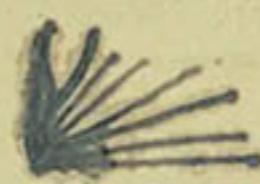
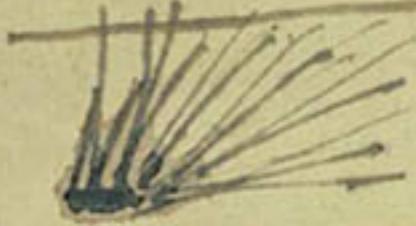


D. W. SMITH'S  
FIRST LATIN COURSE

VII - MDCC CXCVIII



P  
PP

g = j

a = i

l = e

jail = jail

Don't steal this book  
For fear of shame.  
For now it is  
The owner's name.

Don't steal  
him by the tail  
He'll run off  
To Durango ~~it~~ jail

Y Pessoa

Latin book

Latin Book

Durban

Natal

$$9 - 9.45 \sim 9.45 - 10.30 \sim 10.30 - 11.15 \sim 11.15 - 12 \\ \cancel{9-10}, \cancel{10-11}, \cancel{11-12}, \cancel{1-2}, \cancel{2-3} = 2^{+ \text{tria}}$$

Day

Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

English, L. Science, Latin C. Arithmetic, Geometry =

Poetry, French, Latin V Algebra, History =

English, Science, Latin C. Arithmetic, French =

Poetry, French, Latin V Algebra, Geometry =

English, Science, Latin C. Arithmetic, History =

Eng.

Geo.

Trig

Geo.

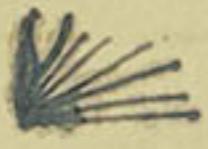
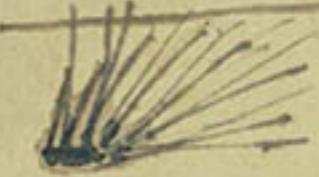
French

French

Alg. geo.

Y. H. Daubelle

5P  
V-II-MDCCCLXCVIII



P<sub>E</sub>

dot  
= a  
= l

ad = tail

### Time-table.

Day -

9-10, 10-11, 11-12,

Gad

D T Y H M C

F Pessoa

Latin book

Latin Book.

Durban

Natal

Africa

F Pessoa

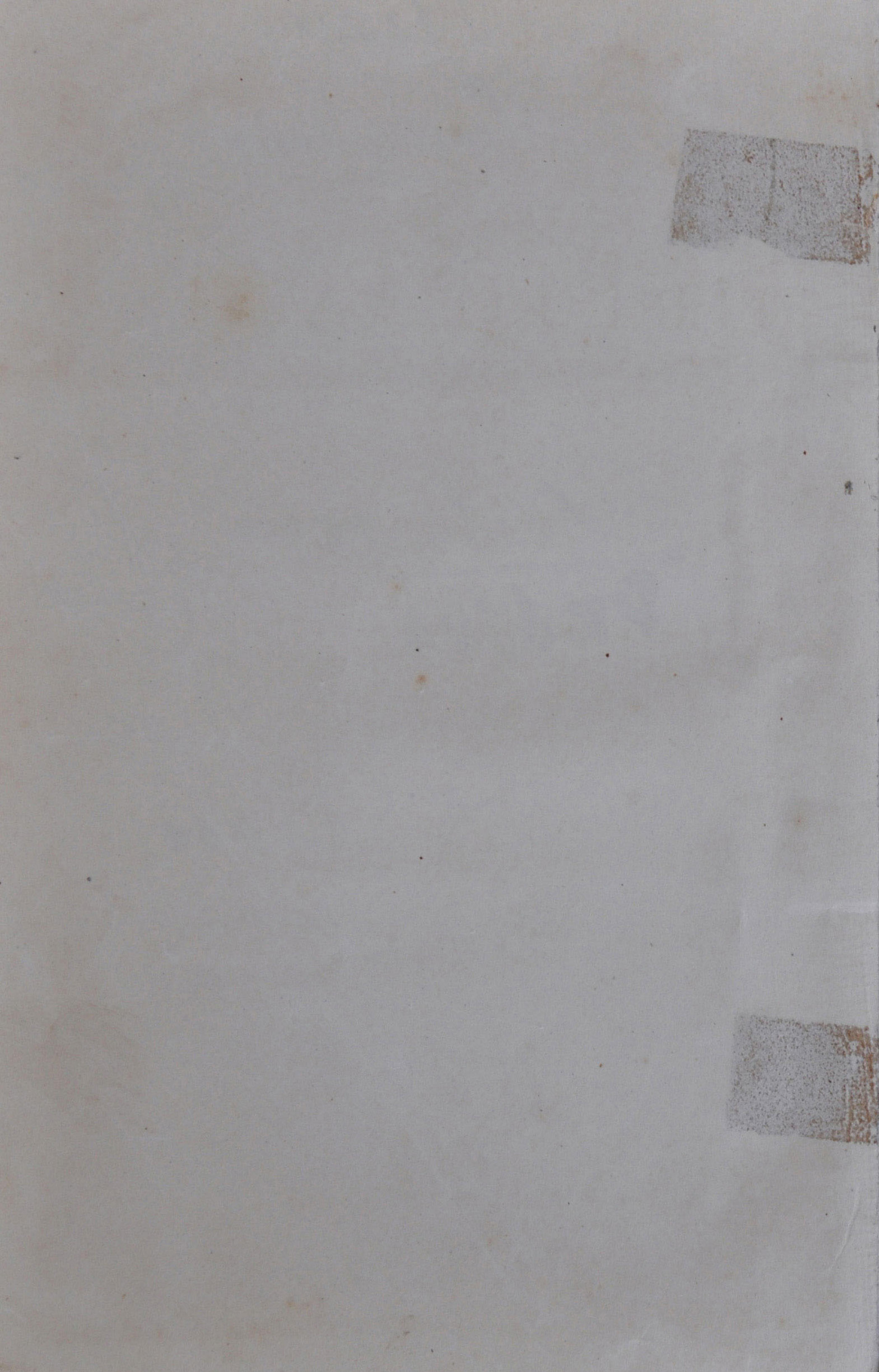
**PESSOA**

F. Pessoa

Latin Bk

F Pessoa.

Ae gih



**PRINCIPIA LATINA.—Part I.**

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A

# FIRST LATIN COURSE.

COMPREHENDING

GRAMMAR, DELECTUS, AND EXERCISE-BOOK,  
WITH VOCABULARIES.

For the Use of the Lower Forms in Public and Private Schools.

BY SIR WILLIAM SMITH, D.C.L., LL.D.,

EDITOR OF THE CLASSICAL AND LATIN DICTIONARIES.

THIRTY-FOURTH EDITION. THOROUGHLY REVISED.

WITH ADDITIONS TO THE GRAMMAR FORMING A LATIN PRIMER, AND WITH THE  
CASES ARRANGED BOTH AS IN THE ORDINARY GRAMMARS AND AS IN  
THE PUBLIC SCHOOL PRIMER

LONDON

JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET.

1892.

LONDON :  
PRINTED BY WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, LIMITED,  
STAMFORD STREET AND CHARING CROSS.

2220

*F. A. N. Pessoa*

## PREFACE TO THE THIRTY-FOURTH EDITION.

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THE following work is the first of a short series which I have undertaken with the view of facilitating the study of the Latin language. It is the result of many years' practical teaching, and seeks to combine the advantages of the older and more modern methods of instruction. While boys are sometimes compelled to commit to memory all the grammatical forms and syntactical rules without having their knowledge tested by any practical application in the construction of sentences, so that they frequently forget the former part of the Grammar by the time they have finished the latter, they are in other cases burdened by a large number of explanations and cautions, and by complicated rules for the formation of cases and other inflexional forms. The latter error is almost as grave as the former in the case of young boys, as they are thus taught analytically what ought to be first learned synthetically.

The main object of this work is to enable a beginner to fix the Declensions and Conjugations thoroughly in his memory, to learn their usage by constructing simple sentences as soon as he commences the study of the language, and to accumulate gradually a stock of useful words. It is divided into three parts:—

I. The first part contains the elementary Grammatical forms, with exercises upon all the inflexions, in which the simple rules of syntax are introduced, as they are required for the formation of sentences.

