

1955

THE REVISED

LATIN PRIMER

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Pessoa  
Pessoa



Pin 5, 8-13

Fernando Pessoa

Pessoa JHS

Consoles reges creatos expulerunt regem creatum



Pessoa



N. I. C.



PESSOA



FERNANDO

HMF LETCHER



Glossary

ry  
Tyrsa

1/1

praesum = I am at the head  
prosum = I am of advantage to  
desum = I am wanting to

Caesar venturus hominem vidit. 5  
Caesar being about to come saw the man.

Marcus interfecto, (eum) sepelivi 0  
Marcus being killed, I buried him

5 marks.

(5) Caesare interfecto, eum sepelivi. 5  
Caesar being killed, I buried Marcus

Caesar me interficiens, flevi

fontem,

per turbada-  
mente.

per turbada-  
mente

~~fontem~~



F. 20

J. Pesson

J. A. N. Pesson

THE <sup>Revised</sup> REVISED

Form VI

A Latin Primer

# LATIN PRIMER

J. A. N. Pesson

Sydney

Benjamin Hall Kennedy

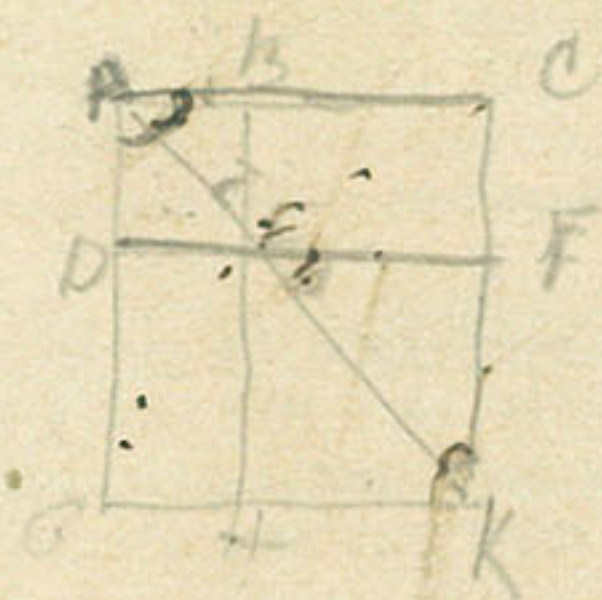
BY

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REGIUS PROFESSOR OF GREEK

CANON OF ELY



SEVENTH EDITION.  
SEVENTH EDITION

Longmans Green and Co

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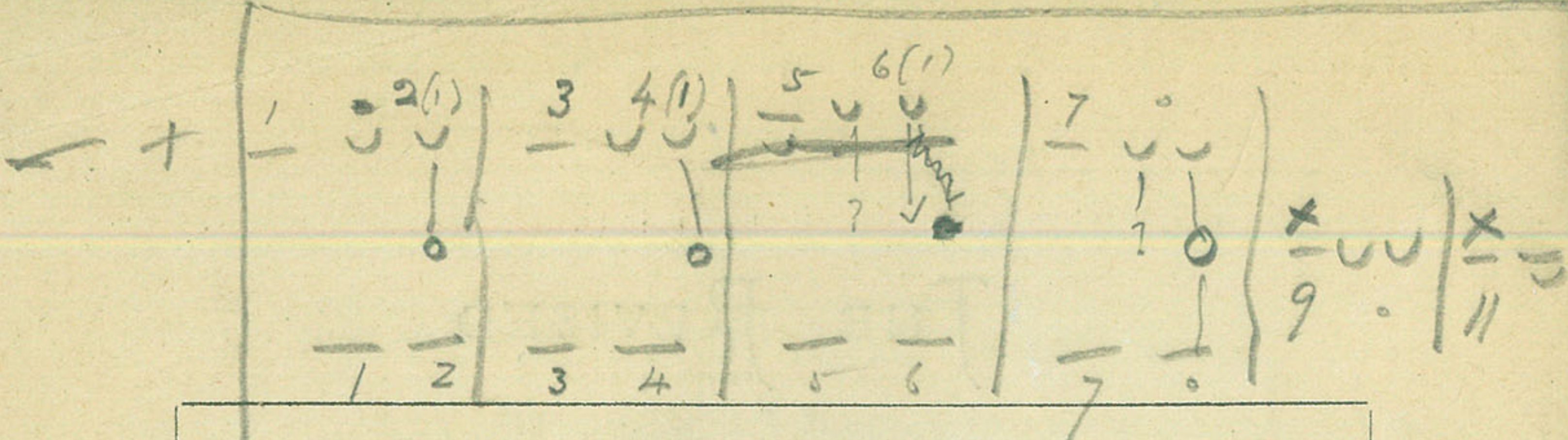
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*By the same Author.*

## THE SHORTER LATIN PRIMER.

Fcp. 8vo. price ONE SHILLING.

### AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

THIS little book is published in compliance with a wish expressed to me by a large number of Masters, including many teachers in Preparatory Schools, and in the lower forms of Public Schools.

It is intended to be a simple manual for beginners in Latin, preparatory to the use of the Revised Latin Primer.

In order to facilitate the passage of the learner from one book to the other, and also to make it possible for them to be used side by side if necessary, this Shorter Primer has been made, as far as it goes, in the main identical with the Revised Primer, and arranged on the same plan.

It contains the memorial portion of the Accidence, with a few of the most important notes and explanations, and the more elementary parts of the Syntax of the Simple Sentence.

A short outline of the Compound Sentence, which did not form part of my original plan, has been added in accordance with the desire of several experienced teachers. In this part it has been necessary, for the sake of brevity, to make the arrangement and wording somewhat different from that of the Revised Primer.

In this book, as in the Revised Primer, I have endeavoured to simplify the marking of quantity by placing the mark of quantity, as a rule, only on the long vowels. It must therefore be noted that vowels not marked are generally to be taken as short, short quantity being only marked where it has seemed necessary to guard against mistake.

## EXERCISES ON THE SHORTER LATIN PRIMER.

By M. G. and J. E. KENNEDY, and H. WILKINSON, M.A.

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*Long*

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F. A. N. Pessoa

Durban High School

Durban  
natal

*Pipitus*

*Revide*

## PREFACE

*Pipitos*

*Pip*

THIS BOOK is a complete revision of the Public School Latin Primer.

The report of the Public School Commission of 1862 having recommended the use of a common Latin Grammar in Public Schools, the Head Masters of the Schools included in that Commission resolved to adopt my Elementary Latin Grammar, which had for some years been widely used, as the basis of such a common Grammar, and the Public School Latin Primer, prepared in accordance with that resolution, was published with their sanction in the year 1866.

During the period which has since elapsed, various improvements have from time to time occurred to me or been suggested by others. But, looking at the joint authority under which the Primer was issued, I did not feel myself free to introduce into it the alterations which under other circumstances I should have made. When, however, I found that a revision of the Primer was generally desired, and when, after communication with the Conference of Head Masters, I found myself in a position to act in the matter of revision upon my own responsibility, I gladly entered upon the work of which the present Revised Primer is the result. My first step was to collect as widely as



possible from Masters of Public and Private Schools opinions with regard to the objections to the Primer as it stood, and the nature and extent of the changes which teachers of experience deemed to be desirable. With the kind and generous aid of my old pupils and friends Mr. Hallam, of Harrow, and Mr. Page, of Charterhouse, and by the courtesy of many teachers who have communicated with me either directly or through them, I have been enabled to obtain a number of valuable suggestions on these points.

The aim which I have kept steadily in view in this revision of the Primer has been that the book should be suitable both for beginners and for all boys up to the Fifth Form in Public Schools.

The greatest care has been taken to make the arrangement in respect of form as clear and plain as possible. For this purpose I have (1) brought into the text under the appropriate headings the matter which in the original Primer is contained in Appendix I.; (2) omitted such technical terms as seemed to be reasonably open to objection.

The Declension of Substantives and Adjectives has been arranged upon the 'Stem' principle, and the words are classed as far as possible in accordance with the latest results of the comparative study of Latin and the related languages, especially the ancient Italian dialects. The old order of the Declensions has, after careful consideration, been retained. In a text-book of this kind there is an obvious advantage in keeping, wherever it is possible, a popular and well-understood system, and I believe that the old order of Declension is, from a purely philological point of view, wholly unobjectionable. With regard to Verbs, I



have adhered in the Paradigms to the arrangement of the four Conjugations, as I am satisfied that an alteration would involve such inconvenience to teacher and learner as would far outweigh any possible gain in scientific accuracy.

To meet a general wish, I have prefixed to the Accidence a chapter on Letters and Laws of Sound. I desire it to be understood that this chapter is placed at the beginning of the book because that seemed to me to be the most natural and, for purposes of reference, the most convenient position for it—and not from any intention that it should necessarily be learnt as a whole at the outset.

I have purposely refrained from any attempt to give fixed rules for the pronunciation of Latin, because in the present stage of the investigation of that subject, such rules could be only of a provisional kind. For the results which have so far been reached I would refer to the small pamphlet lately issued by the Cambridge Philological Society.

In order to simplify as far as possible the marking of quantity, I have marked the quantity as a rule only on the long vowels. In this book vowels which have no mark of quantity are generally to be taken as short, and the short quantity is marked only where it seems especially necessary to guard against mistake.

The memorial lines on Gender are placed in an appendix instead of being, as in the original Primer, included in the text.

Throughout the book—except in a few cases in the chapter on Letters and Laws of Sound, where Word-formation, not Grammar or meaning, is being dealt with—Latin words are immediately followed by their translation in English.



Some of these improvements of course involve additional printed matter, but the addition is rather in the apparent size of the book than in the actual matter to be learnt.

In conclusion I offer my cordial thanks to many teachers, Head Masters and Assistant Masters in Public Schools, and also Masters of Private Schools (among whom I must mention especially the Rev. E. D. Stone and Mr. C. S. Jerram) for the assistance which they have directly and indirectly rendered to me by communication and correspondence.

Of the special co-operation which has been given throughout by Mr. Page and Mr. Hallam I have already spoken. For many reasons their constant help has been to me invaluable.

During the progress of the work I have received criticisms on many points of philology and grammar from my friends Dr. Peile, Master of Christ's College, and Professor J. E. B. Mayor, which, last, but not least, I desire gratefully to acknowledge.

B. H. KENNEDY.

THE ELMS, CAMBRIDGE:  
May 1883.

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#### PREFACE TO THE SEVENTH EDITION.

IN bringing out the present edition the Editors have taken the opportunity to make some improvements in points of detail which have been suggested to them by various Teachers. They desire in particular to thank Mr. Frank Ritchie for several criticisms and suggestions.



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dated from the third century B.C., when literary activity began at Rome. This influence was further developed through the conquest of Greece by Rome, which was completed 146 B.C.

All Latin literature, except the satiric writings of Horace, Persius, and Juvenal, is formed on Greek models. The earliest specimens of Latin we possess are inscriptions, laws, annals, and fragments of songs.

The credit of authorship is first ascribed to Livius Andronicus, who is said to have exhibited plays at Rome 240 B.C. The works of the poets who followed soon after this date have mostly perished, except the comedies of Plautus and Terence, about 200 to 140 B.C., and a prose fragment of the elder Cato.

The ages regarded as classical may be said to begin about 80 B.C., lasting about 200 years.

The so-called Golden Age ended with the death of Augustus, A.D. 14, when the Silver Age began, ending about 120 A.D. The authors most studied are—in prose, Cicero, Caesar, Livy, Tacitus; in poetry, Lucretius, Vergil, Horace, Ovid, and Juvenal.

### LETTERS AND LAWS OF SOUND.

**2** The Latin Alphabet.—The Latin Alphabet contains twenty-three letters, with the following signs:—

A B C D E F G H I (J) K L M N O P Q R S T U (V) X Y Z  
a b c d e f g h i (j) k l m n o p q r s t u (v) x y z

*Note.*—In early times C was written to represent the sounds of both C and G, which were probably not clearly distinguished in speaking. Afterwards G was made out of C, and K becoming superfluous went out of use. Y and Z were added in Cicero's time, being borrowed direct from the Greek alphabet, but they are only found in words taken from the Greek.

The letters are divided into:

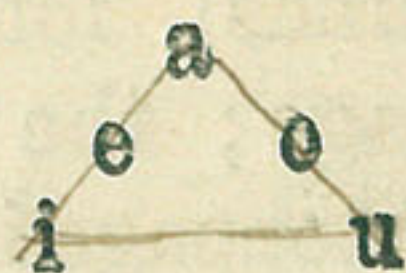
1. Vowels or Sonants (sounding by themselves);
2. Consonants (sounding with a vowel).



## VOWELS.

3 The pure vowels are *a*, *e*, *o*; *i* and *u* are classed as vowels and also as semi-consonants, because they have both vowel and consonant sound.

The most open sound is *a*; the closest sharp sound is *i*; and the closest flat sound is *u*; *e* is intermediate between *a* and *i*, and *o* is intermediate between *a* and *u*.



*y* is always a vowel, as in *lyra*, and was sounded as French *u*.

4 **Quantity of Vowels.**—Each of the five vowels can be either short or long: short when pronounced quickly, like English *a* in *man*; long when the voice dwells on the sound, as in *far*. A short vowel is distinguished by the sign  $\breve$ , a long one by the sign  $\bar{\ } : \breve{a}\bar{m}\bar{o}$ . Thus the five vowels stand for ten different sounds:

$\breve{a}$ ,  $\bar{a}$ ,  $\breve{e}$ ,  $\bar{e}$ ,  $\bar{i}$ ,  $\bar{i}$ ,  $\breve{o}$ ,  $\bar{o}$ ,  $\breve{u}$ ,  $\bar{u}$ .

There were no doubt many finer shades of sound for each vowel, which cannot be exactly ascertained, but the following five words may give an approximate idea of their pronunciation.

*quīnīne*, *dēmēsne*, *pāpā*, *prōpōse*, *Zūlū*.

*Note.*—A vowel before two consonants is said to be long 'by position.' A vowel before another vowel, or before *h* followed by a vowel, is nearly always short.

5 **Diphthongs.**—A Diphthong (double sound) is formed by two vowels meeting in one syllable. The diphthongs commonly found in Latin are *ae*, *oe*, *au*; more rarely *eu*: *Caesar*, *moenia*, *laus*, *heu*.

