verbo of the verb, aut or ab aliâ dictione of another word quæ which locatur is placed cum verbo with the verb in oratione in the sentence: ut as, Gratia thanks abest is

wanting ab officio from that good turn quod which mora lingring tardat delayeth. Cujus numen whose deity adoro I worship. Quorum whereof ego habeo I have optimum the best. Cui to whom non vidi I have not seen similem the like. Quo whereof judicavi I have thought te thee dignum worthy. Quo than whom nemo none scribit writeth melius better. Quem videndo in seeing of whom obstupuit he was amaz'd. Lego I read Virgilium Virgil, præ quo in comparison of whom cæteri Poëtæ the other Poets sordent are of very small account.

**Q**UUM when duo substantiva two substantives diversæ significationis of diverse significations sic concurrunt do so come together ut that posterius the latter quodammodo after a sort videatur may seem possideri to be possessed à priore of the former, tum then posterius the latter ponitur is put in genitivo in the genitive case: ut as, Amor belove nummi of money crescit increaseth quantum as much asi pisa pecunia the money it self crescit increaseth. Rex the King pater is father patriæ of the countrey. Arma the weap o



*weapons Achillis of Achilles.* Cultor a tiller, agri of the  
 3 round. Proinde further hic  
 genitivus this genitive case sæ-  
 pissimè very often mutatur is  
 changed in adjectivum possessi-  
 vum into an adjective possessive:  
 ut as, Domus the house patris of  
 my father, paterna domus my  
 father's house. Filius the son heri  
 of my master, herilis filius my  
 master's son. Est there is a time  
 etiam also ubi when vertitur it  
 is turned in dativum into a da-  
 tive case: ut as, Est he is pater a  
 father urbi to the City que and  
 maritus a husband urbi to the ci-  
 ty. Herus a master tibi to thee,  
 pater a father mihi to me. Ex-  
 cipiuntur nouns are excepted  
 quæ which connectuntur are  
 put together in eodem casu in  
 the same case per appositionem  
 by apposition: ut as, Opes riches  
 irritamenta the allurements ma-  
 lorum of evils effodiuntur are  
 digged out of the earth. Arcent  
 they drive away à præsepibus  
 from their hives fucos the drones  
 ignavum pecus being a sluggish  
 cattle. Adjectivum an adjective  
 positum put in neutro genere  
 in the neuter gender absolutè ab-  
 solutely hoc est that is absq; sub-  
 stantivo without a substantive,  
 aliquando sometimes postulat  
 requireth genitivum a genitive

case: ut as, Paululum pecuniæ  
 a little money. Hoc noctis this  
 night. Non videmus we see not  
 id manticæ that wallet quod  
 which est is in tergo on the  
 back. Quantum nummorum so  
 much money as quisq; every one  
 servat keepeth in arcâ suâ in his  
 chest, habet he has & tantum  
 fidei even so much credit. Inter-  
 dum sometimes genitivus the ge-  
 nitive case ponitur is put tan-  
 tum alone, nempe that is priore  
 substantivo the former substan-  
 tive subaudito being understood  
 per Eclipsin by Eclipsis: ut as  
 in locutionibus in speeches hu-  
 jusmodi of this kind: Ubi so  
 soon as veneris thou shalt come  
 ad Dianæ to Diana's Temple Ito  
 go thou ad dextram on the right  
 hand: Ventum erat he came ad  
 Vestæ to Vesta's Temple: Utro-  
 bique in both places subauditur  
 there is understood Templum a  
 Temple. Andromache Hectoris  
 the wife of Hector, uxor a wife  
 subauditur is understood. Dei-  
 phobe Glauci the daughter of  
 Glaucus, filia a daughter sub-  
 auditur is understood. Video I  
 see Byrrhiam Byrrhia, hujus this  
 man's servum, subaudi under-  
 stand thou servum a servant.  
 Laus the praise & vituperi-  
 um the dispraise rei of a thing  
 effertur is used variis modis di-  
 vers

*vers ways at but frequentiùs more commonly in ablativo in the ablative case vel or genitivo the genitive case: ut as, Vir a man nullâ fide of no credit. Puer a boy ingenui vultûs of a comely countenance, que and ingenui pudoris honest bashfulness. Opus need & and usus need exigunt require ablativum an ablative case: ut as, Opus est nobis we have need of authoritatē tuâ thy authority. Non accepit be received not pecuniam money quâ whereof sibi nihil esset usus he had no need, ab iis of them quibus who sciret he knew usui esse had use for it. Quandoque autem but sometimes opus videtur seemeth poni to be put adjectivè adjectively pro for necessarius necessary que and constructur it is construed variè diversly: ut as, Dux a Captain & and author a guide opus est is necessary nobis for us. Dicis thou sayest nummos money opus esse to be necessary mihi for me ad apparatus for the preparation triumphi of the triumph. Para provide alia other things quæ which sunt are opus necessary. Intellego I understand ex tuis literis by your letters operam that the labour Sulpitii of Sulpitius non fuisse hath not been multum opus very necessary tibi for thee.*

**A** Djectiva adjectives quæ which significant signifie desiderium desire, notitiam knowledge, memoriam remembrance, atque and contraria things contrary iis to them genitivum adsciscunt govern a genitive case: ut as, Natura the nature hominum of men est is avida desirous novitatis of news. Mens a mind præscia foreknowing futuri that which is to come. Esto be thou memor mindful brevis ævi of thy short age. Illicis thou entices In fraudem into deceit, eductos young men brought up liberè honestly, imperitos rerum void of experience. Non sum I am not dubius doubtful animi of mind, sed but devius swerving from æqui right. Rudis ignorant Græcarum literarum of the Greek tongue. Adjectiva adjectives In ax verbalia derived of verbs etiam likewise feruntur In genitivum govern a genitive case: ut as, Audax adventurous ingenii of nature. Tempus time edax a consumer rerum of things Virtus virtue est is fugax an abandoner vitiorum of vices. Sagax quick in spying utilium profitable things. Tenax stiff in proposito his purpose. Tam a well tenax a keeper ficti of a ly que and pravi that which is caught, quam as nuncia a telle  
ver

verl of the truth. Petax an asker  
 pecuniarum of money. Præterea  
 besides Ingens turba a very great  
 multitude adjectivorum of adje-  
 ctives obstricta bound nullis  
 certis regulis to no certain  
 rules postulat requirerh ca-  
 sum patrium a genitive case:  
 quorum farraginem satis qui-  
 dem amplam a sufficient com-  
 pany whereof Linacrus Linacre  
 & and Despauterius Despauter  
 congesserunt have gathered to-  
 gether, tu verò but thou lecti-  
 one crebrâ by often reading  
 reddes shalt make ea them  
 admodum familiaria very fa-  
 miliar tibi to thee. Nomina  
 partitiva nouns partitives aut  
 or posita put partitivè parti-  
 sively, Interrogativa quædam  
 certain interrogatives & and  
 certa numeralia some nouns of  
 number gaudent genitivo go-  
 vern a genitive case, à quo of  
 whom & also mutantur they  
 borrow genus their gender: ut  
 as, Quanquam although Mar-  
 ce fili son Mark oportet it be-  
 hoveh te thee jam audientem  
 having already heard Cratip-  
 pum Cratippus annum a year  
 idque and that Athenis at A-  
 thens, abundare to abound  
 præceptis with precepts que  
 and institutis instructions  
 Philosophiæ of Philosophy,

propter summam authorita-  
 tem for the very great authori-  
 ty & both doctoris of the Master  
 & and urbis the City, quorum  
 whereof alter the one potest can  
 augere store te thee scientiâ  
 with knowledge altera the other  
 exemplis with examples. Ac-  
 cipe take utrum horum whe-  
 ther of these two mavis thou  
 hadst rather. Quisquis who-  
 ever Deorum of the Gods ille  
 fuit he was. An what est quis-  
 quam hominum is any man  
 æque miser such a wretch ut as  
 ego I? Nemo none Divûm of  
 the Gods auderet durst promit-  
 tere promise. Tres three fra-  
 trum of the brothers. Quatu-  
 or four judicum of the Judges.  
 Nondum constat it is not yet  
 agreed upon quis who fuerit  
 was octavus the eighth Sapi-  
 entum of the Wise Men. Ro-  
 mulus fuit was primus the  
 first Regum Romanorum of  
 the Roman Kings. Tamen yet  
 in alio sensu in another sense  
 exigunt they require ablativum  
 an ablative case cum præposi-  
 tione with a preposition; ut as,  
 Primus the first ab Hercule  
 from Hercules. Tertius the third  
 ab Æneâ from Æneas. In a-  
 lio verò sensu but in another  
 sense dativum a dative: ut as,  
 Secundus second nulli to none pi-  
 etate

estate in godliness. Usurpantur autem but they are used & also cum his præpositionibus with these prepositions, è, de, ex, inter, ante; ut as, Alter the one è vobis of you est is Deus a God. Solus he alone de superis of the Gods above. Primus the chiefest inter omnes amongst all. Laocoon ardens chasing decurrit ran down summâ ab arce from the top of the tower, primus being the first ibi there ante omnes before all, magnâ comitante catervâ a great troop accompanying him. Interrogativum the question & redditivum the redditive ejus thereof erunt shall be ejusdem casûs of the same case & temporis tense: ut as, Quarum rerum of what things est is there nulla satietas no fulness? Divitiarum of riches. Quid rerum what business nunc geritur is now a doing in Angliâ in England? Consulitur they do consult de Religione of Religion. Hæc regula this rule fallit saileth quoties as often as interrogatio the question fit is made per by cuius, a, um: ut as, Cujum pecus whose cattle? Laniorum the Butchers. Aut or else per dictionem by a word variæ syntaxeos of divers constructions: ut as, Accusâ me

what do you accuse furti of theft, an or homicidii murder? Utroq; of both. Denique lastly fallit it saileth cùm when respondendum est we must answer per possessiva by these possessives, Meus, tuus, suus, &c. ut as, Cujus whose est is hic codex this book? Meus mine. Comparativa nouns comparatives accepta being taken partitivè partitively exigunt require genitivum a genitive case, unde from whence & also sortiuntur they have genus their gender. Comparativum autem but the comparative refertur is referred ad duo to two, superlativum the superlative ad plura to more: ut as, Dextra the right hand est is fortior the stronger manuum of the hands. Medius the middle est is longissimus the longest Digitorum of the fingers. Accipiuntur autem but they are taken partitivè partitively cùm when exponuntur they are expounded per by è, ex of or from, aut or inter among: ut as, Virgilius Virgil doctissimus the most learned Poëtarum of the Poets: id est, that is, ex Poëtis of the Poets, vel or inter Poëtas among the Poets. Comparativa comparatives cùm when exponuntur they

they are expounded per by quàm than ablativum adsciscunt govern an ablative case: ut as, Argentum silver est is vilius more base auro than Gold, aurum gold virtutibus than vertues, id est that is, quàm than aurum gold, quàm than virtutes vertues. Adsciscunt & alterum ablativum they also govern another ablative case qui which significat significeth mensuram the measure excessus of exceeding; ut as, Quantò by how much es thou art doctior better learned, tantò by so much geras te behave thy self submissius more lowly. Tantò by so much, quantò by how much, multò by much, longè by far, ætate by age, natu by birth, apponuntur are put utrique gradui to both degrees; ut as, Tantò by so much tu thou art pessimus poëta the worst poet omnium of all, quantò by how much tu thou art optimus patronus the best patron omnium of all. Nocturnæ lucubrationes night-studies habentur are accounted longè periculosissimæ exceeding dangerous. Es thou art longè peritior far more skilsful cæteris than the rest, sed tamen but yet non multò melior not much better. Omne vitium every vice animi

of the mind habet hath in se in it self crimen a fault, tantò by so much conspectius the more apparent, quantò by how much habetur he is accounted major greater qui which peccat offendeth. Major the greater & and maximus the greatest ætate by age: Major the greater & and maximus the greatest natu by birth.

**A**djectiva adjectives quibus wherein significatur is signified commodum profit, incommodum disprofit, similitudo likeness, dissimilitudo unlikeness, voluptas pleasure, submissio submitting, aut or relatio belonging ad aliquid to something in dativum transeunt govern a dative case: ut as, O sis O be thou, bonus good que and foelix favourable tuis to thy friends. Turba the troublesome rout gravis being grievous paci to peace, que and inimica an enemy placidæ quieti to pleasing rest. Poëta a Poet est is finitimus of very great affinity with Oratori an Orator. Color the colour qui which erat was albus white nunc now est is contrarius contrary albo to white. Jucundus pleasant amicis to his friends. Supplex lowly omnibus to all. Si if facis thou causest ut that sit he may be ido.

Idoneus fit patriæ for the country, utilis profitable agro for the ground. Huc-hither referuntur are referred substantiva substantives composita compound-ed ex præpositione of the preposition con: ut as, contubernalis a chamber-fellow, commilito a fellow-souldier, conservus a fellow-servant, cognatus a kinsman, &c. Quædam some ex his of these quæ which significant signify similitudinem likeness etiam also genitivo gaudent govern a genitive case: ut as, Quem metuis he whom thou fearest erat was par like hujus this man. Patres fathers censent think it esse to be æquum a meet thing nos that we jam-lam even lately à pueris from children nasci should become illico by and by senes old men, neque esse and not be affines partakers illarum rerum of those things quas which adolescentia youth fert bringeth. Es thou art similis like domini thy master. Mens a Mind conscientia knowing recti the right. Præterea further Regina ipsa the Queen her self fidissima tui most true to thee occidit is dead dextrâ suâ by her own right hand. Communis common, alienus strange, immu-

nis free serviunt do serve variis casibus divers cases: ut as, Appetitus the desire conjunctionis of copulation procreandi causâ for procreation sake est is commune a common thing animantium omnium to all living creatures. Mors death communis is common omnibus to all men. Hoc this thing est is commune common mihi tecum to me and thee Non aliena not unmeet for consiliis the purpose. Alienus far from ambitioni ambition. Non alienus not estranged à studiis from the studies Scævole of Scævola. Dabitur it shall be granted vobis to you esse to be immunibus free from hujus mali this evil. Caprificus the wild Fig-tree est is immunis free from omnibus all. Sumus we are immunes clear ab illis malis from these evils. Natus born, commodus profitable, incommodus unprofitable, utilis profitable, inutilis unprofitable, vehemens earnest, aptus fit, interdum sometimes etiam also adjunguntur are joyned accusativo to an accusative case cum præpositione with a preposition: ut as, Natus born ad gloriam to glory. Verbalia verbals in bis accepta taken

taken passivè pass  
 also participia pas  
 potius or rather p  
 participials in d  
 adjecto gaudent  
 elative case after th  
 O Juli, O Fulius,  
 de mihi worthy to  
 bred of me post nu  
 after none of my sel  
 the wood erat wa  
 lls to be pierced th  
 astro with no star.

**M** Ensura the m  
 gnitudinis  
 subicitur is put af  
 vis adjectives in acc  
 the accusative case: u  
 mon the pin of a  
 pedes longus seven  
 reddit maketh um  
 shadow quatuor ped  
 four foot long non a  
 more. Et and interd  
 times in ablativo in  
 tive case: ut as, F  
 latus broad pedibu  
 hree foot, altus dee  
 thirty. Et and inter  
 mes etiam also ge  
 be genitive: ut a  
 make thou areas the  
 tas broad pedum d  
 foot a piece, longas lo  
 quinquagenum fifty f  
 In morem after t  
 horti of a garden





taken passivè passively, ut as & also participia participles, seu potius or rather participialia participials in dus, dativo adjecto gaudent will have a dative case after them: ut as, O Juli, O Fulius, memorande mihi worthy to be remembered of me post nullos sodales after none of my fellows. Lucus the wood erat was penetrabilis to be pierced through nulli astro with no star.

**M**ensura the measure magnitudinis of greatness subjicitur is put after adjectivis adjectives in accusativo in the accusative case: ut as, Gnomon the pin of a dial septem pedes longus seven foot long reddit maketh umbram the shadow quatuor pedes longam four foot long non amplius no more. Et and interdum sometimes in ablativo in the ablative case: ut as, Fons a well latus broad pedibus tribus hree foot, altus deep triginta hirty. Et and interdum sometimes etiam also genitivo in the genitive: ut as, Facito make thou areas the floors latus broad pedum denum ten foot a piece, longas long pedum quinquagenam fifty foot a piece, In morem after the manner horti of a garden

**A**djectiva adjectives quae which pertinent belong ad copiam to plenty, egestatemve or want, gaudent rejoice interdum sometimes ablativo with an ablative case, & and interdum sometimes genitivo with a genitive: ut as, Amor love est is foecundissimus very full of & both melle boney & and felle gall. Dives rich agris in lands, dives rich positus in foenore nummis in Money put to usury. At but minores the lesser bees fessae wearied referunt se do return home multa nocte late in the night, crura their shanks plena full thymo with thyme. Quae regio what country in terris in the earth non plena is not full nostri laboris of our labour? Dives rich equum in horses, dives rich pictas vestis in embroidered garments & and auri gold. O animae O souls curvae wholly bent in terras towards the earth & and inanes without coelestium heavenly things. Expers void of fraudis deceit. Beatus rich gratia in good will. Nomina nouns diversitatis of diversity subjiciunt sibi do take after them ablativum an ablative case cum praepositione with a preposition: ut as, Alter diverse ab illo from him.