II. The second part contains an explanation of some of the more important idioms of the language, such as the construction of the Accusative Case and the Infinitive

Mood, of the Ablative Absolute, of the Gerund and Gerundive, &c., exemplified by Exercises upon each construction. The Vocabularies contain all the words in the Exercises, and Alphabetical Indices of the Latin and English words in the Vocabularies are appended to them; but it has been considered unnecessary to insert in the Vocabularies the pronouns, numerals, and other words which occur in the Grammatical portion of the work.

III. The third part, which has been introduced for the first time in the present edition, contains additions to the grammatical forms, thus forming with those given in the first part a complete Latin Primer, and obviating the necessity of using any other Grammar, till the pupil has made further progress in his studies. It is recommended, however, that the elementary forms in the first part, with the exercises upon them, should be thoroughly mastered, before the pupil's attention is directed to the additional grammatical forms.

The work thus contains Grammar, Delectus, and Exercise-book, with Vocabularies, and consequently presents in one book all that the pupil will require for some time in his study of the language. It is confidently believed that a boy who has gone carefully through the work will have acquired a sound knowledge of the chief grammatical forms, and of the most important syntactical rules, and will thus be prepared to enter upon the systematic study of a larger Grammar with advantage and profit.

To meet the requirements of all schools, the cases of the Nouns, Adjectives, and Pronouns are arranged both as in the ordinary Grammars and as in the Public School Latin Primer, together with the corresponding Exercises. The first thirty-six pages at the beginning of the book are therefore repeated, the only difference between them being the arrangement of the Cases. In this way the work can be used with equal advantage by those who prefer either the old or the modern arrangement.

W. S.

J. A. W. Pessoa

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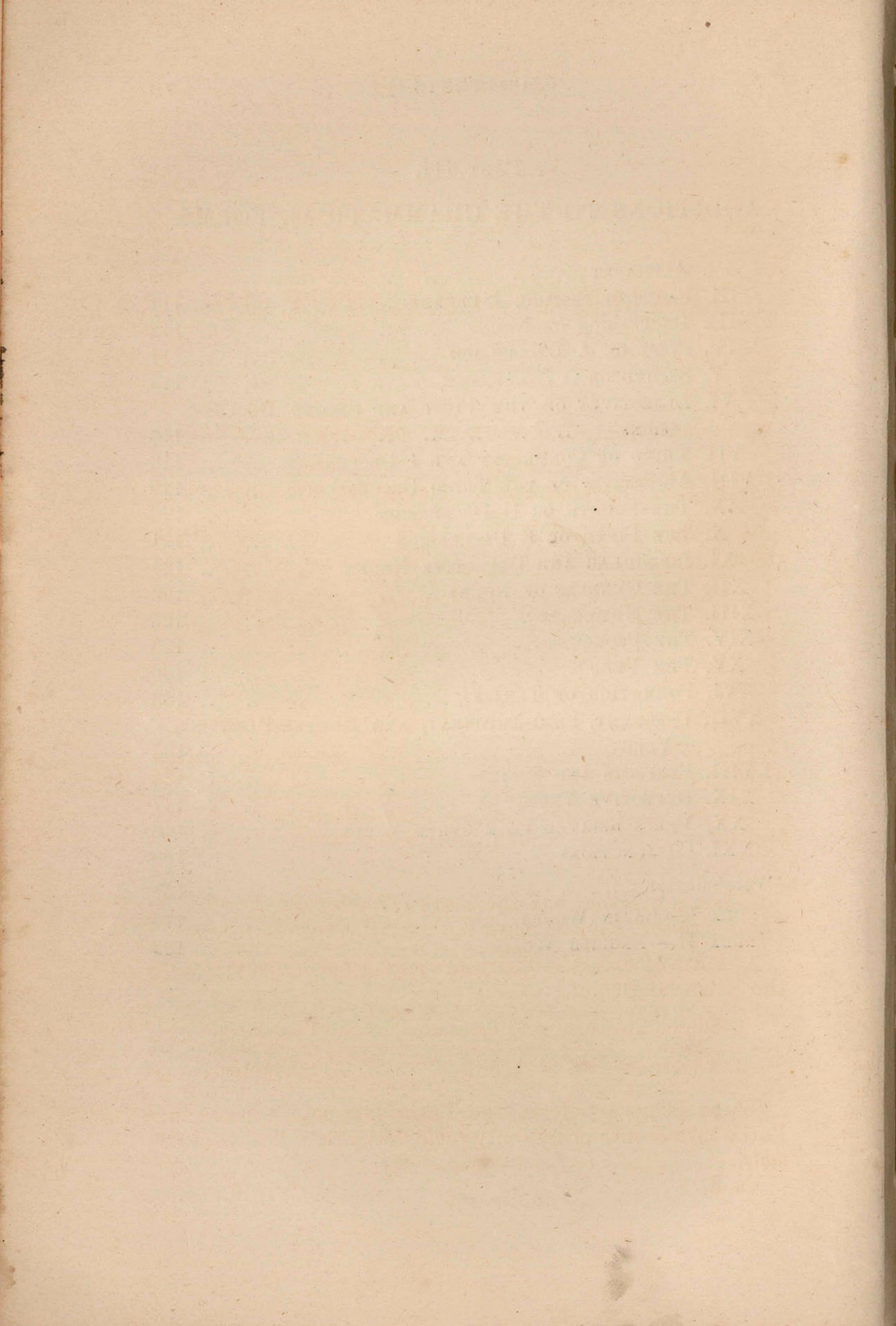
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## PART I.

### GRAMMATICAL FORMS.

---

#### THE CASES ARRANGED AS IN THE ORDINARY GRAMMARS.

##### I.—THE ALPHABET. PARTS OF SPEECH.

1. *Alphabet*.—The Latin Alphabet consists of 25 letters, the same as the English without *W*.

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P,  
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.  
q, r, s, t, u, v, x, y, z.

The letters are divided into Vowels and Consonants.

The Vowels are *a, e, i, o, u, y*. The remaining letters are Consonants.

The Diphthongs are *ae, oe, au*, which are in common use, and *eu, ei, ui*, which occur in only a few words.

The diphthongs *ae, oe*, are pronounced as *ē*.

A Long Syllable has the mark (̄) over the vowel. A Short Syllable has the mark (˘) over the vowel.

2. *Parts of Speech*.—There are eight parts of speech in the Latin language.

- |                             |             |                  |
|-----------------------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1. Substantive, or<br>Noun. | 3. Pronoun. | 6. Preposition.  |
| 2. Adjective.               | 4. Verb.    | 7. Conjunction.  |
|                             | 5. Adverb.  | 8. Interjection. |

There is no article in the Latin language: hence the Latin *mensā* means not only *table*, but also *a table* and *the table*.

PR. L. L.

B

## II.—ORDINARY PRONUNCIATION.

Many schools preserve the old usage, according to which Latin is pronounced like English, but with special attention to the *quantity* of the vowels.\*

In applying the following rules, observe that, in a syllable *long by position*, the vowel retains its *short* sound: e.g. in *mit-to*, the *i* is pronounced as in the English *pity*, and *mol-lis* as in the English *folly*.

## VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS.

Latin	<b>ā</b>	= English	<i>a</i> in pane.
"	<b>ă</b>	= "	<i>a</i> in pan.
"	<b>ă</b> ( <i>final</i> )	= "	<i>a</i> in villa.
"	<b>ē</b>	= "	<i>e</i> in mete, or <i>ee</i> in meet
"	<b>ĕ</b>	= "	<i>e</i> in met.
"	<b>ĕ</b> ( <i>final</i> )	= "	<i>y</i> (final) in mighty.
"	<b>ī</b>	= "	<i>i</i> in write.
"	<b>ĭ</b>	= "	<i>i</i> in writ, written.
"	<b>ō</b>	= "	<i>o</i> in glory.
"	<b>ŏ</b>	= "	<i>o</i> in top.
"	<b>ū</b>	= "	<i>ew</i> in few.†
"	<b>ŭ</b>	= "	{ The same uttered quickly (as <i>ūtū</i> ). or <i>u</i> in but (as <i>ūt</i> ).†
"	<b>y</b> (= <i>ī</i> )	= "	<i>y</i> in by (as in <i>Cyrus</i> ).
"	<b>y</b> (= <i>ī</i> )	= "	<i>y</i> in abyss (as in <i>Ulysses</i> ).
"	<b>æe</b> (= <i>ē</i> )	= "	<i>ee</i> (as in Caesar).
"	<b>ai</b> (rare)	= "	<i>aye</i> { (with the proper broad sound, not as <i>ay</i> in play).
"	<b>au</b>	= "	<i>au</i> or <i>aw</i> in pause and paw.
"	<b>ei</b> (properly)	= "	<i>eye</i> , but often sounded as <i>ee</i> .
"	<b>eu</b>	= "	<i>ew</i> in few.
"	<b>oe</b> (= <i>ē</i> )	= "	<i>ee</i> (as in <i>Croesus</i> ).

## CONSONANTS.

All as in English; but observe the following cautions:

Latin	<b>ch</b>	= English	<i>ch</i> in architect, archangel, (not as in archbishop).
"	<b>ps</b> ( <i>initial</i> )	= "	{ keeps the double sound like <i>ipse</i> , not <i>s</i> like the English <i>psalm</i> .
"	<b>x</b> ( <i>initial</i> )	= "	{ <i>kz</i> not <i>z</i> : thus in <i>Xerxes</i> both <i>x</i> 's are pro- nounced alike, as <i>kzerkzes</i> , not <i>zerkzes</i> .

\* In the old pronunciation, this is only observed in the *penult* of words of *more than two syllables*: in other cases, *accent* prevails over *quantity*: thus *mălus*, *bĕne*, *ōnus*, are pronounced like *mă-lus*, *bĕ-ne*, *ō-nus*, and *mîlites* like *mîl-ites*. But many follow the more modern system of pronouncing every syllable according to its *quantity*: thus the above words are pronounced *măl-us*, *bĕn-e*, *ōn-us*, *mî-lëtes*.

† These rules are not universal: the distinction between the *pure* and *mixed* sound of *u* is made as it would be in similar cases in English.

## III.—SUBSTANTIVES OR NOUNS.

Nouns are declined by *Number* and *Case*.

There are two Numbers: *Singular* and *Plural*.

There are six Cases: *Nominative*, *Genitive*, *Dative*, *Accusative*, *Vocative*, *Ablative*.

There was also another Case, called the *Locative*, rarely used, answering to the question *Where?*

There are three Genders: *Masculine*, *Feminine*, and *Neuter*.

Nouns which may be either Masculine or Feminine are called *Common*.

There are five Declensions, distinguished by the endings of the Genitive Case.

I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
Gen. Sing. ae	i	is	us	ei
Gen. Plur. Ā-rum	ō-rum	{ -um ī-um }	ū-um	ē-rum

The *Stem* is that part of the word which remains after the changeable endings are taken away.

The *Stems* of Nouns can be ascertained by taking away the terminations *um* or *rum* of the Genitive Plural. Hence the final letter of the Stem is in—

I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
A	O	consonant or I	U	E

## IV.—THE FIRST OR A DECLENSION.

The Nominative Singular of Nouns of the First Declension ends in ā.

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. Mens-ā (fem.) <i>a table</i>	Mens-ae, <i>tables</i>
Gen. Mens-ae, <i>of a table</i>	Mens-Ārum, <i>of tables</i>
Dat. Mens-ae, <i>to or for a table</i>	Mens-īs, <i>to or for tables</i>
Acc. Mens-am, <i>a table</i>	Mens-ās, <i>tables</i>
Voc. Mens-ā, <i>O table</i>	Mens-ae, <i>O tables</i>
Abl. Mens-ā, <i>by, with, or from a table.</i>	Mens-īs, <i>by, with, or from tables.</i>

NOTE 1.—Filiā, *a daughter*, dēā, *a goddess*, make the Dat. and Abl. Plur. in ābūs: as, filiābūs, dēābūs.

2. The Locative Sing. ends in -ae: as, Rōmae, *at Rome*.

GENDER.—All Nouns of the First Declension are Feminine, unless they designate males: as, nautā, *a sailor*.

The Vocabularies begin on p. 151.

RULE 1.—The Nominative Case denotes the SUBJECT. A Verb agrees with its Nominative case in number and person: as, *pūellā currīt*, *the girl runs*; *pūellae currunt*, *the girls run*.

RULE 2.—The Accusative Case denotes the OBJECT. Transitive verbs govern an Accusative case: as, *āquīlā ālās hābēt*, *the eagle has wings*. NOTE.—In Latin the verb is put last and the Accusative case before it.

Singular, 3 pers.	Plural, 3 pers.
<b>Currit</b> , ( <i>he, she, it</i> ) <i>runs</i> .	<b>Currunt</b> , ( <i>they</i> ) <i>run</i> .
<b>Habēt</b> , ( <i>he, she, it</i> ) <i>has</i> .	<b>Hābent</b> , ( <i>they</i> ) <i>have</i> .

### EXERCISE I.

1. *Filia currit.* 2. *Filiae currunt.* 3. *Regina coronam habet.*
4. *Puella coronam habet.* 5. *Filia pecuniam habet.* 6. *Femina pecuniam habet.*
7. *Roma portas habet.* 8. *Coloniae portas habent.*
9. *Puellae rosas habent.* 10. *Feminae rosas habent.* 11. *Columbae alas habent.*
12. *Insulae oras habent.*

1. *The woman runs.* 2. *The women run.* 3. *The dove has wings.*
4. *The eagles have wings.* 5. *The colony has gates.*
6. *The island has coasts.* 7. *The girls have money.* 8. *The women have money.*
9. *The colony has women.* 10. *The island has colonies.*
11. *The woman has a crown.* 12. *The islands have roses.*

RULE 3.—When two Nouns in Latin are connected by the verb “To be,” they are put in the same case: as, *Brītanniā est insūlā*, *Britain is an island*. Use the Nominative case after the verb “To be.”

RULE 4.—The latter of two Nouns is put in the Genitive case when the one is dependent upon the other: as, *Brītanniā est insūlā Eurōpae*, *Britain is an island of Europe*.

**Est**, (*he*) *is.*                           **Sunt**, (*they*) *are.*

### EXERCISE II.

1. *Sicilia est insula.* 2. *Sicilia est insula Europae.* 3. *Roma est regina Italiae.*
4. *Incolae Italiae sunt poetae.* 5. *Incolae insularum sunt nautae.*
6. *Incolae Britanniæ sunt agricultæ.* 7. *Insula est patria nautarum.*
8. *Graecia est patria poetarum.* 9. *Amicitia est gloria vitae.*
10. *Inimicitia incolarum est causa pugnae.*

1. *Britain is the queen of islands.* 2. *Britain is the native-land of sailors.*
3. *Italy is the native-land of poets.* 4. *The inhabitants of Britain are sailors.*
5. *The inhabitants of Sicily are sailors.* 6. *The inhabitants of Gaul are husbandmen.*
7. *Britain is the native-land of glory.* 8. *Friendship is the crown of life.*
9. *The battle is the cause of glory.* 10. *The enmity of the sailors is the cause of the battle.*

## V.—THE SECOND OR O DECLENSION.

The Nominative Singular of Masculine Nouns of the Second Declension ends in ūs and ēr, and of Neuter Nouns in um.