In the oldest Latin there were six diphthongs: *ai*, *au*, *ei*, *eu*, *oi*, *ou*. Of these, *ai* passes in classical Latin into *ae*,



mensae for mensai; au remains unchanged; ei is found in old inscriptions, but in the literary language its place is taken by ē or by ī, as in dīco, except in the exclamation ei; eu is found in ceu, heu, neu, seu, and in many words of Greek origin; oi passes into oe, and sometimes into later u: poena, punio; ou becomes ū, as in dūco.

The diphthongs are always long.

### CONSONANTS.

6 I. **MUTES** (closed sounds), formed by complete closure of the mouth passage; the sound being the explosion heard when the stoppage is removed. They are:

- |                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| (i.) <b>Gutturals</b> (throat sounds) | { Hard, <b>c</b> , ( <b>k</b> ), <b>qu</b> .<br>Soft, <b>g</b> . |
| (ii.) <b>Dentals</b> (teeth sounds)   | { Hard, <b>t</b> .<br>Soft, <b>d</b> .                           |
| (iii.) <b>Labials</b> (lip sounds)    | { Hard, <b>p</b> .<br>Soft, <b>b</b> .                           |

II. **SPIRANTS** (open sounds), formed by the friction of the breath in the mouth passage when partially closed:

- (i.) **The Palatal Spirant, j** (sounded as y).
- (ii.) **The Dental Spirant or Sibilant, s**.
- (iii.) **The Labio-Dental Spirant, f**.
- (iv.) **The Labial Spirant, v** (sounded as w).
- (v.) **The Spirant, h**.

III. **SEMI-CONSONANTS**:

- (i.) **Consonant i** (written **j**), **consonant u** (written **v**).
- (ii.) **Nasals, n, m**.
- (iii.) **Liquids, l, r**.

**x** is really a double letter, standing for **cs, gs**.

**y, z** and the three Greek aspirates, **ch, ph, th**, are only found in Greek words, as *zōna, chlamys, phalanx, theātrum*.

*Note.*—The spirants **j** and **v**, though distinct in the parent language, cannot be separated in Latin from consonant **i** and **u**.



**7 Pronunciation of Consonants.**—The guttural mutes, **c, g,** are sounded before all vowels, as in English, *can, go*; never as in *cease, gem*; **k** is only found in a few words, and is sounded as in English: *kalendae*.

The dental mutes, **t, d,** are sounded nearly as in English, but **t** must never be pronounced as *sh*; *natio* is not like English *nation* (*nashun*).

The labial mutes, **p, b,** as in English.

**s** always hard, as in English *sing*, but in the oldest Latin, **s** between two vowels was soft as in *rise*. This soft **s** or **z** afterwards became **r**, as in *arbores* for *arbores*.

Consonant **i** and **u** have the sound of *y, w*, in *ye, we*.

**h** is a strong breathing at the beginning of a word, but between two vowels very faintly sounded.

**l** as in English; **r** more strongly trilled than English *r*.

**n** and **m** as in English; the guttural nasal **ng**, though written **n**, was sounded like *ng* in *sing* or *n* in *sink*: *inquam* was sounded *ing-quam*.

Table of Consonants.

	Mutes.		Spirants.		Semi-Consonants.	
	Hard (tenues).	Soft (mediae).	Hard (tenues).	Soft (mediae).	Nasal.	Liquid.
Guttural	c, (k), qu	g	h		ng	
Palatal				j (y)		
Lingual						r, l
Dental	t	d	s		n	
Labio-dental			f			
Labial	p	b		v (w)	m	



**8 Syllables.**—A syllable consists of one or more letters which can be sounded with a single accent or tone of the voice: *ī*-lex.

When a consonant comes between two vowels, it belongs to the same syllable as the vowel which follows it: *pā*-ter.

When two or more consonants come between two vowels, they belong to the vowel which follows them if they are letters which can come together at the beginning of a word: *pa*-tres, *a*-stra. In *an-nus* one *n* belongs to each syllable, because double *n* cannot begin a word. So *men-sa*, *vic-trix*.

A syllable ending in a vowel is an open syllable.

A syllable ending in a consonant is a closed syllable.

A syllable is long or short according as its vowel is long or short, either by nature or position.

*Note.*—The last syllable of a word is called ultimate; the last but one penultimate; the last but two ante-penultimate.

**9 Accent.**—The accent or tone falls on some one syllable in every word. The accented syllable was pronounced with greater force and also in a higher key than the other syllables. In Latin the rule is to throw the accent back; therefore in words of two or more syllables, the last syllable is never accented.

In words of more than two syllables the accent always falls on the last but one (penultimate), if it is long.

If the penultimate is short, the accent falls on the last but two (ante-penultimate).

The accents are not usually printed in Latin.

## 10

### VOWEL CHANGE.

#### I. Change in Accented Syllables.

1. Original *e* may become *i*: *simul* (cf. *semel*), *venia* (cf. *vindex*).
2. *e* becomes *o* before *l*: *soluo* (*se-luo*); or in connexion with *u*: *nouos* (for *neuos*), *douco* (later *duco*).
3. *i* becomes *e* before *r*: *sero* (for *siso*).
4. *o* sometimes becomes *u*: *huc* (for *ho-ce*).



## 11 II. Change in Unaccented Syllables.

(A) In final syllables :

1. **o** becomes **u** : corpus (stem corpor-).
2. **i** becomes **e** : mare (stem mari-), or is lost altogether : animal (for animale, stem animali-).

(B) In medial syllables the vowel is commonly affected by the next consonant :

1. **e** appears before **r** : cineres (cinis), caperis (capi-).
2. **u** appears before **l** or a labial : as in cultus (colo), epistula (earlier epistola). But when **i** or **e** precedes, the vowel remains **o** : as filiulus, alveulus.
3. **i** appears before any other single consonant : as in meritus, monitus (moneo). (For exception see 13.)

## 12 (C) In Compounds :

Here the principle is the same, and generally the rules are the same as in (B), but the examples are much more numerous.

**a** to **e** in closed syllables and before **r** : consecro from sacer ;  
descendo from scando ; tradere from dare,

**a** to **i** in most open syllables and before **ng** : difficilis from  
facilis ; attingo from tango.

**a** to **u** or **i** before labials : occūpo and accipio from capio ;  
and before **l** : insulto, insilio, from salto, salio.

**e** to **i** often in open syllables, but never before **r** : diligo from  
lego ; but fero, aufero.

**ae** to **ī** : collīdo from laedo.

**au** to **ū** or **ō** : inclūdo from claudo ; explōdo from plaudo.

**o** and **u** are generally unchanged in compounds.

*Note.*—There is a vowel variation often seen in Latin flexion which is not due to change in the Latin language itself, but came down to it from the Indo-European language. Thus the same noun can have two or more Stems, as homo ; older stem **homon-**, later weak stem, **homin-** ; **agmen-**, **agmin-** ; **pater**, **patr-** ; **genus-** (orig. **genos**), **gener-**.

In these words the vowel of the strong stem is preserved in the Nom. Sing., while the weak stem appears in the other cases.



**13 Vowel Assimilation and Dissimilation.**—The vowels of two following syllables tend to become alike in sound: *vegeo*, *vegetus* (*vigeo*), *pupugi* (for *pepugi*), *nihil* (for *ne-hil*), *mihi*, *tibi*.

On the other hand, two vowels coming together are sometimes dissimilated: *ii* becomes *ie* in *pietas*, *societas*, *abietis*.

**14 Vowel Contraction.**—When two similar vowels are separated by consonant *i* or *u*, or by *h*, they commonly throw out the letter between them, and unite in a long vowel: *rēs* is contracted from *re-i-es*, *nēmo* from *ne-h-emo*, *nīl* from *ni-h-il*, *audisse* from *au-divisse*.

Two dissimilar vowels sometimes unite in the same manner: *amāre* from *ama-i-ere*; *amō* from *ama-i-o*; *amāsti* from *ama-v-isti*.

Two vowels placed next each other often contract: *dēgo* from *de-ago*; *nullus* from *ne-ullus*; *prōmo* from *pro-emo*.

**15 Syncope.**—Dropping of an unaccented vowel between two consonants: *dextra* for *dextera*; *valde* for *valide*. It often takes place in compounds: *calfacio* for *calefacio*. The vowel of the reduplicating syllable sometimes drops; *reppuli* for *repepuli*.

*Note.*—Sometimes when any one of the letters *l*, *r*, *m*, or *n* follows a consonant, a vowel not found in the stem springs up before it because of the semi-vocalic character of the sound; *ager*, stem *agro-*; *populus*, original stem *poplo-*; *asinus* (*asno-*); *volumus* (contrast *vul-tis*).

**16 Apocope.**—Dropping of a final vowel: *e* is dropped in *hic* for *hi-ce*; *quin* for *qui-ne*; *dic* for *dice*; *i* falls off in *ut* for *uti*, *quot*, *tot* (*totidem*).

**17 Changes of Quantity.**—A vowel generally shortens before another vowel: thus *rēi* became *rēi*. A long vowel often becomes short through effect of the accent on the preceding or following syllable: *jūro* becomes *pérjūro*, afterwards weakening to *pējēro*; *lūcerna* from *lūceo*. In flexional endings, a vowel originally final is sometimes shortened. But when a final consonant is lost (as final *d* in the ablative), the length of the vowel seems to be preserved: *Gnaeō* (earlier *Gnaivōd*).

Vowel lengthening is often due to Compensation. When two consonants follow an accented vowel the first of the two is often dropped, and the vowel lengthened, so that the syllable keeps its length: *hōc* for *hod-ce*; *nīdus* for *nisdus* (English *nest*).



## CONSONANT CHANGE.

**18** **Consonants at the beginning of a word.**—Two mute consonants at the beginning of a word were avoided. Thus we find *locus* for original *stlocus*, *tilia* for *ptilia*. Sometimes a spirant preceding a mute is dropped: *caveo* for *scaveo*, but generally it is retained: *scando*, *sterno*, *sp̄ero*. A mute followed by a liquid is generally unchanged: as *cresco*, *tres*, *plaudo*; but *g* before *n* is lost in *nōtus* for *gnotus* (cf. *ignōtus*), and in *nōdus*, *knot*. Two spirants remain: *flos*, *frons*; but *sm* becomes *m*, as in *mīrus*, *memor*; *sn* becomes *n* in *nix* (*snow*), *nūrus* (Old English *snoru*), *daughter-in-law*; *sv* sometimes remains: *suādeo*; sometimes *v* is lost: *salum* (*swell*), *sibi* (cf. *su-us*).

**19** **Consonants in the middle of a word.**—In the middle of a word if two consonants come next each other which cannot be easily sounded together, either one drops out, *quālus* for *quas-lus*, *basket*, or one is assimilated to the other, as in *sella* for *sedla*, *a seat*. A mute often drops out before a nasal or liquid, with lengthening of the preceding vowel, as in *exāmen* for *exagmen*.

Other cases in which a letter is dropped are *quintus* for older *quinctus*; *ascribo* for *ad-scribo*; *asporto* for *abs-porto*; *bimestris* from stem *bi-menstri-*; *jūdex* from *jus-dic-*.

**20** **Consonant Assimilation is of two kinds:**

(a) Complete Assimilation, when the first letter becomes the same as the following one:

Assimilation of mute to semi-vowel: *alloquor* for *ad-loquor*; *arrogō* for *ad-rogo*; *summus* for *supmus* (*supremus*).

Mute to spirant: *assentio* for *ad-sentio*, *offero* for *ob-fero*.

Mute to mute: *suggero* for *sub-gero*; *accido* for *ad-cado*; *succumbo* for *sub-cumbo*.

Spirant to spirant: *differo* for *dis-fero*.

(b) Partial assimilation, when the first letter changes to one which combines more easily with the following one.

A soft mute becomes hard before another hard sound: *rexī* (*rec-si*), *rectum* from *rego*; *scripsi*, *scriptum*, from *scribo*.

*m* becomes *n* (*ng*) before a guttural and *n* before a dental:



congruo (sounded cong-gruo), condūco, consto. **n** becomes **m** before a labial: impotens, imbibo. A hard mute becomes soft between vowels or between a vowel and a semi-vowel: trīginta for tricenta; publicus, stem poplico-.

*Note.*—**tt** and **dt** change to **ss**: hence the supines in -sum and past participles in -sus are formed: defend-to- becomes defensso-, defensum; claudto-, clausso-, clausum, pat-to- becomes passo-, passus.

Occasionally a following consonant is assimilated to the preceding one: collum for colsum; ferre for ferse.

Dissimilation is seen in caeruleus from caelum, meridies for medidies; and in Adjectives in -aris and -alis, familiāris, naturālis.

**s** (when soft) between two vowels always changes to **r**: flōres, honōres, from flōs, hōnōs; quaeso becomes quaero.

**21 Metathesis.**—Interchange of position between a vowel and semi-vowel in the same syllable. This is chiefly seen in the case of **r**: ter, trēs; sperno, sprēvi; tēro, trīvi.

*Note.*—When the vowel becomes the last letter of the stem by this change of position, it is always lengthened.

**22 Consonants at the end of a word.**—A Latin word never ends in a double consonant: mell-, farr-, become mel, far.

A dental drops off after a guttural: lac, from stem lact-.

The only exceptions are a labial mute or nasal followed by **s**: urbs, stirps, dens, hiems (usually written hiemps).

**c** or **g** followed by **s** becomes **x**: dux, rex.

**d** falls off in cor, stem cord-, and in the ablative singular extra(d), intra(d).

**n** regularly falls off in the nominative of the **n**-stems: leo.

*Note.*—Both **m** and **n** were very lightly sounded at the end of a word, and a syllable ending in **m** is sometimes elided before a vowel: 'animum advertere.' This elision takes place regularly in poetry. Final **d** and **t** were also lightly sounded and are sometimes interchanged: haud, haut. *Scyllipis's*

**23 Dropping of Syllables.**—When two syllables beginning with the same letter come together in the middle of a word, the first one is sometimes dropped. Thus veneni-ficium becomes veneficium, consuetitudo consuetudo.