*Aliud diverse ab hoc from this thing. Diversus different ab isto from this man. Nonnunquam sometimes etiam also dativum a dative case: ut as, Diversum diverse huc to this. Adjectiva Adjectives regunt govern ablativum an ablative case significantem signifying causam the cause: ut as, Pallidus pale irâ with anger. Incurvus crooked senectute with old age. Brachia arms livida black and blue armis with armour. Trepidus trembling morte futurâ for death to come. Forma the form vel or modus the manner rei of a thing adjicitur is added nominibus to nouns tum both substantivis substantivis, tum and also adjectivis adjectives in ablativo in the ablative case: ut as, Facies a face pallida pale miris modis after a wonderful manner. Grammaticus a Grammarian nomine in name, barbarus barbarous re in deed. Sum I am tibi to thee parens a father naturâ by nature, præceptor a master consiliis by counsels. Cæsar, Trojanus a Trojan origine by descent. Dives rich spe in hope, pauper poor re in deed. Syrus a Syrian natione by his country. Dignus worthy, indignus unwor-*

*thy, præditus endued, captus taken, contentus content, extorris a banished man, auferendi casum adjectum volunt will have an ablative case after them: ut as, Es thou art dignus worthy of odio hatred. Qui who haberem had filium a son præditum endued tali ingenio with so good a nature. Atque and talpæ the moles capti oculis being blind, fodere have digged cubilia their nests. Abigo thy way contentus content sorte tuâ with thy state. Nonnulla some horum of these interdum sometimes vendicant claim genitivum a genitive case: ut as, Est there is militia altera anot' er warfare digna befitting operis tui thy labour. Descendam I will come down haud unquam indignus in no wise unwort'y of magnorum avorum my noble progenitors.*

**M**El of me, tui of thee, sui of him, nostri of us, vestri of you genitivi the genitive cases primitivorum of primitives ponuntur are put cum when passio suffering significatur is signified: ut as, Languet he languisheth desiderio for desire tui of thee. Parsque and part tui of thee latitat licet hic clausa being shut up corpore meo in my body. Imago the I-

*mage nostrī of us. Meus mine,*  
*tūus thine, suus his, noster*  
*ours, vester yours, adjiciuntur*  
*are put cum when actio an*  
*action vel or possessio the pos-*  
*session rei of a thing denotatur*  
*is noted: ut as, favet he favour-*  
*eth desiderio tuo thy desire. I-*  
*mago nostra our Image, i. e.*  
*that is, quam which nos we*  
*possidemus do possess. Genitivi*  
*these genitives nostrūm of us*  
*& and vestrūm of you sequun-*  
*tur do follow distributiva di-*  
*tributives, partitiva parti-*  
*tives, comparativa compara-*  
*tives & and superlativa super-*  
*latives: ut as, Unusquisq; eve-*  
*ry one vestrūm of you. Nemo*  
*none nostrūm of us. Ne sit let*  
*it not be mirum a wonder cui*  
*vestrūm to any of you. Major*  
*the greater vestrūm of you.*  
*Maximus natu the eldest no-*  
*strūm of us. Hæc possessiva*  
*these possessives meus, tuus, tu-*  
*us, noster & vester recipiunt*  
*take post se after them hos*  
*genitivos these genitive cases,*  
*Ipsi of him, solius of one a-*  
*lone, unius of one, duorum of*  
*two, trium of three, &c. om-*  
*nium of all, plurium of many,*  
*paucorum of few, cujusque of*  
*every one, & and genitivos*  
*the genitive cases participio-*  
*rum of participles, quæ which*

*referuntur are referred ad ge-*  
*nitivum to the genitive case pri-*  
*mitivi of the primitive, inclu-*  
*sum comprehended in possessi-*  
*vo in the possessive: ut as,*  
*Conjecturam feceris thou hast*  
*conjectured ex tuo ipsius ani-*  
*mo by thy own mind only. Di-*  
*co I affirm rempublicam the*  
*Commonwealth esse to be li-*  
*beratam set at liberty meâ uni-*  
*us operâ by my only travel.*  
*Meum solius peccatum my sin*  
*alone non potest cannot cor-*  
*rigi be amended. Noster duo-*  
*rum eventus let the event of*  
*us two ostendat shew utra gens*  
*whether of these two Countries*  
*sit is melior better. Præstan-*  
*tior better in suâ cujusq; lau-*  
*de in every one's own praise.*  
*Nostra omnium memoria the*  
*memory of us all respondet is*  
*answerable vestris paucorum*  
*laudibus to your few Praises.*  
*Cum seeing that nemo none*  
*legat readeth scripta mea ti-*  
*mentis the writings of me*  
*fearing recitare to recite them*  
*vulgo to the common people.*  
*Sui of him & and suus his sunt*  
*are reciproca reciprocals, hoc*  
*est, that is, semper always re-*  
*flectuntur have relation ad id*  
*to that quod which præcessit*  
*went before in eadem oratione,*  
*in the same sentences: ut as*

Petrus *Peter* nimium admirat<sup>r</sup> se *sets too much by himself*. Parcit he spareth erroribus suis *his own errors*. Aut or annexa coupled per copulam *by some copulative*: ut as, Petrus *Peter* rogat *intreateth* magnoperè *earnestly*, ne se deseras *that you would not forsake him*. Ipse, ex pronomibus *of the pronouns* solum *only* repræsentat *representeth* significationem *the signification* trium personarum *of three persons*: ut as, ipse vidi *I have seen*, ipse videris *look thou to it*, ipse dixit *he hath spoken*. Et *and* adjungitur *it is joyned* nominibus *to nouns* pariter ac *and in like manner* pronomibus *to pronouns*: ut as, ipse ego *I myself*, ipse ille *even he*, ipse Hercules *Hercules himself*. Idem, etiam *also* potest *may* jungi *be joyned* omnibus personis *to all the persons*: ut as, Ego idem *I the same man* adsum *am present*. Idem perge *go thou forward* facere *has nuptias* *to make up this marriage*. Idem jungat *let him couple* vulpes *foxes* & *and* mulgeat *milk* hircos *the male goats*. Hæc demonstrativa *these demonstratives*, hic, ille, iste, distinguuntur *are distinguished*

ed sic *thus*: Hic, demonstrat *sheweth* proximum *the nearest* mihi *unto me*: Iste, eum *him* qui *which* est *is* apud te *by thee*: Ille, indicat *sheweth* eum *him* qui est remotus *that is removed* ab utroque *from us both*. Ille, tum *then* usurpatur *is used*, cum *when* demonstramus *we shew* rem quampiam *any thing* ob eminentiam *for the excellency* thereof: ut as, Alexander ille magnus *the same Alexander the great*. Verò *but* iste, ponitur *is put* quando *when* facimus *we make* mentionem *mention* rei alicujus *of something* cum contemptu *with contempt*: ut as, Pellito *drive away* istum æmulum *this copesmate* ab eâ *from her* quoad poteris *as far as thou canst*. Cum *when* hic & ille, referuntur *are referred* ad duo anteposita *to two nouns* going before, Hic, debet *ought* referri *to be referred* proprie *properly* ac *and* usitatissime *most usually* ad posterius *to the latter* & *and* propius *nearer*: ille, ad prius *to the former* & *and* remotius *farthest* off: ut as, Propositum *the purpose* agricolæ *of the husbandman*, est *is* contrarium *contrary* to pastoris *the shepherd*.

*herd's* : Ille *the Husbandman*,  
 quam maxime *most of all*  
 gaudet *rejoyceth* subacto & pu-  
 ro solo *in a well tilled and*  
 puro solo: Hic *the shepherd* no-  
 vali *in a pasture new broken*  
 graminosq; *and full of grass* :  
 ille *the Husbandman* sperat  
 loqueth for fructum *fruit* è ter-  
 ra *out of the earth* : hic *the shep-*  
 herd è pecore *from his sheep*.  
 Tamen *yet* est *there is a time*  
 ubi *when* è diverso *on the con-*  
 trary invenias *you may find*  
 pronomem *the pronoun* hic,  
 referri *to be referred* ad sup-  
 positum *to the substantive* re-  
 motius *farther off*, & and ille,  
 ad proximius *to the nearer*.

**V**erba substantiva *verbs*  
 substantives: ut *as*, Sum  
 I am, forem I might be, fio I am  
 made, existo I am: Verba pas-  
 siva *verbs passives* vocandi *of*  
 calling: ut *as*, Nominor I am  
 named, appellor I am called,  
 dicor I am said, vocor I am  
 called, nuncupor I am named,  
 & *aut* similia *like* his *to them* :  
 ut *as*, Scribor I am written,  
 salutor I am saluted, habeor  
 I am counted, existimor I am  
 esteemed: Item, also verba  
 verba gestus *of gesture*: ut *as*,  
 Sedeo I sit, dormio I sleep, cu-  
 bo I lie down, incedo I go, cur-  
 ro I ran, expetunt *require*

nominativum *a nominative*  
 case utrinque *on either side*:  
 ut *as*, Deus God est *is* summum  
 bonum *the chiefest good*. Per-  
 pusilli *very little men* vocantur  
 are called nani *dwarfs*. Fides  
 faith habetur *is accounted* fun-  
 damentum *the foundation* re-  
 ligionis nostræ *of our Religi-*  
 on, Malus pastor *an evil shep-*  
 herd dormit *sleepeth* supinus  
 void of care. Homo *a man* in-  
 cedit *goeth* erectus *bolt upright*  
 in cœlum *towards Heaven*.  
 Deniq; *finally* terè *in a man-*  
 ner, omnia verba *all verbs* ha-  
 bent *have* post se *after them*  
 nominativum *a nominative*  
 case adjectivi *nominis* of  
 noun *adjective* quod *which*  
 concordat *agreeth* cum sup-  
 posito *with the nominative*  
 case verbi *of the verb* casu *in*  
 case, genere *in gender* & an-  
 num *ero* number: ut *as*, Rex  
 the King mandavit *commanded*  
 primus *first* hæresin *heresy* ex-  
 tirpâri *to be rooted out*. Pi-  
 godly men orant *pray* tacite  
 holding their Peace. Boni *good*  
 boys diligunt *love* seduli *dili-*  
 gently. Quoq; *also* infinitum  
 a verb *of the infinitive* mood  
 habet *hath* eisdem *casus* the  
 same cases utrinque *on either*  
 side, præcipuè *especially* cum  
 when verba *verbs* optandi

wishing que and similia like  
eis to them accedunt come near  
them: ut as, Hypocrita an  
Hypocrite cupit desireth videri  
to seem justus just. Hypocrita  
an Hypocrite cupit desireth se  
videri that he might seem  
justum just. Malo I had rather  
esse be dives rich quam than  
haberi so accounted. Malo I  
had rather me esse that I were  
divitem rich quam than ha-  
beri so accounted. Vivitur  
men live melius better exiguo  
with a little; natura nature  
dedit hath given omnibus to  
all esse to be beatis happy, si-  
quis if any cognoverit knew  
uti to use it. Non licet nobis  
we may not esse be tam disertis,  
vel disertos so eloquent.  
Expedit it is expedient vobis  
for you esse to be bonas good.  
Quo commisso which fact if  
it had been committed non  
licet mihi I could not esse be  
piam a loyal wife. Quamvis  
although in his postremis ex-  
emplis in these last Examples  
accusativi the accusative cases  
subaudiuntur are understood  
ante before verba infinita verbs  
of the infinitive mood. Nos  
esse that we should be disertos  
eloquent. Vos esse that you should  
be bonos good. Me esse that  
I should be piam loyal.

SUM postulat requireth ge-  
nitivum a genitive case  
quoties as often as significat  
it signifieth possessionem pos-  
session, aut or pertinere to be-  
long ad aliquid to somewhat:  
ut as, Pecus the cattle est is  
Melibœi Melibœus's. Est it is  
the duty adolescentis of a young  
man revereri to reverence ma-  
jores natu his elders. Est it  
is the Duty Regum of Kings  
parcere to spare subjectis the  
meek subjects & and debellare  
to keep down superbos the  
proud. Hi nominativi these  
nominative cases excipiuntur  
are excepted, Meum mine,  
tuum thine, suum his, no-  
strum ours, vestrum yours,  
humanum belonging to a man,  
bellinum belonging to a beast  
& and similia such like: ut as,  
non est it is not meum my du-  
ty dicere to speak contra au-  
thoritatem against the autho-  
rity Senatûs of the Senate.  
Eja what soft haud vestrum est  
it is not your part esse to be ira-  
cundos angry. Humanum est  
it is the property of a man  
irasci to be angry. At but hic  
here officium duty videtur  
semetip subintelligi to be un-  
derstood, quod which aliquan-  
do sometimes etiam also ex-  
primitur is expressed: ut as,

*Est is is tuum officium thy duty* ut *that* *benè in good sort* *assimiles thou wouldest make a shew of* *has nuptias this marriage.* Verba *verbs* *æstimandi of esteeming* *gaudent rejoyce* *genitivo with a genitive case:* ut *as,* *Pecunia money* *fit is esteemed* *plurimi very much* *passim abroad.* *Pudor shamefacedness* *parvi penditur is little set by.* *Literæ learning* *habentur is esteemed* *nihili vel pro nihilo as nothing.* *Opes riches* *sunt pluris are of more value* *nunc now* *quàm than* *annis in the years* *prisce temporis of ancient times.* *Æstimo I esteem* *adsciscit taketh unto it* *vel either* *genitivum a genitive* *vel or* *ablativum an ablative:* ut *as,* *Non æstimo I esteem not* *te thee* *hujus thus much:* *Virtus vertue* *est is æstimanda to be esteemed* *magno of great price* *ubiq; every where.* *Flocci of a lock of Wool,* *nauci of a nutshell or pill,* *nihili of nothing,* *pili of an hair,* *assis of a farthing,* *hujus thus much,* *teruncii of three ounces,* *peculiariter properly* *adjiciuntur are put* *his verbis to these verbs,* *æstimo I esteem,* *pendo I weigh,* *facio I make* *reckoning of:* ut *as,* *Ego pendo I esteem* *illum him* *flocci*

*as nought:* *Nec neither* *facio do* *I regard* *him* *hujus thus much,* *qui who* *æstimat esteemeth* *me me* *pili of an hair.* *Ita these* *sunt be* *singularia special phrases,* *Æqui boni consulo I take it in good part,* *Æqui boni facio I take it in good part,* *id est that is,* *in bonam accipio partem I take it in good part.* Verba *verbs* *accusandi of accusing,* *damnandi of condemning,* *monendi of warning,* *absolvendi of absolving,* & *and* *consimilia such like* *postulant require* *genitivum a genitive case* *qui which* *significat signifies* *crimen a fault:* ut *as,* *Oportet it behoveth* *ipsum him* *se intueri to look unto* *himselſ* *qui which* *incusat accuseth* *alterum another man* *probri of dishonesty.* *Etiam likewise* *condemnat he condemneth* *generum suum his son-in-law* *scelestis of wickedness.* *Cupido O Cupid,* *parce forbear* *damnare to condemn* *vatem tuum thy poet* *scelestis of wickedness.* *Admonere admonish* *illum him* *pristinæ fortunæ of his former estate.* *Absolutus est he is acquitted* *furti of felony.* *Hic genitivus this genitive case* *vertitur is turned* *aliquando sometimes* *in ablativum into an ablative,* *vel either* *cum*

PRE

præpositione with a præposition, vel or sine præpositione without a preposition: ut as, Si es if thou beest iniquus. iudex a partial Judge in me against me, ego te condemna- bo I will condemn thee eodem crimine of the same crime. Graviter accusavit he hath grievously accused uxorem his wife de impudiciâ of un- chastity. Putavi I thought te esse admonendum that you were to be put in mind eâ de re of that matter. Uterq; both, nullus none, alter another, neuter neither of the two, alius another, ambo both & and superlativus gradus the superlative degree non subduntur are not put nisi but in ablativo in the ablative case verbis to verbs id genus of that sort: ut as, Accusas dost thou accuse fur- ti of theft? An or stupri of dishonesty? An or utroque of both? sive or de utroque of both. Ambobus of both? vel or de ambobus of both? Neutro of neither? vel or de neutro of neither? Accusaris thou art accused de plurimis of very many things simul at once. Satago I am busy, or do with speed, misereor I have pity on, miseresco I have compassion on, genitivum admittunt go-

vern a genitive case: ut as, Is be satagit hath enough to do about rerum suarum his own business. Oro I pray thee misere- rere take pity on laborum tan- torum so great labours. Misere- rere have compassion upon ani- mi a mind ferentis suffering non digna unworthy things. Et and miseresce have compassion upon generis tui thine own stock. At but misereor & mi- seresco I have pity on rarius very seldom leguntur are read cum dativo with a dative case: ut as, Succurro I help huic this man misereor I take pity on huic him. Jure of right di- lige love thou bonos good men & and miseresce have pity on malis bad. Reminiscor I re- member, obliviscor I forget, memini I call to mind, deside- rant require genitivum a geni- tive case, aut or accusativum an accusative: ut as, Reminiscitur he remembreth datæ fidei his promise. Est it is proprium the property stultitiæ of folly cernere to see aliorum vitia other mens faults, oblivisci to forget suorum their own. Faciam I will bring it to pass ut that semper always memineras thou shalt remember meiq; both me ac and hujus diei this day ac and loci place. Senes old men



