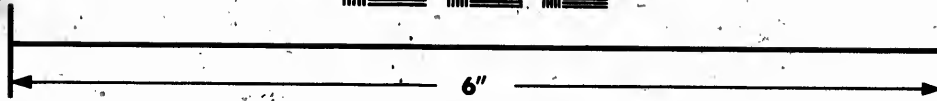
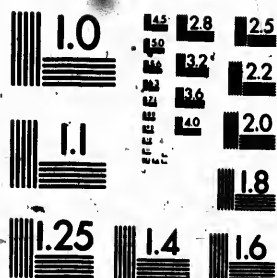


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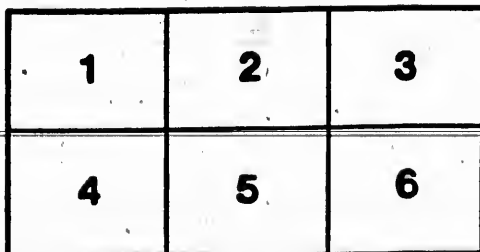
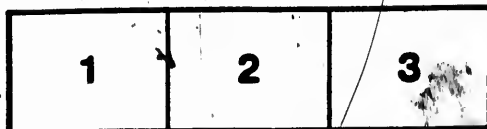
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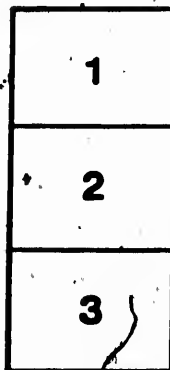
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Reprinted from

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THE

FRENCH GENDERS

TAUGHT

In Six Fables;

BEING

A PLAIN AND EASY ART OF MEMORY,

BY WHICH THE GENDERS OF

15,548

French Words

MAY BE LEARNED IN A FEW HOURS.

BY THE

MASTER OF A GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

QUEBEC:

Reprinted from the 4th London Edition, for R. Dupont, by
T. CARY & CO. FREEMASONS' HALL.

1827.



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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE opinion the Publisher of this little work had formed of its utility in assisting the student in the French language in acquiring a knowledge of the genders of the nouns, and in impressing them strongly on his memory, having been fully confirmed by the approbation bestowed upon it by several eminent Teachers in this city, to whom it has been submitted; he has been induced to print an edition, as well for the benefit of his own scholars and the public in general, as in the hope of deriving some pecuniary advantage from the sale of the work. He trusts that his brother Printers will not deprive him of his just recompense, by bringing out another edition, or that, at least, they will allow him sufficient time to dispose of his stock on hand ere they do so; which, should no such interference take place, he conceives he may reasonably hope to do before another copy can be procured from England; that which is in his possession being, as he believes, the only one at present in Quebec, if not in the Canadas.

It may be added, in proof of the reputation of this little work in England, that it passed through **FOUR EDITIONS** in London in the short space of *two months*.

ROBERT DUPONT.

Quebec, Jan. 1827.

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PREFACE.

In the publication of this work, which was composed chiefly for the use of my own scholars, I am influenced by a thorough conviction and experience of its utility.

Its object is to remove the greatest obstacle to the acquirement of the French language, by fixing indelibly in the memory *the genders of the French nouns*; without a perfect knowledge of which, it is impossible to speak that language with even tolerable propriety.

French is now learned by almost every class of the British youth, and its importance duly appreciated. It is a species of universal passport—a general medium of communication on the Continent. In the foreign tour and the domestic circle, in war and in commerce, this language is of incalculable value. In the counting-house and the camp, in the splendid assembly and in the distant port, those who can write and speak French possess a decided advantage over those who cannot.*

* Smollett (George II. chap. xi.) relates, that in the night which preceded the battle on the heights of Abraham, General Wolfe and his army, who were sailing down the River St. Lawrence in the dark, were saved from defeat by the readiness of an English officer, who replied so skillfully to the challenges of the French sentinels, that

I am persuaded, therefore, that this little book will prove generally acceptable; as, by a very plain and easy method, it leads the learner over the most difficult step to this useful and elegant acquirement.

The most striking difference between the English and French languages consists in the genders of their nouns. In English, we call a male by the masculine term, *he*; a female, by the feminine term, *she*; and anything inanimate by the neuter term, *it*. The French likewise call a male *he*, and a female *she*, as we do; but by a fault in the genius of their language, they have no neuter, but call every inanimate thing either *he* or *she*, making it masculine or femi-

they mistook our troops for a French detachment, and suffered them to pass. The historian remarks, that the consequence of discovery at that moment would have been the total destruction of the army. Here, then, we see that a British army was preserved, a glorious victory gained, and Quebec and all Canada secured to England, because an Englishman had learned French well. (a)

(a) The following account of this transaction is given by W. Smith, Esquire, in his recently published History of Canada:--

"Captain Donald McDonald, a very gallant officer of Fraser's Highlanders, commanded the advanced guard of the light infantry, and was consequently among the foremost on shore: as soon as he and his men gained the height, he was challenged by a sentry, and with great presence of mind, from his knowledge of the French service, answered him according to their manner: it being yet dark, he came up to him, told him he was sent there with a large command, and to call off all the other men of his party who were ranged along the hill, for that he would take care to give a good account of the B— Anglois, if they persisted. This finesse had the desired effect, and saved many lives."

B. D.

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sine; and hence arises the difficulty. A child learning French can see no reason why a *chair* or a *table* should be called *she*, or why a *king* or a *man* should be called *he*; these things are neither males nor females, and it therefore appears strange to the learner that they should be classed as masculines and feminines; but they are so classed, and must be learned correctly. To accomplish this is a very great difficulty to all persons learning French; it is extremely troublesome to pupils even of the quickest talents and most retentive memory, who learn from the French grammars now in use. Though some of them are extremely well-arranged for grammatical instruction in other respects, in regard to the *genders* they are entirely destitute of any contrivance to assist the memory; while the almost endless lists of rules and exceptions are fit only to harass and discourage learners of even the readiest abilities. So impracticable are these rules, that I have known masters to recommend their pupils to go completely through the French dictionary, and copy out all the *genders*, prefixing the gender to each—a labour of weeks; and I much question whether a twentieth part of them would by that method be fixed in the mind, unless the copying was many times repeated: and after all the trouble and consumption of time, the pupil, being without any *certain rules*, would seldom feel an absolute confidence in the correctness of his memory.

To obviate the necessity of this disheartening labour on the one hand, or recurrence to a confused labyrinth of insufficient rules on the other,

the learner is here furnished with a plain "ART or MEMORY," from which I am convinced that the genders of all the French nouns may be learned in a few hours, and learned so as never to be forgotten. I feel the more confident on this point, as a French teacher of great experience, who has taught French in England during the last 42 years, and to whom I explained my plan, assured me that many natives of France would derive great benefit from this book, in fixing the genders in the memory. I offer it, therefore, to the public in general, and to teachers in particular, with a certainty that it will fully answer the purpose desired, and by putting within the reach of all, what has hitherto been scarcely attainable by any, it will be found equally beneficial to the teacher, the pupil, and the adult.

Knowledge and learning cannot be acquired without exertion: those who aspire to possess these distinctions must prove by industry and perseverance that they deserve them: but much may be done to assist the memory by art and method, and it is the duty of every teacher to render the path of improvement as smooth as possible.

W. R. GOODLUCK, Jun.

Classical and Commercial Academy,
5, St. Bennett's Place,
Gracechurch Street,
June 8th, 1826.

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Introduction.

THE system by which the genders of the French nouns may be most readily and firmly fixed in the memory, begins by classing them by their final syllables. Thus there are 643 nouns ending in *er*, which are all masculine except two: there are 144 ending in *oir*, all masculine without a single exception: 70 in *al*, 24 in *ais*, and 83 in *ard*, all masculine without exception: and 305 in *et*, all masculine except one word. Therefore, if these six endings can be fixed in the memory as masculines, the learner will know the genders of 1269 nouns.

But the difficulty is to remember long lists of terminations, and to fix in the mind the gender of each. There are many grammars where whole pages are filled with terminations and exceptions; but they contain nothing to assist the memory—no clue by which the ending is connected to its own particular gender. Those who learn from these books may perhaps remember that all nouns ending in *ais* are of the same gender; but there being no guide or catchword to assign *ais* to the masculines, they must be continually in doubt.

My plan to help the memory is this: I have introduced the masculine endings in three *Tables*;

the actors in which fables are masculine; every noun in these three fables is masculine; and no nouns are admitted into them but such as give the rules. Thus the endings mentioned above are given in the first four lines of the first fable, which a pupil can easily learn in half an hour, and will thus acquire the genders of five thousand seven hundred and forty French nouns.

LE CHEVAL ET LE SANGLIER.

Un sanglier, fier de son pouvoir,
Prenant le frais dans un bosquet,
Rencontra un beau soir
Par hasard un bûcher.