## FLEXION.

**24** FLEXION is a change made in the form of a word to show differences of meaning and use.

The **Stem** is the simplest form of a word in any language before it undergoes changes of Flexion. *Mensa*

The **Character** is the final letter of the Stem. *mensa*

The **Root** is the primitive element which the word has in common with kindred words in the same or in other languages. Every word has a Stem and a Root. They may be the same, but more often the Stem is formed from the Root. Thus in *agitāre*, **agita-** is the Stem and **a** the Stem-Character, but **ag-** is the Root, as shown by other words, *agere*, *agmen*, *agilis*.

*Note 1.*—A language which expresses changes of meaning chiefly by Flexion, and makes little use of help-words, is called synthetic. Latin is a synthetic language. A language which has little Flexion and uses many help-words is called analytic. English as now spoken is an analytic language. In analytic languages the place of the flexional endings is often supplied by prepositions used with nouns: *Caesāris*, of *Caesar*; by auxiliaries used with verbs: *agitur*, it is being done. Analytic languages also use the article: *rex*, a king, or the king; and they use pronouns with verbs: *āgo*, I do.

*Note 2.*—Flexion sometimes takes place by letter-change in the Root-syllable, **agī-mus**, **ēgī-mus**, or by an addition before it, which is called a Prefix, as **ce-cīn-i** from *cāno*. Most frequently, however, it consists in an addition made after the Stem, which is called a Suffix. In *agitare*, **-re** is a Suffix, and is also the ending; in *agitarēmus*, a second Suffix, **-mus**, is added and becomes the ending.

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## PARTS OF SPEECH.

- 25 Words are divided into :
- I. NOUNS : which are of three kinds :
- Substantives**,\* names of persons, places, or things :  
**Caesar**, *Caesar* ; **Rōma**, *Rome* ; **sōl**, *sun* ; **virtūs**, *virtue*.
- Adjectives**, which express the qualities of Substantives :  
 Roma **antīqua**, *ancient Rome* ; sol **clārus**, *the bright sun*.
- Pronouns**, which stand for a Substantive or Adjective :  
**ego**, *I* ; **ille**, *that, he* ; **meus**, *my, mine*.
- II. VERBS : which express an action or state :  
 Sol **dat** lūcem, *the sun gives light* ; Roma **manet**, *Rome remains*.
- III. PARTICLES : which are of four kinds :
- Adverbs**, which qualify and limit Verbs, Adjectives, and sometimes other Adverbs :  
 Roma **diu** flōruit ; nunc **minus** potens est.  
*Rome flourished long ; now it is less powerful.*
- Prepositions**, which denote the relation of a Noun to other words in the sentence :  
**Per** Romam erro, *I wander through Rome*.
- Conjunctions**, which connect words, phrases, and sentences :  
 Caelum suspicio **ut** lūnam **et** sīdera videam.  
*I look up to the sky that I may see the moon and stars.*
- Interjections** : words of exclamation : **heu**, **ēheu**, *alas !*

\* In this book the word Noun is often used for Noun Substantive,



The Parts of Speech are therefore eight :

- (1) Substantives
- (2) Adjectives
- (3) Pronouns
- (4) Verbs

Which have Flexion.

- (5) Adverbs
- (6) Prepositions
- (7) Conjunctions
- (8) Interjections

Which are without Flexion except the comparison of Adverbs.

**26** The flexion of Nouns is called Declension ; that of Verbs, Conjugation.

There is no Article in Latin. Lux may stand for *a light*, *the light*, or simply *light*.

**27** Substantives are (a) Concrete : vir, *man* ; mensa, *table*.  
(b) Abstract : virtūs, *virtue*. Proper names are names of persons or places : Caesar, Roma. A Collective Substantive includes many persons or things of the same kind : turba, *crowd*.

Numerals are words which express Number. They are Adjectives, as unus, *one* ; duo, *two* ; or Adverbs, as semel, *once* ; bis, *twice*.

### DECLENSION.

**28** Declension is the change of form which Nouns undergo to show changes of **Number** and **Case**.

**29** The NUMBERS are two :

**Singular** for one person or thing : mensa, *a table* ; gens, *a nation*.

**Plural** for more than one : mensae, *tables* ; gentēs, *nations*.

**30** **Case** is the form which a Noun takes to show its relation to other words in the sentence.

The CASES are six :

**Nominative**, the Subject Case, answering the question Who ? or What ?

**Vocative**, the Case of one addressed.

**Accusative**, the Object Case, answering the question Whom ? or What ?

**Genitive**, answering the question Of whom ? or Of what ?

**Dative**, answering the question To whom ? or To what ?

**Ablative**, answering the question From whom ? or From what ?



## Examples of the cases :

Nominative.	Sol lūcet,	<i>the sun shines.</i>
Vocative.	Sol or o sol,	<i>o sun.</i>
Accusative.	Sōlem lucēre video,	<i>I see the sun shine.</i>
Genitive.	Solis lux,	<i>the sun's light, or the light of the sun.</i>
Dative.	Solī lux additur,	<i>light is added to the sun.</i>
Ablative.	Solē lux ēditur,	<i>light issues from the sun.</i>

*Note 1.*—The dative is also rendered *for* in English: Senātus urbi consulit, *the Senate consults for the city.*

*Note 2.*—The ablative is rendered by many English prepositions besides *from*: *in, by, with.* To express the person by whom an action is done, the ablative is used with the preposition *a, ab*: Remus **a Rōmulo** interfectus est, *Remus was slain by Romulus.* To express the instrument with which an action is done, the ablative is used alone: Remus gladiō interfectus est, *Remus was slain with (or by) a sword.*

*Note 3.*—In ancient Latin there were two more cases, the Instrumental answering the question *With what?* and the Locative answering the question *Where?* The use of the Instrumental passed entirely to the ablative. But the Locative is often found in classical literature: humī, *on the ground*; Romae, *at Rome*; Athēnīs, *at Athens.*

## RULES OF GENDER.

**31** The Genders are three :

1, Masculine ; 2, Feminine ; 3, Neuter (neutrum, *neither of the two*).

Gender is shown by the form of a word and by its meaning.

(A) Form :

(a) Masculine are most Substantives in *-us* of the Second and Fourth Declensions, and those in *-er* of the Second Declension.

(b) Feminine are nearly all Substantives in *-a* of the First Declension and in *-es* of the Fifth Declension.



(c) Neuter are Substantives in **-um** of the Second Declension, in **-u** of the Fourth Declension, and indeclinable nouns, including the infinitive verb-noun.

For the third declension no general rule can be given.

(B) Meaning :

(a) Masculine are all names of men, gods, months, and winds; also of most rivers and mountains: Rōmulus, Mars, Octōber, Boreās, *north wind*, Tiberis, Olympus.

Exceptions: Some mountains and a few rivers ending in **-a** or **-e** are feminine: Allia, Lēthē, Aetna, Rhodopē, Alpēs (plur.); neuter, Pēlion, Soractē.

(b) Feminine are all names of women, goddesses, islands; and of most countries, cities, and trees: Cornēlia, Jūno, Lesbos, Asia, Roma, pīnus, *pine*.

Exceptions: Countries ending in **-um**, neuter; Latium; Pontus, masculine. Cities with plur. form in **-i** are masc.: Coriōli, Delphi; those in **-um**, **-on**, **-a** (plur.) are neuter: Tarentum, Ilion, Arbēla.

Note 1.—In the early ages people imagined natural objects as living beings, and made them masculine or feminine, according to their notions of their qualities: *ventus, wind, fluvius, river, mons, mountain, masculine;—regio, country, urbs, city, arbor, tree, feminine; and words belonging to these classes took the same genders.*

Note 2.—Many **o-** Stems masc. (called *Mobilia*) have a corresponding form in **-a** feminine:

filius, son.	deus, god.	arbiter	} umpire.
filia, daughter.	dea, goddess.	arbitra	

Other corresponding forms are used: rex, *king*, rēgina, *queen*; victor, *victor*, victrix, *conqueror*; nepōs, *grandson*, neptis, *granddaughter*; socer, *socer*, socrus, *father-in-law, mother-in-law*.

Note 3.—Nouns which include both masculine and feminine are said to be of common gender: sacerdōs, *priest or priestess*, vātēs, *seer*, parens, *parent*, dux, *leader*, comes, *companion*, cīvis, *citizen*, custōs, *guardian*, jūdex, *judge*, hēres, *heir*, āles, *bird*, canis, *dog*, serpens, *serpent*, tigris, *tiger*.

Many names of animals, though used of both sexes, have (in grammar) only one gender; they are called *Epicene*: aquila, *eagle*, fem.; lepus, *hare*, masc.; passer, *sparrow*, masc.

(For Memorial Lines on Gender, see Appendix IV.)



## 32 DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES.

Substantives are grouped in Declensions according to the Character or final letter of the Stem as follows :

- (1) FIRST DECLENSION : A- Stems.
- (2) SECOND DECLENSION : O- Stems.
- (3) THIRD DECLENSION : Consonant Stems and I- Stems.
- (4) FOURTH DECLENSION : U- Stems.
- (5) FIFTH DECLENSION : E- Stems.

TABLE OF CASE-ENDINGS.

Decl. Stem Char. }	I. ă-	II. ō-	III.		IV. ū-	V. ē-
			consonant	ī-		
			SINGULAR			
	<i>f. (m.)</i>	<i>m. (f.) n.</i>	<i>m. f.</i>	<i>n.</i>	<i>f. m.</i>	<i>n.</i>
Nom.	ă	ūs um	various		īs ēs	ē l r
Voc.	—	ě —	—	—	—	—
Acc.	am	um —	em	—	im em	—
Gen.	ae	ī	īs	īs	um	em
Dat.	ae	ō	ī	ī	ūs	eī
Abl.	ā	ō	ě	ī or ě	ūī (ū) ū	eī ē
			PLURAL			
Nom.	ae	ī	ēs	ă	ūs uă	ēs
Voc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acc.	ās	ōs	ēs	—	ūs	ēs
Gen.	ārum	ōrum	um	—	ūm	ērum
Dat.	īs	īs	ībūs	fum	ūm	ērum
Abl.	—	—	—	ībūs	ībūs	ēbūs



**33** The Character of the Stem is most clearly seen before the ending **-um** or **-rum** of the Genitive Plural.

The Nominative, masculine and feminine, takes **s**, except in **a-** Stems, some Stems in **ro-** of the Second Declension, and Stems in **s, l, r, n**, of the Third. The Vocative (which is not a true case) is like the Nominative, except in the singular of Nouns in **-us** of the Second Declension.

Neuters have the Accusative like the Nominative in both singular and plural; the plural always ends in **a**.

**34**

### FIRST DECLENSION.

#### A- Stems.

The Nominative Singular is the same as the Stem.

	Stem	mensā-		mensā-	
			SING.		PLUR.
		<i>table, f.</i>			
<i>Nom.</i>	<b>mensā,</b>	<i>a table.</i>		<b>mensae,</b>	<i>tables.</i>
<i>Voc.</i>	<b>mensa,</b>	<i>o table.</i>		<b>mensae,</b>	<i>o tables.</i>
<i>Acc.</i>	<b>mensam,</b>	<i>a table.</i>		<b>mensās,</b>	<i>tables.</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<b>mensae,</b>	<i>of a table.</i>		<b>mensārum,</b>	<i>of tables.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<b>mensae,</b>	<i>to a table.</i>		<b>mensīs,</b>	<i>to tables.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<b>mensā,</b>	<i>from a table.</i>		<b>mensīs,</b>	<i>from tables.</i>

Decline like **mensa**: *aquila, eagle*; *lūna, moon*; *rēgīna, queen*; *stella, star*.

Stems in **a** are mostly feminine. A few are masculine, as *scriba, a notary*; *Hadria, the Adriatic sea*. *navia, a*

*Note 1.*—An old form of the gen. sing. **-āī** for **-ae** is sometimes used by poets, as *aulāī*. Also an old genitive of *familia* remains in compounds: *pater-* (*māter-*) **familias**, *father (mother) of a family*.

*Note 2.*—The locative sing. ends in **-ae**; the plur. in **-is**; *Romae, at Rome*; *militiae, at the war*; *Athēnis, at Athens*.

*Note 3.*—The gen. plur. is sometimes formed in **-um** instead of **-arum**, by compounds with **-cola**, **-gena**; such as *agricola, a farmer*.

*Note 4.*—*Dea* and *filia* have dat. and abl. plural **-ābūs**, in order to distinguish them from the dat. and abl. plural of *deus* and *filius*.



35

## SECOND DECLENSION.

## O- Stems.

The Nominative is formed from the Stem by adding *s*; in neuter nouns, *m*; the Character *ō* being weakened to *ū*.

In the greater number of nouns whose Stem ends in *ero*, or in *ro* preceded by a mute, the *o* is dropped, and the Nom. ends in *-er*.

Stem	annō-	puērō-	māgistrō-	bellō-	
	<i>year, m.</i>	<i>boy, m.</i>	<i>master, m.</i>	<i>war, n.</i>	
SING.					
Nom.	annūs,	a year	puēr	magistēr	bellum
Voc.	annē,	o year	puēr	magistēr	bellum
Acc.	annum,	a year	puerum	magistrum	bellum
Gen.	annī,	of a year	puerī	magistrī	bellī
Dat.	annō,	to a year	puerō	magistrō	bellō
Abl.	annō,	from a year	puerō	magistrō	bellō
PLUR.					
Nom.	annī,	years	puerī	magistrī	bellā
Voc.	annī,	o years	puerī	magistrī	bellā
Acc.	annōs,	years	puerōs	magistrōs	bellā
Gen.	annōrum,	of years	puerōrum	magistrōrum	bellōrum
Dat.	annīs,	to years	puerīs	magistrīs	bellīs
Abl.	annīs,	from years	puerīs	magistrīs	bellīs

Decline like *annus*: *amicus, friend*; *dominus, lord*; *servus, slave*.

Decline like *puer*: *gener, son-in-law*; *socer, father-in-law*; *liberī (plur.), children*; *lūcifer, light-bringer*; *armiger, armour-bearer*.

Decline like *magister*: *ager, field*; *cancer, crab*; *liber, book*.

Decline like *bellum*: *regnum, kingdom*; *verbum, word*.

Nouns in *us, er*, are masculine; in *um* neuter.