*men meminerunt remember omnia all things que curant which they regard. Memini I made mention de hâc re of this matter, de armis of weapons, de te of thee, id est that is, feci mentionem I made mention. Potior I obtain, jungitur is joyned aut either genitivo with a genitive case, aut or ablativo an ablative: ut as, Romani the Romans potiti sunt obtain'd signorum the ensigns & and armorum the weapons. Troes the Trojans egressi gone out of their ships potiuntur enjoy optatâ arenâ the wished shore.*

**O**Mnia verba all verbs posita put acquisite acquisitively adsciscunt dativum govern a dative case ejus rei of that thing cui whereunto aliquid something acquiritur is procured quocunque modo after what sort soever: ut as, Nec seritur neither is there sowing, nec metitur neither is there mowing mihi for me istic there. Nescio I know not quis oculus what eye fascinat bewitcheth mihi unto me teneros agnos the young lambs. Verba verbs varii generis of divers sorts appendent belong huic regulæ to this rule. Imprimis first of all verba significantia verbs signifying commodum

*profit aut or Incommodum disprofit regunt govern dativum a dative case: ut as, Illa seges that eared corn demum at the last respondet contents votis the wish'd desires avari agricolæ of the covetous husbandman. Non potes thou canst not commodare pleasure nec nor incommodare displeasure mihi me. Incumbite stand stoutly to validis remis your strong oars. Fert he acknowledgeth suam eruditionem his learning acceptam to be received tibi of you. Quædam some ex his of these efferuntur are used etiam likewise cum accusativo with an accusative case: ut as, Omnes ye all studetis study unum one thing, sentitis ye think unum one thing. Si if memorem I should call to mind ea those things quæ which conducunt are profitable ad victum to the feeding ventris of the belly, mora est it were tedious. Incumbite labour earnestly in hæc studia about these studijs. Naturæ whether nature, an or doctrinæ instruction conferat availeth plus more ad eloquentiam to eloquence. Quies rest juvat delighteth plurimum very much fessum the wearied man. Verba verbs comparandi of comparing regunt*

**gunt govern dativum & dative case:** ut *as*, Sic so solebam *I was wont* componere *to compare* magna *great things* parvis *with small*. Adæquavit se *he hath made himself equal* fratri *to his brother* & *both* opibus *in riches* & *and* dignatione *in dignity*. Interdum *sometimes* ablativus *an ablative case* cum præpositione *with a preposition* additur *is added*: ut *as*, Comparo *I compare* Virgilium *Virgil* cum Homero *with Homer*. Aliquando *sometimes* accusativus *an accusative case* cum præpositione *ad* *with the preposition* *ad*: ut *as*, Si *if* comparatur *he be compared* ad eum *to him*, nihil est *he is no body*. Verba *verbs* dandi *of giving* & *and* reddendi *of restoring* regunt *govern* dativum *a dative case*: ut *as*, Fortuna *fortune* dedit *hath given* nimium *over much* multis *to many*, satis *enough* nulli *to none*. Est *he is* ingratus *ungrateful* qui *which* non reponit *layeth not up* gratiam *thanks* merenti *for him that deserves bene well*. Hæc *these* verba *verbs* habent *have* variam constructionem *a diverse construction*: *Dono* *I bestow* hoc munus *this gift* tibi *on thee*: *Dono* *I bestow* hoc munere *this*

*gift* te *on thee*. Impertias *bestow* aliquid temporis *some time* huic rei *on this thing*. Gnatho impertit *Parmenonem* *greet* Parmenonem *summum suum* *his singular* good friend plurimâ salute *with very many salutations*. Asperfit *he sprinkled* labem *a spot* mihi *on me*: Asperfit *he sprinkled* me *me* labe *with a spot*. Instravit *he spread* penulam *his cloak* equo *upon his horse*: Instravit *he spread* equum *his horse* penulâ *with his cloak*. Ut *how* piget *it grieveth me* consuluisse, *i. e. dedisse consilium* *to have counselled*, *vel etiam* *or also* prospexisse *to have shifted* for infido viro *thee a faithless man*. Que *and* consulit, *i. e. petit consilium* *he asketh counsel* of rectorem *ra- tis* *the master of the ship* de cunctis astris *of all the stars*. Consule, *i. e. prospice* *provide* for salutis *thy safety*. Consulis, *i. e. statuis*, *thou dost determine* istuc *this* pessimè *as bad* *as may be* in te *against thy self*, *atque* *and* in illum *against him*. Metuo tibi *vel de te* *I fear for thee*, *i. e. sum sollicitus* *pro te* *I am careful for thee*. Timeo, formido tibi *vel de te* *the same*. Metuo tibi *vel à te* *I stand in fear of thee*.  
scilicet

scilicet *to wit* nè mihi noceas *lest thou shouldst hurt me.* Timeo, formido te vel à te *the same.* Verba verbs promittendi of promising ac and solvendi of paying regunt govern dativum a dative case: ut as, promitto I promise tibi thee ac and recipio I take upon me esse observaturum *to observe* hæc these things sanctissime most devoutly. Numeravit he hath paid æs alienum the debt mihi to me. Verba verbs imperandi of commanding & and nunciandi of shewing requirunt require dativum a dative case: ut as, Pecunia money collecta hoarded up imperat commandeth, aut or servit serveth cuique every man. Sæpe often cævero bewre quid what dicas thou speakest de quoque viro of any man & and cui to whom. Dicimus we say, Tempero I rule & and moderor I moderate tibi & te thee. Refero I shew or make relation tibi & ad te to thee. Item likewise refero ad Senatum I rehearse a matter to the Senate, i. e. propono I propound. Scribo I write, mitto I send tibi & ad te to thee. Do I give or send literas a letter tibi to thee, ut that feras thou shouldst bear it ad aliquem to some other. Do I

give or send literas a letter ad te to thee, i. e. mitto I send it ut that legas thou shouldst read it. Verba verbs fidendi of trusting regunt govern dativum a dative case: ut as, Decet it is meet committere to commit nil nothing nisi but lenè that which is pleasant to taste vacuis venis to the empty veins. Ne credas believe not mulieri a woman nè mortuæ quidem not though she be dead. Verba verbs obsequendi of obeying & and repugnandi of resisting regunt govern dativum a dative case: ut as, pius filius a godly son semper always obtemperat obeyeth patri his father. Omnia all things parent obey virtuti virtue quæ which homines men arant do plow, navigant do sail, ædificant do build. Orabo I will intreat ipsum hunc this very man, supplicabo I will make supplication huic unto him. Occurrite prevent se morbo a disease venienti that is coming. Fortuna fortune repugnat resisteth ignavis precibus slothful prayers. At but quædam some ex his of these copulantur are coupled cum aliis casibus with other cases: ut as, Nihil nothing potuit could accedere be added ad a morem to love. Hoc this

**accessit** was added meis malis to my evils. Illud that constat is manifest omnibus seu inter omnes amongst all. Hæc these things non conveniunt sadge not well fratri mecum to my brother and me. Convenit sævis ursis the savage bears agree inter se among themselves. Ausculto tibi, i. e. obedio I am ruled by thee. Ausculto te, i. e. audio I listen to thee. Adamas the Diamond dissidet disagreeeth magneti, seu cum magnete with the load-stone. Certat he striveth cum illo with him, & and Græcanicè after the Greeks, illi to him. Noli do not thou pugnare fight duobus, id est, contra duos against two. Dic tu tell thou me quo pignore for what wager certes thou wouldst contend mecum with me. Verba verbs minandi of threatening & and irascendi of being angry regunt govern dativum a dative case: ut as, Minatus est he threatned mortem death utriq; to both. Nihil est there is no cause quòd that succenseat he should be angry with adolescenti the young man. Sum, cum compositis with his compounds, præter except possum I am able, exigit requireth dativum a dative case: ut as, Rex pius a godly King est is

ornamento an ornament republicæ to the commonwealth. Nec neither obest is it against mihi me, nec neither prodest doth it profit me. Multa many things desunt are wanting petentibus to them which desire multa many things.

**V** Erba verbs composita compounded cum adverbis with these adverbs benè, satis, and malè; & also cum his præpositionibus with these prepositions, præ, ad, con, sub, ante, post, ob, in, inter, postulant require dativum a dative case. Præ, ego præluxi I have excelled meis majoribus my ancestors virtute in vertue. Sed but præeo I go before, præcedo I go before, præcurro I run before, præstringo I bind fast, præverto I prevent, prævertor I am prevented junguntur are joyned accusativo to an accusative case. Ad, Nè admoliaris manum do not forcibly lay hands on albo gallo a white cock. Con, Hoc this conducit maketh for laudi tuæ thy praise. Convixit nobis he lived with us. Sub, Jam now subolet uxori my Wife smells out quod ego machinor what I go about. Ante, Antefero I prefer iniquissimam pacem most unjust peace justissimo bello before

*most just War.* Post, Postha-  
neo, postpono I esteem less of  
pecuniam money famæ than a  
good name. Tamen yet post-  
habui mea seria I have set my  
serious affairs after illorum lu-  
do their pastime. Qui who  
posthabuit made small reckon-  
ing of suum commodum his  
own commodity præ meo com-  
modo in comparison of my be-  
nefit. Ob, Quum when potest  
she can obrudi be thrust ne-  
mini upon none itur they come  
ad me to me. In, Periculum  
danger impendit hangeth over  
omnibus all. Inter, Ille he  
non modò not only interfuit  
was present at huic negotio  
this business, sed etiam but also  
præfuit was the chief in it.  
Pauca some ex his of these mu-  
tant change dativum the da-  
tive case aliquoties sometimes  
in alium casum into another  
case: ut as, Alius one præstat  
excellerh alium another ingenio  
in wit. Anteit he excellerh  
multos virorum many men sa-  
pientiã in wisdom. Hæc vitia  
these vices insunt in amore are  
in love. Interdico I forbid ti-  
bi thee aqua water & and igni  
fire. Est, pro for habeo I have  
exigit requireth dativum a da-  
tive case: ut as, Cuiq; est every  
one hath velle suum his own li-  
ving, nec neither vivitur de

they live voto uno after one de-  
sire. Namq; for est mihi pater  
I have a father domi at home,  
est injusta noverca I have a  
hard step-mother. Suppetit it  
is sufficient, est is confine like  
huic to this: ut as, Non est enim  
for he is not pauper poor cui  
rerum suppetit usus who hath  
plenty of things to use. Sum,  
cum multis aliis with many o-  
thers adseiscit taketh to it ge-  
minum dativum a double da-  
tive case: ut as, Mare the sea  
est is exitio a destruction avi-  
dis nautis to greedy mariners.  
Speras thou hop'st fore that that  
will be laudi a praise tibi to  
thee quod which vertis thou im-  
putest vitio a fault mihi to me.  
Nemo no body debet ought ac-  
cipere to receive mimos scof-  
fers tibi to himself favori into  
favour. Est there is a time ubi  
when hic dativus this dative  
case, tibi to thee aut or sibi to  
him, aut etiam or also mihi to  
me, additur is added nullã ne-  
cessitatis causã for no necessities  
sake, at but potius rather festi-  
vitatibus for pleasure: ut as, Ego  
I hoc effectum dabo will bring  
tibi to pass tibi for thee. Ex-  
pedidispach hoc neg. tiura this  
business mihi for me. Jugulo  
I stab hunc this man tuo sibi  
gladio with his own sword.

Verba

**V**erba transitiva verbs *transitive* cujuscunque generis of *what kind* soever, sive whether *activi active* sive or *communis commune*, sive or *deponentis deponent* exigunt require accusativum an *accusative case*: ut as, Fugito avoid thou percontatorem a *busy body*, nam for idem he est is *garrulus a prattler*. Patulæ aures open ears nec retinent keep not fideliter surely *commissa things committed unto them*. Impri- mis first of all venerare worship thou Deum God. Aper a boar depopulatur spoileth agros the fields. Quinetiam moreover verba verbs quamlibet although alioquin otherwise intransitiva no *transitives* atque and *absoluta neuters* admittunt admit accusativum an *accusative case* cognatæ significationis of a *near signification*: ut as, Nestor vivebat tertiam ætatem lived to the *third age*, or the *third century* hominum of *men*. Incomitata she *unaccompanied* videtur seemeth ire longam viam to go a *tedious way*. Servit he serveth duram servitutem a *hard bondage*. Authores Authors mutant change hunc accusativum this *accusative* non raro often in ablativum into an *ablative case*: ut as, Videor

I seem diu long vivere vitâ to continue in *life*. Ire rectâ viâ to go a *straight way*. Obiit he died morte repentinâ a *sudden death*. Sunt there are some quæ which habent have accusativum an *accusative case* figuratè by a *figure*: ut as, Nec vox sonat and thy voice sheweth thee not to be hominem an *earthly creature*. O Dea, O Goddess then, certè verily! Qui which simulant counterfeit Curios the *Curii* or *continent men* & and vivunt live Bacchanalia in *riot and banqueting*. Rufillus, olet smells of pastillos *sweet balls*, Gorgonius, hircum a *rammish goat*. Verba verbs rogandi of *asking*, docendi of *teaching*, vestiendi of *arraying*, regunt govern duplicem accusativum a *double accusative case*: ut as, Modò only posce tu crave thou veniam pardon Deum of *God*. Dedocebo te I will unteach thee illos mores those *manners* Est it is ridiculum a *ridiculous thing* te admonere me that thou shouldst admonish me of istud that. Induit se calceos, he put on his shoes quos which exuerat he had put off prius before. Verba verbs rogandi of *asking* interdum sometimes mutant change alterum accusativum the one *accusative* in ablativum into

2. **E**xcept these no  
vafis a vefter  
thus, ius, crus, pus

Also all nouns in

3. **E**xcept these no  
ferpens, but  
a stump of a tree, cal  
number is masculine

4. **E**xcept these no  
adolescens, d  
frons; also custos, b

**A**LL common no  
in the genitive  
guis, fanguinis.

1. **E**xcept feminin  
virgo, grand  
bacchar, mulier, fin  
forfex, pellex, carex,

Also words in as a

2. **N**ouns signify  
problema,  
in put as occiput, ar

Except pecten, fun  
are neuters, cadaver,  
ber, gingiber, lafer, c  
mor, æquor and adu

3. **E**xcept cardo,  
pumex, ran  
and his compounds, a

1. **E**xcept these no  
præful, hon  
antiftes, miles, pede  
princeps, auceps, ec  
conjux, iudex, vind

All nouns of the  
Except domus, colu  
nurus, manus, idus,

*[Faint, mostly illegible text from the reverse side of the page, including words like 'vafis', 'crus', 'pus', 'adulescens', 'frons', 'custos', 'genitive', 'fanguinis', 'virgo', 'grand', 'bacchar', 'mulier', 'fin', 'forfex', 'pellex', 'carex', 'problema', 'occiput', 'ar', 'pecten', 'fun', 'cadaver', 'ber', 'gingiber', 'lafer', 'c', 'mor', 'æquor', 'adu', 'cardo', 'pumex', 'ran', 'præful', 'hon', 'antiftes', 'miles', 'pede', 'princeps', 'auceps', 'ec', 'conjux', 'iudex', 'vind', 'domus', 'colu', 'nurus', 'manus', 'idus', 'vafis', 'crus', 'pus', 'adulescens', 'frons', 'custos', 'genitive', 'fanguinis', 'virgo', 'grand', 'bacchar', 'mulier', 'fin', 'forfex', 'pellex', 'carex', 'problema', 'occiput', 'ar', 'pecten', 'fun', 'cadaver', 'ber', 'gingiber', 'lafer', 'c', 'mor', 'æquor', 'adu', 'cardo', 'pumex', 'ran', 'præful', 'hon', 'antiftes', 'miles', 'pede', 'princeps', 'auceps', 'ec', 'conjux', 'iudex', 'vind', 'domus', 'colu', 'nurus', 'manus', 'idus']*

Rules of Verbs.

3. Posco poposci, disco, didici, quinisco quisi.

4. Vivo vixi.  
 Po into psi, ar scalpō scalsi.

Rumpo rupi, strepo strepsi, crepo crepsi.

Quo into qui, excepti cogno qui.  
 So into fui.