A. *Masculine.*

Sing.	1.	Plur.
Nom. Dōmīn-ūs, a lord	Dōmīn-ī,	lords
Gen. Dōmīn-ī, of a lord	Dōmīn-ōrum,	of lords
Dat. Dōmīn-ō, to or for a lord	Dōmīn-īs,	to or for lords
Acc. Dōmīn-um, a lord	Dōmīn-ōs,	lords
Voc. Dōmīn-ē, O lord	Dōmīn-ī,	O lords
Abl. Dōmīn-ō, by, with, or from a lord.	Dōmīn-īs,	by, with, or from lords.
<hr/>		
1 Nom. Mägistrēr, a master	Mägistr-ī,	masters
2 Gen. Mägistr-ī, of a master	Mägistr-ōrum,	of masters
Dat. Mägistr-ō, to or for a master	Mägistr-īs,	to or for masters
Acc. Mägistr-um, a master	Mägistr-ōs,	masters
Voc. Mägistrēr, O master	Mägistr-ī,	O masters
Abl. Mägistr-ō, by, with, or from a master.	Mägistr-īs,	by, with, or from masters.
<hr/>		
3 Nom. Puēr, a boy	Puēr-ī,	boys
Gen. Puēr-ī, of a boy	Puēr-ōrum,	of boys
Dat. Puēr-ō, to or for a boy	Puēr-īs,	to or for boys
Acc. Puēr-um, a boy	Puēr-ōs,	boys
Voc. Puēr, O boy	Puēr-ī,	O boys
Abl. Puēr-ō, by, with, or from a boy.	Puēr-īs,	by, with, or from boys.

NOTE 1.—Nouns in ūs, ūm, contract the Gen. Sing. ūi into ī: as, fīlīūs, a son, Gen. fīlī. Proper Names in ūs and fīlīūs also contract the Voc. Sing. into ī: as, Mercūriūs, Mercury, Voc. Mercūrī, fīlī.

2. The Locative Sing. ends in ī: as, Cōrinthī, at Corinth.

There is one Noun of the Second Declension ending in īr, namely, vīr, a man (as distinguished from a woman).

Nom. Vīr, a man	Vīr-ī,	men
Gen. Vīr-ī, of a man	Vīr-ōrum, or } Vīr-UUM,	of men
Dat. Vīr-ō, to or for a man	Vīr-īs,	to or for men
Acc. Vīr-um, a man	Vīr-ōs,	men
Voc. Vīr, O man	Vīr-ī,	O men
Abl. Vīr-ō, by, with, or from a man.	Vīr-īs,	by, with, or from men.

## B. Neuter.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	Regn-um, <i>a kingdom</i>	Regn-ă, <i>kingdoms</i>
Gen.	Regn-ī, <i>of a kingdom</i>	Regn-ōrum, <i>of kingdoms</i>
Dat.	Regn-ō, <i>to or for a kingdom</i>	Regn-īs, <i>to or for kingdoms</i>
Acc.	Regn-um, <i>a kingdom</i>	Regn-ă, <i>kingdoms</i>
Voc.	Regn-um, <i>O kingdom</i>	Regn-ă, <i>O kingdoms</i>
Abl.	Regn-ō, <i>by, with, or from a kingdom.</i>	Regn-īs, <i>by, with, or from kingdoms.</i>

NOTE.—The Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative of all Neuter Nouns are the same.

GENDER.—Most Nouns in ūs are Masculine, but names of trees are Feminine; as, mālūs, *an apple-tree.*

Three Nouns of the Second Declension ending in ūs are Neuter: vīrūs, *poison*; vulgūs, *the multitude*; pělāgūs, *the (open) sea.* They are used only in the Singular. (N.B. Vulgus is sometimes Masculine.)

ēt, and.

## EXERCISE III.

## Masculine Nouns in ūs.

1. Filius currit. 2. Servi currunt. 3. Dominus servos habet.
4. Filius domini servos habet. 5. Dominus servos et equos habet.
6. Filii dominorum equos et tauros habent. 7. Avus servos et equos habet. 8. Filius amici hortum habet. 9. Filii inimicorum gladios habent. 10. Rhodanus est fluvius Galliae. 11. Rhodanus et Rhenus sunt fluvii Galliae. 12. Hortus rosas habet.

1. The slave runs. 2. The sons run. 3. The grandfather has a slave. 4. The son of the grandfather has slaves. 5. The sons of the grandfather have slaves. 6. The sons of the lords are sailors. 7. The sons of the slaves are husbandmen. 8. The lord has slaves and horses. 9. The Rhone and the Rhine are rivers of Europe. 10. The friends of the grandfather are poets. 11. The enemies of the lord have swords. 12. The rivers of the island have banks.

RULE 5.—The Dative Case indicates the person who gains or receives anything: as, māgistēr cōlumbam pūerō dāt, *the master gives a dove to the boy.*

Dāt, (*he, she, it*) gives.

Dant, (*they*) give.

## EXERCISE IV.

## Masculine Nouns in ēr.

1. Puer librum habet. 2. Magister librum puero dat. 3. Filius libros habet. 4. Dominus servos et ministros habet. 5. Dominus agrum ministro dat. 6. Socer agros et ministros habet. 7. Socer agrum genero dat. 8. Magistri libros pueris dant. 9. Gener servum puero dat. 10. Puer librum ministro dat.

1. The boys have books. 2. The lord gives a field to the boys.

3. The fathers-in-law and the sons-in-law have fields. 4. The father-in-law gives servants to the son-in-law. 5. The friends have books. 6. The enemies have servants and fields. 7. The masters give gardens to the boys. 8. The master gives doves to the boys. 9. The grandfather gives fields to the master. 10. The fathers-in-law give fields and bulls to the sons-in-law.

## EXERCISE V.

*Neuter Nouns.*

1. Amici sunt donum caeli. 2. Amicitia est donum Dei. 3. Dona avi sunt praemia diligentiae. 4. Aurum et argentum sunt metalla. 5. Magister argentum puero dat. 6. Discipuli sunt gaudium magistrorum. 7. Bellum est causa morborum. 8. Oppidum muros et portas habet. 9. Templa sunt gloria Graeciae. 10. Romani gladios et scuta habent.

1. Friends are the gift of God. 2. The boys and girls are the joy of the grandfather. 3. The grandfather gives gold and silver to the boys. 4. Greece and Sicily have temples. 5. The temples of Greece have gifts. 6. The father-in-law gives gold and silver to the temples. 7. The metals are the cause of war. 8. The queen has lands and towns. 9. The queen gives rewards to the inhabitants. 10. The lord gives shields and swords to the servants.

## VI.—ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.

Adjectives in ūs, ā, um, or ēr, (ē)rā, (ē)rum, are declined in the Masculine and Neuter like Nouns of the Second Declension, and in the Feminine like Nouns of the First Declension: as, bōnūs, bōnā, bōnum, *good*; nīgēr, nigrā, nigrum, *black*; tēnēr, tēnērā, tēnērum, *tender*.

Sing.			1.			Plur.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i> Bōn-ūs	bōn-ā	bōn-um	Bōn-ī	bōn-ae	bōn-ā	Bōn-ī	bōn-ae	bōn-ā
<i>Gen.</i> Bōn-ī	bōn-ae	bōn-ī	Bōn-ōrum	bōn-ārum	bōn-ōrum	Bōn-īs	bōn-īs	bōn-īs
<i>Dat.</i> Bōn-ō	bōn-ae	bōn-ō	Bōn-īs	bōn-īs	bōn-īs	Bōn-ōs	bōn-ās	bōn-ā
<i>Acc.</i> Bōn-um	bōn-am	bōn-um	Bōn-ī	bōn-ae	bōn-ā	Bōn-īs	bōn-īs	bōn-īs
<i>Voc.</i> Bōn-ē	bōn-ā	bōn-um						
<i>Abl.</i> Bōn-ō	bōn-ā	bōn-ō						

2.			2.			2.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i> Nīg-ēr	nigr-ā	nigr-um	Nigr-ī	nigr-ae	nigr-ā	Nigr-ī	nigr-ae	nigr-ā
<i>Gen.</i> Nigr-ī	nigr-ae	nigr-ī	Nigr-ōrum	nigr-ārum	nigr-ōrum	Nigr-īs	nigr-īs	nigr-īs
<i>Dat.</i> Nigr-ō	nigr-ae	nigr-ō	Nigr-īs	nigr-īs	nigr-īs	Nigr-ōs	nigr-ās	nigr-ā
<i>Acc.</i> Nigr-um	nigr-am	nigr-um	Nigr-ī	nigr-ae	nigr-ā	Nigr-īs	nigr-īs	nigr-īs
<i>Voc.</i> Nīg-ēr	nigr-ā	nigr-um						
<i>Abl.</i> Nigr-ō	nigr-ā	nigr-ō						