The following in *ūs* are feminine besides words feminine by meaning: *alvus, paunch*; *colus, distaff*; *humus, ground*; *vannus, winnowing-fan*; also several from the Greek: *arctus, the bear constellation*; *carbasus, linen*; plur. *carbasa, n., sails*. Neuter in *us* (and used in the sing. only) are *pelagus, sea*; *vīrus, venom*.

Note.—*Vulgus, crowd*, is generally neuter, rarely masculine,



The following have some exceptional forms:—

Stem	filiō- son, m.	virō- man, m.	deō- god, m.
SING.			
Nom.	filiūs	vir	deūs
Voc.	filī	vir	deūs
Acc.	filium	virum	deum
Gen.	filiī or filī	virī	deī
D. Abl.	filiō	virō	deō
PLUR.			
N. V.	filiī	virī	di (dei)
Acc.	filiōs	virōs	deōs
Gen.	filiōrum	virōrum or virum	deōrum or deum
D. Abl.	filiīs	virīs	dīs (deīs)

Note 1.—Like filius are declined gēnius, *guardian spirit*, and many proper names in **-ius**: Claudius, Vergilius; like vir, its compounds, decemvir, triumvir, &c. The contracted gen. sing. in **-ī**, as filiī, ingenī, is used by writers of the best age, especially poets.

Note 2.—The locative singular ends in ī; the plural in īs: humi, *on the ground*; belli, *at the war*; Milēti, *at Milētus*; Philippis, *at Philippi*.

Note 3.—The genitive plural in **-um** is often found; especially in words denoting coins, sums, weights, and measures: nummus, *coin*; talentum, *talent*. Some nouns have genitive plural in **-um** or **-orum**: socius, *ally*; faber, *smith*; liberi, *children*.

## THIRD DECLENSION.

## Consonant and I- Stems.

The Third Declension contains—

## A. Consonant Stems.

## MUTES—

- (1) Gutturals, c, g.
- (2) Dentals, t, d.
- (3) Labials, p, b.

## SPIRANT s.

## NASALS, n, m.

## LIQUIDS, l, r,

## B. I- Stems.



**37** *Syllabus of Consonant Substantives, showing Stem-ending with Nominative and Genitive Singular.*

Stem-ending	Nominative Sing.	Genitive Sing.	English
<i>Stems in Gutturals with x in Nom. for cs or gs.</i>			
ǎc-	fax, f.	făcĭs	torch
āc-	pax, f.	păcĭs	peace
ĕc-	nex, f.	nĕcĭs	death
ĕc- ĭc-	apex, m.	apĭcĭs	peak
ēc-	vervex, m.	vervĕcĭs	wether
ĭc-	fornix, m.	fornĭcĭs	arch
ĭc-	jūdex, c.	judĭcĭs	judge
īc-	rādix, f.	radĭcĭs	root
ōc-	vox, f.	vōcĭs	voice
ūc-	dux, c.	dūcĭs	leader
ūc-	lux, f.	lūcĭs	light
ĕg-	grex, m.	grĕgĭs	flock
ĕg-	rex, m.	rĕgĭs	king
ĕg- ĭg-	rēmex, m.	remĭgĭs	rower
ĭg-	strix, f.	strĭgĭs	screech-owl
ūg-	conjunx, c.	conjūgĭs	wife or husband
ūg-	wanting	frūgĭs, f.	fruit
īv-	nix, f.	nĭvis	snow

*Stems in Dentals drop t, d, before s in the Nom.*

ăt-	ănās, f.	anătĭs	duck
āt-	aetās, f.	aetătĭs	age
ĕt-	sĕgĕs, f.	segĕtĭs	corn-crop
ĕt-	pariēs, m.	pariĕtĭs	room-wall
ĕt-	quiēs, f.	quiĕtĭs	rest
ĕt- ĭt-	mĭlĕs, c.	mĭlĭtĭs	soldier
īt-	căpūt, n.	capĭtĭs	head
ōt-	nĕpōs, m.	nepōtĭs	grandson
ūt-	virtūs, f.	virtūtĭs	virtue
ct-	lac, n.	lactĭs	milk
ād-	vās, m.	vădĭs	surety
ĕd-	pĕs, m.	pĕdĭs	foot
ĕd-	mercĕs, f.	mercĕdĭs	hire
aed-	praes, m.	praedis	bondsman
ĕd- ĭd-	obsĕs, c.	obsĭdĭs	hostage
īd-	lăpĭs, m.	lapĭdĭs	stone
ōd-	custōs, c.	custōdĭs	guardian
ūd-	pĕcus, f.	pecūdĭs	beast
ūd-	incūs, f.	incūdĭs	anvil
aud-	laus, f.	laudĭs	praise
rd-	cōr, n.	cordĭs	heart



Stems in Labials form Nom. regularly with s.

āp-	wanting	dāpīs, f.	banquet
ēp- ĩp-	princeps, c.	prīncīpis	chief
ĭp-	wanting	stīpis, f.	dole (a small coin)
ōp-	wanting	ōpis, f.	help
ēp- ūp-	auceps, m.	aucūpis	fowler

Stems in the Spirant s, which, except in vas, becomes r.

ās-	vās, n.	vāsis	vessel
aes- aer-	aes, n.	aeris	copper, bronze
ēs- ěr-	Cerēs, f.	Cērēris	Ceres
īs- ěr-	cinis, m.	cīnēris	cinder
ōs- ōr-	honōs, m.	honōris	honour
ōs- ōr-	tempūs, n.	tempōris	time
ūs- ěr-	opūs, n.	opēris	work
ūs- ūr-	crūs, n.	crūris	leg

Stems in Liquids.

āl-	sal, m.	sālīs	salt
ell-	mel, n.	mellis	honey
ĭl-	mūgil, m.	mūgilis	mullet
ōl-	sōl, m.	sōlis	sun
ūl-	consūl, m.	consūlis	consul
ār-	jubār, n.	jubāris	sunbeam
arr-	far, n.	farris	flour
ēr-	ansēr, m.	ansēris	goose
ēr-	vēr, n.	vēris	spring
ter- tr-	māter, f.	mātris	mother
ōr-	aequōr, n.	aequōris	sea
ōr-	ēbūr, n.	ebōris	ivory
ōr-	sorōr, f.	sorōris	sister
ūr-	vultūr, m.	vultūris	vulture
ūr-	fūr, m.	fūris	thief

Stems in Nasals.

ēn- ĩn-	nōmēn, n.	nomīnis	name
ōn- ĩn-	hōmo, m.	homīnis	man
ōn-	leo, m.	leōnis	lion
ĭōn-	rātio, f.	ratiōnis	reason
rn-	caro, f.	carnis	flesh
ān-	cānis, c.	canis	dog
ēn-	juvenis, c.	juvenis	young person
ēm-	hiemps, f.	hiēmis	winter



## A. Consonant Stems.

38

## (1) Stems in Gutturals: c, g.

Stem	jūdic-		rādīc-	rēg-
	<i>judge,</i>		<i>root, f.</i>	<i>king, m.</i>
SING.				
N. V.	jūdex,	<i>a judge</i>	rādix	rex
Acc.	jūdicem,	<i>a judge</i>	radicem	rēgem
Gen.	judicīs,	<i>of a judge</i>	radicīs	regīs
Dat.	judicī,	<i>to a judge</i>	radicī	regī
Abl.	judicē,	<i>from a judge</i>	radicē	regē
PLUR.				
N. V.	judicēs,	<i>judges</i>	radicēs	regēs
Acc.	judicēs,	<i>judges</i>	radicēs	regēs
Gen.	judicum,	<i>of judges</i>	radicum	regum
Dat.	judicībūs,	<i>to judges</i>	radicībūs	regībūs
Abl.	judicībūs,	<i>from judges</i>	radicībūs	regībūs

Decline also: f. vox, **vōc-**, *voice*; c. dux, **dūc-**, *leader*; m. grex, **grēg-**, *flock*.

39

## (2) Stems in Dentals: t, d.

Stem	aetāt-	pēd-	cāpīt-
	<i>age, f.</i>	<i>foot, m.</i>	<i>head, n.</i>
SING.			
N. V.	aetās	pēs	cāpūt
Acc.	aetātem	pēdem	capūt
Gen.	aetatīs	pedīs	capītīs
Dat.	aetati	pedī	capiti
Abl.	aetatē	pedē	capitē
PLUR.			
N. V.	aetatēs	pedēs	capitā
Acc.	aetatēs	pedēs	capitā
Gen.	aetatum	pedum	capitum
Dat.	aetatībūs	pedībūs	capitībūs
Abl.	aetatībūs	pedībūs	capitībūs

Decline also: f. virtūs, **virtūt-**, *virtue*; c. milēs, **milīt-**, *soldier*; m. lapīs, **lapīd-**, *stone*; f. laus, **laud-**, *praise*.

Note.—nox, **noct-**, *night*, līs, **lit-**, *strife*, dōs, **dōt-**, *dower*, all f., have gen. plur. in **-ium**; sometimes also stems in **āt-**, as **aetāt-**, **civitāt-**. Alēs, **alit-**, *bird*, has in poetry gen. plur. alituum.



40

(8) Stems in **Labials**: p, b.

	Stem	princĕp- princip- chief, c.	
SING.			PLUR.
N. V.	princeps		principēs
Acc.	principem		principēs
Gen.	principis		principum
Dat.	principi		principibus
Abl.	principē		principibus

Decline also: c. forceps, **forcĭp-**, *tongs*; m. auceps, **aucŭp-**, *fowler*.

41

Stems in the **Spirant s**.

Stems in **s** do not add **s** in the Nominative Singular, and generally they change **s** into **r** in the other cases.

	Stem	flōs- flōr- <i>flower, m.</i>	ōpŭs- ōpĕr- <i>work, n.</i>	crūs- crūr- <i>leg, n.</i>
SING.				
N. V.	flōs	opŭs	crūs	
Acc.	flōrem	opŭs	crūs	
Gen.	florīs	opĕrīs	crūrīs	
Dat.	florī	operī	crurī	
Abl.	florē	operē	crurē	
PLUR.				
N. V.	florēs	operā	crurā	
Acc.	florēs	operā	crurā	
Gen.	florum	operum	crurum	
Dat.	floribus	operibus	cruribus	
Abl.	floribus	operibus	cruribus	

Decline also: m. honōs, **honōr-**, *honour*; n. tempus, **tempōr-**, *time*; corpus, **corpōr-**, *body*; genus, **genēr-**, *race*; jŭs, **jŭr-**, *law*.

*Note 1.*—Vās, vas-, *a vessel*, keeps **s** in all the cases, and has plural vāsa, vasōrum, vasīs. Os, oss-, n., *bone*, as, ass-, m., *a coin*, keep **s** in all the cases, and have gen. plur. ossium, assium. Mŭs, *mouse*, glīs, *dormouse*, m., make gen. plur. mŭrium, glīrium.

*Note 2.*—Honōs, colōs, *colour*, and other stems changed in later Latin to honōr, colōr, &c., in the nom. sing., with gen. -ōris. Arbōs, f., changed to arbōr, arbōris, *tree*.



## 42

## Stems in Liquids : l, r.

Stems in l, r, do not take s in the Nominative Singular.

Stem	consül-	ămör-	päter-	aequör-
	<i>consul, m.</i>	<i>love, m.</i>	<i>patr- father.</i>	<i>sea, n.</i>
SING.				
N. V.	consül	ămör	päter	aequör
Acc.	consülem	amörem	patrem	aequör
Gen.	consulıs	amorıs	patris	aequörıs
Dat.	consulı	amorı	patrı	aequorı
Abl.	consule	amore	patre	aequore
PLUR.				
N. V.	consulės	amorės	patrės	aequoră
Acc.	consulės	amorės	patrės	aequoră
Gen.	consulum	amorum	patrum	aequorum
Dat.	consulıbūs	amorıbūs	patrıbūs	aequorıbūs
Abl.	consulıbūs	amorıbūs	patrıbūs	aequorıbūs

Decline also : m. söl, **söl-**, *sun*; orätör, **oratör-**, *speaker*; carcër, **carcër-**, *prison*; fräter, **fratr-**, *brother*; n. ebür, **ebör-**, *ivory*.

## 43

## Stems in Nasals : n, m.

Stems ending in n do not take s in the Nominative Singular.

Stems in ön, öñ, drop the n.

Stem	lëön-	virgön-	nömën-
	<i>lion, m.</i>	<i>virgin- virgin, f.</i>	<i>nomın- name, n.</i>
SING.			
N. V.	leō	virgō	nömën
Acc.	leönem	virgınem	nomën
Gen.	leonıs	virginıs	nömınıs
Dat.	leonı	virginı	nomını
Abl.	leonë	virginë	nomınë
PLUR.			
N. V.	leonės	virginės	nomınă
Acc.	leonės	virginės	nomınă
Gen.	leonum	virginum	nominum
Dat.	leonıbūs	virginıbūs	nomınıbūs
Abl.	leonıbūs	virginıbūs	nomınıbūs

Decline also : m. latrō, **latrön-**, *robber*; f. ratiō, **ratiön-**, *reason*; m. ordō, **ordın-**, *order*; homō, **homın-**, *man*; n. carmën, **carмін-**, *song*.

There is only one Stem in m : hiemps, *winter*; Gen. hiëmis, f.



## B. I- Stems.

44

Stems ending in **i** may be divided into four groups :

- (1) Nouns with Nom. Sing. in **-is**, and in **-er**.
- (2) Nouns with Nom. Sing. in **-es**.
- (3) Nouns which have two consonants before the **i** of the stem and drop the **i** before **s** in the Nom. Sing.
- (4) Neuter stems in **-ĕ**, **-ăl**, **-ăr**.

45

(1) Stems with Nom. Sing. in **-is**, and in **-er** from stem **ri-** :

Stem	cīvī- citizen, c.	imbrī- shower, m.
SING.		
N. V.	cīvīs	imbĕr
Acc.	civem	imbrem
Gen.	civīs	imbrīs
Dat.	civī	imbrī
Abl.	civĕ	imbrĕ
PLUR.		
N. V.	civēs	imbrēs
Acc.	civēs	imbrēs
Gen.	civium	imbrium
Dat.	civībūs	imbrībūs
Abl.	civībūs	imbrībūs

Decline like **civis**: m. amnis, *river*; collis, *hill*; canalis, *canal*; f. ovis, *sheep*; avis, *bird*. *ignis*

Decline like **-imber**: f. linter, *boat*; m. ūter, *leathern bottle*.