Faceſſo faceſſi, capeſſo capeſſi, capio capi, pinſo pinſi.

To into ti.

Sisto to make to stand ſiſti, ſisto ſiſti, peto peti and petii, ſterto ſterti, ſterto ſterti.

Gio into gi. Puro into pi.

Capio cepi, cupio cupi, sapio ſapi and ſapi.

Rio into ri. Trio into tri.

Verbs of the fourth Conjugation

Venio veni, cambio cambio, cario cario, facio facio, haurio hauri, facio facio, amicio, amicio.

the Preterperfect Tense of Compound Verbs.

compound verb with the auxiliary verb habeo. Example habet: ut, habuit, habuerunt. Except the compound verb habeo, as referri, etc.

compounds of sum. In preterperfect tense, compound verb with the auxiliary verb habeo. Example habet: ut, habuit, habuerunt.

compounds of sum. In preterperfect tense, compound verb with the auxiliary verb habeo. Example habet: ut, habuit, habuerunt.

compounds of sum. In preterperfect tense, compound verb with the auxiliary verb habeo. Example habet: ut, habuit, habuerunt.

condo abscondi.

but if sub-  
 addantur  
 they are used  
 dative case:  
 ought tantā  
 price quan-  
 tenus hi-  
 ave sold mi-  
 price quam  
 ght. Etiam  
 interdum  
 is found  
 accusativo  
 case: ut as;  
 denarii ten  
 because vale-  
 tue denos ten  
 brass money,  
 pieces quōd  
 penny pieces.  
 ndandi of a-  
 of filling, o-  
 & and diver-  
 these gaudet  
 ablative case:  
 abundas thoi-  
 love. Malo I  
 virum a man  
 ting pecunia  
 pecuniam me-  
 sylla, explevit  
 s suos all his  
 ith riches. Ex-  
 e thy self hec  
 time. Quibus  
 cobat lyes he-  
 onerant do  
 180/8



into an ablativè : ut *as*, Obte-  
stemur let us humbly beseech ip-  
sum him, que and oremus ask  
veniam pardon ab ipso of him.  
Quære get istam suspicionem  
this suspicion ex illis of them.  
Verba verbs vestiendi of ar-  
raying interdum sometimes  
mutant change alterum accu-  
sativum the one accusative in  
ablativum into an ablativè vel  
or dativum a dative : ut *as*,  
Induo te tunicâ vel tibi tuni-  
cam I put on thy coat.

**Q**uodvis verbum any verb  
admittit admitteth abla-  
tivum in an ablativè casè signifi-  
cantem signifying instrumen-  
tum an instrument, aut or cau-  
sam the cause, aut or modum  
the manner actionis of doing :  
ut *as*, Iesus Jesus subegit sub-  
dued Dæmona the Devil non  
armis not with weapons, sed  
but morte by death. Expelles  
thou mayest expel naturam na-  
ture furcâ with a fork, tamen  
yet usque recurret it will still  
return. Hi these certant strive  
defendere to defend themselves  
jaculis with darts, illi they  
saxis with stones. Gaudeo I am  
glad (ita me dii ament as God  
shall help me) gnati causâ for  
my son's sake. Vehementer ex-  
canduit he was very pale irâ  
with anger. Invidus the en-

vious man macrescit waxeth  
lean in opimis rebus at the prospe-  
rity alterius of another. Peragit  
he performed rem the matter  
mirâ celeritate with wonder-  
ful speediness. Viri O men, in-  
vigilate be watchful, nam for  
tempora the seasons diffugiunt  
pass away tacito gressu with  
a silent pace, que and annus the  
year convertitur is gone about  
nullo sono with no sound. Dum  
so long as vires strength que and  
anni years sinunt do suffer, to-  
lerate endure laborem pains.  
Curva senectâ crooked old age  
veniet will come iam ere it be-  
long tacito pede with a silent  
foot. Præpositio a preposition  
aliquando sometimes additur  
is added ablativo to the ablativè  
casè cause of the cause & and  
modi of the manner actionis  
of doing : ut *as*, Baccharis thou  
ragest like a mad man præ e-  
brietate for very drunkenness.  
Tractavit he hath treated ho-  
minem the man summâ cum  
humanitate with very great  
courtesie. Nomen pretii the  
word of price subicitur is put  
after quibuslibet verbis any  
verbs in ablativo casu in the  
ablativè casè : ut *as*, non eme-  
rim I bought it not teruacio for  
a dodkin leu or vitiosâ nuce a  
worm-eaten nut. Ea victoria

bat victory stetit cost Poenis  
 be Carthaginians multo san-  
 guine much blood ac and vulne-  
 ribus wounds. Vili of no va-  
 ue, paulo for a little, minimo  
 or as little as may be, magno  
 or much, nimio for overmuch,  
 plurimo for very much, dimi-  
 llo for half, duplo for double,  
 adiciuntur are put sæpe often  
 ine substantivis without sub-  
 stantives: ut as, Redime ran-  
 dom te thy self captum being ta-  
 ken quam queas minimo for  
 as little as thou canst. Tri-  
 icum wheat venit is sold vili  
 at a low rate. Fames hunger  
 onstat costis parvo little, fa-  
 lidium loathing multo much.  
 Si genitivi these genitives po-  
 ti pat sine substantivis with-  
 ut substantives excipiuntur are  
 cepted, Tanti for so much,  
 quanti for how much, pluris for  
 more, minoris for less, tantivis  
 as great as you list, tantidem for  
 as much, quantilibet as great as  
 may be, quancunque how great  
 ever: ut as, Eris thou shalt be  
 tanti of such price aliis to others,  
 quanti as fueris thou shalt be ti-  
 di to thy self. Non vendo I sell  
 not pluris for more quam than  
 illi others, fortasse etiam yea  
 peradventure minoris for less.  
 Priamus, vix scarcely tanti fuit  
 was so much worth totaq; Troje

and whole Troy. Sin but if sub-  
 stantiva substantives addantur  
 be added, efferuntur they are used  
 in ablativo in the ablative case:  
 ut as, Docuit he taught tantâ  
 mercede for so great price quan-  
 tâ as nemo no body hætenus hi-  
 therto. Vendidi I have sold mi-  
 nori pretio for less price quam  
 than emi I have bought. Etiam  
 also Valeo I am worth interdum  
 sometimes reperitur is found  
 junctum joined cum accusativo  
 with an accusative case: ut as;  
 Dicti they are called denarii ten  
 penny pieces quod because vale-  
 bant they were in value denos ten  
 penny pieces æris of brass money,  
 quinarii five penny pieces quod  
 because quinos five penny pieces.  
 Verba verbs abundandi of a-  
 bounding, implendi of filling, o-  
 nerandi of loading, & and diver-  
 sa diverse his to these gaudent  
 ablativo govern an ablative case:  
 ut as, Antipho, abundas thou  
 exceedest amore in love. Malo I  
 had rather have virum a man  
 indigentem wanting pecunia  
 money, quam than pecuniam mo-  
 ney viro a man. Sylla, explevit  
 hath filled omnes suos all his  
 soldiers divitiis with riches. Ex-  
 pedi discharge te thy self hæc  
 crimine of this crime. Quibus  
 mendaciis with what lyes hu-  
 mines nequissimi onerant do

most wicked men burthen te thee? Ego levabo I will ease te thee hoc fasce of this fardel. Participavit be acquainted aliquem familiarem some familiar friend suo sermone with his speech. Ex quibus of which quædam some nonnunquam sometimes etiam in genitivum feruntur govern also a genitive case: ut as, Quam dives how rich nivei pecoris in cattle as white as snow, quam abundans how abounding with lactis milk? Quasi as though tu indigeas thou stoodst in need of hujus patris this man's father. Quid est what is there in hac causâ in this matter quod which egeat needeth defensionis defence? Implentur they are filled with veteris Bacchi old wine pinguisq; ferinæ and fat venison. Postquam after that dextra his right hand fuit was saturata filled cæde with slaughter. Omnes labores all labours fuere were leves easy mihi to me, præterquam quòd save that carendum erat tui I must needs want thee. Participavit paternum servum he made his father's man privy to sui consilii his counsel. Fungor I do a duty, fruor I enjoy, utor I use & and similia such like, junguntur are joined ablativo to an ablative case, ut as, Qui they which vo-

lunt will adipsi get veram gloriam true praise, fungantur officii let them discharge the duties justitiæ of justice. Est it is optimum an excellent thing frui to take profit by alienâ insanâ another man's folly. Juvat it is a good help si if utare you can use bono animo a good courage in re malâ in a bad matter. Aspice behold ut how omnia all things lætentur are glad venturo seculo for the age to come. Qui who tam insolenter gloriarentur did so proudly glory suâ victoriâ in their victôry. Diruit be pulleth down, ædificat be buildeth, mutat be changeth quadrata squared things rotundis for round. Vescor carnibus I eat flesh. Haud equidem me dignor, nor truly do I think my self worthy of tall honore such honour. Ut that gaudeat he may rejoice malis alienis at another man's harms. Super sedendum est we must leave off multitudi- ne the multitude exemplorum of examples. Numeravit he accounted eum him societate in the fellowship regni of the Kingdom. Semper always communicabo te mensâ meâ I will give thee meat at my table. Prosequor te amore, i. e. amo I love thee, prosequor te laude, i. e. laudo I praise thee, prosequor te honore,

nore, *i. e.* honoro *I honour thee.*  
 Afficio te gaudio, *i. e.* exhilaro *I make thee merry*: afficio te supplicio, *i. e.* punio *I punish thee*: afficio te dolore, *i. e.* contristo *I make thee sad.* Mereor *I deserve* cum adverbis *with these adverbs*, benè *well*, malè *ill*, meliùs *better*, pejùs *worse*, optimè *as well as may be*, pessimè *as ill as may be*, adhæret cleaveth to ablativo *an ablative case* cum præpositione *with the preposition de*: ut *as*, Nunquam benè meritus es *thou never deservedst well* de me *of me.* Erasmus, meritus est *hath deserved* optimè *very well* de Lingua Latinâ *of the Latin Tongue.* Catilina *Cuiline* meruit *deserved* pessimè *as ill as could be* de Republicâ *of the Commonwealth.* Quædam verba *some verbs* accipiendi *of receiving*, distandi *of being distant* & auferendi *of taking away* optant *do desire* ablativum *an ablative case* cum præpositione *with a preposition*: ut *as*, Jam pridem *long since* audiveram *I had heard* istuc *that* ex multis *of many.* Ira *anger* vix *scarcely* abstinet *abstaineth* à trepido magistro *from their trembling master.* Est *it is* fortuitum *a thing that falleth out by chance* nasci *to be born* à Principibus *of Princes.* Imperator

the Emperor *procul abest* is *far distant* ab urbe *from the City.* Hic ablativus *this ablative case* vertitur *is turned* aliquando *sometimes* in dativum *into a dative*: ut *as*, Si *if* nescis *thou knowest* not vivere *to live* rectè *orderly*, decede *go thy way* peritis *from them* *that have skill.* Est *it is* virtus *a virtue* abstinuisse *to have abstained* bonis placitis *from good things that have liked us.* At *she said*, Nate Dea *O thou that art born of a Goddess*, heu *alas* fuge *be packing*, teque eripe *and convey* thyself quickly *his flammis* *from these flames.* Ablativus *an ablative case* significans *signifying* mensuram *the measure* excessus *of exceeding* adjicitur *is put* verbis *to verbs* quæ *which* obtinent *have* vim *the force* comparationis *of comparison*: ut *as*, Estimavit *he thought* it deformè *a very unseemly thing* superari *to be excelled* ab iis *of those* virtutibus *in virtues* quos *whom* præstaret *he excelled* dignitate *in honour.* Ablativus *the ablative case* sumptus *taken* absolute *absolutely* additur *is added* quibuslibet verbis *to any verbs*: ut *as*, Christus *Christ* natus *was born* imperante Augusto *when Augustus was Emperor*, crucifixus *crucified* imperante

Tiberio when Tiberius was Emperor, Credo I think pudicitiam that chastity moratam stayed in terris on the earth Saturno Rege when Saturn was King. Nil nothing desperandum is to be despaired of Christo duce Christ being our Captain, & and auspice Christo Christ being our Leader. Audito when it was heard Christum jam venisse that Christ was already come, Maria Mary cucurrit ran. Casus auferendi the ablative case additur is put quibusdam verbis to some verbs per Synecdochen by the figure Synecdoche, & and accusativus the accusative case Poëtice after the manner of Poets: ut as, Ægrotat he is sick animo in mind magis rather quam than corpore in body. Candet dentes his teeth are white. Rubet capillos his hairs are red. Tamen yet quædam some efferuntur are used in gignendi casu in the genitive case: ut as, Facis thou dealest absurde absurdly, qui which angas te animi tormentest thyself in mind. Exanimatus he being amaz'd pendet animi doubteth in his mind. Desipulam mentis I grew foolish. Discrucior animi I am troubled in mind, quia because abeundum est mihi I must go ab domo from home. Diversi casus divers

cases diversæ rationis of divers reasons possunt may apponi be put eadem verbo to the same verb: ut as, Dedit he delivered vestem his garment mihi to me pignori for a pledge te præsentē thee being present propriâ manu with his own hand. Ablativus the ablative case agentis of the doer, sed; but antecedente præpositione when a preposition goeth before, additur is added passivis to passives, & and interdum sometimes dativus a dative: ut as, Laudatur he is commended ab his of these, culpatur he is blamed ab illis of those. Honestæ honest things non occulta nor hidden petuntur are desired bonis viris of good men. Quorum participia whose participles frequentius very often dativis gaudent govern datives: ut as, Nulla none tuarum sororum of thy sisters audita was heard mihi of me, nec nor visa seen. Oblitusq; both forgotten meorum of mine, & and obliviscendus to be forgotten illis of them. Cæteri casus other cases manent stay in passivis in passives, qui which fuerunt have been activorum actives: ut as, Accusaris thou art accused furti of theft à me by me. Habeberis thou shalt be accounted ludibrio a laughing-stock. Dedoseberis thou shalt be

be otherwise taught istos mores those manners à me by me. Privaberis thou shalt be deprived of magistratu thy office. Vapulo I am beaten, veneo I am sold, liceo I am prized, exulo I am banished, fio I am made, neutro-passiva being neuter-passives, habent have passivam constructionem a passive construction: ut as, Vapulabis thou shalt be beaten à præceptore of the Master. Malo I had rather spoliari be spoiled à cive by a citizen, quàm than venire be sold ab hoste by an enemy. Quid what fiet will be done ab illo by him? Virtus vertue licet is prized parvo pretio at a low rate omnibus by all men. Cur why exulat philosophia is philosophy banished à conviviis from banquets? Verba infinita verbs of the infinitive mood subjiciuntur familiariter are usually put after quibusdam some tum both verbis verbs tum and also adjectivis adjectives: ut as, Juvat it delighteth them morari that he should stay usque a while & conferre gradum to go near him. Amor love jussit commandeth scribere to write quæ those things which puduit it were a shame dicere to speak. Pontice O Ponticus, vis wilt thou fieri be made dives rich? cupias ce-

ret nil nothing. Et and erat he was tum then dignus worthy a mari to be loved. Gens humana mankind audax adventurous perpeti to endure omnia all things ruit runneth headlong per vetitum nefas through mischiefs forbidden. Interdum sometimes verba infinita verbs of the infinitive mood ponuntur are put figuratè by a figure & absolute absolutely ut as, Hæcine what should these flagitia wickednesses fieri be committed? Subauditur there is understood, decet it becometh, oportet it behoveth, par est it is meet, æquum est it is fit, aut aliquid simile or some like verb. Terre re he made them afraid criminibus novis with new accusations, hinc hereupon spargere he cast abroad ambiguas voces doubtful speeches in vulgum among the common sort, & and conscius being guilty quærere did seek arma weapons: id est that is, terrebat he did make afraid, spargebat he did cast abroad, quærebat he did seek.