Here, the word *cheval* will fix the nouns in *al*; *sanglier*, those in *er*; and so of the rest. Having learned these fables by heart, perfectly, which, as there are only three in number, may be accomplished in a very few hours, the pupil, when he meets with a noun ending like any one of these nouns given in the fables, will easily ascertain the gender by recurring to the guiding word: for instance, if he wants to use a word ending in *er* or in *ard*, he will immediately call to mind the words *frais* or *hasard*, and remembering that those nouns occur in the fable with masculine actors, viz. a wild bear, a horse, and a man, he will decide at once and with confidence that *er* and *ard* are masculine terminations; and that the word he wants is masculine. The feminine endings, being introduced in three fables having a female speaker in each of them, and every noun in them feminine,

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will be fixed in the memory in the same manner. The exceptions, which are not very numerous, must be learned by heart. The pupil must remember that the **NOUNS ONLY** give the rule; they are printed in italics, to be more readily observed; but of course a person learning French cannot be so ignorant of grammar as to find any difficulty in distinguishing the substantives from the other parts of speech.

In the perusal of these fables, I trust that the reader will remember, that as the plan required a certain number of endings to be introduced with connexion in a fable, all the masculines being in one place and all the feminines in another, there could be little choice as to words and phrases. This ought to disarm all criticism against the construction of the lines and sentences.

For the peculiarity and oddity of some of the lines, I shall make no apology, as the practice of Von Feinagle in his admirable "Art of Memory," and the experience of all who have formed systems to aid the memory, agree in proving that eccentric, quaint, or, as they may be called, *out of the way expressions*, are much more easily fixed in the recollection than sentences unmarked by any peculiarity.

FIRST MASCULINE FABLE,

Which gives the Gender of 5740 Nouns.

LE CHEVAL ET LE SANGLIER.

Un *sanglier*, (1) fier de son *pouvoir*, (2)
 Prenant le *frais* (3) dans un *bosquet*, (4)
 Rencontra un beau soir,
 Par *hasard* (5) un bidet.
 Ho! *maraud*, (6) dit-il en *furieux*, (7)
 Qui te rend si audacieux?
 Que fais-tu ici *malotru*? (8)
 Oh *rien*! (9) Rien dis-tu!
 Je suis le *roi* (10) et le *maître* (11) ici; Pardi!
 De *Juin* (12) à *Mai*, (13) de Mercredi à *Mardi*: (14)
 Et si dès *l'instant*, (15) sans dire *mot*, (16)
 Tu ne tournes pas le *dos*, (17)
Fat! (18) je te mangerai comme un gigot.
 Le *cheval* (19) en ce *cas*, (20)
 Retourna sur ses pas;
 Vite, comme de *lait* (21) ou de *vin* (22) un
océan (23)
 Coule dans l'*estomac* (24) d'un *gourmand*; (25)
 Aussi vite qu'un *oiseau* (26) ou le *vent*. (27)
 Notre cheval en *furibond*, (28)
 Pour se venger de cet *affront* (29)
 A l'*homme* (30) s'adressa:
 Et son *antagoniste* (31) lui nomma.
 Oui dit l'*homme*, mais un *mord*, (32) un *licou*, (33)
 Il faut le mettre sur le cou.

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Il n'aime point le licou,
 Et il croit que le *frein*, (34)
 N'a pas le bon *goût* (35)
 De l'*herbage* (36) ou du *grain*. (37)
 Néanmoins il part, et dans le *vendredi* (38)
 Il trouve son ennemi.
 Plein de courage et de *fiel*, (39)
 Comme l'*éclair* (40) *feu* (41) du ciel,
 Ils s'élancent sur le tyran;
 Et le *chasseur* (42) mort l'étend.
 Le cheval le remercie
 Avec beaucoup d'*esprit*: (43)
 Et maintenant que j'ai mon *but*, (44)
 Adieu! dit-il, mais l'homme l'arrête d'un
refus! (45)
 Non! non! mon pauvre fou,
 J'ai *besoin* (46) de vous,
 Dit le chasseur, et puis
 Il l'entraîne au logis.
 Ainsi l'*orgueil* (47) et l'outrage,
 Furent punis dans le sanglier:
 Et le cheval par un dur esclavage,
 Paya cher le *plaisir* (48) de s'être vengé.

NOTES TO THE FIRST MASCULINE FABLE.

1. *Sanglier*. There are 643 nouns ending in *er*, all masculines except *la mer*, the sea, and *une cuiller*, a spoon. I recommend those learners who are advanced beyond childhood to fix all exceptions in the memory, by forming them into short sentences, after the manner of *Feinagle*.

in his "Art of Memory." For instance, they might say, *the man who attempts to learn without method, is like one who tries to empty the sea with a spoon* *vider la mer avec une cuiller*. After which it is scarcely possible that the words *mer* and *cuiller* could enter the mind without being remembered as exceptions.

2. *Pouvoir*. There are 144 words in *ou* all masculine.

3. *Frais*. 24 in *ai* all masculine.

4. *Bosquet*. 305 French nouns end in *et*: the only one feminine is *une forêt*, a forest.

5. *Hazard*. 82 in *ard* are all masculine.

6. *Marmot*. 22 ending in *and*, all masculine.

7. *Furieux*. The learner will observe that this adjective is here used as a substantive. French adjectives are very frequently made substantives. There are 50 nouns in *eux*, all masculine.

8. *Malotru*. There are 49 nouns in *u*, of which *glu*, birdlime, *tribu*, a tribe, and *vertu*, virtue, are feminine. *Bru*, a daughter-in-law, is feminine of course. Words which are masculine, or feminine *absolute*, as designating males and females, it is not necessary to except particularly, as their gender must be immediately obvious.

9. *Rien*. 78 in *en*, all masculine.

10. *Rot*. Of 24 in *ot*, *lot* and *fol*, *law* and *faith*, are the only feminines, except *paroi*, a wall, which is chiefly used in the plural.

11. *Maître*. 3 in *aitre*, masculine.

12. *Juin*. 1 in *uin*, masculine.

13. *Mat*. 17 in *at*, all masculine.

14. *Mardi*. There are 98 nouns in *i*, of which the feminines are *merci*, mercy, *fournil*, an ant, and *l'après midi*, the afternoon.

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15. *Instant.* 123 in *ant*, many of which are participles converted into substantives, are all masculines.

16. *Mat.* Of 102 in *ot* the only feminine is *la dot*, the marriage portion.

17. *Dos.* 19 in *os*, all masculine.

18. *Fat.* 128 in *at*, all masculine.

19. *Cheval.* 69 in *al*, all masculine.

20. *Cas.* 68 in *as*, all masculine.

21. *Let.* 15 in *ait*, all masculine.

22. *Vin.* Of 259 in *on*, *fin*, the end, is the only feminine.

23. *Océan.* 95 in *on*, all masculine.

24. *Estomac.* 21 in *on*, all masculine.

25. *Gourmand.* 13 in *and*, all masculine.

26. *Oiseau.* Of 226 nouns in *au*, *peau*, the skin, and *eau*, water, are the only feminines.

27. *Vent.* Of 719 nouns in *ent*, *gent*, a nation, and *dent*, a tooth, are the only feminines; with *jument*, a mare, of course.

28. *Eyribond.* 10 in *ond*, all masculine.

29. *Affront.* 6 in *ont*, all masculine.

30. *Homme.* There are 13 in *omme*, of which *somme*, a sum, *gomme*, gum, and *ponme*, an apple, are feminine. *Somme*, a sleep or nap, is masculine.

31. *Antagonista.* Of 151 in *iste*, *piste*, a foot-step, *batiste*, cambric, and *liste*, a list, are feminine.

32. *Mord.* 13 in *ord*, all masculine.

33. *Licor.* 41 in *on*, all masculine.

34. *Frein.* 9 in *oin*, all masculine.

35. *Goût.* 28 in *out*, all masculine.

36. *Herbages.* There are 374 nouns in *age*,

of which the following are feminine: rage, rage, image; an image, page, a page of a book, cage, a cage, nage, the act of sailing, ambages, doubtful expressions; and passeraige and saxifrage, the names of plants. The two last are seldom used.

37. *Grain*. Of 66 in *ain*, la main, the hand, is feminine: it takes its gender from the Latin manus.

38. *Viandis*. Of 127 in *is*, souris, a mouse, vis, a screw, brebis, a sheep, and fleur de lis, are feminine; as are Iris and Themis, of course, as females.

39. *Fiel*. 45 in *el*, all masculine.

40. *Eclair*. 17 in *air*, all masculine, except la chair, the flesh, which is derived from and follows the Latin caro, carnis.

41. *Feu*. 30 in *eu*, all masculine.

42. *Chasseur*. As words of this ending occur very frequently, the learner must be quite perfect in this note. There are 1234 words in *eur*, all masculine but 67; but though the exceptions are so numerous, they may be learned in two minutes. Remember that, *except six*, all the masculine nouns in *eur* designate men in their actions or trade, and are derived from verbs, or Latin nouns in *or*, as parleur, jaseur, acteur, lecteur, &c. The six masculines in *eur*, which do not designate men, are heur, luck, and its compounds bonheur, malheur, with honneur, deshonneur, and pleurs, tears. Therefore, except the above *six*, whenever the learner meets with a word in *eur* which expresses a living creature, he must remember it is masculine: and if it does not, it is feminine. The 67 feminines in

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eur express properties and qualities, as *laideur*, ugliness, *hauteur*, height, *rougeur*, redness, &c.

43. *Esprit*. 44 in *it*, all masculine.

44. *But*. 22 in *ut*, all masculine.

45. *Refus*. 34 in *us*, all masculine.