Note 1.—A few words keep always acc. **-im**, abl. **ī**: f. tussis, *cough*; sitis, *thirst* (sing. only), and most rivers and towns, m. Tiberis, *Tiber*; f. Neāpolis, *Naples*. So usually, f. febris, *fever*; puppis, *stern*; restis, *rope*; sĕcūris, *axe*; turris, *tower*. Often also, f. clavis, *key*; navis, *ship*. Ignis, m. *fire*, has usually abl. ignī. Amussis, f. *a carpenter's rule*, is used chiefly in the phrase ad amussim, *accurately*.

Note 2.—The acc. plur. of **I**-stems is often written **-īs**, which is the older form.

Note 3.—f. Apis, *bee*; volucris, *bird*; m. pānis, *bread*, have usually gen. plur. in **-um**.

Note 4.—f. Vīs, *force*, is the only long **i**-stem. It has acc. sing. vim, abl. sing. vī, plur. vīres, vīrium, vīribus. *human strength*



## 46 (2) Stems with Nom. Sing. in -es :

Stem	nūbī-	
	cloud, f.	
	SING.	PLUR.
N. V.	nūbēs	nubēs
Acc.	nubem	nubēs
Gen.	nubīs	nubium
Dat.	nubī	nubībūs
Abl.	nubē	nubībūs

Decline also: *cautēs, rock*; *mōlēs, pile*; *rūpēs, crag*.

Note 1.—Several stems have nom. sing. -is or -es: *vallēs, valley*, *vulpēs, fox*. *Trabs, beam*, and *plebs, the common people*, are generally found for *trabēs, plēbēs*.

Note 2.—*Vātēs, seer, c.*, has gen. plur. -um. *Famēs, hunger*, has abl. sing. *famē*.

## 47 (3) Stems which have two consonants (a liquid or nasal and a mute) before i, and drop i before the s in the Nom. Sing. :

Stem	montī-	urbī-
	mountain, m.	city, f.
SING.		
N. V.	mons	urbs
Acc.	montem	urbem
Gen.	montīs	urbīs
Dat.	montī	urbī
Abl.	montē	urbē
PLUR.		
N. V.	montēs	urbēs
Acc.	montēs	urbēs
Gen.	montium	urbium
Dat.	montībūs	urbībūs
Abl.	montībūs	urbībūs

Decline also: m. *dens, denti-*, tooth; f. *arx, arci-*, citadel; *ars, arti-*, art; *stirps, stirpi-*, stem; *frons, fronti-*, forehead; *frons, frondi-*, leaf; *bidens, bidenti-*, sheep, but m. *fork*; c. *parens, parenti-*, parent.

Note.—Words of one syllable in this group have gen. plur. -ium. Words of two or more syllables vary between -um and -ium. Compounds of *dens*, as *bidens, a pitchfork*, have abl. sing. *ē*.



## 48 (4) Neuter stems with Nom. Sing. in -ě, -ăl, -ăr :

These either change ĭ into ě in the Nom. Sing. or drop the vowel and shorten the final syllable.

Stem	mārĭ-	ānīmālĭ-	calcārĭ-
	<i>sea</i>	<i>animal</i>	<i>spur</i>
SING.			
N. V. Acc.	mārĕ	animăl	calcăr
Gen.	marĭs	animălĭs	calcārĭs
Dat. Abl.	marĭ	animālĭ	calcarĭ
PLUR.			
N. V. Acc.	mariă	animaliă	calcariă
Gen.	marĭum	animalium	calcarium
Dat. Abl.	marĭbŭs	animalĭbŭs	calcarĭbŭs

Decline also: conclāvĕ, *room*; cubilĕ, *couch*; rĕtĕ, *net* (abl. sing. ě); tribŭnal, *tribunal*; exemplar, *pattern*.

## 49 Note 1.—Consonant stems and I- stems are grouped in one declension, because of the difficulty in distinguishing their forms.

I- stems are very rare in the earliest known specimens of Latin; they were a later formation, and were being developed in the Classical period; therefore the forms were liable to uncertainty. The gen. plur. (by which in other declensions the stem is determined) often varies in the third declension between **-um** and **-ium**, especially after **t**. Horace writes in one place parentium virtus; in another, aetas parentum. Livy writes always civitatum; Cicero, chiefly civitatum.

In classing words as Consonant stems or I- stems, the gen. plur. **-um** or **-ium** must be considered, together with the acc. sing. **-em** or **-im**, abl. sing. **-ĕ** or **-i**; acc. plur. **-es** or **-is**, and in neuters the nom. plur. **-ia**; but often the classification remains doubtful. Of many words, as cor, rus, sal, no genitive plural is found, and the classification rests chiefly on analogy with other Latin words, or on comparison with cognate words in other languages. (See Appendix IV. p. 225.)

Note 2.—The locative sing. of the third declension ends in **-ī** or **-ĕ**; the plural in **-ibus**: rūrĭ or rūrĕ, *in the country*; vesperĭ or vesperĕ, *in the evening*; Carthāginĭ or Carthāginĕ, *at Carthage*; Gādibus, *at Gades (Cadiz)*.



50 The following have exceptional forms:—

(1) Juppiter (for Dieus-piter) and bos (for bous), *ox*.

		SING.	PLUR.
N. V.	Juppiter	bos	bōvēs
Acc.	Jōvem	bōvem	bovēs
Gen.	Jovīs	bovīs	boum
Dat.	Jovī	bovī	bōbūs or būbūs
Abl.	Jovē	bovē	bōbūs or būbūs

(2) Two stems in **-u**, declined like consonant nouns: grūs, *crane*, sūs, *pig*. These are the only uncontracted **u**- nouns.

	SING.	PLUR.
N. V.	grus	gruēs
Acc.	gruem	gruēs
Gen.	gruīs	gruum
Dat.	gruī	gruibūs
Abl.	gruē	gruibūs.

Sus has dat. abl. plur. suibus or sūbus.

Itēr, *journey*, has gen. sing. itinēris (and rarely iteris).

Jēcūr, *liver*, jecōris, and jecinōris.

Sēnex, *old man*, has Sing. Acc. senem, Gen. senis, Dat. seni, Abl. sene; Plur. N. Acc. senes, Gen. senum, Dat. Abl. senibus.

Supellex, *furniture*, forms the other cases from stem supellectili-.

Jusjurandum, *oath*, is declined in both parts: N. V. Acc. jusjurandum; Gen. jurisjurandi; Dat. jurijurando; Abl. jurejurando. No plural.

Paterfamiliās, māterfamiliās, *father, mother of a family*, have pater, māter fully declined in the sing. cases, but familiās remains unaltered. The plur. patresfamilīarum is sometimes found.

### GENDER IN THIRD DECLENSION.

51 Consonant Stems. *Consonant*

Masculine are nouns which end in **-os**, **-o** (except **-do**, **-go**, **-io**), **-or**, **-er**, and nouns in **-is** or **-es** which have more syllables in the other Cases than in the Nominative.

Exceptions:

cōs, *whetstone*, dōs, *dowry*, f.; ōs, *ossis, bone*, ōs, *oris, mouth*, n.

ēcho, *echo*, cāro, *flesh*, f.

arbor, *tree*, f.; aequor, *sea*, marmor, *marble*, cor, *heart*, n.

vēr, *spring*, cadāver, *corpse*, iter, *journey*, tūber, *hump*, ūber, *udder*,

verber, *lash*, n.; also some names of plants, as pāpāver, *poppy*.

compēs, *fetter*, mercēs, *hire*, mergēs, *sheaf*, quiēs, *rest*, requiēs, *rest*,

sēgēs, *corn*, tēgēs, *mat*, f.



52 ✓ Feminine are nouns which end in **-x, -as, -ps, -do, -go, -io,** and nouns in **-ūs** of more than one syllable.

Exceptions :

Nouns in **-ex** are masculine or common, but *lex, law, nex, death, forfex, shears, supellex, furniture, ilex, oak, f.*

*calix, cup, fornix, arch, m.; dux, leader, c.*

*as, coin, vas, surety, m.; fas, right, nefas, wrong, vas, vessel, n.*

*manceps, buyer, m.; municeps, burgess, c.; princeps, chief, c.*

*cardo, hinge; ordo, order, m.*

*ligo, hoe, m.; margo, brink, c.*

Concrete nouns in **-io** are masculine : *pūgio, dagger; pāpilio, butterfly.*

The numerous Abstract nouns in **-io** are feminine ; *ratio, reason.*

53 Neuter are nouns in **-ūs, -ūs** (in words of one syllable), **-en, -l, -ar, -ur.**

Exceptions :

*lepus, hare, m.; pecus, pecūdis, single head of cattle, f.*

*mūs, mouse, m.; grūs, crane, sūs, pig, c.*

*pectēn, comb, rēn, kidney, splēn, spleen, m.*

*mūgil, mullet, sal, salt, sol, sun, m.*

*lar, god of the hearth, m.*

*furfūr, bran, lemūr, goblin, turtūr, turtle dove, vultūr, vulture, m. fur-thief. m.*

*Praes, bondsman, is masc.; laus, praise, fraus, deceit, are fem.; lac, milk, caput, head, aes, copper, are neuter.*

54 *I- Stems.*

Most nouns in **-is** and **-es** which have the same number of syllables in the Nominative and the other sing. cases are feminine.

Exceptions : the following nouns in **-is** are masculine :

<i>amnis, river</i>	<i>crīnis, hair</i>	<i>mensis, month</i>	<i>unguis, nail</i>
<i>axis, axle</i>	<i>ensis, sword</i>	<i>orbis, circle</i>	<i>vectis, lever</i>
<i>canālis, canal</i>	<i>fascis, bundle</i>	<i>pānis, bread</i>	<i>vermis, worm</i>
<i>caulis, cabbage</i>	<i>follis, bag</i>	<i>piscis, fish</i>	<i>cassēs, nets</i>
<i>clunis, haunch</i>	<i>fustis, cudgel</i>	<i>postis, post</i>	<i>mānēs, shades</i> } plur.
<i>collis, hill</i>	<i>ignis, fire</i>	<i>torris, firebrand</i>	

Generally masculine are *callis, path; finis, end; fūnis, rope; sentis, thorn; torquis, necklace.*

*Acīnaces, scimitar, and verres, boar, are masculine.*

Nouns in **-al, -ar, and -e** are neuter.

Nouns in **-x, -bs, -ls, -ns, -rs** are feminine ; but *fons, fountain, mons, mountain, dens, tooth, bidens, fork, rudens, rope, torrens, torrent, oriens, east, occidens, west, masculine; infans, infant, parens, parent, c.* ✓



55

## FOURTH DECLENSION.

## U- Stems (contracted).

The Nominative of masculine and feminine nouns is formed by adding *s*; neuters have the plain stem with *ū* (long).

Stem	grādŭ-		gĕnū
	<i>step, m.</i>		<i>knee, n.</i>
SINGULAR.			
Nom.	grādŭs	<i>a step</i>	gĕnū
Voc.	gradŭs	<i>o step</i>	genū
Acc.	gradum	<i>a step</i>	genū
Gen.	gradŭs	<i>of a step</i>	genŭs
Dat.	graduī	<i>to a step</i>	genū
Abl.	gradū	<i>from a step</i>	genū
PLURAL.			
Nom.	gradŭs	<i>steps</i>	genŭă
Voc.	gradŭs	<i>o steps</i>	genuă
Acc.	gradŭs	<i>steps</i>	genuă
Gen.	graduū	<i>of steps</i>	genuum
Dat.	gradĭbŭs	<i>to steps</i>	genĭbŭs
Abl.	gradĭbŭs	<i>from steps</i>	genĭbŭs

Decline like *gradus*: *m. fructus, fruit*; *senātus, senate*; *f. manus, hand*.

Decline like *genu*: *cornu, horn*; *veru, spit* (dat. abl. plur., ŭbus). *verŭbus*

Feminine nouns of this declension, besides *manus*, are: *acus, needle*; *porticus, porch*; *tribus, tribe*; *Idŭs, Ides*, and words feminine by meaning. Neuters are only three: *genu, cornu, veru*.

Note 1.—The dat. sing. *-uī* is sometimes contracted into *-ū*. The dat. and abl. plur. *-ŭbŭs* is generally changed into *-ĭbŭs*; but *acus, tribus, arcus, bow, lacus, lake, partus, birth, portus, harbour, and artŭs* (plur.), *limbs*, have always *-ŭbus*.

Note 2.—Some nouns have forms of both *u-* and *o-* Stems, especially names of trees: *cupressus, cypress*; *ficus, fig*; *laurus, bay*; *myrtus, myrtle*; also, *colus, distaff, domus, house*.

56

*Domus, f.*, is thus declined:

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. V.	dŏmŭs	domŭs
Acc.	domum	domŭs or domŏs
Gen.	domŭs	domŏrum or domuū
Dat.	domuī or domŏ	domĭbŭs
Abl.	domŏ	domĭbŭs

The locative *domī, at home*, is often used,

*me, me, me, me*



## FIFTH DECLENSION.

## E- Stems.

The Nom. Sing. is formed by adding *s* to the Stem.

Stem *rē-*, *thing*.

	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
Nom.	<i>rēs</i>	<i>a thing</i>	<i>rēs</i>	<i>things</i>
Voc.	<i>rēs</i>	<i>o thing</i>	<i>rēs</i>	<i>o things</i>
Acc.	<i>rem</i>	<i>a thing</i>	<i>rēs</i>	<i>things</i>
Gen.	<i>rēī</i>	<i>of a thing</i>	<i>rērum</i>	<i>of things</i>
Dat.	<i>rēī</i>	<i>to a thing</i>	<i>rēbūs</i>	<i>to things</i>
Abl.	<i>rē</i>	<i>from a thing</i>	<i>rēbūs</i>	<i>from things</i>

Decline like *res*: *diēs*, *day* (gen. dat., *diēī*); *aciēs*, *line of battle*; *faciēs*, *face*; *seriēs*, *series*; *speciēs*, *form*; *spēs*, *hope*; *fidēs*, *faith*; *glaciēs*, *ice*; *meridiēs*, *noon*.