**G**erundia Gerunds five or voces Gerundivæ words like Gerunds, & and Supina Supines, regunt govern casus the cases verborum suorum of their own verbs: ut as, Efferor I am carried away studio vi-

dendi *with a desire to see pa-*  
*rentes my parents.* Utendum  
 est *we must make use of ætate*  
*our time, ætas our time præte-*  
*rit passeth away cito pede with*  
*a speedy pace.* Mittimus *we send*  
*scitatum to inquire of Oracula*  
*the Oracles Phœbi of Apollo.*  
 Gerundia Gerunds in di pen-  
 dent *do depend à quibusdam of*  
*ome tum both substantivis sub-*  
*stantives, tum and also adjecti-*  
*vis adjectives: ut as, Et and*  
*quæ tanta causa what so great*  
*reason fuit tibi bad you videndi*  
*to see Romam Rome? Inna-*  
*tus amor natural love habendi*  
*to have honey urget urgeth Ce-*  
*cropias apes the Athenian bees.*  
 Æneas, jam already certus eun-  
 di fully determined to go celsâ  
 in puppi in his tall ship. In-  
 finitivus modus *the infinitive*  
*mood ponitur is put loco instead*  
*Gerundii of a Gerund Poeticè*  
*after the manner of Poets: ut*  
*as, Quibus studium who have*  
*a desire tueri to defend arva*  
*their fields. Peritus skilful me-*  
*dicari to heal or cure. Inter-*  
*dum sometimes etiam likewise*  
*genitivus pluralis the genitive*  
*case plural non inveniuntè nos*  
*unelegantly adjicitur is put Ge-*  
*rundii vocibus with Gerunds:*  
*ut as, Quum when contuliffem*  
*mel had gone in forum into*

*the market illorum videndi*  
*gratiâ for to see them. Date*  
*grant copiam leave crescendi*  
*novarum for new comedies to*  
*increase. Licentia liberty est*  
*concessa is granted diripiendi*  
*pomorum to snatch apples atq;*  
*opsoniorum and victuals. Ge-*  
*rundia Gerunds in do pendent*  
*do depend ab his præpositi-*  
*bus of these prepositions, à, ab,*  
*abs, de, è, ex, cum, in, pro: ut*  
*as, Ignavi idle boys citò deter-*  
*rentur are soon discouraged à*  
*discendo from learning. Amor*  
*love & and amicitia friend-*  
*ship, utrumque both the one and*  
*the other dictum est is derived*  
*ab amando from loving. Uberi-*  
*or gloria greater glory compa-*  
*ratur is gotten ex defendendo*  
*by defending, quàm than ex ac-*  
*cusando by accusing. Consulta-*  
*tur they do consult de transeun-*  
*do of passing over in Galliam*  
*into France. Rectè scribendi*  
*ratio the means to write well*  
*conjuncta est is joined cum lo-*  
*quendo with speaking. Petam*  
*I will require mercedem a re-*  
*compence ab hoste of the enemy*  
*pro vapulando for being beaten.*  
 Ponuntur *they are put & also*  
*absque præpositione without a*  
*preposition: ut as, Vitium vice*  
*alitur is nourished que and cre-*  
*scit increasitib regendo by being*  
*covered.*

covered. Disces thou shalt learn scribere to write scribendo by writing. Gerundia Gerunds indum, pendent do depend ab his præpositionibus of these prepositions, inter, ante, ad, ob, propter: ut as, Este be ye hilares merry inter cœnandum at supper time. Tollent they will take ingentes animos lusty courage ante domandum before they be tamed. Locus amplissimus a most large place ad agendum to plead in. Ne acceperis take not munus a bribe ob absolvendum to discharge men. Veni I came propter redimendum for to ransom te thee. Cum when necessitas necessity significatur is signified ponuntur they are put citra præpositionem without a preposition, addito verbo Est the verb Est being added: ut as, O-randum est we must pray, ut that sit there may be mens sana a sound mind in corpore sano in a sound body. Vigilandum est ei he must watch qui who cupit desireth vincere to overcome. Gerundii voces Gerunds vertuntur are turned in nomina adjectiva into nouns adjectives: ut as, Tantus amor so great a love florum of flowers & and gloria glory generandi mellis of making honey. Est it is proximum the very next thing latro-

cinio to robbery duci to be drawn præmio by a bribe ad accusandos homines to accuse men. Cur why adeò delectaris art thou so delighted criminibus inferendis in bringing accusations?

**P**Rius lupinum the first lupine significat significeth actively actively, & and sequitur followeth verbum a verb aut or participium a participle significans signifying motum a motion ad locum to a place: ut as, veniunt they come spectatum to see, veniunt they come ut that ipsæ they spectentur may be seen. Milites the soldiers missi sunt are sent speculatum to view arcem the tower. Illa vero but these phrases: Do I give venum to be sold, do I give filiam my daughter nuptum to be married, habent have latentem motum a hidden motion. At but hoc lupinum this lupine in neutro-passivis in neuter passives, & and cum infinito with the infinitive mood iri, significat significeth passivè passively: ut as, Ego I dudum ere while conductus sum was hired coctum to dress meat, non vapulatum not to be beaten. Postquam after that audierat he had heard non datum iri that there should not be given uxorem a wife filio to his son. Dicunt men speak Po-



eticè after the manner of Poets: ut as *Volgo visere to visit, Vado Igo videre to see. Et also ponitur it is put absolute absolutely, cum Verbo Est with the Verb Est: ut as, Actum est the matter is past cure, illicet you may go when you list, periisti you are utterly undone. Itum est he went in viscera into the bowels terræ of the earth. Cessatum est satis you have been idle long enough. Posterius supinum the latter supine significat signifyeth passively passively, & and sequitur sol- leth with nomina adjectiva nouns adjectives: ut as, Sum I am extra noxam without fault, sed but non est it is not facile an easi manner purgatu to be cleared. Quod that which est is foedum foul or dishonest factu to be done idem the same est is & also foedum foul or dishonest dictu to be spoken. Arbitramur we think hic in this man dignum worthy spectatu to be regarded, qui who non movetur is not moved pecuniâ with money. In is verò but in these phrases, Surgit he riseth cubitu from his, Redit he returneth venatu in hunting. Cubitu & venatu videntur seem censenda to be thought potius rather nomina nouns quam than supina supines.*

**Q**UÆ nouns which significant signifie partem temporis part of time, usurpantur are used frequentius very often in ablativo in the ablative case, raro seldom in accusativo in the accusative: ut as, Nemo mortalium no man living sapit is wise omnibus horis at all hours. Mendæ blemishes latent are not seen nocte by night. Id tempus about that time creatus est he was created Consul Consul. Quamquam although hic in this place videtur there seemeth esse to be eclipsis a defect præpositionis of the preposition per by, vel or sub under. Quæ autem but nouns which denotant do signifie durationem durance & and continuationem continuance temporis of time, efferuntur are used in accusativo in the accusative & interdum and sometimes in ablativo in the ablative: ut as, Jam now hic in this place regnabitur Kings shall reign ter centum totos annos full three hundred years. Janua the gate atrii Ditis of the black god of Hell patet lieth open noctes atq; dies nights and days. Tamen yet hic in this place poteris you may requiescere rest mecum with me hæc nocte this night. Imperavit be reigned triennio three years

ears & decem mensibus *and ten months* octoq; diebus *and eight days*. Etiam *also* dicimus *we say*, In paucis diebus *within a few days*. De die *by day*. De nocte *by night*. Promitto *I do promise* in diem *against a day*. Commodo *I lend* in mensem *for a month*. Annos ad quinquaginta *natus about fifty years old*. Studui *I have studied* per tres annos *about three years*. Puer *a boy* id ætatis *of that age*. Non plus triduum aut triduo *not more than the space of three days*. Tertio vel ad tertium *about the third* Calendarum *of the Calends*.

**S**patium *the space* loci *of a place* effertur *is used* in accusativo *in the accusative case*, & *and* interdum *sometimes* in ablativo *in the ablative*: ut *as*, Dic *tell me* quibus in terris *in what part of the earth* spatium *the breadth* cœli *of heaven* patet *lyeth open* tres ulnas *three ells* non amplius *no more*, & *and* eris *thou shalt be* mihi *unto me* magnus Apollo *the great Apollo*. Jam *now* processeram *I had gone forth* mille passus *a mile*. Abest *he is distant* biduo *two days journey*, subintelligitur *there is understood* spatium vel spatio *a space*, itinere vel iter *a journey*. Abest *he is distant*

ab urbe *from the City* quingentis millibus passuum *five hundred thousand paces*.

**N**OMINA Appellativa *nouns appellative*, & *and* nomina *names* majorum locorum *of greater places* adduntur *are added* ferè *commonly* cum præpositione *with a preposition* verbis *to verbs* significantibus *signifying* motum *the motion* aut *or* actionem *action* in loco *in a place*, ad locum *to a place*, à loco *from a place*, aut *or* per locum *by a place*: ut *as*, Versatur *he is conversant* in foro *in the market*. Meruit *he served* sub rege *under the King* in Gallia *in France*. Iliades *the Trojan Women* ibant *went* ad Templum *to the Temple* non æquæ Palladis *of unjust Pallas*. Majores natu *nobiles the elder noblemen* legantur *are sent in* Ambassage *in* Africam *into Africa*. Discedens *departing* è Sicilia *out of Sicily* veni *I came* Rhodum *to Rhodes*. Ibis *thou shalt go* per mare *by sea* ad Indos *to the Indians*. Omne verbum *every verb* genitivum *admittit* governeth *a genitive* proprii nominis *of the proper name* loci *of a place* in quo *wherein* actio *an action* fit *is done*, modò *so* *that* fit *is* be primæ *vel* secundæ *declina-*

declinations of the first or second declension, & and singularis numeri the singular number: ut *as*, *Quid what faciam shall I do Romæ at Rome? Mentiri nescio I cannot lye. Samia, fuit was mihi mater my mother ea sbe habitabat dwelt Rhodi at Rhodes. Hi genitivi these genitives humi on the ground, domi at home, militiæ in war, belli in war, sequuntur do follow formam the form propriorum of proper names: ut as, Viximus we lived simul together domi at home bellique and in war. Arma weapons sunt are parvi little worth foris abroad, nisi except est there be consilium counsel domi at home. Domi at home non patitur suffereth not alios genitivos other genitive cases secum with him, quam than meæ mine, tuæ thine, suæ his, nostræ ours, vestræ yours, alienæ another man's: ut as, Vescor I eat domi meæ at my own house, non alienæ not at another man's. Verum but si if proprium nomen the proper name loci of a place fuerit be duntaxat only pluralis numeri of the plural number aut or tertiæ declinationis of the third declension, ponitur it is put in dativo in the dative case, aut or ablativo in*

the ablativo: ut *as*, Colchus an Asian, an or Assyrius an Assyrian, nutritus brought up Thebis at Thebes, an or Argis at Argos? Getulicus, scribit writeth Lentulum genitum that Lentulus was born Tiburi at Tibur. Præsidium the garrison Anxuri at Anxur neglectum is neglected. Fuit he was Carthagini at Carthage cum unâ solâ legione with one only band of Soldiers. Ventosus I being unconstant amo do love Tibur Tibur Romæ at Rome; Romam Rome Tibure at Tibur. Quum when tu thou mensas hospitum convomeres didst vomit up thy hosts good cheer Narbone at Narbon. Commendo I commend tibi unto thee domum ejus his house quæ which est is Sycyone at sycion. Sic in like manner uti nur we use ruri vellure in the country in ablativo in the ablativo case: ut *as*, Continet se he keeps himself fere commonly ruri in the country. Est tibi thou hast far modicum a little corn rure paterno in thy father's country farm. Proprium the proper name loci of a place apponitur is put verbis to verbs significantibus signifying motum a motion ad locum to a place, in accusativo in the accusative case: as ut Con-

cessi

cessi I went Cantabrigiam to Cambridge ad capiendum Ingenii cultum to get learning. Eo Londinum I go to London ad merces emendas to buy wares. Ad hunc modum after this manner utimur we use rus the country & and domus an house : ut as, Ego ibo I will go rus into the country. Capellæ my goats saturæ being full Ite go ye domum home, hesperus the evening venit draweth on, Ite be ye packing. Proprium the proper name loci of a place adjicitur is put verbis to verbs significantibus signifying motum a motion à loco from a place in ablativo in the ablative case : ut as, Nisi but that anteherebefore profectus esses you had gone Româ from Rome nunc now relinqueres you should leave eam it. Sum I am profecturus about to make iter my journey Eboraco sive per Eboracum by York. Ad eundem modum after the same manner, domus an house & and rus the countrey usurpantur are used : ut as, Nuper of late exiit he went domo from home. Timeo I fear ne lest that pater my father redierit be returned rure out of the Countrey.

**H**ÆC tria Impersonalia these three Impersonals

Interest it maketh matter or forceth, refert it skilleth or booteth, & and est it concerneth, annectuntur are joyned quibuslibet genitivis to any genitives, præter hos ablativos except these ablativos foemininos feminines, meâ mine, tuâ thine, suâ his, nostrâ ours, vestrâ yours, & and cuiâ whose : ut as, Interest it concerneth magistratûs a magistrate tueri to defend bonos the good, animadvertere in malos to punish the bad. Multum refert it is very profitable Christianæ Republicæ for a Christian Commonwealth Episcopus esse that the Bishops be doctos learned & and pios godly. Est it is the part prudentis of a wise man dissimulare to wink at multa many things. Tuâ refert it is expedient for thee nôsse to know teipsum thy self. Ea cædes that murder potissimum chiefly datur is impudèd criminal a crime ei to him cuiâ interfuit whom it concerned, non ei not to him cuiâ nihil interfuit whom it nothing concerned. Et also illi genitivi these genitives adjiciuntur are added, tanti for so much, magni for much, parvi for little, quancunque how great soever, tantidem for so much : ut as, Magni refert it is greatly to be regarded quibuscum

*cum with whom vixeris thou leadest thy Life.* Tanti refert it so greatly behoveth agere to do *honesta honest things.* Vestra parvi interest it little toucheth you. Et and interest it belongeth ad meam laudem to my commendation. Hæc impersonalia these impersonals feruntur are carried in dativum into the dative case, Accidit it falleth out, certum est it is sure, contingit it chanceth, constat it is manifestly known, confert it helpeth, competit it agreeth or is convenient, conducit it is good and available, convenit it is meet, placet it pleaseth, displicet it displeaseth, dolet it grieveth, expedit it is expedient, evenit it happeneth, liquet it is clear, libet it contenteth or liketh, licet it is lawful, nocet it hurteth, obest it hindreth, prodest it profiteth, præstat it is better, patet it is open, stat it is resolved, restat it remaineth, benefit it happeneth well, malefit it happeneth ill, satisfit it is satisfied, superest it remaineth, sufficit it is sufficient, vacat pro otium est there is leisure: ut as, Convenit mihi tecum, I and thou agree together. Præstat it is better mihi for me emori utgerly to die per virtutem by my manhood, quam than vivere to

live per dedecus in disgrace. Non vacat Jovi Jupiter is not at leisure adesse to be present exiguis rebus at small matters. Dolet it grieveth imprudenti the unwary & libero adolescenti and frank young man dictum that it was spoken. Malefit it falleth out ill privignis to sons in law à noverca by their step-mother. Benefit it cometh well to p[ro]s nobis to us à Deo from God. Stat mihi, id est, statutum est I am determined renovare to renew casus omnes all hazards. Hæc impersonalia these impersonals, Juvat it delighteth, decet it becometh, cum compositis with their compounds, delectat it delighteth, oportet it behoveth, exigunt require accusandi casum an accusative case: ut as, Juvat me it delighteth me ire to go per altum by Sea. Decet it becometh uxorem a wife curare to look to ædes her house. Dedecet it becometh not viros men rixari to scold muliebriter like women. Oportet it behoveth patrem-familias an householder esse to be vendacem a seller, non emacem not a buyer. Præpositiones verò but the prepositions ad & and in adduntur are added propriè properly his to these, attinet it belongeth, pertinet it pertaineth, spectat

*it tendeth unto and lieth upon:* ut as, *Visne will you me dicere that I speak quod that which attinet belongeth ad te to thee?* Spectat *it belongeth ad omnes to all bene vivere to live well.* Pertinet *it appertaineth in utramque partem to both parts.* Accusativus *an accusative case cum genitivo with a genitive subjicitur is put after his impersonalibus these impersonals,* poenitet *it repenteth,* tædet *it irketh or wearieeth,* miseret *it pitieth,* miserescit *it bath compassion on,* pudet *it shameth,* piget *it grieveth:* ut as, *Si vixisset he had lived ad centesimum annum to the hundredth year,* non poeniteret eum *it would not repent him senectutis suæ of his old age.* Tædet *it irketh animam meam my soul vitæ meæ of my life.* Miseret *te thou hast compassion on aliorum others.* Nec miserescit *I neither pity,* nec pudet *nor am ashamed tui of thee.* Quidem *indeed piget it grieveth,* pudetque *and shameth me me fratris of my brother.* Nonnulla *impersonalia some Impersonals remigrant do run back aliquando sometimes in personalia into personalis:* ut as, *Arbusta the shrubs humilisque myricæ and the low tamarisks non juvant*

*delight not omnes all men.* Namque *for mollia regna womanish Kingdoms decent become animos tuos thy courage.* Arbor *a tree producta ad frugem grown up to bear fruit delectat delighteth agricolam the husbandman.* Nemo *no man commiserescit pitieth miserorum the miserable.* Non pudet *istud doth not this thing shame te thee?* Non pudent hæc *do not these things shame te thee?* Coepit *it beginneth,* incipit *it beginneth,* desinit *it ceaseth,* debet *it ought,* solet *it is wont & and potest it may,* juncta *being joined impersonalibus to impersonals,* induunt *take upon them formam the formam impersonalium of impersonals:* ut as, *Ubi primum so soon as coeperat it began non convenire to be no agreement quæstio a question oriebatur did arise.* Solet *it is wont tædere to grieve avaros the covetous impendii of charge.* Desinit *it ceaseth tædere to grieve illum him studii of his study.* Debet *it ought pudere to shame Sacerdotem the Priest inscitæ of ignorance.* Non potest *it is not possible ad summum perveniri that the principal end should be attained, nisi but ex principiis by the beginning.* Verbum *impersonale*

personale a verb impersonal passivæ vocis of the passive voice obtinet hath similem casum the like case cum personallibus passivis with personal passives: ut as, Pugnatur ab hostibus the enemies fought constanter without giving over. Qui quidem casus which case indeed interdum sometimes non exprimitur is not expressed: ut as, Discumbitur they sit down strato ostro upon scarlet cloth spread. Verbum impersonale a verb impersonal passivæ vocis of the passive voice potest may accipi be taken pro singulis personis for every person utriusque numeri of both numbers indifferenter indifferently: ut as, Statur it is stood, id est, sto I stand, stas thou standest, stat he standeth, stamus we stand, statis ye stand, stant they stand: videlicet that is to say, ex vi by the force obliqui of an oblique case adjuncti joined unto it: ut as, Statur à me, id est, sto I stand, statur ab illis, id est, stant they stand.

