

**ADAM'S LATIN GRAMMAR: WITH  
NUMEROUS ADDITIONS AND  
IMPROVEMENTS, DESIGNED TO AID THE  
MORE ADVANCED STUDENT BY FULLER  
ELUCIDATIONS OF THE LATIN CLASSICS**

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Adam's Latin Grammar: With Numerous Additions and Improvements, Designed to Aid the More Advanced Student by Fuller Elucidations of the Latin Classics by C. D. Cleveland

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**C. D. CLEVELAND**

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## PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

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THE first edition of this Grammar, of two thousand copies, having been sold in less than ten months, the editor has carefully revised the present Stereotype edition, and has endeavoured, by some emendations and additions, to make it still more worthy of the favourable estimation of the public. He feels indeed, with others, that it is a great evil to have the successive editions of school books continually undergoing alterations and enlargements; but as this edition was to be sent forth to the world in a permanent form, he thought it advisable to introduce a few alterations, and, in his view, decided improvements, without changing the form or character of the work. Accordingly, by enlarging the page a little, and compressing the four conjugated verbs into a smaller space, he has been enabled to introduce the new matter without increasing the size of the book. But these alterations will occasion little or no difficulty in referring from this edition to the former, or from that to this: for in the Syntax, to which reference is more frequently made, and where the pages of the two editions differ most, the number of the rule will be an unerring guide. Soon, however, the old edition will be entirely gone; and where this alone is used, the most minute references can be made, not only in the Syntax, as before, but throughout the whole book, by the number of the section—the Etymology being numbered from § 1 to § 263, the Syntax from § 1 to § 246, and the Prosody from § 1 to § 125.

In justice to himself, and in reply to some remarks that have been made in a certain quarter, from interested motives, 'that this edition is little or no better than others of the same work,' the editor deems it his duty to state, somewhat more in detail than formerly, in what respects his edition DIFFERS FROM ALL OTHERS, and what it contains OVER AND ABOVE ALL OTHER EDITIONS of Adam's grammar, published in this country.

1. The remarks on Gender, page 19, are new.

2. The lists of *regular Nouns* of the first, second, and fourth declensions, found in other editions, have been thrown out of this, as entirely useless; and the spaces they would have occupied have been filled with lists of *Irregular Nouns*, and those which present some peculiarities. See the lists § 10, 11, 12 and 13, on page 21;—the Alphabetical list of Irregular Nouns on pages 46, 47, 48, 49 and 50;—the lists of Irregular Nouns, § 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63 and 64, which have been much enlarged; and the lists, § 65, 66, 67 and 68, which are entirely new;—and the terminations of the five declensions, on page 53.

3. The following entirely new matter is also to be found among the **NOUNS**. The remarks on the several cases, with their powers explained, § 15;—the declension of *Deus* in full, under § 22;—the declension of *Delos*, of *Androgeos*, and of *barbiton*, under § 23;—the exceptions in the vocative singular, under § 43;—the third and sixth paragraphs under the fifth declension, under § 51;—and the remarks on Proper Names, § 70. Besides this new matter, the Defective Nouns, § 54, have been arranged in alphabetical order, and the list of Redundant Nouns, § 69, has been much enlarged.

4. Among the **ADJECTIVES**, exceptions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, under § 82, are greatly enlarged, as will readily be seen on a comparison with any of the common editions of this work. The two first paragraphs on page 73, upon the numeral letters, are entirely new; as are also the three first paragraphs under § 91. The paragraph 2, under § 101, is greatly enlarged, and the whole article § 102, upon Irregular and Unusual Comparison, is new.

5. In the **PRONOUNS**, observations 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, under § 108, are entirely new.

6. In the **VERBS**, the remarks on the various tenses, comprising all of § 104, are new: likewise the second, third and fourth paragraphs under § 115. The Deponent and Common Verbs, § 128, have a different arrangement from that which obtains in other editions of this grammar, they being placed here next to the verbs which are given as examples of the several Conjugations. The formations of the tenses under § 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138 and 139, are greatly enlarged.

7. The most important alteration, perhaps, that has been made by the editor in his edition of Adam's Grammar, is to be found in the Conjugation of the Verbs. It is well known to every classical scholar, that while the Perfect Participle of a greater part of the Latin Verbs, is in use, the Supine is rarely found in the classics. It is therefore obviously proper that Latin Verbs should be conjugated with the Perfect Participle, rather than with the Supine. Dr. Adam, on the contrary, in conjugating the Verbs, gives the Supine almost uniformly, without any classical authority for its support, and all the common editions have followed carefully in his steps. For instance, the Boston edition of Adam's, from page 118 to page 164, is the same as the old Edinburgh edition of 1793, *totidem verbis*, with the trifling exception of five or six lines of the Irregular Verb *Prosum*. Thus have the errors of the old editions of this work been perpetuated. In this edition, however, the editor has rejected *entirely* Dr. Adam's article on the verbs, comprising about *thirty-two pages*, and has inserted matter altogether new, comprising about *sixty-five pages*, from page 112 to page 176. The Verbs are, therefore, conjugated with the Perfect Participle, if it be used; if not, the verb has an asterisk (\*) prefixed to it, and one of the future participles is inserted. The futures RUS and DUS, when found, are indicated by the letters R and D, and the Supines UM and U, by M and U. In the notes under the verbs will be found such parts of them as seldom occur in the Latin authors, with the classical authorities for each. In the common editions of Adam's, *not a single classical authority is given*; while in this, there are—

In the First Conjugation, .....	774
“ “ Second, “ .....	405
“ “ Third, “ .....	1147
“ “ Fourth, “ .....	360
“ “ Irregular and Defective verbs, .....	424
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	3110
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In all, THREE THOUSAND ONE HUNDRED AND TEN classical citations.