		3.		Plur.		
	Sing.	3.	Plur.			
	M. Nom.	F. Gen.	N. Dat.	M. Nom.	F. Gen.	N. Dat.
<i>Ténér</i>	<i>ténér-á</i>	<i>ténér-um</i>	<i>ténér-ō</i>	<i>ténér-í</i>	<i>ténér-ae</i>	<i>ténér-á</i>
<i>Ténér-ī</i>	<i>ténér-ae</i>	<i>ténér-ī</i>	<i>ténér-um</i>	<i>Ténér-ōrum</i>	<i>ténér-ārum</i>	<i>ténér-ōrum</i>
<i>Ténér-ō</i>	<i>ténér-ae</i>	<i>ténér-ō</i>	<i>ténér-am</i>	<i>Ténér-īs</i>	<i>ténér-īs</i>	<i>ténér-īs</i>
<i>Ténér-um</i>	<i>ténér-am</i>	<i>ténér-um</i>	<i>ténér-um</i>	<i>Ténér-ōs</i>	<i>ténér-ās</i>	<i>ténér-ā</i>
<i>Ténér</i>	<i>ténér-á</i>	<i>ténér-um</i>	<i>ténér-ō</i>	<i>Ténér-ī</i>	<i>ténér-ae</i>	<i>ténér-ā</i>
<i>Ténér-ō</i>	<i>ténér-ā</i>	<i>ténér-ō</i>		<i>Ténér-īs</i>	<i>ténér-īs</i>	<i>ténér-īs</i>

## 4.

## FEMININE ADJECTIVE DECLINED ALONG WITH FEMININE NOUN, BOTH OF FIRST DECLENSION.

	Sing.
<i>Nom.</i> <b>Parvă</b> mensă,	<i>a small table</i>
<i>Gen.</i> Parvae mensae,	<i>of a small table</i>
<i>Dat.</i> Parvae mensae,	<i>to or for a small table</i>
<i>Ace.</i> Parvam mensam,	<i>a small table</i>
<i>Voc.</i> Parvă mensă,	<i>O small table</i>
<i>Abl.</i> Parvă mensă,	<i>by, with, or from a small table.</i>

	Plur.
<i>Nom.</i> Parvae mensae,	<i>small tables</i>
<i>Gen.</i> Parvārum mensārum,	<i>of small tables</i>
<i>Dat.</i> Parvīs mensīs,	<i>to or for small tables</i>
<i>Ace.</i> Parvās mensās,	<i>small tables</i>
<i>Voc.</i> Parvae mensae,	<i>O small tables</i>
<i>Abl.</i> Parvīs mensīs,	<i>by, with, or from small tables.</i>

## 5.

## MASCULINE ADJECTIVES DECLINED ALONG WITH MASCULINE NOUNS, BOTH OF SECOND DECLENSION.

(A.)

Sing.

<i>Nom.</i> Bōnūs dōmīnūs,	<i>a good lord</i>
<i>Gen.</i> Bōnī dōmīnī,	<i>of a good lord</i>
<i>Dat.</i> Bōnō dōmīnō,	<i>to or for a good lord</i>
<i>Acc.</i> Bōnum dōmīnum,	<i>a good lord</i>
<i>Voc.</i> Bōnē dōmīnē,	<i>O good lord</i>
<i>Abl.</i> Bōnō dōmīnō,	<i>by, with, or from a good lord.</i>

Plur.

<i>Nom.</i> Bōnī dōmīnī,	<i>good lords</i>
<i>Gen.</i> Bōnōrum dōmīnōrum,	<i>of good lords</i>
<i>Dat.</i> Bōnīs dōmīnīs,	<i>to or for good lords</i>
<i>Acc.</i> Bōnōs dōmīnōs,	<i>good lords</i>
<i>Voc.</i> Bōnī dōmīnī,	<i>O good lords</i>
<i>Abl.</i> Bōnīs dōmīnīs,	<i>by, with, or from good lords.</i>

(B.)

Sing.

<i>Nom.</i> Bōnūs pūér,	<i>a good boy</i>
<i>Gen.</i> Bōnī pūérī,	<i>of a good boy</i>
<i>Dat.</i> Bōnō pūérō,	<i>to or for a good boy</i>
<i>Acc.</i> Bōnum pūérum,	<i>a good boy</i>
<i>Voc.</i> Bōnē pūér,	<i>O good boy</i>
<i>Abl.</i> Bōnō pūérō,	<i>by, with, or from a good boy.</i>

## Plur.

<i>Nom.</i>	Bōnī pūerī,	good boys
<i>Gen.</i>	Bōnōrum pūerōrum,	of good boys
<i>Dat.</i>	Bōnīs pūerīs,	to or for good boys
<i>Acc.</i>	Bōnōs pūerōs,	good boys
<i>Voc.</i>	Bōnī pūerī,	O good boys
<i>Abl.</i>	Bōnīs pūerīs,	by, with, or from good boys.

## 6.

NEUTER ADJECTIVE DECLINED ALONG WITH NEUTER NOUN,  
BOTH OF SECOND DECLENSION.

## (A.)

## Sing.

<i>Nom.</i>	Magnum regnum,	a great kingdom
<i>Gen.</i>	Magnī regnī,	of a great kingdom
<i>Dat.</i>	Magnō regnō,	to or for a great kingdom
<i>Acc.</i>	Magnum regnum,	a great kingdom
<i>Voc.</i>	Magnum regnum,	O great kingdom
<i>Abl.</i>	Magnō regnō,	by, with, or from a great kingdom.

## Plur.

<i>Nom.</i>	Magnā regnā,	great kingdoms
<i>Gen.</i>	Magnōrum regnōrum,	of great kingdoms
<i>Dat.</i>	Magnīs regnīs,	to or for great kingdoms
<i>Acc.</i>	Magnā regnā,	great kingdoms
<i>Voc.</i>	Magnā regnā,	O great kingdoms
<i>Abl.</i>	Magnīs regnīs,	by, with, or from great kingdoms.

## (B.)

## Sing. only.

<i>Nom.</i>	Magnum pēlāgūs,	the great sea
<i>Gen.</i>	Magnī pēlāgī,	of the great sea
<i>Dat.</i>	Magnō pēlāgō,	to or for the great sea
<i>Acc.</i>	Magnum pēlāgūs,	the great sea
<i>Voc.</i>	Magnum pēlāgūs,	the great sea
<i>Abl.</i>	Magnō pēlāgō,	by, with, or from the great sea.

## 7.

MASCULINE ADJECTIVE OF SECOND DECLENSION DECLINED WITH  
MASCULINE NOUN OF FIRST DECLENSION.

## Sing.

<i>Nom.</i>	Clārūs nautā,	a famous sailor
<i>Gen.</i>	Clārī nautae,	of a famous sailor
<i>Dat.</i>	Clārō nautae,	to or for a famous sailor
<i>Acc.</i>	Clārum nautam	a famous sailor
<i>Voc.</i>	Clārē nautā,	O famous sailor
<i>Abl.</i>	Clārō nautā,	by, with, or from a famous sailor.

## Plur.

<i>Nom.</i>	Clārī nautae,	famous sailors
<i>Gen.</i>	Clārōrum nautārum,	of famous sailors
<i>Dat.</i>	Clārīs nautīs,	to or for famous sailors
<i>Acc.</i>	Clārōs nautās,	famous sailors
<i>Voc.</i>	Clārī nautae,	O famous sailors
<i>Abl.</i>	Clārīs nautīs,	by, with, or from famous sailors.

RULE 6.—Adjectives agree with their Nouns in gender, number, and case.

Note that the Adjective in Latin is sometimes placed after the Noun.

### EXERCISE VI.

**A.**—1. *Servus est timidus.* 2. *Columba est timida.* 3. *Gaudium est magnum.* 4. *Servi sunt mali.* 5. *Insulae sunt magnae.* 6. *Oppida sunt parva.* 7. *Muri sunt alti.* 8. *Puellae sunt bonae.* 9. *Horti sunt lati.* 10. *Aliae sunt albae.*

1. The sword is long. 2. The island is long. 3. The shields are long. 4. The slaves are timid. 5. The doves are timid. 6. The towns are great. 7. The temples are small. 8. The shields are wide. 9. The kingdom is great. 10. The friends are good.