**P**articipia participles regunt govern casus the cases verborum of the verbs à quibus whereof derivantur they are derived: ut as, Tendens holding duplices palmas his two hands ad sidera towards

the Skies refert voce he uttereth talla such things. Capellæ the young goats referent domum will return home, ubera their udders distenta stretched out lacte with milk. Diligendus to be beloved ab omnibus of all. Quamvis although dativus the dative case est is usitator more used in his in these: ut as, Chremes, restat remaineth qui who est is exorandus earnestly to be intreated mihi of me. Voces participiorum participles cum when fiunt they are made nomina nouns postulant require genitivum a genitive case: ut as, Appetens greedy alieni of another man's goods, profusus lavish sui of his own. Cupientissimus most desirous tui of thee. Inexpertus unexperienced belli in war. Indoctus unskill'd pilæ at the ball. Exosus hating, perosus bearing a deadly hatred, pertæsus weary, significant signify activè actively, & and feruntur are carried in accusativum into an accusative case: ut as, Perosus utterly detesting immundam segnitiam foul idleness. Astronomus an Astronomer exosus that abhorreth mulieres women ad unum in general. Pertæsus weary of ignaviam suam his own slothfulness. Exosus hated & and perosus hated

*hated unto death, etiam also leguntur are read cum dandi casu with a dative case, videlicet that is significantia signifying passivè passively: ut as, Germani the Germans perosi sunt are utterly detested Romanis of the Romans. Exosus hated Deo of God & and Sanctis of the Saints. Natus born, prognatus born, satus sown or sprung, cretus come up or grown, creatus created or framed, ortus risen, editus brought forth, in ablativum feruntur govern an ablative case; ut as, Bona an honest damsel prognata born bonis parentibus of good Parents. Sate O thou that art descended of sanguine the blood Divum of the Gods. Quo sanguine of what blood cretus is he come? Venus, orta mare come of the sea præstat mari maketh the sea better eunti for the passenger. Editus brought forth of terrâ the earth.*

**E**N & Ecce, adverbia ad-  
*verbs demonstrandi of showing* adjunguntur are joyned frequentiùs very often nominativo with a nominative case, rariùs very seldom accusativo with an accusative: ut as, En lo where is Priamus, etiam hic even here sua præmia his rewards sunt laudi are his praise.

*Ecce lo what is status noster, our state tibi for thee. En see quatuor aras four Altars. Ecce see duo two tibi for thee, Daphni Daphnis, duòq; altaria and two Altars Phœbo for Phœbus. En & Ecce, exprobrantis adverbs of upbraiding nectuntur are joined soli accusativo to an accusative only: ut as, En animum see his disposition & mentem and his mind. En habitum see his fashion. Ecce autem but lo alterum another. Quædam adverbia certain adverbs loci of place, temporis of time & and quantitatis of quantity, recipiunt take genitivum a genitive case post se after them. Loci of place: ut as, Ubi where, ubinam in what place, nusquam no where, eò thither, longè by far, quo whither, ubivis in any place, hucne what hither? ut as, Ubi gentium in what countrey? Quo terrarum into what part of the world abiit is he gone? Invenitur he is found nusquam loci in no place. Ventum est it is come eò impudentiæ to that impudence. Ah alas minimè gentium no in no wise non faciam I will not do it. Hic genitivus this genitive case gentium, additur is added festivitatis causâ for elegance sake. Temporis*

*of*





# Rules of Verbs

Posco poposci, duco, diduci, quoniam quati.

Vivo vixi.

Pro uno pro, et scilicet scilicet.

Stumpo rupi, strepo strepsi, strepo strepsi.

Quo into qui, etiam coquo coxi.

So into si.

Facesso facessi, capello capessivi, capello capessivi, etiam vixi, pinto pinxi.

To into ti.

Sisto to make to stand sisti, sisto sisti, sisto sisti and petii, sisto sisti, sisto sisti.

Gio into gi. Pro into pi.

Capio cepi, cupio cupivi, sapio sapivi, sapio sapivi and sapivi.

Rio into ri. Tio into th.

Verbs of the fourth Conjugation into into vi.

Venio veni, cambio campii, caucio cauci, caucio cauci, sarcio sarci, sepio sepi, sentio senti, sustinui, haurio hauri, sancio sancii, vincio vinci, salio salii, amicio, amicii.

the Preterperfect Tense of Compound Verbs.

compound verb hath the same preterperfect tense that the simple hath: as, doceo docui, edoceo edocui.

Except the compounds double not a syllable in the preterperfect: as refelli, recurri. Except praecurri, excruciri.

Compounds of disco, sto, posco, and do of the first Con-

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ther. Dixit  
et omnium  
read, pro-  
to the gods  
tris the less  
arth. Plus  
found jun-  
civo to a no-  
ivo a geni-  
accusative,  
blative; ut  
what more  
than three  
sa sunt are  
oillia ho-  
usand men  
that day.  
quinqua-  
men ceci-  
Acles the  
gone paulo  
quingentos  
red paces.  
ve in the  
thirty days  
than that.  
with what  
orum of  
what ad-  
to agree.  
am after  
ben ad-  
poris of  
put in-  
dicati-  
licative  
ed and  
some.

of time: ut *as*, Nunc *now*, tunc *at that time*, tum *then*, interea *in the mean while*, pridie *the day before*, postridie *the day after*: ut *as*, Poteram *I could do* nihil *nothing* tunc temporis *at that time* amplius *more* quam *than* flere *weep*. Inierunt *they entered* pugnam *the fight* pridie *the day before* ejus diei *that day*. Pridie *the day before* Calendarum seu Calendas *the Kalends*. Quantitatis *of quantity*: ut *as*, Parum *little*, satis *enough*, abunde *sufficient*: ut *as*, Satis eloquentiæ *words enough*, sapientiæ parum *little wisdom*. Audivimus *we have heard* abunde fabularum *tales enough*. Instar, significat *signifieth* æquiparationem *equality* or *matching*, mensuram *measure*, aut or similitudinem *likeness*: ut *as*, Ædificant *they build* equum *an horse* divinâ arte *by the divine art* Palladis of Pallas instar montis *as big as a mountain*. Gilippus, solus a lone mittitur *is sent* in quo erat instar omnium auxiliorum *who could do as much as all helpers besides*. Sed *but* hoc scelus *this wicked act* habet *hath* pondus *the weight* & and instar *the measure* meriti *of a reward*. Hic *in this place* interdum *sometimes* præpositio *the preposition* ad, apponitur *is added*:

ut *as*, Vallis *the dale* clauditur *is enclosed* ad instar castrorum *even as a camp*. Populus Romanus *the People of Rome* è parvâ origine *from a small beginning* emicuit *is grown up* ad instar *to the likeness* tantæ magnitudinis *of so great bigness*. Quædam *certain* adverbs dativum *admittunt govern a dative case* nominum *of the nouns* unde *whereof* sunt deducta *they are derived*: ut *as*, Venit *he came* obviam illi *to meet him*. Nam *for* obvius illi *to meet him* dicitur *is spoken*. Canit *he singeth* similiter huic *like this man*. Et *and*, vivit *he liveth* inutiliter *unprofitably* sibi *to himself*. Sedet *he sitteth* propinquius *nearer* tibi *to thee*, quam *than* mihi *to me*. Et *also* hi dativi *these datives* sunt *are* adverbiales *like adverbs*: Tempori *by time*, luci *by day*, vesperi *in the evening*: ut *as*, Venit *he came* tempori *in time*, quod *which* est *is* primum *the chiefest* omnium rerum *of all things*. Occidit *he slew* hominem *a man* luci *by day*. Vidi *I saw* it afferri *brought* ad vos *to you* vesperi *in the evening*. Sunt *there are* some quæ *which* accusandi casum *admittunt govern an accusative case* præpositionis *of the preposition* unde *whereof* sunt

int profecta they are come : ut  
 , Castra the tents moventur  
 e moved propius nearer ur-  
 em the City. Mauri the Moors  
 nt are proximè next Hispan-  
 am Spain. Cedò, flagitantis  
 e adverb of one earnestly de-  
 ing exhiberi to be given or pre-  
 tted regit governeth accusati-  
 um an accusative case : ut as,  
 edò appoint quemvis arbi-  
 um any arbitrator. Adverbia  
 verbs diversitatis of diversity,  
 ter otherwise, secùs otherwise,  
 and illa duo these two, antè  
 fore, post after, non rarò in-  
 iuntur are not seldom found  
 m ablativo with an ablativo  
 e ; ut as ; Multò aliter much  
 erwise. Paulò secùs little  
 erwise. Multò antè much be-  
 e. Longè secùs far otherwise.  
 nit he came longo post tem-  
 e a long time after. Paulò  
 t a little after. Nisi except  
 also ipsa they sunt, censenda  
 to be thought potius rather  
 erbia adverbs. Adverbia  
 verbs comparativi & super-  
 vi gradus of the compara-  
 and superlative degree ca-  
 admittunt govern the cases  
 etos accustomed subservire  
 e set after comparativis com-  
 itives & and superlativis su-  
 atives, sicut as est it is præ-  
 um taught antè before : ut  
 Accessit he came propius

nearer illo than the other. Dixit  
 he spake optime best omnium  
 of all. Legimus we read, pro-  
 pius nearer ad deos to the gods  
 & and propius à terris the less  
 space off from the earth. Plus  
 more reperitur is found jun-  
 ctum joyned nominativo to a no-  
 minative case, genitivo a geni-  
 tive, accusativo an accusative,  
 & and ablativo an ablativo ; ut  
 as, Paulò plus somewhat more  
 trecenta vehicula than three  
 hundred chariots amissa sunt are  
 lost. Plus more duo millia ho-  
 minum than two thousand men  
 cæsa slain eo die on that day.  
 Plus more quàm than quinqu-  
 ginta hominum fifty men ceci-  
 derunt were slain. Acies the  
 Army abierat was gone paulò  
 plus a little more quingentos  
 passus than five hundred paces.  
 Fui I have been in nave in the  
 ship triginta dies thirty days  
 aut or plus more eo than that.

**Q**uibus modis with what  
 moods verborum of  
 verbs quæ adverbia what ad-  
 verbs congruunt do agree.  
 Ubi when, postquam after  
 that, & and cum when ad-  
 verbia adverbs temporis of  
 time apponuntur are put in-  
 terdum sometimes indicati-  
 vis verbis with indicative  
 verbs, interdum verò and  
 some.

*sometimes* subjunctivis with *subjunctives*: ut as, Ubi when dedit he gave hæc dicta these words. Ubi when nos we laverimus have washed, si if voles you will, lavato wash you. Cum when faciam vitulâ I shall sacrifice a young cow pro frugibus for corn ipse venito come thou. Cum when canerem I sang of reges kings & and prælia wars, Cynthius Apollo aurem vellit twitched me by the ear. Hic in this place prius the former Cum, videtur seemeth esse to be adverbium an adverb, posterius the latter conjunctio a conjunction. Donec, pro for quamdiu so long as gaudet rejoiceth indicativo with an indicative mood: ut as, Donec so long as eram I was sospes safe. Donec so long as eris thou shalt be felix in prosperity numerabis thou shalt number multos amicos many friends; pro for quousque until exigit it requireth nunc sometimes indicativum an indicative mood, nunc sometimes subjunctivam a subjunctive: ut as, Donec until iussit he bad cogere to gather the oves the sheep stabulis in the sheepfolds numerumque efferre and to count them.

Donec until ea water quam while thou hast added lit boiled. Dum de re a thing present non not perfect, aut or quamdiu so long requireth fatendi indicative mood: whilst that virgo apparatur is made in conclavi in the chamber. Ego volo I will te thee dici be called my son tantisper do as facis thou dost which est is dignum ing te thee. Dum dummodo so that is joyned aliàs one potentiali to the potent another while subjunctivo the subjunctive: ut as, so that profim I will tibi thee. Dum so comperiam I find falli that I am deceived hoc by this fellow. Donec until, tantummodo subjunctivo to the subjunctive: ut as, Dum until tu thou stas the third summus shall see regnare reigning Latio in the head, pro for quamdiu as, adhibetur is put with indicativis to indicatives.



*sometimes* subjunctivis with *subjunctives*: ut *as*, Ubi *when* dedit *he gave* hæc dicta *these words*. Ubi *when* nos *we* laverimus *have washed*, si *if* voles *you will*, lavato *wash* you. Cùm *when* faciam vitulâ *I shall sacrifice a young cow* pro frugibus *for corn* ipse venito *come thou*. Cùm *when* canerem *I sang* of reges *kings* & *and* prælia *wars*, Cynthius *Apollo* aurem *vellit* *twitched me by the ear*. Hic *in this place* prius *the former* Cùm, *videtur* *seemeth* esse *to be* adverbium *an adverb*, posterius *the latter* conjunctio *a conjunction*. Donec, *pro* *for* quamdiu *so long as* gaudet *rejoiceth* indicativo *with an indicative mood*: ut *as*, Donec *so long as* eram *I was* sospes *safe*. Donec *so long as* eris *thou shalt be* felix *in prosperity* numerabis *thou shalt number* multos *amicos* *many friends*; *pro* *for* quousque *until* exigit *it requireth* nunc *sometimes* indicativum *an indicative mood*, nunc *sometimes* subjunctivum *a subjunctive*: ut *as*, Donec *until* jusit *he bad* cogere *to gather* oves *the sheep* stabulis *in the sheepfolds* numerumque *et* *ferre* *and* *to count* them.

Donec *until* ea aqua *the water* quam *which* adiecit *thou hast added* sit *be* decoctâ *boiled*. Dum, *de re* præsentis *a thing present* non perfecti *not perfect*, aut *or* *pro* *for* quamdiu *so long as*, posci *requireth* fatendi *modum* *the indicative mood*: ut *as*, Dum *whilst* that virgo *the maid* apparatur *is making ready* in conclavi *in the inner parlour*. Ego volo *I will have* te *thee* dici *be called* meum *my son* tantisper *dum* *so long as* facis *thou dost* quod *that* tibi *which* est *is* dignum *beseeming* te *thee*. Dum, *pro* *for* dummodo *so that*, ne *ne* titulus *is joyned* aliâs *one while* potentiali *to the potential*, aliâs *another while* subjunctivo *to the subjunctive*: ut *as*, Dum *so that* profim *I may profit* tibi *thee*. Dum *so that*, ne *ne* comperiam *I find not* me *me* falli *that I am deceived* ab *ab* hoc *by this fellow*. Dum *pro* *for* donec *until*, tantum *only* subjunctivo *to the subjunctive*: ut *as*, Dum *until* tertia *æstas* *the third summer* videbit *shall see* regnantem *him* in *in* Latio *Italy*. Quo *ad*, *pro* *for* quamdiu *as long as*, adhibetur *is put* vel *either* *indicativis* *to indicatives* vel

or subjunctivis *subjunctives*: Pro for donec *until*, subjunctivis solis to *subjunctives only*: ut as, Quoad as long as expectes thou expectest contubernalem thy chamber-fellow. Quoad as long as possem I could & and liceret might, nunquam discederem I would never depart ab ejus latere from his side. Servabo I will keep omnia all things integra entire and whole, quoad until exercitus the army huc mittatur be sent hither. Simul ac as soon as, simul atque as soon as, adherent cleave to indicativo the indicative mood, & and subjunctivo the subjunctive: ut as, Simul ac as soon as erat he was patiens able to abide belli war. Simul atque as soon as ætas age adoleverit waxed ripe. Quemadmodum even as, ut as, utcunque howsoever, sicut as, utrumque admittunt modum govern both moods: ut as, Ut even as salutabis thou shalt salute, ita so & also resalutaberis thou shalt be saluted back again. Ut as feceris sementem thou hast sown, ita so & also metes thou shalt reap. Ut, pro for postquam after that, jungitur is joyned indicativo to the indicative: ut as,

Ut after that ventum est they came in urbem into the City. Quasi as, ceu as, tanquam as, perinde acsi even like as, haud secus acsi no otherwise than as, quum when habent they have proprium verbum a proper verb apponuntur are put subjunctivo to the subjunctive mood: ut as, Tanquam as though ipse thy self feceris bast done aliquid somewhat. Quasi as if non norimus nos we knew not our selves inter nos among our selves. Aliàs otherwise copulant they couple consimiles casus like cases: ut as, Novi I knew hominem the man tanquam te even as thy self. Arridet mihi he smiles on me quali amico as on a friend. Nè, prohibendi an adverb of forbidding præponitur is set before vel either imperativis imperatives, vel or subjunctivis subjunctives: ut as, Magna Sacerdos, O great Prophetess nè sævi be not so eager. Hic he est is magnus nebulo a great knave, nè metuas do not fear him. Nè, pro for non not, inservit modis cæteris governs other moods. Adverbia adverbs, casu accedente if a case be added, transeunt in præpositiones are turned into prepositions:



positions : ut *as*, Vacuus viator the moneyless traveller cantabit will sing coram latrone before a thief.