The editor is aware that much space has, in consequence of these numerous additions, been given to the Verbs, but he believes that it could not be better filled. Not only will it afford

the advanced scholar much satisfaction to be able to ascertain readily, whether any part of a verb which he may wish to employ, has been used by the best Roman writers, but it is highly important that the scholar in the grammar-school should *begin* right, and not, in after years, be obliged to do, what all know is so hard to be done—unlearn what has been learned amiss.

8. The articles § 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, on the Defective Verbs, are new.

9. The articles § 222, 223, 224 and 225, on Redundant Verbs, are new.

10. The Remarks on the Verb, § 230, on pages 176, 177 and 178, are not found in any other edition.

11. In the PARTICIPLES, articles § 233 and 239, are new.

12. It will be seen that the PREPOSITIONS are entirely remodelled, and instead of the meagre page, which is given to them in all the preceding editions of Adam's Grammar, they here occupy eight pages. The original import of each is endeavoured to be given and illustrated, and the secondary meanings traced to the primary. See pages 184—192. To the PREPOSITIONS IN COMPOSITION, four pages have been devoted instead of a third of a page, as in the Edinburgh edition. See pages 192—195.

13. Articles § 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262 and 263, on the Signification of Words, are entirely new.

14. In the SYNTAX, the following articles are entirely new:—the remarks on Simple and Compound Sentences, § 4 and 5:—articles § 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, under Rule II;—articles § 24, 25, 26 and 27, under Rule III;—article § 35, under Rule IV;—articles § 44, 45, 47 and 50, under Rule VI, explanatory of the government of the Genitive by another noun, and the different senses in which the Genitive is used;—article § 51, under Rule VI, explaining the use of the Dative for the Genitive;—article § 60, under Rule VII, giving the different significations of the 'Ablative of Quality';—article § 67, under Rule VIII;—article § 73, under Rule IX;—article § 82, under Rule X, comprising nearly two pages of adjectives governing the Genitive, with the classical authorities;—articles § 90 and 91, before Rule XII, explaining



the force and use of the Dative case;—articles § 108 and 109, under Rule XIII;—the note explanatory of Rule XV, and articles § 118, 119, 120, under that Rule;—the note to Rule XVII, and under this Rule, part of articles § 131 and 135, and the whole of the articles § 132, 133, 136, 138, 141, 142 and 143, the three last comprising about four pages of verbs, governing the Dative, that are ‘variously construed;’—article § 145, explaining what are usually considered as ‘redundant Datives;’—articles § 148, 149, 150, under Rule XVIII;—observation 3, under Rule XIX;—nearly all of observation 1, under Rule XX;—article § 156, under Rule XXI;—the note to Rule XXII;—article § 161, under Rule XXIII;—observations 3 and 4, under Rule XXVI;—observations 2, 3 and 4, under Rule XXVII;—articles § 172 and 173, under Rule XXVIII, explaining the construction when the active is changed into the passive verb;—observations 6 and 7, under Rule XXX;—part of observation 2, and all of observations 6 and 7, under Rule XXXI;—observations 4 and 5, under Rule XXXVIII;—part of observation 3, and all observations 4 and 5, under Rule XXXIX;—most of article § 196, and all of article § 197, under Rule XI;—Rules XLII and XLIII;—observation 3, under Rule LIII;—articles § 220, 221, 222, 223 and 224, giving rules for the use of the Relative with the Indicative and Subjunctive modes;—and article § 234, under Rule LXII. These additions to the Syntax, comprise about SEVEN HUNDRED LINES, while in all the other editions of Adam’s Grammar, which have fallen under the editor’s notice, this division of it (the Syntax) corresponds exactly with the Syntax in the old Edinburgh edition of 1793, with but a few trifling exceptions.

15. In PROSODY, the following articles are new;—article § 17;—exceptions 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, under § 40;—the 9th, 10th and 13th, observations under § 42;—exception 4, under § 49;—article § 62;—exceptions 1, 2, 3 and 4, under § 63;—all of articles § 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91 and 92;—which present a clear view of all the different metres used by Horace;—and articles § 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124 and 125, which exhibit all the combinations of the preceding metres found in the same poet. Besides all these new articles, the “Figures of Diction” have been enlarged from the old editions; and many new subdivisions made throughout the Prosody. For instance, ex-

ceptions 2, 3 and 4, under § 48, are, in the other editions of Adam's comprised in one: but they are entirely different in character, and should be made distinct by division, both from the fact of their difference, and for easy and intelligible reference.

Such are the chief additions which the Editor has made to Adam's Latin Grammar, and by which, he trusts this work, originally of great merit, and deserved celebrity, has been rendered still more valuable. The original work has been used nearly half a century in all the best schools and colleges in our country, and those who have temporarily resorted to other grammars, have at length come back to this. It is true that some of the Rules of Syntax, of the original Edinburgh editions, and of those hitherto published in this country, have not been expressed with the greatest clearness and precision, but every intelligent instructor would of course explain and illustrate whatever there appeared to be that was ambiguous or obscure. Taken as a whole, however, the original work of Dr. Adam has risen higher in the estimation of the editor, the oftener and the more critically he has examined it. It has been his aim in this edition, to explain the little that was ambiguous, and to illustrate the little that was obscure; and, by supplying some deficiencies, to make it a manual to which the student of the higher classics might constantly refer with pleasure and satisfaction. Whether he has succeeded, he leaves for the decision of those who are decidedly the best qualified to judge—the Classical Teachers of our country.

THE EDITOR.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1837.

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