**B.**—1. *Columba albas alas habet.* 2. *Multae columbae albas alas habent.* 3. *Graecia multa templa habet.* 4. *Splendida templa sunt gloria Graeciae.* 5. *Bellicosa regina multas terras habet.* 6. *Oppidum magnum multas portas habet.* 7. *Magister librum bono puerō dat.* 8. *Avus praemium bonae puellae dat.* 9. *Pericula nautarum sunt magna.* 10. *Dominus acutos gladios habet.*

1. The queen has many islands. 2. The queen gives swords to the inhabitants. 3. Gaul has many towns. 4. The temples are great and splendid. 5. The daughters of the women are good. 6. The son of the warlike queen has a sharp sword. 7. The high banks have many roses. 8. The Rhone is a great and broad river. 9. The roses of the high banks are white. 10. The Rhine is a rapid river.

**C.**—1. *Puer est aeger.* 2. *Puella est aegra.* 3. *Aurum templi est sacrum.* 4. *Regina est pulchra.* 5. *Filiae sunt tenerae.* 6. *Filii sunt miseri.* 7. *Morbus molestus est tenero filio.* 8. *Exemplum servi noxiū puerō est.* 9. *Praemia diligentiae sunt grata discipulis.* 10. *Magnus est numerus puerorum.*

1. The pupils of the master are sick. 2. The master gives a book to the sick boy. 3. The black slaves are troublesome to the lord. 4. Great is the number of black slaves. 5. The splendid gifts of the temple are sacred. 6. Great is the diligence of the beautiful girl. 7. The diligence of the girl is pleasing to the grandfather. 8. The example of the slaves is injurious to the pupils. 9. The disease is troublesome to the wretched girl. 10. The master gives rewards to the beautiful girl.

VII.—THE THIRD OR Consonant AND I  
DECLENSION.

The Nominative Singular of Nouns of the Third Declension ends in various letters. Their stems end in some consonant or i.

A. *Masculine and Feminine Nouns.*

## I. STEMS ENDING IN A CONSONANT.

1. Nouns the stems of which end in the labial (lip) letters *p, b, m.*

Sing.	1.	Plur.
<i>Nom.</i> <b>Arab-s</b> ( <i>m.</i> ), <i>an Arab</i>	<b>Arăb-ēs,</b>	<i>Arabs</i>
<i>Gen.</i> <b>Arăb-īs,</b> <i>of an Arab</i>	<b>Arăb-um,</b>	<i>of Arabs</i>
<i>Dat.</i> <b>Arăb-ī,</b> <i>to or for an Arab</i>	<b>Arăb-ibūs,</b>	<i>to or for Arabs</i>
<i>Acc.</i> <b>Arăb-em,</b> <i>an Arab</i>	<b>Arăb-ēs,</b>	<i>Arabs</i>
<i>Voc.</i> <b>Arăb-s,</b> <i>O Arab</i>	<b>Arăb-ēs,</b>	<i>O Arabs</i>
<i>Abl.</i> <b>Arăb-ě,</b> <i>by, with, or from an Arab.</i>	<b>Arăb-ibūs,</b>	<i>by, with, or from Arabs.</i>
2.		
<i>Nom.</i> <b>Princep-s</b> ( <i>c.</i> ), <i>a chief</i>	<b>Princip-ēs,</b>	<i>chiefs</i>
<i>Gen.</i> <b>Princip-īs,</b> <i>of a chief</i>	<b>Princip-um,</b>	<i>of chiefs</i>
<i>Dat.</i> <b>Princip-ī,</b> <i>to or for a chief</i>	<b>Princip-ibūs,</b>	<i>to or for chiefs</i>
<i>Acc.</i> <b>Princip-em,</b> <i>a chief</i>	<b>Princip-ēs,</b>	<i>chiefs</i>
<i>Voc.</i> <b>Princep-s,</b> <i>O chief</i>	<b>Princip-ēs,</b>	<i>O chiefs</i>
<i>Abl.</i> <b>Princip-ě,</b> <i>by, with, or from a chief.</i>	<b>Princip-ibūs,</b>	<i>by, with, or from chiefs.</i>
3.		
<i>Nom.</i> <b>Hiěm-s</b> ( <i>f.</i> ), <i>winter</i>	<b>Hiěm-ēs,</b>	<i>winters</i>
<i>Gen.</i> <b>Hiěm-īs,</b> <i>of winter</i>	<b>Hiěm-um,</b>	<i>of winters</i>
<i>Dat.</i> <b>Hiěm-ī,</b> <i>to or for winter</i>	<b>Hiěm-ibūs,</b>	<i>to or for winters</i>
<i>Acc.</i> <b>Hiěm-em,</b> <i>winter</i>	<b>Hiěm-ēs,</b>	<i>winters</i>
<i>Voc.</i> <b>Hiěm-s,</b> <i>O winter</i>	<b>Hiěm-ēs,</b>	<i>O winters</i>
<i>Abl.</i> <b>Hiěm-ě,</b> <i>by, with, or from winter.</i>	<b>Hiěm-ibūs,</b>	<i>by, with, or from winters.</i>

2. Nouns the stems of which end in the guttural (throat) letters *c, g.* NOTE.—In the Nominative and Vocative Singular *cs, gs* are contracted into *x.*

Sing.	1.	Plur.
<i>Nom.</i> <b>Dux</b> ( <i>c.</i> ), <i>a leader</i>	<b>Dǔc-ēs,</b>	<i>leaders</i>
<i>Gen.</i> <b>Dǔc-īs,</b> <i>of a leader</i>	<b>Dǔc-um,</b>	<i>of leaders</i>
<i>Dat.</i> <b>Dǔc-ī,</b> <i>to or for a leader</i>	<b>Dǔc-ibūs,</b>	<i>to or for leaders</i>
<i>Acc.</i> <b>Dǔc-em,</b> <i>a leader</i>	<b>Dǔc-ēs,</b>	<i>leaders</i>
<i>Voc.</i> <b>Dux,</b> <i>O leader</i>	<b>Dǔc-ēs,</b>	<i>O leaders</i>
<i>Abl.</i> <b>Dǔc-ě,</b> <i>by, with, or from a leader.</i>	<b>Dǔc-ibūs,</b>	<i>by, with, or from leaders.</i>

	Sing.	2.	Plur.
Nom.	Lex ( <i>f.</i> ), <i>a law</i>	Lēg-ēs,	<i>laws</i>
Gen.	Lēg-īs, <i>of a law</i>	Lēg-um,	<i>of laws</i>
Dat.	Lēg-ī, <i>to or for a law</i>	Lēg-ībūs,	<i>to or for laws</i>
Acc.	Lēg-em, <i>a law</i>	Lēg-ēs,	<i>laws</i>
Voc.	Lex, <i>O law</i>	Lēg-ēs,	<i>O laws</i>
Abl.	Lēg-ě, <i>by, with, or from a law.</i>	Lēg-ībūs,	<i>by, with, or from laws.</i>

## 3.

Nom.	Jūdex ( <i>c.</i> ), <i>a judge</i>	Jūdīc-ēs,	<i>judges</i>
Gen.	Jūdīc-īs, <i>of a judge</i>	Jūdīc-um,	<i>of judges</i>
Dat.	Jūdīc-ī, <i>to or for a judge</i>	Jūdīc-ībūs,	<i>to or for judges</i>
Acc.	Jūdīc-em, <i>a judge</i>	Jūdīc-ēs,	<i>judges</i>
Voc.	Jūdex, <i>O judge</i>	Jūdīc-ēs,	<i>O judges</i>
Abl.	Jūdīc-ě, <i>by, with, or from a judge.</i>	Jūdīc-ībūs,	<i>by, with, or from judges.</i>

**Erāt**, (*he, she, it*) was.**Erant**, (*they*) were.

## EXERCISE VII.

1. Trabes sunt longae. 2. Romulus Romanorum rex erat. 3. Pax regi jucunda erat. 4. Judices erant justi. 5. Duces erant benigni. 6. Leges Romanorum severae erant. 7. Reges arces firmas habent. 8. Arx urbis est firma. 9. Hiems agricolis molesta erat. 10. Oppida regis firma erant.