46. *Besoin*. 15 in *oin*; all masculine. The reader will observe that I could not well include *oin* in the rule of *in*, *ait* in the rule of *it*, &c.; as, though the gender is the same, the pronunciation is so different, that the memory would not easily refer *besoin* to *vin*, or *lait* to *esprit*.

47. *Orgueil*. 78 in *il*, all masculine.

48. *Plaisir*. 17 in *ir*, all masculine.

The learner will observe, that though in these fables a termination is sometimes repeated, yet none are to be found but such as give the rule; therefore the repetition will help, rather than confuse the memory: thus, for a word in *of* or *age*, if *mot* and *herbage* do not instantly occur to the mind as the guiding word, *gigot* and *courage* very probably may; and so of the rest.

SECOND MASCULINE FABLE,
Which gives the Gender of 1470 Nouns.

LES DEUX MILITAIRES ET L'OURS.

Deux *fils* (1) de *Mars* (2) frais et gaillards,
Pour voyager prirent leur *départ*; (3)
Et firent entr'eux le *marché* (4)
De mutuellement s'assister.
Au déclin du *jour* (5)
Ils entendent un grand *bruit*; (6)
Et en hurlant un *ours* (7)
D'un *bois* (8) sortit.
Il vient droit à nos *militaires*;
Ils ne peuvent fuir, et que faire?
Un d'eux léger et dispos,
Laisse son *compagnon* (10) seul;
Et s'élançant d'un *saut*, (11)
Grimpe sur un *tilleul*. (12)
L'autre, qui toujours le *rosbif* (13) aime,
Et qui buvait comme un *Czar*, (14) ou un
Bacha, (15)
Et qui était aussi gras et gros
Qu'un *moine*, (16) ou qu'un *populo*; (17)
Dans un *sillon* (18) s'étendit,
Tout de son *long*; (19) et le *mort* (20) contrefit.
L'ours s'approche en *courroux*; (21)
Mais il manque son *coup*; (22)
Car en lui flairant le *corps*, (23)
Il prend notre homme pour un mort.
Et comme aux *cadâvres* (24) il ne touche pas,
Grognant comme un *dogue* (25) il s'en va.

Le ma
Et den
Car du
Que de
Qui l i
Que ca
Dans k
N'est d

NOTE

1. F
2. M
3. D

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l'amitié

Le *matamore* (26) de l'*arère* (27) descendit,
 Et demanda ce que l'ours avait dit ;
 Car du haut dit-il j'ai observé
 Que de près il semblait te parler.
 Qui ! il m'a averti lui dit-il,
 Que celui qui déserte son ami,
 Dans le *temps* (28) du *péril* (29)
 N'est digne que de mépris.

NOTES TO THE SECOND MASCULINE FABLE.

1. *Fils*. There are 6 nouns in *ils*, all masculine.
2. *Mars*. 7 in *ars*, all masculine.
3. *Départ*. Of 24 in *art*, *hart*, a *halter*, *part*, a *part*, and its compounds *quotepart* and *plupart*, are the only feminines.
4. *Marché*. The learner must take particular notice that nouns ending in *é* with the acute accent are to be divided into *two classes*: viz. 1st, those which end in *té*, as *honté*, *beauté*, &c. and 2d, those where the final *é* is preceded by some other letter than *t*, as *marché*, *curé*, *abbé*, *café*, &c. It is only with the latter class we have to do in this place, as *té* is a feminine ending, and is noticed in Note 20 of the First Feminine Fable, at the word *beauté*. — Remember, therefore, that every one of the 347 words ending in *é* with the acute accent, not immediately preceded by *t*, is *masculine*, except these 4 feminines: *pitié*, pity, *moitié*, moiety, *amitié*, friendship, and *inimitié*, hatred; which may be fixed in this sentence, C'est grand *pitié* quand un homme change l'*amitié* qu'il avait pour sa *moitié* en *inimitié*.

5. *Jour*. Of 29 in *our* and 6 in *ur*, all are masculine except *cour*, a court, and its compounds, and *tour*, a tower, a castle at chess; *tour*, a turn, a trick. A turner's tool is masculine.

6. *Bruit*. Of 15 in *uit*, *nuit*, night, is the only feminine: *minuit*, midnight, is masculine.

7. *Ours*. There are 11 in *ours*, all masculine; 3 sounds in *un ours*.

8. *Bois*. Of 23 in *ois*, the only feminine is *fois*, time.

9. *Militaire*. There are 198 words in *aire*: they are all masculine except 11 names of plants, as *zedoaire*, &c. and *affaire*, business, *aire*, a floor, *glair*, the white of an egg, *paire*, a pair, *grammaire*, grammar, *chaire*, a pulpit, and *jugulaire*, the jugular vein.

10. *Compagnon*. As about one-ninth part of the French substantives end in *on*, the learner must be very exact in their genders. They are subdivided into four classes, nouns in *ion* and *aion*, which belong to the feminines, and *illon* and *on*, which belong to the masculines. For *illon* see note 18 of this fable. Of those which end in *on* (without being in *ion*, *aion*, and *illon*) there are 405. These are all masculine except 4 designations of women, as *laideron*, &c. and the following 14, which I have formed into a sentence, to help the memory: Cet homme en *pâmoison*, qu'on entraîne en *prison* avec des *maudissons*, a commis une *trahison*, car on l'envoya pour acheter du blé dans la *moisson*, pour en fournir à *foison* toute la *garnison*; mais suivant sa *façon*, il dépensa tout en *baïsson* et *chansons*. Il a vendu sa *toison* pour sa *rançon*. Cette *leçon* doit être sa *guérison*. The exceptions in *on* are in italics.

11. *Sa*

12. *Ti*

13. *Ra*

un rosbif

There are

14. *Ca*

15. *Bo*

adopted f

culine, e

vinula.

16. *Ma*

except th

17. *Pa*

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which is f

18. *Sil*

exception

19. *La*

20. *Me*

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21. *Co*

is the onl

22. *Co*

23. *Co*

24. *Co*

25. *De*

nines are

and pirog

26. *Me*

métaphor

27. *Ar*

28. *Te*

29. *Pe*

exception

11. *Saut*. 14 in *aut*, all masculine.
 12. *Tilleul*. 10 in *cul*, all masculine.
 13. *Rosbif*. Roast-beef. The French also say
un rosbif d'agneau, a roasted quarter of lamb.
 There are 47 in *if*, all masculine.

14. *Czar*. 9 in *ar*, all masculine.

15. *Bacha*. The 65 nouns in *a* are all words
 adopted from other languages: they are all mas-
 culine, except *sépia*, *bandora*, *talpa*, *falaca*, and
vinula.

16. *Moine*. Of 12 in *oine*, all are masculine,
 except the names of plants and stones.

17. *Populo*. Of 43 in *o*, mostly borrowed
 from the Italian, the only exception is *virago*,
 which is feminine of course, as denoting a female.

18. *Sillon*. 44 in *illon*, all masculine without
 exception.

19. *Long*. 2 in *ong*, both masculine.

20. *Mort* here means a dead man. *La mort*,
 death, is the only feminine of 21 in *ort*.

21. *Courroux*. Of 9 in *oux*, *toux*, a cough,
 is the only feminine.

22. *Coup*. 5 in *oup*, all masculine.

23. *Corps*. 2 in *orps*, both masculine.

24. *Cadâpres*. 2 in *apre*, both masculine.

25. *Dogue*. Of 26 in *ogue*, the only femi-
 nines are *drogue*, *églogue*, *vogue*, *synagogue*,
 and *pirogue*, a canoe.

26. *Matamore*. Of 19 in *ore*, *mandragore*,
métaphore, and *pécore*, are feminine.

27. *Arbre*. 3 in *arbre*, all masculine.

28. *Temps*. 8 in *emps*, all masculine.

29. *Peril*. 52 in *il*, all masculine without
 exception.

THIRD MASCULINE FABLE,

Which gives the Gender of 567 Nouns.

L'AVIDE (1) TROMPE' ET PUNI:

A un *Arabe*, (2) *esclave* (3) à Rome, (4) on
 avait dit
 Que dans un *cénotaphe* (5) il y avait un *trésor*, (6)
 Vers le minuit il s'y introduit,
 Croyant y gagner un *kilogramme* (7) d'or.
 Un sac de *cuir* (8) pesant il y trouva,
 Que tout joyeux il emporta:
 Mais il trouva un *mécompte* (9) quand il l'exa-
 minait;
 Car au lieu de l'or qu'il attendait,
 Il n'y trouve que *nombre* (10) de *Lares* (11) de
plomb (12)
 Et de *cuivre*, (13) auxquels les prêtres de Rome
 Des dieux des *âtres* (14) donnaient le *nom*. (15)
 Les *parens* (16) du *défunt* (17) informés du
sacrilège,
 Entraînèrent le *coupable* (18) devant le *siège* (19)
 Du *consul* (20) de Rome, des *juges* *pro-*
dige; (22)
 Qui dit, le *bien-être* (23) du *public* (24) exige
 Que ce *vol* (25) d'*iconoclaste* (26) soit puni;
 Et que *vingt* (27) coups de bâton soient le
prix (28)
 D'avoir méprisé l'*asile* (29) des morts,
 Et les *emblèmes* (30) des dieux que Rome adore.