*Res* and *dies* are the only nouns used in the Gen., Dat., and Abl. Plural. *Fides*, *glacies*, *meridies*, are Singular only.

All nouns of this declension are feminine except *dies* and *meridies*. *Dies* also is feminine when it means 'an appointed day' or 'a period of time.'

*Note 1.*—The greater number of nouns of this declension were originally *ia-* Stems, and have forms both of *e-* and *a-* Stems. They are declined like *materiēs*, *matter*, singular only.

Stem,	<i>materia-</i> ,	and <i>materie-</i> .
N. V.	<i>materia</i>	<i>materiēs</i>
Acc.	<i>materiam</i>	<i>materiem</i>
Gen. Dat.	<i>materiae</i>	( <i>materieī</i> )
Abl.	<i>materia</i>	<i>materiē</i>

*Note 2.*—The contracted gen. and dat. sing. in *-ē*, as *fidē* for *fidei*, is found in Virgil and Horace. An old gen. in *-ī* occurs in *tribunus plebi*, *tribune of the people*. The locative ends in *-ē*.

*Note 3.*—*Respublica*, *the public interest, the republic, the State*, is declined in both its parts:

Sing. Acc. *republicam*, Gen. *republicae*, Dat. *republicae*, Abl. *republicā*.

Plur. Nom. *republicae*, Acc. *republicas*, Gen. *rerumpublicarum*, D. Abl. *republicis*,



59

## DEFECTIVE AND VARIABLE SUBSTANTIVES.

Many nouns are found only in the Singular ; these are chiefly proper names and words of general meaning : as

humus,	ground.	ævum,	an age.
justitia,	justice.	aurum,	gold.
lætitia,	joy.	argentum,	silver.
ver,	spring.	cælum,	heaven.
vesper,	evening.	lētum,	death.

*Note.*—In poetry some words take plural form with singular meaning : mella, *honey*, nives, *snow*, silentia, *silence*, rura, *country*.

60 Many nouns are used only in the Plural :

arma,	arms.	insidiae,	ambush.
artūs,	limbs.	liberi,	children.
cūnae,	cradle.	mānes,	departed spirits.
dīvitiae,	riches.	moenia,	town walls.
fasti,	annals.	nūgae,	trifles.
fēriae,	holidays.	penates,	household gods.
indūtiae,	truce.	tenebrae,	darkness.

And names of towns, days, festivals : Athēnae, Delphi, Kalendae, *Calends* ; Bacchanālia, *festival of Bacchus*. Tuesday

61 Some words have a different meaning in Singular and Plural :

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
aedes,	temple.	aedes,	house.
auxilium,	help.	auxilia,	allied forces.
castrum,	fort.	castra,	camp.
cēra,	wax.	cērae,	waxen tablet.
cōpia,	plenty.	cōpiae,	forces.
fīnis,	end.	fines,	boundaries.
grātia,	favour.	gratiae,	thanks.
impedimentum,	hindrance.	impedimenta,	baggage.
littera,	letter of the alphabet.	litterae,	epistle, liter- ature.
lūdus,	play.	ludi,	public games.
opem (acc.),	help.	opes,	wealth.
opera,	labour.	operae,	work-people.
sal,	salt.	sales,	wit.



62 Some nouns have two or more forms of Declension :

Nom.	GEN.		Nom.	GEN.		
tergum,	-i, n.	} <i>back.</i>	pecūs,	-ōris, n.	} <i>cattle.</i>	
tergus,	-ōris, n.		pecūs,	-ūdis, f.		} <i>a single head of cattle.</i>
ēventum,	-i, n.	} <i>event.</i>	plebs,	-is, f.	} <i>the common people.</i>	
ēventus,	-ūs, m.		plebes,	-ei, f.		
			Nom.	GEN.	ABL.	
jugerum,	-i, n.	} <i>acre.</i>	vespera,	-ae	-a, f.	
[juger],	-is, n.		vesper,	-i	-o, m.	} <i>evening.</i>
			vesper,	—	-e, -i, m.	

Quiēs, f., *rest*, -ētis, is a *t*-Stem only; but its compound requiēs takes also the *e*-forms: requiem, requiē.

63 Some *o*-Stems vary between masc. and neut. in Sing. or Plur.: baculus, m., baculum, n., *a stick*; pileus, m., pileum, n., *a hat*.

locus, m., <i>place</i> , pl.	{ loci. loca.	frēnum, n., <i>bit</i> , pl.	{ freni. frena.
jocus, m., <i>jest</i> , pl.	{ joci. joca.	rastrum, n., <i>harrow</i> , pl.	{ rastri. rastra.

64 In many nouns some of the cases are wanting; thus:

	<i>feast</i> , f.,	<i>fruit</i> , f.,	<i>help</i> , f.,	<i>prayer</i> , f.,	<i>change</i> , f.
N. V.	—	—	—	—	—
Acc.	dāpem	frūgem	ōpem	prēcem	vīcem
Gen.	dāpis	frugīs	opīs	—	vicīs
Dat.	dāpī	frugī	—	precī	—
Abl.	dāpē	frugē	opē	precē	vicē

These have full plural -es, -um, -ibus, except Gen. vicium.

65 Many are used in the Abl. Sing. only.

coactu,	<i>by force.</i>	natu,	<i>by birth.</i>
concessu,	<i>by permission.</i>	noctu,	<i>by night.</i>
(diu) interdiu,	<i>by day.</i>	rogātu,	<i>by request.</i>
jussu,	<i>by command.</i>	sponte,	<i>by choice.</i>
injussu,	<i>without command.</i>		

66 Some have only Nom. Acc. S.: fās, *right*, nefās, *wrong*, instar, *likeness*, size, opus, *need*, nihil, *nothing*.



## DECLENSION OF GREEK NOUNS.

67

## FIRST DECLENSION, a- STEMS.

At an early time many Greek nouns were used in Latin, in an almost or entirely Latin form. Masc. nouns ending in -ās, -ēs, and fem. nouns in -ā, -ē, all alike took the ending -ă in the nom., and were declined throughout like *mensa*. Such words are *nauta*, *sailor*, *poēta*, *poet*.

Afterwards the Greek forms, especially of proper names, were brought in by the poets, and thus in many instances both Greek and Latin forms of the same words are found, while of some words, used chiefly in poetry, the Greek forms alone occur.

Patronymics (*race-names*) are usually in the Greek form, as *Atrīdēs* (*son of Atreus*), *Pēlīdēs* (*son of Peleus*); and though they sometimes have -ă for ēs in the nom. they always retain the Greek acc. in -ēn.

Names of people ending in -ātēs, -ītēs, or -ōtēs, as *Eleātēs* (inhabitant of Elea), generally have -em or -am in acc., being nearer to Latin words.

All these usually follow the Latin declension in the plural, even when they have the Greek form in the singular.

## MASCULINE NOUNS IN -ās, -ēs, AND FEMININE NOUNS IN -ē.

		SINGULAR.	
N.	Aenēās	Atrīdēs, -ă	Cybelē, ă
V.	Aeneā	Atridē, -ā, -ă	Cybelē, -ă
A.	Aeneān	Atridēn	Cybelēn
G.	Aeneae	Atridae	Cybelēs, -ae
D.	Aeneae	Atridae	Cybelae
Abl.	Aeneā	Atridē, -ă	Cybelē, -ă

*Lisiphone*

Plural in all cases like that of *mensa*.

Decline also: *Boreās*, *the north wind*, *Persă* (-ēs), *a Persian*, *Ēpirctēs* (-ōtă), *native of Epirus*, *Hēlēnē*, f.



## 68

## SECOND DECLENSION, o-STEMS.

Greek nouns of the Second Declension, especially names of persons and places, often keep their Greek forms in the nom. and acc., but the other cases generally take the Latin forms.

## SINGULAR.

<i>Nom.</i>	Dēlōs, f.	Athōs, m.	Pēliōn, n.
<i>Voc.</i>	(Delē)	(Athōs)	(Peliōn)
<i>Acc.</i>	Delōn, -um	Athōn	Peliōn
<i>Gen.</i>	Delī	Athō	Peliī
<i>D., Abl.</i>	Delō	Athō	Peliō

The fem. words of this Declension are chiefly names of towns, islands, plants, and precious stones.

Nouns ending in -ros sometimes take the Latin ending -er in the nom., as Evander (-dros).

Decline also : scoriōs, m., *scorpion*; lotōs, f., *lotus*; Samōs, Īliōn.

The Greek plural forms are rare, but plural nom. in -oe, as Cānēphōroe, and plur. gen. in -ōn, as Būcolicōn, are sometimes found.

## 69

## THIRD DECLENSION.

## Consonant Stems and Stems in e, i, o, eu, y.

These nouns are very numerous, having many different endings in the Nom. Sing.

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>N., V.</i> hērōs, m., <i>hero</i>	herōēs	lynx, c., <i>lynx</i>	lynces
<i>Acc.</i> herō-ā, -em	herōās	lync-em, -ā	lync-ās, -ēs
<i>Gen.</i> herōīs	herōum	lyncīs	lyncum
<i>Dat.</i> herōi	herōībūs	lynci	lyncībūs
<i>Abl.</i> herōē	herōībūs	lyncē	lyncībūs

Decline also : f. lampās, gen. lampadis, *torch*; m. gigās, gigantis, *giant*; āēr, āēris, *air*; aethēr, aethēris, *the upper air*.

Names of this class are found in different forms, from the tendency to latinise Greek words. Thus Persēus is called Persēus by Livy, but by Cicero latinised to Perses in the nom., with the other cases like Greek names of the First Declension, as Atrides.



Greek nouns in **-ōn** often drop the **n** in the nom., as Plato, Platonis; but sometimes it is kept, as in Cimon. Some nouns have a second form, as elephas, *elephant*, which is usually declined like gigas, but sometimes latinised to elephantus, elephanti.

Dīdo also has two forms of declension, (1) as an **-ōn** stem, gen. Didōnis, (2) as a **u-** Stem, gen. Didūs.

Pōēma, poemātis, n., *poem*, is regularly declined, but Cicero has dat. and abl. plur. poematis. Poēsis, f., *poetry*, is an I- noun, acc. poes-in or poes-im, abl. poesi.

The accusative singular endings in **-em** and in **-a** are both frequent. Gen. sing. usually in **-is**, but the Greek ending **-os** is often found in poetry. The abl. sing. is always in **-ě**, and dat. sing. in **-i**, but the latter is often short (ĭ) as in Greek. The nom. plur. is always in **-es**, often short. In acc. plur. the Greek **-ās** is usual. The Greek ending of the abl. plur. in **-si** (**-sin**) is occasionally used by the poets.

Many names in **-es**, **-eus**, and in **-is** have cases from two forms. I- forms and Consonant forms appear in

NOM.	V.	ACC.	GEN.	DAT.	ABL.	
Thal-es	-es -e	-em, ēn, ētā	-is, -ētīs	-ī, ētī	-ē, ētē	m.
Par-is Iris	-ī	{ -idem, idā -in, -im	-īdīs, -īdōs	-īdi	-īdē	f. m.

Forms of both the Second and Third Declension appear in

NOM.	V.	ACC.	GEN.	DAT.	ABL.	
Orpheus	-eu	-ēum, -ēā	-ēī, -ēōs	-ēī	-ēō, -ēō	
Achilleus	-eu	-ēā	-ēī, -ēōs	-ī		m.
Achilles	-ē	-em, -ēn	-is, -ī	-ī	-ē	m.

*Note.*—Tigris, *tiger*, is declined throughout as an I- noun, like clavis; but also as a Consonant Stem in d, like Paris; forming plur. tigridēs, tigrīdum, tigrīdās, without dat. and abl.

Decline Ulixes (Ulixes)-like Achilleus (Achilles).



70

## DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives are declined by Gender, Number and Case.

71 A. Adjectives of three endings in *-us*, *-a*, *-um* or *-er*, *-a*, *-um* are declined like Substantives of the Second and First Declension, O- and A- Stems.

Stem	bōnō-	bōnā	bōnō-
		<i>good.</i>	
SING.	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	bonūs	bonā	bonum
<i>Voc.</i>	bonē	bonā	bonum
<i>Acc.</i>	bonum	bonam	bonum
<i>Gen.</i>	bonī	bonae	bonī
<i>Dat.</i>	bonō	bonae	bonō
<i>Abl.</i>	bonō	bonā	bonō
PLURAL.			
<i>Nom.</i>	bonī	bonae	bonā
<i>Voc.</i>	bonī	bonae	bonā
<i>Acc.</i>	bonōs	bonās	bonā
<i>Gen.</i>	bonōrum	bonārum	bonōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	bonīs	bonīs	bonīs
<i>Abl.</i>	bonīs	bonīs	bonīs

Decline also: *cārus*, *dear*; *dūrus*, *hard*; *malus*, *bad*; *magnus*, *great*; *parvus*, *small*; *dubius*, *doubtful*.



Stem	tēnērō-	tēnērā- <i>tender.</i>	tēnērō-
SING.	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	tēnēr	tēnērā	tēnērūm
Voc.	tēnēr	tēnērā	tēnērūm
Acc.	tēnērūm	tēnērām	tēnērūm
Gen.	tēnērī	tēnērae	tēnērī
Dat.	tēnērō	tēnērae	tēnērō
Abl.	tēnērō	tēnērā	tēnērō
PLURAL.			
N. V.	tēnērī	tēnērae	tēnērā
Acc.	tēnērōs	tēnērās	tēnērā
Gen.	tēnērōrūm	tēnērārūm	tēnērōrūm
D., Abl.	tēnērīs	tēnērīs	tēnērīs

Decline also: *asper*, rough; *lacer*, torn; *liber*, free; *miser*, wretched; *prosper*, prosperous; *frugifer*, fruit-bearing, *plumiger*, feathered, and other compounds of *fero* and *gero*; also *satur*, full, *satūra*, satūrum.