**C**onjunctiones copulativæ conjunctions copulatives, & and disjunctivæ disjunctives, cum his quatuor with these four quàm than, nisi except, præterquam save that, an whether, omnino ne- & unt do altogether join similes casus like cases : ut *as*, Socrates Socrates docuit taught Xenophontem Xenophon & and Platonem Plato. Utinam I would to God es- ses thou wert calidus warm aut or frigidus cold. Nescio I know not whether homo the man sit be albus white an or ater black. Est he is minor natu younger quàm than tu thou. Placet he pleaseth ne- mini none nisi except vel or præterquam save sibi him- self. Excepto it being excepted si if aliqua privata ratio some private reason casualis dictionis of a casual word repugnet gain-say vel or pos- cat require aliud another thing : ut *as*, Emi I bought librum a book centum for an hundred asses or a noble & and pluris more. Vixi I lived Romæ at Rome & and

Venetis at Venice. Descen- dat let it sink in aures into the ears Metii Judicis of censuring Metius & and pa- tris your father & and no- stras mine. Conjunctiones copulativæ conjunctions co- pulatives & and disjunctivæ disjunctives aliquoties some- times conglutinant couple similes modos like moods & and tempora senses : ut *as*, Stat he stands recto corpo- re with his body upright de- spicitque and looks down to terras the ground. Aliquo- ties autem but sometimes similes modos like moods, sed but diversa tempora di- vers senses : ut *as*, Nisi but that lactasses thou hadst al- lured me amantem me being in love & and produceres drawn me on vanâ spe with vain hope. Egi I have given tibi thee gratias thanks & and aliquando sometimes possum may collaudare te commend thee. Etsi albeit, tametsi although, etiamsi although, quanquam how- beit, in principio in the be- ginning orationis of a sen- tence postulant require in- dicativos modos indicative moods, in medio in the mid- dle sæpius very often subjun- ctivos

**Alvos subjunctives.** *Quamvis* although & *and* licet although frequentius more often subjunctivos subjunctives: ut as, *Etsi* although nil novi no news afferbatur was brought. *Quamquam* although animus my mind horret is agast meminisse to remember. *Quamvis* although *Græcia* Greece miretur admires *Elysios campos* the *Elysian fields*. *Licet* albeit, *Homere* O *Homer*, ipse thy self venias dost come comitatus accompanied *Musis* with the *Muses*, tamen yet if attuleris thou hast brought nil nothing, foras out of doors, *Homere* O *Homer*, *Ibis* thou shalt go. *Ni* but that, nisi except, si if, siquidem for truly, quod because, quia for as much as, quam than, postquam since that, posteaquam after that, ubi, pro for postquam since that, nunquam never, priusquam before that, adhærent cleave to & both indicativis indicatives & and subjunctivis subjunctives: ut as, *Gaudeo* I am glad quod redieris because you are returned incolumis safe. *Castigo* te I chastize thee non quod odio habeam not because I hate thee, sed quod amem but because I love thee. *Judicas* you shew aliud honestum another man-

ner of honesty quam than *Philosophi* the *Philosophers* statunt set down. *Accusas* thou accusest gravius more grievously quam than tua consuetudo thy custom patitur permitteth. *Si* if jungitur is joyned utrique modo to both moods: at but si, pro for quamvis although tantum only subjunctivo to the subjunctive: ut as, *Redeam* should I return? *Non* no, si me obsecret although she intreats me. *Siquis* if any tantum only indicativo to the indicative: ut as, *Siquis* if any adest be present. *Quando* sith that, quandoquidem for as much as, quoniam because, junguntur are joined indicativo to an indicative: ut as, *Dicite* say on (quandoquidem for as much as confedimus we are set together in molli herbâ in the soft grass.) *Quoniam* because mihi non credis thou believest me not, ipse facito periculum thou thy self make tryal. *Quippe* surely, or for as much as cum when habet it hath proprium verbum a propter verb gaudet indicativo governs the indicative: ut as, *Venia* pardon danda est is to be given huic to this man, quippe surely ægrotat he is sick. *Si* addideris if thou addest *Quæ* which, utrumq; admittit modum

dum it governeth both moods : ut as, Venia pardon non est is not danda to be given huic to this man, quippe qui as he that pejeravit sive or pejeraverit is forsworn iam already bis twice. Qui, cum when habet it hath vim causalem the force of a reason postulat requireth subjunctivum the subjunctive : ut as, Es thou art stultus a fool, qui credas seeing that thou creditest huic this fellow. Cum, pro for quamvis although, pro for quandoquidem seeing that vel or quoniam because, semper evermore adhæret cleaveth to subjunctivo the subjunctive : ut as, Cum although nos dicamus we say nihil posse that nothing can præcipi be delivered in precepts, tamen yet solemus we are wont differere to discourse de aliis rebus of other matters. Gradive O Mars, cum seeing that sis thou art aptus fit virilibus officiis for manly charges. Cum & and tum, item also tum geminatum doubled copulant couple similes modos like moods. Est autem but there is in cum quiddam minus a certain less thing atque and idèd therefore statuitur it is placed in priore

parte in the former part clausulæ of the clause : in tum, quiddam majus a certain greater thing, ac and proindè therefore collocatur it is set in posteriore parte in the latter part clausulæ of the clause : ut as, amplectitur he makes much of cum both omnes eruditos all learned men, tum imprimis and especially Marcellum Marcellus. Odit he hateth cum both literas learning tum and also virtutem vertue. Nè what, an whether, num whether or no particulæ particles interrogandi of asking, amant do love indicativum the indicative mood : ut as, Superatne is he alive, & and vescitur aura æthereâ breathes he? At but cum when accipiuntur they are taken dubitative doubtfully aut or indefinitely indefinitely, postulant they require subjunctivum the subjunctive : ut as, Vise go see num whether redierit be be returned. Nil refert it booteth nothing, at all fecerisne whether you have done it, an persuaseris or persuaded it. Ut, conjunctio causalis a conjunction causal seu, or perfectiva perfective, & and ut, pro for ne non lest not post verba

*ut* after verbs timoris of fear ungitur is joynd nunc sometimes potentiali to the potential, nunc sometimes subjunctivo to the subjunctive: ut as, Perduxere they brought illic thither filium meum my son, ut to the end that esset he should be unà together secum with them. Dave, O Davus, te oro I intreat thee, ut that jam now redeat he may return in viam into the way. Me tuo I fear, ut substet, i. e. ne non substet hospes that this stranger will not abide constant. Ut, concedentis a conjunction of yielding, seu or positum pro pro for quanquam although, & and ut pro for utpote so much as servit serves subjunctivo the subjunctive: ut as, Ut albeit omnia all things contingant should fall out quæ which volo I would, non possum I cannot levare be eased. Non est tibi fidendum no trust is to be given thee, ut qui toties se felleris because thou hast so often deceived. Ut qui fueris for as much as thou hast been relictus lest solus alone. Ut, pro for postquam after that, pro for quemadmodum as, vel or sicut like as, & and interrogativum an interrogative, nec tunc is coup-

led indicativis with indicatives ut as, Ut after that discessi I departed ab urbe from the City, intermisi I omitted nulum diem no day quin scriberem but I wrote. Tamen yet perge tu go thou forward facere to make has nuptias this marriage ut as facis thou dost. Credo I think so ut est dementia like as is his madness. Ut valet how fares he? Ut how meminit remembers he nostri us? Quanquam altho' dictum est we spoke paulò supra somewhat before de hoc of this quoque also in constructione in the construction adverbii of an adverb.

**P**repositio a preposition subaudita understood interdum sometimes facit causeth ut that ablativus an ablative case addatur be added: ut as, Habeo te I have thee loco, i. e. in loco instead parentis of a father. Apparuit he appeared illi unto him humana specie, id est, sub humana specie under the shape of a man. Discessit he departed magistratu, id est, à magistratu from his office. Prepositio a preposition in compositione in composition nonnunquam sometimes regit governeth eundem casum the

same case, quem which & also regebat it governed extra compositionem without composition: ut as, Nec posse not to be able avertere to turn away Regem the King Teucrorum of the Trojans Italiâ rom Italy, Postes the Posts emoti cardine mov'd out of their places procumbunt lie flat on the ground. Detru- dunt they thrust naves the ships scopulo from the rock. Prætereo te I pass by thee insalutatum unsaluted. Verba Verbs composita compounded cum with a, ab, ad, con, de, è, ex, in, nonnunquam sometimes repetunt repeat eadem præpositiones the same prepositions cum suo casu with their case extra compositionem without composition, idque and that eleganter elegantly: ut as, Abstinerunt they have abstained a viris from men, Advocabo I will call amicos my friends ad hanc rem to his business, Conferemus we will compare cum legibus with the laws, Nunquam cogitavi I never thought detrudere to detract de tuâ famâ from thy good name. Cùm when evaseris thou art escaped ex insidiis out of snares.

Postquam after that excessit ex ephebis he passed out from among the young striplings. Incumbe in rempublicam be careful for the Commonwealth cogitatione with thy cogitation curâque and care. In, pro for erga towards, contra against & and ad to, habet habet accusativum an accusative case: ut as, Accipit she taketh animum mentemque benignam a courteous mind and meaning in Teucros towards the Trojans. Quid tantum what so great matter meus Æneas could my Æneas committere commit in te against thee! Quid what potuere could Troes the Trojans? Quo te Moeri pedes, Mæris, whither goest thou? An what in urbem into that City quò whither via the way ducit leads! Idem the same jungitur is joyned cum accusativo with an accusative case, quoties so often as divisio division, mutatio change aut or incrementum the increase rei of a thing cum tempore with time significatur is signified: ut as, Estque and there is locus a place ubi where via the way findit se dividet, it self in ambas partes into two parts

*parts.* Troja Troy versa est is turned in cineres into ashes viro sospite my husband being safe. Amor love crescit mihi grows in me in horas every hour. In, cùm when actus an action in loco in a place significatur is signified postulat requireth ablativum an ablative case: ut as, Scilicet namely ut as fulvum aurum yellow gold spectatur is tried in ignibus in the fire. Sub, pro for ad to, per by or through & and ante before, innititur leaneth to accusativo an accusative: ut as, Properemus let us hasten sub umbram to the shadow. Legati the Ambassadors ferè in a manner sub id tempus, id est, per id tempus about that time, missi are sent ad res repetendas to recover the things lost. Cura care recurvat begins afresh sub noctem, id est, paulò ante noctem a little before night, vel or instante nocte the night approaching. Aliàs otherwise ablativum admittit it governs an ablative: ut as, Ætas time in apricum proferet will bring into open light quicquid whatsoever est is sub terrâ under the ground. Sub

nocte silenti, id est, in nocte silenti in the silent night. Super, pro for ultra beyond jungitur is joyned accusativo to an accusative case: ut as, Proferet he will extend imperium the Empire super Garamantas beyond the Africans & and Indos Indians. Super, pro for de of & and in in, ablativo to an ablative: ut as, Multus variusque rumor manifold and divers reports super eâ re of that matter. Super viridi fronde upon green branches. Subter under uno significatu in one signification jungitur is joyned utrique casui to both cases apud Authores with Authors: ut as, Pugnatum est they fought super above subterque and under terras the ground. Libet it likes me ferre to endure omnes casus all hazards subter densâ testudine under a thick shelter. Tenuis up to gaudet rejoiceth ablativo with an ablative, & both singulari singular & and plurali plural: ut as, Pube tenus up to the privy parts. Pectoribus tenus up to the breasts. At but genitivo with the genitive plurali plural tantum only: ut as, Cru-

rum *tenus up to the thighs.* Præpositiones *prepositions* cum *when* amittunt *they lose* casum *their case* migrant in adverbia *do change into adverbs*: ut *as*, Venit *he came* longo post tempore *a long time after*. Conjux *my wife* subit *follows* ponè *behind*, ferimur *we are carried* per opaca locorum *through dark places.* Æneas I Æneas Troïus *the Trojan* quem *whom* quæritis *ye seek* adsum *am here* coram *in presence.*

**I**Nterjectiones *Interjections* ponuntur *are put* non raro *often* absolute *absolutely*, & *and* sine casu *without a case*: ut *as*, Connixa *she* jeaning *reliquit* lest *spem* gregis *the hope of the flock*, ah *alas!* In nudâ filice *upon the bare flint stone.* Quæ dementia *what madness*, malum *with a mischief?* O, *exclamantis* an *interjection of exclamation* jungitur *is joyned* nominativo *to a nominative*, accusativo *an accusative*, & *and* vocativo *a vocative*: ut *as*, O festus dies *O joyful day* hominis *of*

*man!* O nimium fortunatos *O too too fortunate* agricolas *husbandmen* si *if* nōrint *they knew* sua bona *their own good!* O formose Puer *O fair lad*, nimum nē crede *trust not too much* colori *to thy beauty.* Heu *alas* & *and* proh *ob* adhærent *cleave* nunc *sometimes* nominativo *to a nominative*, nunc *sometimes* accusativo *to an accusative*: ut *as*, Heu pietas *ah the godliness!* Heu prisca fides *ah the ancient faithfulness!* Heu stirpem *invisam* *ah odious stock!* Proh Jupiter *oh Jupiter!* tu homo *thou fellow* adiges me ad insaniam *wilt carry me beside my self.* Proh fidem *Oh the faith* Deum *of Gods* atque *and* hominum *of men!* Proh sancte Jupiter, *oh holy Jupiter!* Hei *alas* & *and* vœ *alas* apponuntur *are put* dativo *to a dative* case: ut *as*, Hei mihi *wo is me* quod *that* amor *love* est *is* medicabilis *to be healed* nullis herbis *with no herbs.* Vœ mihi *wo is me* poor wretch *that I am*, quantâ de spe *from how great hope* decidi *am I fallen.*

**M**ONITA Pædagogica  
*School-maſters Precepts*  
 ſeu or carmen a Treatiſe in  
 verſe Gulielmi Lillii of *Willi-*  
*am Lily* ad diſcipulos ſuos to  
 his *Scholars* de moribus con-  
 cerning manners.