Par le tr
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 Et
 Messires
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NOTE

1. *Av*
feminine
2. *Ar*
guide, a
3. *Es*
Souabe,
singulari
syllable,
3. *Es*
cave, a c
entraves,
4. *Rom*
5. *Cén*
line exce
6. *Tré*
7. *Kil*
of which
feminine
8. *Cui*
9. *Mé*
culine.
10. *N*
ombres, s

Par le *travail* (31) du *ministre* (32) et du *disci-*
ple (33) du droit

Le *coître* (34) souffre avec *stoïcisme* (35) le
châtiment de son *exploit* (36)

Et son compagnon dit de *sang froid* (37)

Messires ! (38) avant de courir aucun *risque* (39)
sachez pourquoi !

NOTES TO THE THIRD MASCULINE FABLE.

1. *Avide*. There are 38 nouns in *ide*: the
feminines are *ride*, a wrinkle, *bride*, a bridle,
guide, a rein, with *egide*, pyramide, and *cantharide*.

2. *Arabe*. Of 12 in *abe* all are masculine but
Souabe, *Suabia*, and *syllabe*, a syllable. By a
singularity, the compounds of *syllable*, as *mono-*
syllable, &c. are masculine.

3. *Esclave*. Of 19 in *ave* the feminines are
cave, a cellar, *rave*, a radish, with *octave*, *bave*,
entraves, and *épaves*, strayed animals.

4. *Rome*. 27 in *ome*, all masculine.

5. *Cénotaphe*. Of 31 in *aphe*, all are mascu-
line except *épigraphe*, *épitaphe*, *orthographe*.

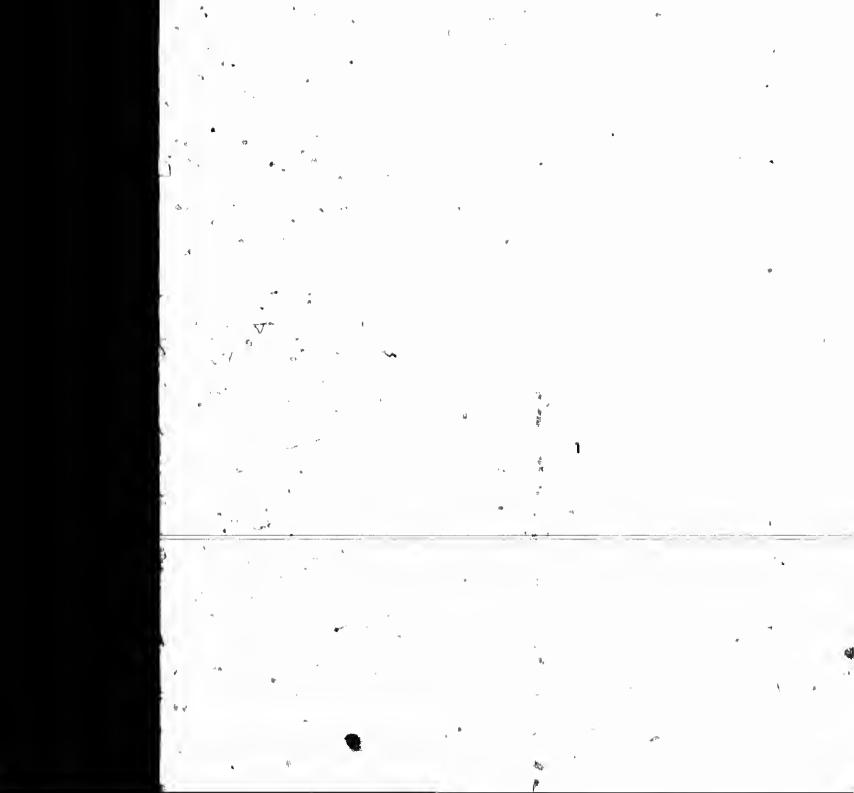
6. *Trésor*. 12 in *or*, all masculine.

7. *Kilogramme*. There are 19 nouns in *amme*;
of which all that do not end in *gramme* are
feminine, as are *anagramme* and *épigramme*.

8. *Cuir*. 1 in *uir*, masculine.

9. *Mécompte*. 7 in *ompte*, 2 in *omte*, all mas-
culine.

10. *Nombre*. 9 in *ombre*, all masculine except
ombres, shade.



11. *Lares*. The *Lares* were among the Romans household gods, or gods of the fireside, where small metal images of them, a few inches long, were placed. They were so called from *Lar*, home. Of 19 nouns in *are*, the feminines are *eithare*, *tare*, *fanfare*, and *tiare*.

12. *Plomb*. 4 in *omb*, all masculine.

13. *Cuivre*. Of 8 in *ivre*, *livre*, a pound weight, is the only feminine: *livre*, a book, is masculine.

14. *Atre*. 20 in *atre*, all masculine but *finatre*, bad silk, 4 in *artre*, all masculine but *tartre*, a salt.

15. *Nom*. 7 in *om*, all masculine.

16. *Parents*. 11 in *ens*, all masculine.

17. *Défunt*. 3 in *unt*, all masculine.

18. *Compable*. 20 in *able*, all masculine except *fable*, *table*, and *étable*.

19. *Siège*. 11 in *ège*, all masculine.

20. *Consul*. 8 in *ul*, all masculine.

21. *Juge*. 10 in *uge*, all masculine.

22. *Prodige*. Of 14 in *ige*, *tige*, the body of a tree, is feminine.

23. *Bien-être*. Of 36 in *etre*, *guêtre*, a gaiter, and *fenêtre*, a window, are the only feminines.

24. *Public*. 10 in *te*, all masculine.

25. *Vol*. 19 in *ol*, all masculine.

26. *Iconoclaste*, from two Greek words, signifies a breaker and despiser of sacred images. Of 10 in *aste*, all are masculine except *caste*, a tribe, and *haste*, a dart, which follows the Latin *hasta*.

27. *Vingt*. 1 in *ingr*. *Le vingt de ce mois*.

28. *Prix*. Of 11 in *ix*, *perdrix*, a partridge, is the only feminine.

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The
fables
tion,
nouns

29. *Aile*. I have taken a licence to call a cenotaph "*aile des morts*;" but it means an empty tomb. Of 24 in *ile*, the feminines are pile, vigile, fle, bile, file, and their compounds. The learner must distinguish *ile* from *ille*, which belongs to the feminines.

30. *Emblème*. Of 36 in *eme*, brème, crème, and trirème, are feminine, and a sequence at piquet, as *la septième*. When part or share is spoken of, the numerals become nouns masculine, as, *un douzième*, twelfth part.

31. *Travail*. 24 in *ail*, all masculine.

32. *Ministre*. 5 in *istre*, all masculine, as are 6 in *astre*, 4 in *ustre*, and 7 in *estre*, except *orchestre*.

33. *Disciple*. 4 in *iple*, all masculine.

34. *Bêlitre*. Of 18 in *itre*, vitre, a window, épître, mitre, and litre, are feminine.

35. *Stoïcisme*. 110 in *isme*, all masculine.

36. *Exploit*. 10 in *oit*, all masculine.

37. *Sangfroid*. 2 in *oid*, and 2 in *oids*, all masculine.

38. *Messires*. 20 in *ire*, all masculine except *cire*, *satire*, *mire*, *ire*, and *Hégire*.

39. *Risque*. 6 in *isque*, all masculine except *bisque*, an advantage, and *brisque*, a game at cards.

The pupil having learned the three preceding fables by heart, and read the notes with attention, will know the genders of 7747 masculine nouns. I will add two easy rules, which give

377 more, and there will then remain only a few masculines in *e* mute, which by those who wish to be very exact may be learnt separately.

RULE I.

There are 310 nouns WHICH END WITH A CONSONANT, and are of terminations *different* from all those given in the six fables. These 310 nouns are all *masculine*, except *faim*, hunger, *paix*, peace, *chaux*, lime, *clef*, a key, *mœurs*, manners, *soif*, thirst, *croix*, a cross, *noix*, a nut, *poix*, pitch, *voix*, the voice, and *La Toussaint*, All Saints' day. Remember, therefore, that the guide to this rule is *the final letter being a consonant*.

RULE II.

There are 66 nouns of which the last vowel that sounds is a *y*: these are all *masculine* except a few words seldom used, viz. *hydre*, clepsydra, *idylle*, sybille, *hymne*, *lymphe*, nymph, *crypte*, lyre, martyr, *analyse*, and *ainéthyste*.

Masculine Words in e mute, not comprehended in the preceding Rules.