Stem	nīgrō-	nīgrā- <i>black.</i>	nīgrō-
SING.	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	nīgēr	nīgrā	nīgrūm
Voc.	nīgēr	nīgrā	nīgrūm
Acc.	nīgrūm	nīgram	nīgrūm
Gen.	nigrī	nigrae	nigrī
Dat.	nigrō	nigrae	nigrō
Abl.	nigrō	nigrā	nigrō
PLURAL.			
N. V.	nigrī	nigrae	nigrā
Acc.	nigrōs	nigrās	nigrā
Gen.	nigrōrūm	nigrārūm	nigrōrūm
D., Abl.	nigrīs	nigrīs	nigrīs

Decline also: *aeger*, sick; *āter*, jet-black; *pulcher*, beautiful; *ruber*, red; *sacer*, sacred.

Note.—*Dexter*, on the right hand, may be declined like *tener* or like *niger*.



72 B. Adjectives of two endings and of one ending in the Nominative Singular are declined like Substantives of the Third Declension.

73 (1) Adjectives with Nominative Singular in *-is*, Masc. and Fem.; in *-e* Neuter: I- Stems.

Stem	tristī-, <i>sad.</i>			
	SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
	M. F.	N.	M. F.	N.
N. V.	tristīs	tristē	tristēs	tristiā
Acc.	tristem	tristē	tristēs, -īs	tristiā
Gen.	tristīs	tristīs	tristium	tristium
D., Abl.	tristī	tristī	tristībūs	tristībūs

Decline also: *brēvis*, short; *omnis*, all; *aequālis*, equal; *hostilis*, hostile; *facilis*, easy; *illustris*, illustrious; *lūgubris*, mournful.

Some stems in *ri-* form the Masc. Nom. Sing. in *-er*:

Stem	ācrī-, <i>keen.</i>			
SING.	M.	F.	N.	
N. V.	ācēr	ācrīs	ācrē	
Acc.	acrem	acrem	acrē	
Gen.	acrīs	acrīs	acrīs	
Dat.	acrī	acrī	acrī	
Abl.	acrī	acrī	acrī	
PLUR.				
N. V.	acrēs	acrēs	acriā	
Acc.	acrēs, -īs	acrēs, -īs	acriā	
Gen.	acrium	acrium	acrium	
D., Abl.	acrībūs	acrībūs	acrībūs	

Decline like *acer* the following: *celēber*, famous; *salūber*, healthy; *alācer*, brisk; *volūcer*, winged; *campester*, level; *equester*, equestrian; *pedester*, pedestrian; *paluster*, marshy; *puter*, crumbling; with September, October, November, December, masculine only.

Note.—In *celer*, *celēris*, *celērē*, *swift*, the Stem ends in *-ērī-* and the *e* is kept throughout.



74

(2) Adjectives with Nom. Sing. the same for all genders :

(a) I- Stems.

Stem	fēlicī-, <i>happy</i> .					
	M. F.	SING.	N.	M. F.	PLUR.	N.
N. V.	felix		felix	felicēs		feliciā
Acc.	felīcem		felix	felicēs, -īs		feliciā
Gen.	felicīs		felicīs	feliciūm		feliciūm
Dat.	felicī		felicī	felicībūs		felicībūs
Abl.	felicī, -ě		felicī, -ě	felicībūs		felicībūs

Stem	ingentī-, <i>huge</i> .					
	M. F.	SING.	N.	M. F.	PLUR.	N.
N. V.	ingens		ingens	ingentēs		ingentia
Acc.	ingentem		ingens	ingentēs, -īs		ingentiā
Gen.	ingentīs			ingentium		
Dat.	ingentī			ingentībūs		
Abl.	ingentī, -ě			ingentībūs		

Decline also: audax, audāci-, *bold*; simplex, simplici-, *simple*; duplex, duplici-, *double*; vēlox, velōci-, *swift*; amans, amanti-, *loving*; sapiens, sapienti-, *wise*; concors, concordi-, *agreeing*; par, pari-, *like*.

Note 1.—The genitive plural of Participles is almost always in **-ium**. Of some adjectives it is in **-um**: dēgener, *degenerate*; inops, *destitute*; memor, *mindful*; supplex, *suppliant*; vigil, *wakeful*. Many adjectives with Stems in **ti-** have gen. plur. **-ium** or **-um**.\*

Note 2.—The abl. sing. generally ends in **i** when an adjective is used with a substantive: a milite vigili, *by a watchful soldier*; and in **e** when an adjective stands for a substantive: a vigile, *by a watchman*. The same rule applies to present participles; and in the ablative absolute construction the ablative always ends in **e**: viridanti quercu cinctus, *wreathed with green oak*; viridante quercu, *when the oak is green*.

\* It is to be remarked that when either in a Substantive or an Adjective a long syllable comes before the Stem Character, the genitive plural generally ends in

**-ium**; when a short vowel comes before the Stem Character, it ends in **-um**; but this cannot be laid down as an invariable rule.



75

(b) Consonant Stems.

Consonant Stems, except pauper, form the Nom. Sing. in **s**.

	Stem	divet-,	divit-,	<i>rich.</i>
SING. N. V.		divēs		PLUR. divitēs
	Acc.	divitem		divitēs
	Gen.	divitīs		divitum
	Dat.	divitī		divitībūs
	Abl.	divitē		divitībūs

Decline like **dives**: pauper, pauper-, *poor*; sospes, sospit-, *safe*; superstes, superstit-, *surviving*; deses, desid-, *slothful*; reses, resid-, *reposing*; compos, compot-, *possessing*; caelebs, caelib-, *unmarried*; pubes, puber-, *full grown*; vetus, veter-, *old*.

*Note.*—Dives has a contracted form dīs, acc. ditem, &c.; with abl. sing. diti and neut. plur. dītia; gen. plur. ditium. Dives and vetus are used as neut. acc. sing. Vetus has neut. plur. vetera. The rest have no neuter forms.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

76

Adjectives are compared in three degrees.

- (1) Positive:       dūrus, *hard*.                       tristis, *sad*.
- (2) Comparative:   duriōr, *harder*.                       tristiōr, *sadder*.
- (3) Superlative:   durissimus, *hardest*.               tristissimus, *saddest*.

The Positive is the adjective itself expressing the quality; the Comparative expresses a greater degree; the Superlative expresses a very great, or the greatest, degree of the quality.

The Comparative is formed from the Positive by adding the suffix **-ior** to the last consonant of the Stem; the Superlative generally by adding **-issimus** to the last consonant of the Stem.

Stem	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
dur-o-	durus	dur-iōr	dur-issimus
trist-i-	tristis	trist-iōr	trist-issimus
audāc-i-	audax, <i>bold</i>	audac-iōr	audac-issimus

77

The Comparative is declined as follows:

	M. F.	SING.	N.	M. F.	PLUR.	N.
N. V.		tristior	tristius		tristiōrēs	tristiōrā
Acc.		tristiōrem	tristius		tristior-es	tristiorā
Gen.		tristiōrīs			tristiorum	
Dat.		tristiorī			tristiorībūs	
Abl.		tristior-ē, -ī*			tristiorībūs	

\* The Ablative in -i of the Comparative is rare, and only used by late writers.



- 78** The Superlative is declined from o- and a- Stems, like bonus. Adjectives with Stems in ro-, ri-, form the Superlative by doubling the last consonant of the Stem and adding -imus. Words like niger insert e before r in the Superlative.

Stem	Positive	Comparative	Superlative
tenero-	tener	tenerior	tenerrimus
nigro-	niger	nigrior	nigerrimus
celeri-	celer	celerior	celerrimus
veteri-	vetus (veter)	vetustior (veterior)	veterrimus

Six adjectives with Stems in ili- also form the Superlative by doubling the last consonant of the Stem and adding -imus :

facilis, <i>easy.</i> <i>facile.</i>	similis, <i>like.</i> <i>similiter.</i>	gracilis, <i>slender.</i>
difficilis, <i>difficult.</i>	dissimilis, <i>unlike.</i> <i>dis-</i>	humilis, <i>lowly.</i>
facili-	facilis	facilior
		facillimus

- 79** Many Participles are compared like adjectives :

amans, <i>loving</i>	amantior	amantissimus
parātus, <i>ready</i>	paratior	paratissimus

### IRREGULAR COMPARISON.

- 80** (1) Some Comparatives and Superlatives are formed from Stems distinct from that of the Positive :

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
bonus, <i>good.</i>	melior, <i>better.</i>	optimus, <i>best.</i>
malus, <i>bad.</i>	pējor, <i>worse.</i>	pessimus, <i>worst.</i>
parvus, <i>small.</i>	minor, <i>less.</i>	minimus, <i>least.</i>
multus, <i>much.</i>	plūs, <i>more.</i>	plūrimus, <i>most.</i>
magnus, <i>great.</i>	mājor	maximus
nēquam (indecl.), <i>wicked.</i>	nequior	nequissimus
frūgi (indecl.), <i>honest.</i>	frugalior	frugalissimus
senex, <i>old.</i>	{ senior	natu maximus
	{ nātu mājor	
juvenis, <i>young.</i>	{ jūnior	natu minimus
	{ nātu minor	

Note 1.—Senior, junior are not used as true comparatives of senex, juvenis, but with the meaning *old rather than young*, and *young rather than old*.

Note 2.—Dives has both uncontracted and contracted forms :

dives } , <i>rich.</i>	{ dīvitior	dīvitissimus
(dis) }	{ dītior	dītissimus



Plus in the Sing. is neuter only :

SING.		M. F.	PLUR.	N.
N. V. Acc.	plus	plures		plura
Gen.	pluris		plurium	
Dat. Abl.	plurī		pluribus	

81 (2) Adjectives compounded with *-dīcus*, *-fīcus*, *-vōlus* (from *dīco*, *facio*, *volo*), form the Comparative and Superlative as if from participles in *-ens*.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
<i>malēdīcus</i> , <i>evil-speaking</i> .	<i>maledīcentior</i>	<i>maledīcentissimūſ</i>
<i>benēfīcus</i> , <i>beneficent</i> .	<i>beneficentior</i>	<i>beneficentissimus</i>
<i>benēvōlus</i> , <i>well-wishing</i> .	<i>benevolentior</i>	<i>benevolentissimus</i>
Also: <i>egēnus</i> , <i>needy</i> .	<i>egentior</i>	<i>egentissimus</i>
<i>prōvidus</i> , <i>provident</i> .	<i>providentior</i>	<i>providentissimus</i>

82 (3) Adjectives in *-eus*, *-ius*, *-uus* are generally compared with the adverbs *magis*, *maxime*; as *dubius*, *doubtful*, *magis dubius*, *more doubtful*, *maxime dubius*, *most doubtful*.

Note.—Some adjectives in *-uus* are compared regularly: *aequus*, *level*, *aequior*, *aequissimus*; *antiquus*, *ancient*; and more rarely, *strēnuus*, *vigorous*, *strenuior*. *Egregius* has comp. *egregior*.

83 (4) Some adjectives have no Comparative forms, some no Superlative; of some the Comparative and Superlative are found without the Positive: *ōcior*, *swifter*, *ocissimus*, *swiftest*. *Excellent, distinguished.*

84 Some Comparatives denoting relations of place have no Positive, but correspond to Adverbs from the same Stem.

Adverb.	Comparative Adj.	Superlative Adj.
* <i>extrā</i> , <i>outside</i> .	<i>extērior</i>	<i>extrēmus</i> , <i>extīmus</i>
<i>intrā</i> , <i>within</i> .	<i>intērior</i>	<i>intīmus</i>
* <i>suprā</i> , <i>above</i> .	<i>supērior</i>	<i>suprēmus</i> , <i>summus</i>
* <i>infrā</i> , <i>below</i> .	<i>infērior</i>	<i>infīmus</i> , <i>īmus</i>
<i>citrā</i> , <i>on this side</i> .	<i>citērior</i>	<i>citīmus</i>
<i>ultrā</i> , <i>beyond</i> .	<i>ultērior</i>	<i>ultīmus</i>
<i>prae</i> , <i>before</i> .	<i>prior</i>	<i>prīmus</i> , <i>first</i> .
* <i>post</i> , <i>after</i> .	<i>postērior</i>	<i>postrēmus</i> , <i>last</i> .
<i>prōpē</i> , <i>near</i> .	<i>propior</i>	<i>proximus</i>

\*Note.—The adjectives *exterus*, *superus*, *inferus*, *posterus*, are, however, sometimes found. Also:

<i>dexter</i> (adj.), <i>on the right</i> .	<i>dexterior</i>	<i>dexterrimus</i> , <i>dextimus</i>
<i>sinister</i> (adj.), <i>on the left</i> .	<i>sinisterior</i>	
[ <i>deter-</i> ]	<i>detērior</i> , <i>worse</i> .	<i>deterrimus</i> , <i>worst</i> .



Adverbs are generally derived from adjectives. Those derived from adjectives ending in -us or -er (2nd declension) end in -o or -e.

## COMPARISON OF ADVERBS.

Those derived from 3rd declension adjectives end in -ter, -titer, or -e.

- 85 Adverbs derived from adjectives and ending in -ē, -ō, -ter, and rarely -ē, form Comparative in -ius, Superlative in -issimē.

Note.—These forms are the neut. acc. sing. of the Comp. adjective and an old neut. abl. sing. of the Superl. adjective.

Adjective	Adverb	Comparative	Superlative
dignus, <i>worthy</i> .	dignē, <i>worthily</i> .	dignius	dignissimē
tutus, <i>safe</i> .	tūtō, <i>safely</i> .	tutius	tutissimē
fortis, <i>brave</i> .	fortiter, <i>bravely</i> .	fortius	fortissimē
constans, <i>firm</i> .	constanter, <i>firmly</i> .	constantius	constantissimē
audax, <i>bold</i> .	audacter, <i>boldly</i> .	audācius	audacissimē
facilis, <i>easy</i> .	facile, <i>easily</i> .	facilius	facillimē

- 86 Irregular comparison has corresponding forms in Adverbs.

Adverb	Comparative	Superlative
benē, <i>well</i> .	melius	optimē
malē, <i>ill</i> .	pējus	pessimē
paullum, <i>little</i> .	mīnus	mīnimē
multum, <i>much</i> .	plus	plurimum
magnōpēre, <i>greatly</i> .	māgis	maximē
	ocius, <i>more quickly</i> .	ocissime

Magis, *more* (in degree); plus, *more* (in quantity).