**P**UER little youth  
 qui which es mihi  
 diſcipulus art my  
 Scholar, atq; and  
 cupis deſireſt doceri to be  
 taught, ades come huc hither,  
 concipe conceive well hæc di-  
 cta theſe ſayings animo tuo  
 in thy mind. Citus betimes  
 manè in the morning fuge leave  
 lectum thy bed, diſcute ſhake  
 off mollem ſomnum thy ſweet  
 ſleep: ſupplex humbly petas  
 go into *Templa* the Church, &  
 and venerare worſhip *Deum*  
 God. Attamen but imprimis  
 firſt of all ſit facies let thy face  
 be lota waſhed que and manus  
 thy hands: Sint veſtes let thy  
 garments be nitidæ clean, cæ-  
 ſariésq; and thy hair compta  
 kemb'd. Adſis be thou there fu-  
 giens avoiding deſidiam idle-  
 neſs, cum when ſchola noſtra  
 my School te vocârit ſhall call  
 thee: Nulla ſit tibi cauſa have  
 thou no excuſe moræ pigræ of  
 long tarrying. Cum when vide-  
 ris thou ſhalt ſee me præcepto-

rem me thy Maſter, ore ſaluta  
 ſalute me & and condiscipulos  
 quosque tuos all thy ſchool-fel-  
 lows ordine in order. Tu quo-  
 que fac ſedeas and ſee that thou  
 ſit ubi where jubemus te ſediſſe  
 I will thee to ſit, manèque and  
 ſtay in loco in thy place, niſi  
 unſiſ thou beſt juſtus com-  
 manded abire to go thence. Ac  
 and ut as quiſque every one  
 eſt is magis clarus more ex-  
 cellent munere in the gift do-  
 ctrinæ of learning, ſic ſo is he  
 erit locandus ſhall ſit magis  
 clarâ ſede in a more excellent  
 place. Scalpellum let a pen-  
 knife, calami quills, atramen-  
 tum ink, charta paper, libelli  
 books ſint be arma implements  
 ſemper always parata ready  
 tuis ſtudiis for thy ſtudies. Si  
 quid dictabo if I ſhall propoſe  
 to thee any thing ſcribes thou  
 ſhalt write it: At but ſingula  
 every thing rectè rightly: nec  
 ſit ulla macula and let no blot  
 be aut menda or fault ſcriptu-  
 tuis in thy writings. Sed nec  
 mandes but thou ſhalt not com-  
 mit dictata tua thy Latins aut  
 or carmina Verſes chartis la-  
 ceris to looſe papers, quæ which  
 decet it is meet inſcruiſſe to  
 have written libri in books.  
 Sæpè oftentimes recognoſcas  
 repeat tibi to thy ſelf lecta  
 things



things read, que and revolvas meditate on them often animo in thy mind. Si if dubitas thou doubtest, nunc sometimes consule ask hos these, nunc sometimes alios others. Qui dubitat he that maketh doubt, qui sæpè rogat he which asketh many questions tenebit shall observe mea dicta my precepts. Is qui nil dubitat he that doubteth of nothing, capit getteth Indè thereby nil boni no good. Puer my child, disce learn, quæso I pray thee, noli dediscere do not forget quicquam any thing, nè lest that conscia mens a guilty conscience insimulet accuse te thee desidæ of slothfulness. Siquis; and be thou attentus animo attentive; quid enim for what juvabit will it profit docuisse me to have taught, si if non premas thou dost not print verba mea my words firmo pectore in sure memory? Nil nothing est is tam difficile so hard, quod which solertia diligence non vincat cannot overcome. Invigila take pains, & and gloria the glory militiæ of thy labour est is parta obtained. Nam for veluti even as cellus the earth profert brings forth flores nec semina neither flowers nor seeds, ni sit unless it be victa very much tilled labore continuo with continual

labour manus of the hand: Sic so puer a child, si if non exercitet be doth not often exercise ingenium his wit, amittit doth lose & both tempus ipsum the time it self, simul and withal spem the hope ingenii of his wit. Etiam also est there is lex an order semper always tenenda to be kept in sermone in speech, nè lest improba garrulitas over-much babbling offendat nos offend me. Incumbens studio thou plying thy lesson loquēris shalt speak submissâ voce with a low voice; dum reddis nobis all the while that thou art saying with me eris thou shalt be canorus loud voice with thy voice. Et and quæcunque whatsoever reddis thou repeatest mihi to me discantur ad unguem let them be learned at thy fingers ends, & and libro abjecto thy book laid aside redde rehearse verbula singula every word. Nec suggerat quisquam and let no body prompt ullum verbum any word dicturo to thee a saying, quod which parit bringeth non mediocre exitium no small hurt puero to a child. Si rogito if I demand quicquam any thing, studebis thou shalt endeavour respondere to answer sic so ut that mereare thou mayst deserve laudem praise & and decus commendation dictis by

by thy answers. Non laudare thou shalt not be commended linguâ nimis celeri for too fast a tongue, aut tardâ or too slow: medium the mean est is virtus a grace, quod tenuisse which to keep juvat delighteth. Et and quoties as often as loqueris thou speakest, esto memor be mindful loquere that thou speakest Latinè in Latin & and fuge avoid verba barbara barbarous words, velut as scopulos things very dangerous. Præterea besides, instrue teach socios thy fellows quotiescunque so often as rogabunt they shall ask te thee, & and trahe bring forwards ignaros the ignorant ad mea vota to my desire. Ipse he qui which docet teacheth indoctos the unlearned, licet although esset he were indoctissimus most unlearned queat may esse be doctior better learned reliquis than the rest brevi in a short time. Sed but tu nec imitabere thou shalt not imitate stolidos Grammaticastros foolish authors of barbarism, ingens dedecus the exceeding great disgrace eloqui Romani of the Latin Tongue, Quorum whereof nemo none est is tam fatuus so

foolish, aut or tam barbarus so barbarous ore in speech, quem autorem whom as an author turba barbara the barbarous multitude non probat alloweth not. Si vis if thou wilt rectè cognoscere rightly know leges Grammaticas the Laws of the Grammar, si cupias if thou desirest discere to learn loqui to speak cultiùs very eloquently ore in thy speech, addiscas see thou learnest scripta clarissima the most famous writings veterum virorum of ancient men, & and authores the authors quos which turba Latina the better sort of Latinists docet teacheth. Nunc sometimes Virgilius Virgil optat wisheth amplecti te to embrace thee, nunc sometimes ipse Terentius Terence himself, nunc sometimes simul withal opus the work Ciceronis of Cicero te wisheth thee. Quos whom qui didicit he that hath not learned vidit hath seen nil nothing præter somnia but dreams, & and certat striveth vivere to live in tenebris Cimæriis in great ignorance. Sunt there are some boys quos delectat whom it delighteth posthabito studio having laid

*laid aside the study honestæ virtutis of commendable vertue, conterere to spend tempora their time nugis in trifles. Sunt there are others quibus est cordi who take pleasure follicitare to trouble sodales their fellows manibus with hands pedibusve or feet, aut or alio quovis modo any other way. Est there is alius another, qui who dum whilst jactat he boasteth se himself clarum noble sanguine by blood improbat disalloweth genus parentage reliquis in others insulso ore with unsavory speeches. Nolim te sequi I would not have thee to follow tam prava vestigia so bad patterns morum of manners, nè lest tandem in the end feras thou receive præmia rewards digna worthy factis thy deeds. Dabis thou shalt give aut vendes or sell nil nothing: permutabis thou shalt change e-  
 ce or buy nil nothing: Feres thou shalt receive nulla commoda no profit ex damno by the loss alterius of another. Et and insuper moreover mitte leave nummos money irritamenta malorum the enticements to evil aliis to others; nil nothing nisi but*

*pura things free from abuse decent become puerum a child. Clamor let noise, rixa babbling, joci scoffings, mendacia lyes, furta thefts, cachinni scornful laughter, sint procul à vobis be far from you, & and arma Martis fighting procul far off. Dices thou shalt speak nil nothing penitus at all quod which sit is turpe filthy, aut or non honestum not honest. Lingua the tongue est is janua the gate vitæ of life pariter ac necis and of death too. Crede account it ingens nefas horrible wickedness referre to give maledicta evil words cuiquam to any one, aut or jurare to swear by numina sacra the sacred titles Dei magni of Almighty God. Denique to conclude servabis thou shalt keep res omnes all thy things atque and libellos books; et and feres shalt bear them tecum with thee, quoties as often as isque both thou goest redisque and returnest. Effuge avoid vel even causas the occasions quæcunque whatsoever faciunt do make thee nocentem offensive, & and in quibus wherein potes thou mayest displicuisse nobis displease me.*

## Terminaciones Declinationum!

Singular.	1	2	3	4	5
Nominat.	a	er us ius um	Diversly	u s u	es
Genitive	æ	i	is	us u	ei
Dative	æ	o	i	ui u	ei
Accusative	am	um	em im em & im	um u	em
Vocative	a	er e i um	Diversly	us u	es
Ablative	a	o	e i e & i	u	e
Pluraliter	1	2	3	4	5
Nominat.	æ	i a	es a ia	us ua	es
Genitive	arum	orum	um & ium	uum	er um
Dative	is & abus	is	ibus	ibus ubus	ebus
Accusative	as	os a	es a ia	us ua	es
Vocative	æ	i a	es a ia	us ua	es
Ablative	is & abus	is	ibus	ibus ubus	ebus

### Adjectivum comparativi gradus.

**Singulariter** {  
 Nomin. Durior & durius  
 Genit. durioris  
 Dat. duriori  
 Accusat. duriozem & durius  
 Vocat. ô durior & durius  
 Ablativ. à durioze vel duriori

**Pluraliter** {  
 Nominat. duriores & duriora  
 Genit. duriorum  
 Dat. durioribus  
 Accus. duriores & duriora  
 Vocat. ô duriores & duriora  
 Ablat. à durioribus.

### Conjugatio Verborum.

#### Active voice

##### Indicative mood present tense

Voco asat ; amur atis ant  
 Teneo es et ; emur etis ent  
 Pingo is it ; imur itis unt  
 Polio is it ; imur itis iunt

##### Preterimperfect tense

Abam abas abat ; abamus abatis abant  
 ebam ebase ebat ; ebamur ebatis ebant  
 iebam iebas iebat ; iebamus iebatis iebant

##### Preterperfect tense

Iisti it ; imus istis erunt vel ere

##### Preterpluperfect tense

Eram eras erat ; eramus eratis erant

##### Future tense

Abo abis abit ; abimus abitis abunt  
 ebo ebis ebit ; ebumus ebitis ebunt  
 am es et ; emur etis ent  
 am ies iet ; iemus ietis ient

#### Passive voice

##### Indicative mood present tense

Or aris vel are atur : amur amini antur  
 eor eris vel ere etur : emur emini entur  
 ior eris vel ere itur : imur imini untur  
 ior iris vel ire itur : imur imini iuntur

##### Preterimperfect tense

Abar abaris vel abare abatur : abamur abamini abantur  
 ebar ebaris vel ebare ebatur : ebumur ebumini ebantur  
 iebar iebaris vel iebare iebatur : iebamur iebamini iebantur

##### Preterperfect tense

us sum us es us est : i sumus i est is  
 i sunt

##### Preterpluperfect tense

us eram us eras us erat : i eramus  
 i eratis i erant

*Active Voice.*

**Imperative Mood.**

a ato, et ato: emus, ate atote, ent anto  
e eto, eat eto: eamus, ete etote, eant ento  
e ito, at ito: amus, ite itote, ant unto  
i ito, iat ito: iamus, ite itote, iant iunto

**Subjunctive mood**

em es et: emus etis ent  
eam cas eat: eamus eatis eant  
am asat: amus atis ant  
iam ias iat: iamus iatis iant

**Preterimperfect tense**

arem ares aret: aremus aretis arent  
erem eres eret: eremus eretis erent  
erem eres eret: eremus eretis erent  
irem ires iret: iremus iretis irent

**Preterperfect tense**

erim eris erit: erimus eritis erint

**Preterpluperfect tense**

issem isles isset: issemus isletis islent

**Future tense**

ero eris erit: erimus eritis erint

**Infinitive mood**

are  
ere  
ere  
re  
sse

urum esse

andi ando andum

endi endo endum

endi endo endum

iendi iendo iendum

**Supines**

**Particip. pres.**

ans  
ens  
ens  
ens

**Future tense**

a boraberis vel abere abitur: abimur  
abimini abuntur

e boraberis vel ebere ebitur: &c.

ar eris vel ere etur: emur emini entur

iar ieris vel iere ietur: iemur iemini ientur

*Passive Voice.*

**Imperative Mood**

are ator, etor ator: emur, amini iam  
nor, entur antor

ere etor, eatur etor: eamur, emi  
eminor, eantur entor

ere itor, atur itor: amur, imini,  
imiyor, antur untor

ire itor, iatur itor: iamur, imini  
imiyor, iantur iuntor

**Subjunctive Mood**

er eris vel ere etur: emur emini, entur  
ear earis vel eare eatur: eamur emi,  
ni eantur

ar aris vel are atur: amur amini aatur  
iar iaris vel iare iatur: iamur iamini  
iantur

**Preterimperfect tense**

arer areris vel arere aretur: aremur  
aremini arentur

erer ereris vel erere eretur: eremur  
eremini erentur

erer ereris vel erere eretur: eremur  
eremini erentur

irer ireris vel irere iretur: iremur  
iremini irentur

**Preterperfect tense**

us sim us sis us sit: ti simusti sitis  
ti sint

**Preterpluperfect tense**

us essem us esses us esset: ti essemus  
ti essetis ti essent

**Future tense**

us ero us eris us erit: ti erimus ti  
eritis ti erint

**Infinitive mood**

ari, eri

i

iri.  
um esse vel fuisse

um iri vel ndum esse

**Particip. pres.**

us

**Future tense**

andus

endus

endus

endus

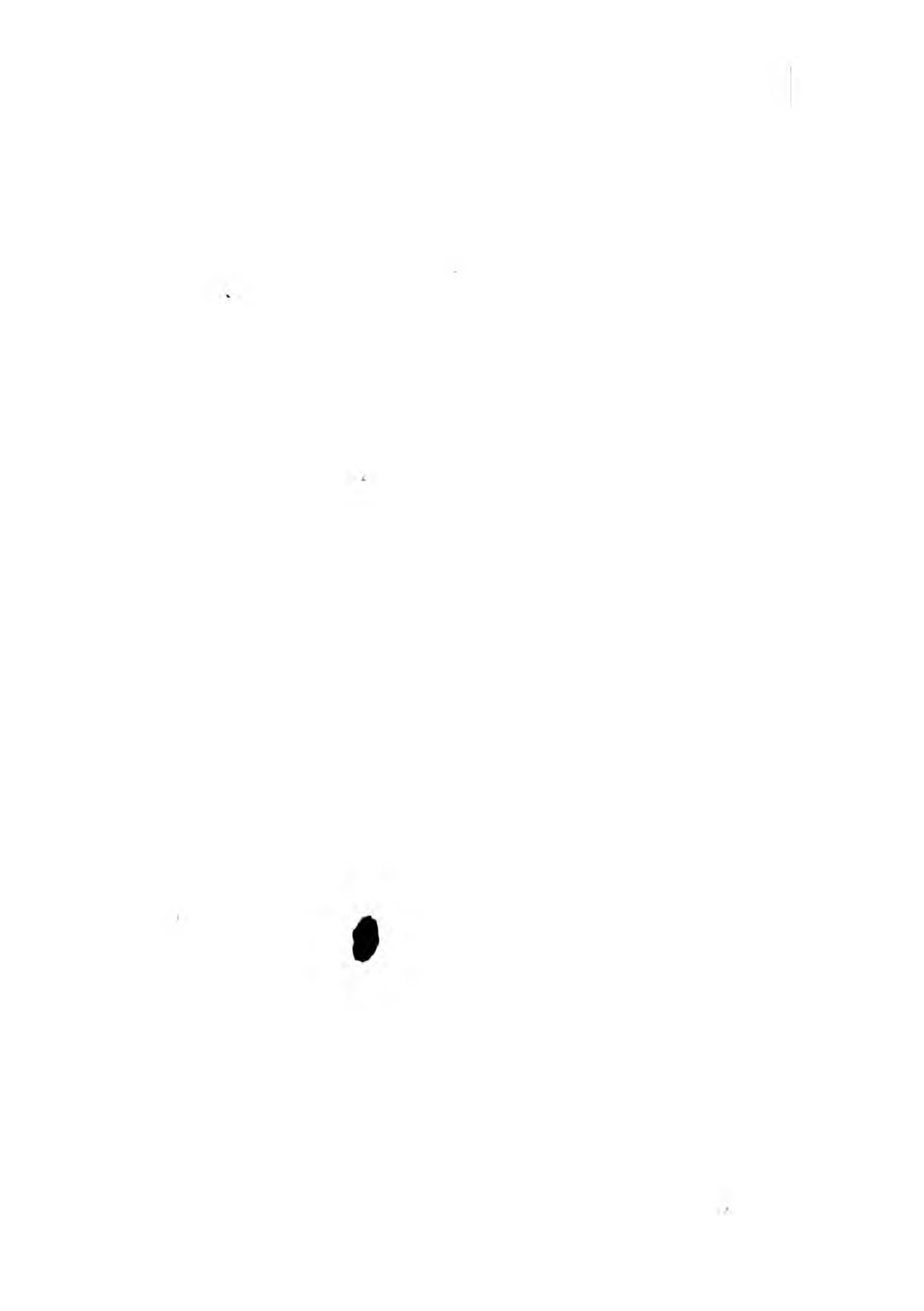
**FINIS.**



De Motu  
et

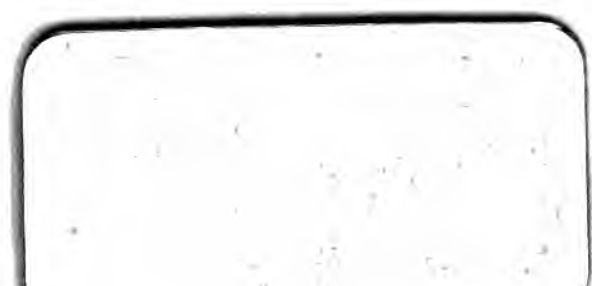
Animæ  
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the *Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis* (JABA) and the *Journal of Experimental and Applied Behavior Analysis* (JEA).

The *Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis* (JABA) is a peer-reviewed journal published by the American Psychological Association. It is the primary journal for the field of applied behavior analysis. The journal covers a wide range of topics related to behavior analysis, including experimental research, clinical applications, and theoretical issues.

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