Un sabre, a sabre
Un candélabre, a chandelier
Le sacre, the consecration
Un acte, an act
Un pacte, a compact

Un vestibule, a hall
Un scrupule, a doubt
Un pendule, a pendulum
Le crépuscule, twilight
Un globe, a small globe

Le diaph
paragm
Un aigle.
Le visag
Un glaive
L'ambre,
Le blâme
Un drame
Le camp
Un cancr
Le chang
Un mélan
Un angle
Le manq
Le chanv
Un vacan
Un chara
Un cigar
Un manq
Un casq
Un astho
Un saule
Un aene
Un roya
Le baum
Un psea
L'axe, t
Le luxe
Un bust
Un mus
Un vole
Un rhâ
Le cost
Le cult
Un tum

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ut, poix,
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crypte,

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globe

Le diaphragme, the dia- phragm	Le sucre, sugar
Un aigle, an eagle	Un microscope, a micro- scope
Le vinaigre, vinegar	Un télescope, a telescope
Un glaive, a sword	Un soliloque, a soliloquy
L'ambre, amber	Un divorce, a divorce
Le blâme, reproof	Un orme, an elm
Un drame, a play	Un poste, a post
Le camphre, camphor	Un pouce, a thumb
Un cancre, a crab	Un tube, a tube
Le change, change	Le coude, the elbow
Un mélange, a medley	Le rouge, rouge
Un angle, an angle	Le combat, the height
Le manque, want	Un ongle, a nail or claw
Le chanvre, hemp	Un insecte, an insect
Un vacarme, an uproar	Un dialecte, a dialect
Un charme, a charm	Un spectre, a spectro
Un cigare, a cigar	Un remède, a remedy
Un masque, a mask	Un cèdre, a cedar
Un casque, a helmet	Un siècle, an age
Un asthme, an asthma	Le règne, reign
Un saule, a willow	Un signe, a sign
Un aune, an alder tree	Un labyrinthe, a labyrinth
Un royaume, a kingdom	Un philtre, a potion
Le baume, balm	Un chiffre, a cypher
Un psaume, a psalm	Un trône, a throne
L'axe, the axis	Un code, a code
Le luxe, luxury	Un période, a period
Un buste, a bust	Un carrosse, a carriage
Un muscle, a muscle	Un poème, a poem
Un volume, a volume	Un coffre, a trunk
Un rhume, a cold	Le linge, linen
Le costume, dress	Le bronze, bronze
Le culte, worship	Un vignoble, a vineyard
Un tumulte, a tumult	Un cloître, a monastery

These 78 nouns, with *all* those [31] ending in *acle*, *asme*, *uple*, *oxe*, and *ordre*, complete the enumeration of the masculines, which amount to 8415, including 182 designations of men ending in *e mute*, as *apôtre*, an apostle, *oncle*, an uncle, and the like, which I have omitted, as respecting their gender there can be no doubt.

FIRST FEMININE FABLE,

Which gives the Gender of 4048 Nouns.

L'ATTENTE DEÇUE.

Une jeune *fil*le (1) avait une *do*zaine (2)
 De belles *tass*es (3) de porcelaine,
 Avec des *coup*es, (4) et des petites *cruch*es, (5)
 Des *ventous*es (6) et d'autres fanfreluches,
 Que sur sa *tête* (7) à la *vent*e, (8)
 Portait la jolie *de*bitante. (9)
 Je les *vend*rai, dit-elle en *revert*e, (10)
 Et une *chance* (11) à la *loterie*
 Puis j'*achèter*ais
 Avec la *monnoie*. (12)
 Et de *certitude* (13) certaine, grande *fortune* (14)
 je *gagner*ai
 Parceque la dernière lune je l'ai rêvé :
 Et riche alors et bien mise,
 J'*aur*ai une *montre* (15) comme une *marquise* (16)
 Donc j'*ir*ai à la *danse* (17)
 Et tous me feront la *révérence* (18)
 Quelle *taille* ! (19) dira-t-on, quelle *beauté* (20)
 Et puis on me *prier*a à *danser*.
 Pleine de la *vanité*
 De cette fausse *idée*, (21)
 Elle *secou*a la tête, et tout a-l'*heure* ! (22)
 Arriva une terrible *mésaventure* : (23)
 Cette *secousse* (24) détruisit la belle *création* (25)
 De son *imagination* :

Se march
 Et dans
 per

NOT

1. Fil
- mine ex
- codicille
2. Do
- cept Le
- taine, a
3. Ta
- nasse.
4. Co
- groupe.
5. Cr
- feminin
- piédouch
- men:
6. Ve
7. Ta
- except
- names
8. Ve
- trente,
9. D
- cept thr
- horse.
10. J
- feminin

sa marchandise est casée à sa vue (26)
Et dans une minute (27) voilà sa richesse (28)
perdue.

Nouns.

NOTES TO THE FIRST FEMININE FABLE.

1. *Fille*. There are 99 nouns in *ille*, all feminine except *vaudeville*, a ballad, *mille*, a mile, *codicille*, *quadrille*, *spadille*, and *trille*.

2. *Douzaine*, 47 in *aine*, all feminine except *Le Maine*, a Province of France, and *capitaine*, a masculine absolute.

3. *Tasse*. 48 in *asse*, all feminine but *Parnasse*.

4. *Coupes*. 13 in *oupe*, all feminine except *groupe*.

5. *Cruche*. 16 in *uche*, and 19 in *ouche*, all feminine except *baudruche*, a technical word. *piédouche*, a pedestal, and 2 nouns denoting men:

6. *Ventouse*. 15 in *ouse*, all feminine.

7. *Tête*. Of 30 nouns in *ete*, all are feminine, except 6 compounds, *coupe-tête*, &c. and the names of men as *prophète*.

8. *Vente*. 35 in *ente*, all feminine except *le trente*, 30th day of the month.

9. *Debitante*. 49 in *ante*, all feminine, except three names of men; and *rossinante*, a mean horse.

10. *Réverie*. There are 715 nouns in *ie*, all feminine, except *génie*, genius, *incendie*, a con-

flagration, 2 names of men, one word from the Greek *périnhélie*, and *Le Messie*, the Messiah.

11. *Chance*. 64 in *ance*, all feminine.

12. *Monnois*. 14 in *ois*, all feminine except *le foie*, the liver.

13. *Certitude*. 47 in *ude*, all feminine except *prélude*. Most of these follow the gender of the Latin, being derived from nouns in *udo*.

14. *Fortune*. 23 in *une*, all feminine.

15. *Montre*. 8 in *ontre*, all feminine except *le pour et le contre*, pro and con.

16. *Marquise*. 49 in *ise*, all feminine.

17. *Danse*. 7 in *anse*, all feminine.

18. *Révérence*. 134 in *ence*, all feminine but *le silence*, silence.

19. *Taille*. 79 in *aïlle*, all feminine.

20. *Beauté*. There are 512 nouns ending in *é*: they occur very frequently and are all feminine except a few, viz. *pâté*, a pie, *côté*, a side, *le bénédicité*, a prayer, and a small number of names of men derived from participles, as *député*, *revolté*, &c.

21. *Idée*. There are 271 nouns in *ée*, all feminine except *musée*, a museum, *trophée*, and a few words derived from the Greek, as *Hyménée*, *coryphée*, *scarabée*, &c. which are very rarely used.

22. *Heure*. 11 in *eure*, all feminine.

23. *Mesaventure*. Of 305 nouns in *ure*, all are feminine except *augure*, *parjure*, and *mur-mure*.

24. *Secousse*. 12 in *ousse*, all feminine.

25. *Création*. Particular attention must be paid to nouns in *ion*, which amount to 1173.

They are males, and the north-pion, with trillion.

26. *V*

27. *M*

feminine

28. *R*

exception

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Messiah.
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Hymé-
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1173.

They are all feminine except 8 designations of males, and pion, a pawn at chess, septentrion, the north, croupion, the ramp, scorpion, a scorpion, with fanion, gabion, gallon, talion, and trillion.

26. *Vue*. 44 in *ue*, all feminine.

37. *Minute*. 13 in *uté*, and 14 in *oute*, all feminine but parachute, and doute, doubt.

28. *Richesse*. 90 in *esse* all feminine without exception..

SECOND FEMININE FABLE.

Which gives the Gender of 1451 Nouns.

LA JOLIE JULIENNE, LA TULIPE, ET LA ROSE.

Julienne, (1) la rosière, (2) feine, (3) de la fête,
 Avec sa couronne (4) sur la tête,
 De sa conduite (5) sans tache, (6) digne récompense. (7)
 Courait dans les allées s'échappant de la danse.
 D'une onde, (8) pure elle arrose
 Sa favorite (9) sa chère rose. (10)
 La tulipe, (11) de la rose voisine
 A la jaunisse (12) de jalousie faisant la mine, (13)
 Par pique (14) dit à notre héroïne,
 Pourquoi, Mademoiselle (15) de grace,
 Faut-il que je cède la place (16)
 A cette rougeaude, (17) cette idole, (18)
 Dont tu sembles être folle ? (19)
 Pourquoi sans rime (20) ni raison, (21)
 Perdrais-je à la comparaison ?
 Dans ta robe (22) en guirlande (23) tu la places :
 Ou dans tes boucles (24) tu l'enlace.
 N'ai-je pas une excuse (25) d'être en colère, (26)
 De te voir avec ma rivale, (27) cette nabote, (28)
 Et qu'à moi toujours on préfère
 Cette pimèche, (29) cette sottise ? (30)
 Ne sois point en peine,
 Reprit la vierge (31) reine :

Ne le prend
 jalousie tal
 Dans la ge
 Mais tu l'o
 Néanmoins
 Tu mérites
 Mais souvi
 Cédra tou

NOTES

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feminine.
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3. Rein
4. Cour
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5. Con
6. Tach
masculine
plume, re
of men, a

Ne le prends pas en grippe, (32)

Jalousie talips :

Dans la gelée je te couvris de paille, (33)

Mais tu l'oublies ingrâte ! (34)

Neanmoins sans adulation,

Tu mérites notre admiration :

Mais souviens-toi que la beauté extérieure.