- 87 In like manner are compared:

diū, <i>long</i> .	diūtius	diūtissimē
intus, <i>within</i> .	intērius	intimē
(prae, <i>before</i> ).	prius	primo
post, <i>after</i> .	postērius	postrēmō
prōpē, <i>near</i> .	propius	proximē
saepē, <i>often</i> .	saepius	saepissimē
nūper, <i>lately</i> .	—	nuperrimē

To form the comparative, take the neuter form of the adjective comparative.

To form the superlative take the vocative form of the adjective superlative.



88

NUMERALS.

Numeral Adjectives are of three kinds :

1. Cardinals ; answering the question, *How many ?*
2. Ordinals ; answering the question, *Which in order of number ?*
3. Distributives ; answering the question, *How many each ?*

Numeral Adverbs answer the question, *How many times ?*

89 Unus, from **o-** and **a-** Stems, is declined as follows :

	SING.			PLUR.		
Nom.	ūnus	ūna	ūnum	unī	unae	unā
Acc.	unum	unam	unum	unōs	unās	una
Gen. <small>N.B.</small>	unius	unius	unius	unorum	unarum	unorum
Dat. <small>N.B.</small>	unī	unī	unī	unīs	unīs	unīs
Abl.	unō	unā	unō	unīs	unīs	unīs

Dūō is an **o-** Stem, and trēs an **i-** Stem.

	M.	F.	N.	M. and F.	N.
Nom.	duō	duae	duō	trēs	tria
Acc.	duōs, duō	duās	duo	trēs	tria
Gen.	duōrum	duārum	duōrum	trium	trium
D., Abl. <small>N.B.</small>	duōbūs	duābūs	duōbūs	tribūs	tribūs

Decline like **duo** : ambō, both. *ambo*

Note.—Duum is sometimes used for duorum.

The Cardinals from quattuor to centum are indeclinable. Hundreds from *two* to *nine hundred* are **o-** and **a-** Stems, ducentī, ducentae, ducenta. Mille (*a thousand*) is an indeclinable adjective ; but milia (*thousands*) is a neuter substantive declined like animalia. Mille passus, *a mile*.

In Compound Numbers above twenty, the order is the same as in English. Either the smaller number with **et** comes first, or the larger without **et** : septem et trīginta, *seven and thirty* ; or trīginta septem, *thirty-seven*. Unus usually stands first : unus et vīgintī, *twenty-one*. In numbers above a hundred the larger comes first, with or without **et**.

Thousands are expressed by putting (1) the numeral adverbs bis, ter, &c., before mille : bis mille ; or (2) cardinal numbers before milia : duo milia. Milia is followed by a genitive : duo milia hominum, *two thousand men*.



NUMERAL ADVERBS;  
answering the question  
Quōtiens? *how many*  
*times?*

DISTRIBUTIVES;  
answering the  
question Quōtēni?  
*how many each?*

ORDINALS;  
answering the question  
Quōtus? *which in order*  
*of number?*

CARDINALS;  
answering the  
question Quōt?  
*how many?*

ARABIC ROMAN  
NUMERALS

1	I	unus	m. -ūs, f. -ā, n. -um.	m. -ī, f. -ae, n. -ā	sēmēl, <i>once</i>
2	II	duo	primus (prior), <i>first</i>	singūli, <i>one each</i>	bīs, <i>twice</i>
3	III	trēs	secundus (alter), <i>second</i>	binī, <i>two each</i>	tēr, <i>three times, &amp;c.</i>
4	IIII or IV	quattuor	tertius, <i>third, &amp;c.</i>	ternī, or trinī, <i>three each, &amp;c.</i>	quātēr
5	V	quinque	quartus	quāternī	quinq̄uens
6	VI	sex	quintus	quīni	sexiens
7	VII	septem	sextus	senī	septiens
8	VIII or IIX	octo	septimus	septēni	octiens
9	VIIII or IX	nōvem	octāvus	octōni	noviens
10	X	dēcem	nōnus	nōvēni	deciens
11	XI	undēcim	dēcimus	dēni	undēcians
12	XII	duodecim	undecimus	undenī	duodeciens
13	XIII	tredecim	duodecim	duodenī	tredecians
14	XIIII or XIV	quattuordecim	tertius decimus	terni denī	quattuordecians
15	XV	quindecim	quartus decimus	quaterni denī	quindecians
16	XVI	sēdecim	quintus decimus	quini denī	sēdecians
17	XVII	septemdecim	sextus decimus	seni denī	septiesdecians
18	XVIII or XIII	duōdēviginti { octodecim	septimus decimus	septeni denī	duodeviciens
19	XVIII or XIX	undēviginti { novendecim	duodēvicensimus	duodevicieni	undeviciens
20	XX	vīginti	undevicensimus	undeviceni	vīciens
21	XXI	unus et vīginti	vīcensimus	vīceni	semel et viciens
22	XXII	duo et vīginti	unus et vicensimus	vīceni singulī	bis et viciens
28	XXVIII or XXIIIX	duodetrīginta	alter et vicensimus	vīceni binī	duodetrīciens
29	XXVIII or XXIX	undetrīginta	duodetrīgensimus	duodetrīceni	undetrīciens
			undetrīgensimus	undetrīceni	



30	XXX trīginta	trīgensimus	trīceni	trīciens
40	XXXX or XL quādrāginta	quādrāgensimus	quādrāgenī	quādrāgiens
50	L quinquāginta	quinquāgensimus	quinquāgenī	quinquāgiens
60	LX sexāginta	sexāgensimus	sexāgenī	sexāgiens
70	LXX septuāginta	septuāgensimus	septuāgenī	septuāgiens
80	LXXX or XXX octōginta	octōgensimus	octōgenī	octōgiens
90	LXXXX or XC nōnāginta	nōnāgensimus	nōnāgenī	nōnāgiens
98	XCIIX or IIC octo et nonaginta	duodecentensimus	duodecenteni	duodecentiens
99	XCIX or IC undēcentum	undecentensimus	undecenteni	undecentiens
100	C centum	centensimus	centēni	centiens
101	CI centum et unus	centensimus primus	centeni singulī	centiens semel
126	CXXVI centum viginti sex	centensimus vicensimus sextus	centeni viceni senī	centiens viciens sexiens
200	CC dūcentī, ae, a	ducentensimus	ducentī	ducentiens
300	CCC trēcenti	trecentensimus	trecentī	trecentiens
400	CCCC quadringenti	quadringentensimus	quadringeni	quadringentiens
500	Io or D quingenti	quingentensimus	quingeni	quingentiens
600	Ioc sexcenti	sexcentensimus	secentī	sexcentiens
700	Iocc septingenti	septingentensimus	septingeni	septingentiens
800	Ioccc octingenti	octingentensimus	octingeni	octingentiens
900	Iocccc nongenti, noning-	nongentensimus	nongeni	nongentiens
1,000	clō or M millē	millensimus	singula milia	milens
2,000	clōclō or MM duo milia	bis-millensimus	bina milia	bis milens
5,000	Ioo quinque milia	quinquens millensimus	quina milia	quinquens milens
10,000	cclooo decem milia	decens millensimus	dēna milia	decens milens
50,000	Ioooo quinquāginta milia	quinquāgens millensimus	quinquāgēna milia	quinquāgens milens
100,000	ccclooo centum milia	centens millensimus	centēna milia	centens milens
500,000	Ioooo quingenta milia	quingentiens millensimus	quingēna milia	quingentiens milens
1,000,000	cccclooooo decienscentum milia	decens centiens millensimus	deciens centena milia	decens centiens milens

Note 1.—MULTIPLICATIVES, answering the question, *how many fold?* are: simplex, duplex, triplex, &c., centūplex, a *hundredfold* (formed with Stem **plc-**, *fold*).

Note 2.—PROPORTIONALS, answering the question, *how many times as great?* are: *simplex*; *duplus*, *double*; *triplus*, *treble*; *quadruplus*, *quadruple*.



## PRONOUNS.

**91** Pronouns either stand in the place of Substantives, or stand in the place of Adjectives, to define or point out Substantives.

There are three Persons :

First : The person speaking : *I* or *we*.

Second : The person spoken to : *thou* or *ye* (*you*).

Third : The person or thing spoken of : *he*, *she*, *it*, *they*.

Personal Pronouns stand only in place of Substantives. Possessive Pronouns, as *meus*, *my*, stand only for Adjectives. Most of the others can stand for Substantives or Adjectives.

**92**

## PERSONAL AND REFLEXIVE.

## SINGULAR.

	1st Person.		2nd Person.
<i>Nom.</i>	ĕgŏ, <i>I</i> .		tū, <i>thou</i> (so also <i>Voc.</i> )
<i>Acc.</i>	mē, <i>me</i> .		tē, <i>thee</i> .
<i>Gen.</i>	meī, <i>of me</i> .		tuī, <i>of thee</i> .
<i>Dat.</i>	mihī, <i>to me</i> .		tībī, <i>to thee</i> .
<i>Abl.</i>	mē, <i>from me</i> .		tē, <i>from thee</i> .

## PLURAL.

	1st Person.		2nd Person.
<i>Nom.</i>	nōs, <i>we</i> .		vōs, <i>ye</i> (so also <i>Voc.</i> )
<i>Acc.</i>	nōs, <i>us</i> .		vōs, <i>you</i> .
<i>Gen.</i>	{ nostrī nostrum }, <i>of us</i> .		{ vestrī vestrum }, <i>of you</i> .
<i>Dat.</i>	nōbīs, <i>to us</i> .		vōbīs, <i>to you</i> .
<i>Abl.</i>	nōbīs, <i>from us</i> .		vōbīs, <i>from you</i> .

## Reflexive Pronoun.

<i>Nom.</i>	—
<i>Acc.</i>	sē or sēsē, <i>himself, herself, itself, or themselves</i> .
<i>Gen.</i>	suī, <i>of himself, &amp;c.</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	sībī, <i>to himself, &amp;c.</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	sē or sēsē, <i>from himself, &amp;c.</i>

For the Personal Pronoun of the 3rd Person, *he*, *she*, *it*, the Demonstrative *is*, *ea*, *id*, is used.

*Note.*—*Nostri*, *vestri*, are called Objective Genitives: *memor nostri*, *mindful of us* (264). *Nostrum*, *vestrum*, are called Partitive Genitives, because they are used after words which express a part: *unus nostrum*, *one of us* (259).



93

POSSESSIVE.

SING.	1st Person :	meŭs,	meă,	meum,	my.
	2nd Person :	tuŭs,	tuă,	tuum,	thy.
PLUR.	1st Person :	nostĕr,	nostră,	nostrum,	our.
	2nd Person :	vestĕr,	vestră,	vestrum,	your.

Suus, sua, suum, *his, her, its, their*, is the Possessive Pronoun of the Reflexive.

*Note.*—Meus, tuus, suus are declined like bonus : noster, vester, like niger. Meus has voc. sing. masc. *mī*. The other possessives, except noster, have no vocative.

94

DEMONSTRATIVE.

*Is, that, or he, she, it.*

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	īs	eă	īd	īī or eī	eae	eă
Acc.	eum	eam	id	eōs	eās	eă
Gen.	ējŭs	ējŭs	ējŭs	eōrum	eārum	eōrum
Dat.	eī	eī	eī	iīs (eīs)	iīs (eīs)	iīs (eīs)
Abl.	eō	eă	eō	iīs (eīs)	iīs (eīs)	iīs (eīs)

*Hic, this (near me), or he, she, it.*

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	hīc	haec	hōc	hī	hae	haec
Acc.	hunc	hanc	hoc	hōs	hās	haec
Gen.	hūjus	hūjus	hūjus	hōrum	hārum	hōrum
Dat.	huic	huic	huic	hīs	hīs	hīs
Abl.	hōc	hāc	hōc	hīs	hīs	hīs

*Ille, that (yonder), or he, she, it.*

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	illĕ	illă	illŭd	illī	illae	illă
Acc.	illum	illam	illud	illōs	illās	illă
Gen.	illius	illius	illius	illōrum	illārum	illōrum
Dat.	illī	illī	illī	illīs	illīs	illīs
Abl.	illō	illă	illō	illīs	illīs	illīs

*Istĕ, that (near you), is declined like ille.*



95

## DEFINITIVE.

Idem, *same*.

## SINGULAR.

	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	īdem	eādem	īdem
Acc.	eundem	eandem	īdem
Gen.	ējusdem	ējusdem	ējusdem
Dat.	eīdem	eīdem	eīdem
Abl.	eōdem	eādem	eōdem

## PLURAL.

Nom.	eīdem or īdem	eaedem	eādem
Acc.	eosdem	easdem	eadem
Gen.	eōrundem	eārundem	eōrundem
Dat.		eīsdem or īsdem	
Abl.		eīsdem or īsdem	

Ipsē, *self*.

## SINGULAR.

## PLURAL.

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Nom.	ipsē	ipsā	ipsum	ipsī	ipsae	ipsā
Acc.	ipsum	ipsam	ipsum	ipsōs	ipsas	ipsā
Gen.	ipsius	ipsius	ipsius	ipsōrum	ipsarum	ipsōrum
Dat.	ipsī	ipsī	ipsī	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs
Abl.	ipsō	ipsā	ipsō	ipsīs	ipsīs	ipsīs

96

*Note.*—The suffixes -met, -te, -pte or -pse, -ce are added to some cases of pronouns for emphasis:

(a) met may be joined (1) to ego and its cases, except gen. plur.: egomet, *I myself*; (2) to the cases of tu, except nom. sing.: vosmet, *ye yourselves*; (3) to se and its cases, except sui: sibimet; (4) to the cases of suus: suamet facta.

(b) te is joined to tu: tute; also tutemet, *thou thyself*.

(c) pte is joined especially to the abl. sing. of the possessive pronouns: meopte consilio, *by my advice*.

(d) ce is joined to the demonstrative: hunce, hujusco.

For istece, illece, are written istie, illic:

	SING.	M.	F.	N.
Nom.		istie	istaec	istue
Acc.		istunc	istanc	istuc
Gen.		istiusce	istiusce	istiusce
Abl.		istoc	istac	istoc

Idem (for is-dem), and ipse (for is-pse), are emphatic forms of is.