1. The beams were long. 2. Rome is a city of Italy. 3. The leader of the Romans was warlike. 4. Peace was pleasant to the leaders. 5. The king gives the city to the leader. 6. The judges were kind and just. 7. The king gives a book to the severe judge. 8. The disease is troublesome to the king. 9. The example is injurious to the judges. 10. The sons of the judges are severe.

3. Nouns the stems of which end in the dental (teeth) letters *t, d*.

	Sing.	1.	Plur.
Nom.	Aetā-s ( <i>f.</i> ), <i>an age</i>	Aetāt-ēs,	<i>ages</i>
Gen.	Aetāt-īs, <i>of an age</i>	Aetāt-um,	<i>of ages</i>
Dat.	Aetāt-ī, <i>to or for an age</i>	Aetāt-ībūs,	<i>to or for ages</i>
Acc.	Aetāt-em, <i>an age</i>	Aetāt-ēs,	<i>ages</i>
Voc.	Aetā-s, <i>O age</i>	Aetāt-ēs,	<i>O ages</i>
Abl.	Aetāt-ě, <i>by, with, or from an age.</i>	Aetāt-ībūs,	<i>by, with, or from ages.</i>

## 2.

Nom.	Lăpis ( <i>m.</i> ), <i>a stone</i>	Lăpid-ēs,	<i>stones</i>
Gen.	Lăpid-īs, <i>of a stone</i>	Lăpid-um,	<i>of stones</i>
Dat.	Lăpid-ī, <i>to or for a stone</i>	Lăpid-ībūs,	<i>to or for stones</i>
Acc.	Lăpid-em, <i>a stone</i>	Lăpid-ēs,	<i>stones</i>
Voc.	Lăpis, <i>O stone</i>	Lăpid-ēs,	<i>O stones</i>
Abl.	Lăpid-ě, <i>by, with, or from a stone.</i>	Lăpid-ībūs,	<i>by, with, or from stones.</i>

## 3.

<i>Nom.</i>	<b>Milē-s</b> (c.), a soldier	<b>Milēt-ēs</b> , soldiers
<i>Gen.</i>	<b>Milēt-īs</b> , of a soldier	<b>Milēt-um</b> , of soldiers
<i>Dat.</i>	<b>Milēt-ī</b> , to or for a soldier	<b>Milēt-ibūs</b> , to or for soldiers
<i>Acc.</i>	<b>Milēt-em</b> , a soldier	<b>Milēt-ēs</b> , soldiers
<i>Voc.</i>	<b>Milē-s</b> , O soldier	<b>Milēt-ēs</b> , O soldiers
<i>Abl.</i>	<b>Milēt-ē</b> , by, with, or from a soldier.	<b>Milēt-ibūs</b> , by, with, or from soldiers.

RULE 7.—The Ablative case indicates—(1) The instrument or means by which something is done: as, dōmīnūs hastā servum occīdīt, *the lord kills the slave with a spear*.

(2) The time when something is done or takes place: as, noctēs hīemē longae sunt, *the nights are long in winter*.

Occīdīt, (*he, she, it*) kills.

Occīdunt, (*they*) kill.

## EXERCISE VIII.

1. Miles gladio obsidem occidit. 2. Miles lapide comitem occidit.  
 3. Pedites custodes gladiis occidunt. 4. Tempestates auctumno magnae sunt. 5. Equites et pedites timidi erant. 6. Custodes auri erant timidi. 7. Mors est lex naturae. 8. Civitas Romanorum clara erat. 9. Voluntas judicis justa est. 10. Milites judices hastis occidunt.

1. Tempests in the winter are great. 2. A tempest in the summer is troublesome. 3. A long night in the winter is pleasant. 4. The inhabitants kill the soldiers with stones. 5. The hostages kill the foot-soldiers with spears. 6. The wish of the companion is just. 7. The horse-soldiers and foot-soldiers have swords. 8. The guardian of the silver was timid. 9. The boy has many stones. 10. The king has many soldiers and companions.

4. Nouns the stems of which end in the liquids *l*, *r*, and the sibilant *s*.

## Sing.

<i>Nom.</i>	<b>Consūl</b> (m.), a consul
<i>Gen.</i>	<b>Consūl-īs</b> , of a consul
<i>Dat.</i>	<b>Consūl-ī</b> , to or for a consul
<i>Acc.</i>	<b>Consūl-em</b> , a consul
<i>Voc.</i>	<b>Consūl</b> , O consul
<i>Abl.</i>	<b>Consūl-ē</b> , by, with, or from a consul.

## 1.

## Plur.

<b>Consūl-ēs</b> ,	consuls
<b>Consūl-um</b> ,	of consuls
<b>Consūl-ibūs</b> ,	to or for consuls
<b>Consūl-ēs</b> ,	consuls
<b>Consūl-ēs</b> ,	O consuls
<b>Consūl-ibūs</b> ,	by, with, or from consuls.

## 2.

<i>Nom.</i>	<b>Clāmōr</b> (m.), a shout
<i>Gen.</i>	<b>Clāmōr-īs</b> , of a shout
<i>Dat.</i>	<b>Clāmōr-ī</b> , to or for a shout
<i>Acc.</i>	<b>Clāmōr-em</b> , a shout
<i>Voc.</i>	<b>Clāmōr</b> , O shout
<i>Abl.</i>	<b>Clāmōr-ē</b> , by, with, or from a shout.

<b>Clāmōr-ēs</b> ,	shouts
<b>Clāmōr-um</b> ,	of shouts
<b>Clāmōr-ibūs</b> ,	to or for shouts
<b>Clāmōr-ēs</b> ,	shouts
<b>Clāmōr-ēs</b> ,	O shouts
<b>Clāmōr-ibūs</b> ,	by, with, or from shouts.

	Sing.	3.	Plur.
Nom.	<b>Ansér</b> ( <i>m.</i> ), a goose		<b>Ansér-ēs</b> , geese
Gen.	<b>Ansér-īs</b> , of a goose		<b>Ansér-um</b> , of geese
Dat.	<b>Ansér-ī</b> , to or for a goose		<b>Ansér-ībūs</b> , to or for geese
Acc.	<b>Ansér-em</b> , a goose		<b>Ansér-ēs</b> , geese
Voc.	<b>Ansér</b> , O goose		<b>Ansér-ēs</b> , O geese
Abl.	<b>Ansér-ē</b> , by, with, or from a goose.		<b>Ansér-ībūs</b> , by, with, or from geese.
		4.	
Nom.	<b>Pătĕr</b> , a father		<b>Patr-ēs</b> , fathers
Gen.	<b>Patr-īs</b> , of a father		<b>Patr-um</b> , of fathers
Dat.	<b>Patr-ī</b> , to or for a father		<b>Patr-ībūs</b> , to or for fathers
Acc.	<b>Patr-em</b> , a father		<b>Patr-ēs</b> , fathers
Voc.	<b>Pătĕr</b> , O father		<b>Patr-ēs</b> , O fathers
Abl.	<b>Patr-ē</b> , by, with, or from a father.		<b>Patr-ībūs</b> , by, with, or from fathers.
		5.	
Nom.	<b>Flōs</b> ( <i>m.</i> ), a flower		<b>Flōr-ēs</b> , flowers
Gen.	<b>Flōr-īs</b> , of a flower		<b>Flōr-um</b> , of flowers
Dat.	<b>Flōr-ī</b> , to or for a flower		<b>Flōr-ībūs</b> , to or for flowers
Acc.	<b>Flōr-em</b> , a flower		<b>Flōr-ēs</b> , flowers
Voc.	<b>Flōs</b> , O flower		<b>Flōr-ēs</b> , O flowers
Abl.	<b>Flōr-ē</b> , by, with, or from a flower.		<b>Flōr-ībūs</b> , by, with, or from flowers.