Cédera toujours aux beautés intérieures.

NOTES TO THE SECOND FEMININE FABLE.

1. *Julienne*. There are 12 nouns in *enne*, all feminine.

2. *Rosière*. Of 297 nouns ending in *ière*, all are feminine except *cimetière*. Words in *ère* are classed separately. At Salenci, in France, a young woman is annually chosen "queen of the rose," *LA ROSIÈRE*. This honour is conferred for supereminent virtue and correctness of demeanour. The queen is crowned with a garland of roses on the 8th of June. Madame de Genlis has written a little play, in which this pleasing and honourable ceremony is admirably described ; it is called *La Rosière de Salenci*.

3. *Reine*. 12 in *eine*, all feminine.

4. *Couronne*. 30 in *enne*, all feminine except *personne*, nobody : *personne*, a person, is feminine.

5. *Conduite*. 12 in *uite*, all feminine.

6. *Tache*. Of 30 nouns in *ache*, the only masculines are *gamaches*, gaiters, *panache*, a plume, *relâche*, relaxation, and 3 or four names of men, as *bravache*, a bully, &c.

7. *Récompense*. 8 in *ence*, all feminine.
8. *Onde*. Of 14 in *onde*, the only masculine is monde, the world.
9. *Favorite*. Of 48 in *ite*, all are feminine except the names of men, as satellite, Aréopagite, &c., and mérite, démerite, gite, site, and rite.
10. *Rose*. 15 in *ose*, all feminine.
11. *Tulipe*. Of 12 in *ipe*, the only masculines are participe and principe.
12. *Jaunisse*. 14 in *isse*, all feminine.
13. *Mine*. 157 in *ine*, all feminine except le platine, platina.
14. *Pique*. There are 116 nouns in *ique*. The masculine exceptions are 26 designations of men as ecclésiastique, laïque, &c. in portique, a portico, pique, at cards, topique, and tropique.
15. *Mademoiselle*. Of 123 in *elle* the only masculines are libelle, a libel, vermicelle, vermicelli, isabelle, a colour, and violoncelle, a violoncello.
16. *Place*. 27 in *ace*, all feminine except espace, a space.
17. *Rougeaude*. 19 in *aude*, all feminine.
18. *Idole*. Of 70 in *ole*, all are feminine except symbole, mole, a dyke, monopole, a monopoly, pôle, and rôle.
19. *Folle*. 12 in *olle*, all feminine.
20. *Rime*. 28 in *ime*, all feminine except régime, crime, centime, and dîme.
21. *Raison*. 41 in *aïson*, all feminine without exception.
22. *Robe*. 7 in *obe* and *obbe*, all feminine but lobe and globe.

23. *Guc*
culine is
24. *Bo*
25. *Ex*
26. *Cob*
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27. *Ri*
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28. *No*
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29. *Pi*
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30. *So*
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31. *V*
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32. *G*
33. *N*
34. *In*
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wounds.

23. *Guirlande*. Of 37 in *ande*, the only masculine is *multiplicande*.

24. *Boucle*. 3 in *oucle*, all feminine.

25. *Excuse*. 11 in *use*, all feminine.

26. *Colère*. Of the 73 nouns in *ère*, the masculine exceptions are 7 designations of men, with *viscères*, *mystère*, *ministère*, *cautère*, *adultère*, *ulcère*, *cratère*, and a few words of very rare occurrence.

27. *Rivale*. Of 50 in *ale*, and 12 in *alle*, all are feminine but *scandale*, *intervalle*, *ovale*, *pétale*, and the compounds of *balle*.

28. *Nabote*. 47 in *ote*, all feminine except the names of men, *antidote* and *vote*.

29. *Pindèche*. 17 in *èche*, all feminine but *prêche* a sermon.

30. *Sotte*. 37 in *otte*, all feminine but *tire-botte*, a boot-jack.

31. *Vierge*. 11 in *erge*, all feminine but *cierge*, a taper.

32. *Grippe*. 4 in *ippe*, all feminine.

33. *Natte*. 11 in *atte*, all feminine.

34. *Ingrate*. 35 in *até*, all feminine except the names of men, and *stigmaté*, which is used only when speaking of the marks of our Saviour's wounds.

THIRD FEMININE FABLE,

Which gives the Gender of 1408 Nouns.

LA VILLAGEOISE ET LA BELETTE.

Une villageoise (1) à foras (2) d'attrapes, (3)
 Trouva enfin dans sa trappe, (4)
 Une impudente belette, (5)
 Qui mangeait en goinfrade (6) ses poulettes.
 En phrase (7) adroite la captios (8) dit,
 O belle paysanne! (9) épargne ma vie:
 Me tuer serait grande injustice, (10)
 Car des vermines je suis la destructrice,
 Et de tes poules (11) la sauvegarde (12) et la pro-
 tectrice.
 Quelle vergogne! (13) dit la fille, quelle his-
 toire! (14)
 Je mourrais de honte (15) d'être si niaise,
 Que de me laisser croire
 De telles fadaïses! (16)
 Aux poules confiées à ma charge (17) tu fais la
 guerre, (18)
 Aussi sur que pleine de sève, (19)
 Nourries de la boue (20) de la terre,
 Les branches (21) d'une citrouille (22) ou d'une
 gadèle (23) s'élèvent.
 Si tu n'eusses pas usé de feintes, (24)
 Je ne t'aurais point punie,
 Mais je n'écoute plus tes plaintes, (25)
 A cause (26) de ton hypocrisie.

Tu n'apport
 et boss
 Et aussi su
 Trompeuse.
 Notre hagu
 somm

NOTES

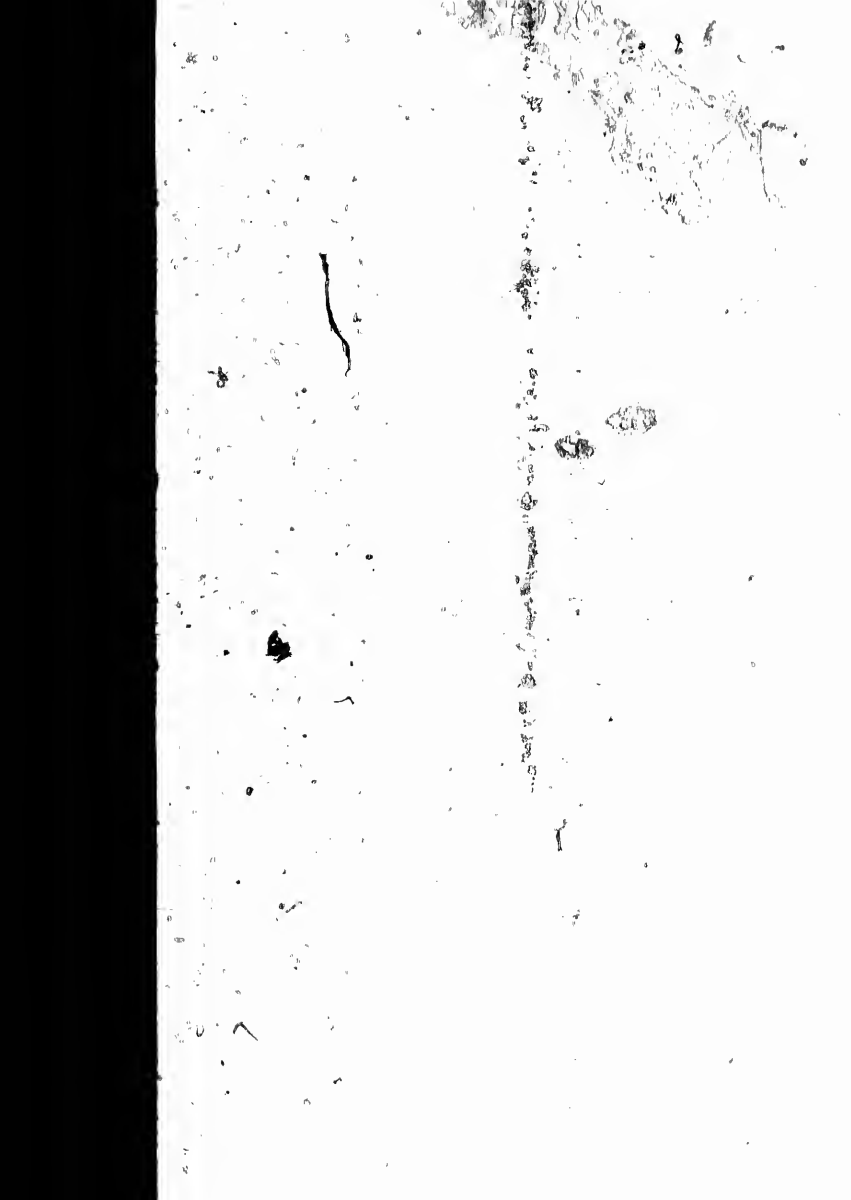
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Tu n'apportes dans ma cabane (27) que plaies (28)
 et bosses, (29)
 Et aussi sur que j'espère aller à mes neces (30)-
 Trompeuse, (31) tu mourras! et puis sur la tête,
 Notre baguette (32) avec une mailloche (33) as-
 somme la bête.

NOTES

NOTES TO THE THIRD FEMININE FABLE.

1. *Villageoise*. There are 17 nouns in *oise*, and 2 in *oisse*, all feminine.
2. *Force*. 7 in *orce*, all feminine but divorce.
3. *Attrape*. 14 in *ape*, all feminine but Pape, the Pope, a masculine absolute.
4. *Trappe*. 8 in *appe*, all feminine.
5. *Belette*. Of 276 in *ette*, the only masculines are *amulette*, *squelette*, and 3 compound words, as *porte-mouchettes*, a snuffer-tray. The learner will observe that words compounded of a verb and a substantive are masculine, even though the noun be feminine, as *porte-lettre*, *tire-balle*, *casse-noisette*, &c.
6. *Goinfrade*. Of 139 nouns in *ade*, *stade*, a stadium, is the only masculine.
7. *Phrase*. Of 23 in *ase*, *vase*, *gymnase*, *Bégase*, and *Caucase*, are the only masculines.
8. *Captive*. Of 43 in *ive*, all are feminine but *convive*: but we say, *Il faut être sur le qui vive*, we must be on the alert.
9. *Paysanne*. 13 in *anne*, all feminine.
10. *Injustice*. There are 143 in *ice*. The masculine exceptions are rather numerous, but may



be easily fixed. Remember, that except 5 all the feminines in *ice* designate women. These 5 feminines are malice, milice, notice, police, and premices. Therefore, except these 5, when the learner meets with a noun in *ice* that does not name a female, he will know it to be masculine.

11. *Poule*. 13 in *oule*, all feminine but *moule*, a model.

12. *Sauvegarde*. 37 in *arde*, all feminine but *péricarde*.

13. *Vergogne*. 14 in *ogne*, all feminine but *Bourgogne*, Burgundy, where *vin* is understood.

14. *Histoire*. There are 80 words in *oire*. This is the most difficult ending in the language, as there are nearly as many masculines as feminines. The learner must remember that all places in which any persons assemble are masculine, as *réfectoire*, a refectory; all law and church terms are masculine, as *offertoire*, the offertory, *petitoire*, an action at law; and the remaining masculines in *oire* must be committed to memory; *boire*, *ivoire*, *vomitoire*, *déboire*, *génitoires*, *purgatoire*, *territoire*, and *machicatoire*.

15. *Honte*. 12 in *onte*, all feminine but *conte*, a story.

16. *Fadaise*. 15 in *aise*, all feminine except *malaise*, *mésaise*.

17. *Charge*. 8 in *arge*, all feminine; but we say *le large*, the offering.

18. *Guerre*. Of 12 in *erre*, the masculines are *cimeterre*, *verre*, *parterre*, and *tonnerre*.

19. *Sève*. 12 in *eve*, all feminine but *rève* and *élève*. *Élève* is both masculine and feminine.

20. *Bou*
21. *Br*
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22. *Citr*

23. *Ga*
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24. *Fei*

25. *Pl*

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20. *Boue*. 23 in *oue*, all feminine.
21. *Branches*. 14 in *anche*, all feminine, but *Dimanche* and *manche*, a handle : *manche* is feminine when it means a sleeve.
22. *Citrouille*. 18 in *ouille*, all feminine.
23. *Gadèle*. Of 19 in *èle*, the masculines are *zèle*, *modèle*, *parallèle*, and *infidèle*.
24. *Feintes*. 12 in *einte*, all feminine.
25. *Plaintes*. 6 in *aïnte*, all feminine.
26. *Cause*. 3 in *ause*, 3 in *ausse*, all feminine.
27. *Cabane*. Of 50 nouns in *ane*, all are feminine but *âne*, an ass, *crâne*, the skull, *mânes*, ghosts, and *organe*, an organ.
28. *Plaie*. 49 in *aie*, all feminine without exception.
29. *Besse*. Of 12 in *osse*, the only masculines are *carosse* and *colosse*.
30. *Noce*. 7 in *oce*, all feminine but *négoce* and *sacerdoce*.
31. *Trompeuse*. There are 263 nouns in *euse*, all feminine without exception : they almost all designate females.
32. *Bégueule*. 10 in *eule*, all feminine.
33. *Mailloche*. There are 30 nouns in *oche*, all feminine but *proche*, *reproche*, *coche*, and *mêdianoche*.

The pupil having learned thus far, will have fixed in the memory the genders of 6907 feminine nouns. There remain about 220 more, which I could not introduce : many of these are designations of females, as, *une dagorne*, a

shrew, veuve, a widow, femme, a woman, sage-femme, a midwife, and the like, the gender of which is instantly obvious. The rest are added in the following list:—

Feminine Words in e mute, not comprehended in the preceding Rules.

Une lieue, a league	La campagne, the country
Une queue, a tail	Une châtaigne, a chestnut
Une meute, a pack of hounds	Une bague, a ring
Une preuve, a proof	Une huppe, a tuft
Une œuvre, a deed	Une perruque, a peruke
Une manœuvre, a manœuvre	La lutte, wrestling
Une fièvre, a fever	Une hutte, a hut
Une sèvre, a tip	Une fugue, a fugue
Une bible, a bible	L'huile, oil
Une fibre, a fibre	Une tuile, a tile
Une affiche, a placard	Une hûtre, an oyster
Une corniche, a cornice	Une couple, a couple
Une miche, a roll	Une source, a source
Une niche, a niche	Une bourse, a purse
Des briques, scraps	La douane, the custom-house
Des besicles, spectacles	La bourbe, mud
Une ferme, a farm	La fourbe, deceit
Une citerne, a cistern	Les annonces, the banns
Une lanterne, a lantern	La provende, provender
Une caserne, barracks	Une légende, a legend
La gouverne, direction	Une amende, a fine
Une giberne, a cartridge-box	La temple, a temple
Une serpe, a bill-book	Une larme, a tear
Une controverse, a controversy	Une alarme, an alarm
La perte, loss	Les armes, weapons
L'alerte, alarm	Une harpe, a harp
Une découverte, a discovery	Une carpe, a carp
Des conserves, preserves	Une remarque, a remark
Des verve, whims	Une barque, a bark
Une drachme, a dram	L'âne, the donkey
Une cataracte, a cataract	Une collale, a collar
L'épacte, the epact	La cuticule, the cuticle
Une montagne, a mountain	La mule, the Pope's slipper
	Une pilule, a pill

Une virgule, a comma
 Une péninsule, a peninsula
 Une pendule, a clock
 La sauge, sage
 L'ébène, ebony
 Une vague, a wave
 Une aile, a wing
 Une défaite, a defeat
 Une retraite, a retreat
 Les Alpes, the Alps
 Une jupe, a skirt
 La fresque, a fresco
 Une horloge, a clock
 Une loge, a lodge
 La pompe, a pump
 La moëlle, the marrow
 Une tourterelle, a turtle-dove
 La fange, the mud
 La frange, a fringe

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Une virgule, a comma
 Une péninsule, a peninsula
 Une pendule, a clock
 La sauge, sage
 L'ébène, ebony
 Une vague, a wave
 Une aile, a wing
 Une défaite, a defeat
 Une retraite, a retreat
 Les Alpes, the Alps
 Une jupe, a petticoat
 La fresque, fresco
 Une horloge, a clock
 Une loge, a lodge
 La pompe, pomp
 La moëlle, marrow
 Une tourte, a fruit pie
 La fange, dirt
 La frange, fringe

Une grange, a barn
 Une orange, an orange
 Les oranges, praises
 Une armoire, a chest
 Une bibliothèque, a library
 Une valve, a valve
 La lèpre, a leprosy
 Les vèpres, vespers
 Une guêpe, a wasp
 Une goutte, a drop
 Une boîte, a box
 La pointe, the point
 Une colombe, a dove
 Une bombe, a bomb
 Une tombe, a monument
 La peste, a plague
 Une veste, a waistcoat
 Les cendres, ashes
 Une réponse, an answer

These nouns, with all those in *de, arte, ourde,*
and ampe, 28 in number, added to some female
 designations and a few words seldom used,
 complete the feminine list, which amounts to
 7133. This number, added to the masculines,
 8415, will give the total amount of the French
 nouns, 15,548; a calculation which I believe
 agrees as nearly as possible with those made by
 the French Grammarians.

As soon as the learner has committed the six
 fables to memory, he ought to exercise himself
 in the *application* of them. This may be done by
 his teacher taking a dictionary and calling the
 nouns, while the pupil, as each word is called,
 refers it in his memory to the guiding word in
 the fable, and answers as to the gender. A very
 little practice will enable him to refer in a moment
 to a word in the fables that ends like the word

he wants to know the gender of. For instance, suppose the word asked be *haleine*, the breath, his memory will refer it to *reine*, or *peine*; and as these words occur in the fable about the queen of the rose, a female, he will know at once that *haleine* is feminine.

Gibier, game, he would refer to *sanglier*, mé-tal, to *cheval*; enfance and espérance, to *chance*; gravité, to *beauté*; fente to *attente*; carquois to *bois*; and so of the rest.

The following list comprehends all those nouns which the French make masculine in one signification, and feminine in the other. I should recommend students who have made some progress in the language, to copy them all three or four times, as the surest means of impressing them on the memory.

Une aide, help	Un braque, a setting dog
Un aide, an assistant, as	Les braques, fem. the claws
aide-de-camp	of shell fish
Un aigle, an eagle	Un capre, a privateer
L'aigle Impériale, a standard	Une capre, a caper
L'aide, comfort, ease, fem.	Le caraque, cocoa
Le malaise, discomfort	Une caraque, a carrack, a
Un aune, an alder tree	kind of ship
Une aune, an ell measure	Le carpe, the wrist
Un barbe, a Barbary horse	Une carpe, a carp
Une barbe, a beard	Un cartouche, an ornament
Un barde, a bard	in designing
La barde, a slice of bason	Une cartouche, a cartridge
roasted with a fowl	Un coche, a waggon, a pas-
Un Basque, a Biscayan	sage boat
Une basque, a skirt	Une coche, an old sow, a
Un berce, a bird	notch
Une berce, a plant	Le connétable, the Lord
	High Constable of France

La connétable
Un couple, a m
Une couple, a
Le chrême, o
sacrated oil
Le crême de
La crême, cr
Un critique.
Une critique.
Une dame, a
Le dame da
cheese
Le double,
twice the v
La double, th
ach of a ru
Un enseigne
officer
Une enseigne
Un exemple
precedent
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copy, a p
Le faux, f
La faux, a
Le fin, the
La fin, the
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Un forêt,
Une forêt.
Un foudre
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La connétable, his lady
Un couple, a man and his wife
Une couple, a pair, a brace
Le crème, or crème, con-
secrated oil
Le crème de tartre, a drug
La crème, cream
Un critique, a critic
Une critique, a criticism
Une dame, a lady
Le dame dame, a sort of
cheese
Le double, a duplicate,
twice the value
La double, the second stom-
ach of a ruminating animal
Un enseigne, an ensign, an
officer
Une enseigne, a flag, a token
Un exemple, an example, a
precedent
Une exemple, a writing
copy, a pattern
Le faux, falsehood
La faux, a scythe
Le fin, the main point
La fin, the end
Le follicule, the gall blad-
der
La follicule, the seed ves-
sel in plants
Un forêt, a gimlet
Une forêt, a forest
Un foudre, a tun vessel, a
wine-butt
Un foudre de guerre, a
thunderbolt of war, a great
warrior
Une foudre, a thunderbolt
La foudre de Dieu, the
wrath of God
Un fourbe, a swindler
La fourbe, knavery, deceit
Une garde, a defence
Une garde, a guardman
Le greffe, a register
La greffe, a graft

Les gueules, gules, in he-
raldry, *mas*?
La gueule, the jaws of a
beast
Un guide, a guide
Une guide, a rein
Le haute-paye, a soldier in
extra pay
La haute-paye, extra pay
Un heliotrope, a sun-flower
Une heliotrope, a spotted
precious stone
Un hymne, a chaunt of the
ancients
Une hymne, a Christian
hymn
Un iris, a rainbow
Une iris, the circle round
the pupil of the eye
Les Larves, *mas*, evil spirits
La larve, a worm or grub
Une ligne, a line
Un interligne, a space be-
tween lines
Un litre, a measure for
liquids
Une litre, mourning hang-
ings used in churches
Un livre, a book
Une livre, a pound weight,
a piece of money
Un manche, a handle
Une manche, a sieve, the
channel
Un manœuvre, a bricklay-
er's man
Une manœuvre, a manœu-
vre
Un martyre, a martyrdom
Une martyre, a female mar-
tyr
Un matamore, a boaster
Une matamore, a slave pri-
son
Un mémoire, a bill, a me-
mior
La mémoire, the memory

- Un mire, a boar five years old
 Une mire, an aim, the baton at the muzzle of a gun to take aim by
 Un mode, a mood, accident
 La mode, fashion, custom
 Un mole, a pier, a mole, a dyke
 Une mole, a tympany, a false idea
 La mort, death
 Un mort, a corpse, a dead man
 Un moufle, pulley, a set of pulleys
 Une moufle, a mitten
 Un moule, a model, a pattern, an example
 Une moule, a muscle, a shell fish
 Un mousse, a ship-boy
 La mousse, moss, froth
 Un novice, a novice, a cabin boy
 Une novice, a female preparing to take the veil, a nun expectant
 Une nuit, a night
 Une malenait, a restless night
 Le minuit, midnight
 Le grand œuvre, the philosopher's stone
 Un œuvre, a literary work
 Les hors d'œuvre, small ragouts, side dishes
 Une œuvre, an action, a work, a deed
 Un ombre, a sort of fish like the salmon
 L'ombre, mas. a game at cards
 Une ombre, a shadow, a ghost
 Les ombres, mas. is applied to uninvited visitors introduced to a feast in ancient Rome by the invited guests
 Un orgue, an organ
 Les orgues, fem. a pair of organs
 L'orge, fem. barley
 L'orge mondé, pecked barley
 Un page, a page, an attendant
 Une page, a page is a book
 Un paillasse, a theatrical clown
 Une paillasse, a mattress
 Un palme, a measure of length
 Une palme, an advantage
 Un panache, a plume
 Une panache, a pea-ben
 Un pantomime, a pantomime player
 Une pantomime, a pantomime
 Un parallèle, a comparison
 Une parallèle, a parallel line
 Le passe passe, juggling
 Une passe, a pass in fencing, a hen-sparrow
 Un pendule, a pendulum
 Une pendule, a clock
 Le période, the height
 La période, an epoch, a period
 Personne, mas. nobody
 Une personne, a person
 Un pique, a spade, at cards
 Un pique nique, a picnic, a party where each contributes provisions
 Une pique, a spear, a quarrel
 Un pivot, a kind of snipe, a gun-snapper
 La pivotée, peony, a plant
 Un plane, a plane-table

ne plane, a painter's tool
 Le platine, plate
 La platine, which a watch is fastened to
 Une plinthe, of soldiers
 Une plinthe, architecture
 Un poëli, a hall
 Un poëli, a f
 Un Polacre, a stevedore
 Une polacre, a vessel in the Mediterranean
 Le ponte, gambles
 La ponte, a game
 Un poste, a station, office
 La poste, a mail, a messenger
 Le pourprie, a game
 La pourprie, a game
 ly for
 nity of
 carding
 Un prêt, a pretext
 La prête, a game
 Un pupin, a game
 Une pupin, a game
 Un rég, a game
 La rég, a game
 Le rég, a game
 Une rég, a game
 at a
 Un rég, a game

feast in and
 by the invite
 organ
 a pair of
 urley
 peeled bar-
 e, an atten-
 e is a book.
 theatrical
 mattress
 measure of
 vantage
 tune
 pea-hen
 antonime
 a panto-
 mparison
 parallel
 gling
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 ilum
 th
 a pe-
 y
 words
 nic, a
 nti-
 ur-
 pe,
 ant

ne plane, a plane, a car-
 painter's tool

Le platine, platina, a metal
 La platine, the plate to
 which a watch movement
 is fastened, a copper
 plate

Un plinthe, a squared body
 of soldiers

Une plinthe, a plinth, in ar-
 chitecture

Un poël, a stove, a coffin
 pall

Un poël, a frying-pan
 Un Polacre, a Polish gen-
 tleman

Une polacre, a polacca; a
 vessel in common use in
 the Mediterranean.

Le ponte, punto, one who
 gambles

La ponte, the laying of eggs
 Un poste, a station, a situa-
 tion, office

La poste, the post-office, the
 mail, travelling post

Le pourpre, purple, the pur-
 ples, or spotted fever

La pourpre, used figurative-
 ly for the power and dig-
 nity of a king, pope,
 cardinal, &c.

Un prétexte, a pretence, a
 pretext

La prétexte, an ancient Ro-
 man dress

Un pupille, a male pupil
 Une pupille, the apple of
 the eye, a female pupil

Un régale, an organ pipe

La régale, the holding a va-
 cant bishopric

Le relâche, relaxation

Une relâche, the touching
 at a sea port

Un remise, a glass coach

Une remise, a coach house
 Le serpenteire, a constella-
 tion

La serpenteire, dragon-wort
 Le sinople, vert in heraldry,
 a chalk

La sinople, anemone, a flow-
 er

Le solde, payment, balance
 of an account

La solde, the pay of a sol-
 dier

Un somme, a sleep, a nap
 Une somme, a sum of money
 a load

Un souris, a smile,

Une souris, a mouse

Une syllabe, a syllable

Un monosyllabe, a monosyl-
 lable

Un polysyllabe, a polysyl-
 lable

La terre, the earth
 Une terre à terre, short leaps
 of a horse

Le rexterre, a surface even
 with the ground

La tête, the head

Un tête à tête, a tete-a-tete

Un torse, a torso, a mutilat-
 ed statue

Une torse, a turner's tool

Un triomphe, a triumph,
 victory

Une triomphe, a trump card,
 a game at cards

Un trompette, a trumpeter

Une trompette, a trumpet

Le vague, empty space

La vague, a wave

Un vase, a vase

La vase, slime, mud

Un vis-à-vis, a carriage

Une vis, a screw

Un voile, a veil, a cover

Une voile, a sail