## EXERCISE IX.

1. Puer patrem et matrem habet. 2. Puellae fratres et sorores habent. 3. Odores florum sunt varii. 4. Color floris est jucundus. 5. Labor aestate molestus est. 6. Calor solis molestus est. 7. Tota urbs est praeda victoris. 8. Aggeres et fossae sunt munimenta castrorum. 9. Clamor militum molestus est.

1. The father of the judge is just. 2. The mother of the soldier is sick. 3. The hostage has a brother and a sister. 4. The colours of the flowers are various. 5. The brother gives a flower to (his) sister. 6. The shout of the soldiers was great. 7. The heat of the sun is great. 8. The heat is troublesome in the summer. 9. The mounds of the camp are high. 10. The cities are the booty of the soldiers.

5. Nouns the stems of which end in *ōn* or *ōn* (*īn*).

	Sing.	1.	Plur.
Nom.	<b>Lēo</b> ( <i>m.</i> ), a lion		<b>Lēōn-ēs</b> , lions
Gen.	<b>Lēōn-īs</b> , of a lion		<b>Lēōn-um</b> , of lions
Dat.	<b>Lēōn-ī</b> , to or for a lion		<b>Lēōn-ībūs</b> , to or for lions
Acc.	<b>Lēōn-em</b> , a lion		<b>Lēōn-ēs</b> , lions
Voc.	<b>Lēo</b> , O lion		<b>Lēōn-ēs</b> , O lions
Abl.	<b>Lēōn-ē</b> , by, with, or from a lion.		<b>Lēōn-ībūs</b> , by, with, or from lions.

	Sing.	2.	Plur.
Nom.	Virgo ( <i>f.</i> ), a maiden	Virgiñ-ēs,	maidens
Gen.	Virgiñ-īs, of a maiden	Virgiñ-um,	of maidens
Dat.	Virgiñ-ī, to or for a maiden	Virgiñ-ibūs,	to or for maidens
Acc.	Virgiñ-em, a maiden	Virgiñ-ēs,	maidens
Voc.	Virgo, O maiden	Virgiñ-ēs,	O maidens
Abl.	Virgiñ-ě, by, with, or from a maiden.	Virgiñ-ibūs,	by, with, or from maidens.

## EXERCISE X.

1. Leones sunt validi. 2. Virgo est timida. 3. Calor molestus est multis hominibus. 4. Consuetudo altera natura est. 5. Sermo oratoris est doctus. 6. Pavones agricolae sunt pulchri. 7. Mors hominibus certa est. 8. Multitudo morborum est infinita. 9. Juno erat dea Romanorum. 10. Vita hominibus grata est.

1. The lion is strong. 2. The maidens are timid. 3. The multitude of men is infinite. 4. The soldier kills the lion with a sword. 5. The father gives a peacock to the maiden. 6. The heat is troublesome. 7. The heat in autumn is injurious to men. 8. The discourses of the orators were learned. 9. Juno and Minerva were goddesses of the Romans. 10. The peacock was sacred to Juno.

## II. STEMS ENDING IN I.

	Sing.	1.	Plur.
Nom.	Host-īs ( <i>c.</i> ), an enemy	Host-ēs,	enemies
Gen.	Host-īs, of an enemy	Host-īum,	of enemies
Dat.	Host-ī, to or for an enemy	Host-ibūs,	to or for enemies
Acc.	Host-em, an enemy	Host-ēs,	enemies
Voc.	Host-īs, O enemy	Host-ēs,	O enemies
Abl.	Host-ě, by, with, or from an enemy.	Host-ibūs,	by, with, or from enemies.

Some stems in *i* have the Nominative in *e* and are thus declined:—

	2.
Nom.	Nūb-ēs ( <i>f.</i> ), a cloud
Gen.	Nūb-īs, of a cloud
Dat.	Nūb-ī, to or for a cloud
Acc.	Nūb-em, a cloud
Voc.	Nūb-ēs, O cloud
Abl.	Nūb-ě, by, with, or from a cloud.
	Nūb-ēs, clouds
	Nūb-īum, of clouds
	Nūb-ibūs, to or for clouds
	Nūb-ēs, clouds
	Nūb-ēs, O clouds
	Nūb-ibūs, by, with, or from clouds.

## EXERCISE XI.

1. Cives agros et hortos habent. 2. Rex civibus praemia dat.  
3. Nubes atrae sunt causa tempestatum. 4. Rupes sunt durae.  
5. Urbs turres altas habet. 6. Clades hostium magna erat.  
7. Classis Romana duces peritos habet. 8. Valles hostibus notaæ  
erant. 9. Graecia valles angustas habet. 10. Virgo pulchram  
vestem habet.

1. The citizens were timid. 2. The valleys are known to the citizens. 3. The mother gives a garment to the maiden. 4. The citizens kill the enemies with swords. 5. The rocks are known to the citizens. 6. The valleys of Greece are narrow. 7. The Roman fleet has a skilful leader. 8. The maidens have beautiful garments. 9. The slaughter of the soldiers was great. 10. The leaders of the enemies were skilful.

### B. Neuter Nouns.

#### I. STEMS ENDING IN A CONSONANT.

Nouns the stems of which end in *n, r, s, t*.

Sing.		1.	Plur.
<i>Nom.</i> <b>Nōmēn</b> , a name		<b>Nōmīn-ă</b> ,	names
<i>Gen.</i> <b>Nōmīn-ís</b> , of a name		<b>Nōmīn-um</b> ,	of names
<i>Dat.</i> <b>Nōmīn-ī</b> , to or for a name		<b>Nōmīn-ībūs</b> ,	to or for names
<i>Acc.</i> <b>Nōmēn</b> , a name		<b>Nōmīn-ă</b> ,	names
<i>Voc.</i> <b>Nōmēn</b> , O name		<b>Nōmīn-ă</b> ,	O names
<i>Abl.</i> <b>Nōmīn-ě</b> , by, with, or from a name.		<b>Nōmīn-ībūs</b> ,	by, with, or from names.
2.			
<i>Nom.</i> <b>Fulgūr</b> , lightning		<b>Fulgūr-ă</b> ,	lightnings
<i>Gen.</i> <b>Fulgūr-ís</b> , of lightning		<b>Fulgūr-um</b> ,	of lightnings
<i>Dat.</i> <b>Fulgūr-ī</b> , to or for lightning		<b>Fulgūr-ībūs</b> ,	to or for lightnings
<i>Acc.</i> <b>Fulgūr</b> , lightning		<b>Fulgūr-ă</b> ,	lightnings
<i>Voc.</i> <b>Fulgūr</b> , O lightning		<b>Fulgūr-ă</b> ,	O lightnings
<i>Abl.</i> <b>Fulgūr-ě</b> , by, with, or from lightning.		<b>Fulgūr-ībūs</b> ,	by, with, or from lightnings.
3.			
<i>Nom.</i> <b>Crūs</b> , a leg		<b>Crūr-ă</b> ,	legs
<i>Gen.</i> <b>Crūr-ís</b> , of a leg		<b>Crūr-um</b> ,	of legs
<i>Dat.</i> <b>Crūr-ī</b> , to or for a leg		<b>Crūr-ībūs</b> ,	to or for legs
<i>Acc.</i> <b>Crūs</b> , a leg		<b>Crūr-ă</b> ,	legs
<i>Voc.</i> <b>Crūs</b> , O leg		<b>Crūr-ă</b> ,	O legs
<i>Abl.</i> <b>Crūr-ě</b> , by, with, or from a leg.		<b>Crūr-ībūs</b> ,	by, with, or from legs.
4.			
<i>Nom.</i> <b>Ōpūs</b> , a work		<b>Ōpēr-ă</b> ,	works
<i>Gen.</i> <b>Ōpēr-ís</b> , of a work		<b>Ōpēr-um</b> ,	of works
<i>Dat.</i> <b>Ōpēr-ī</b> , to or for a work		<b>Ōpēr-ībūs</b> ,	to or for works
<i>Acc.</i> <b>Ōpūs</b> , a work		<b>Ōpēr-ă</b> ,	works
<i>Voc.</i> <b>Ōpūs</b> , O work		<b>Ōpēr-ă</b> ,	O works
<i>Abl.</i> <b>Ōpēr-ě</b> , by, with, or from a work.		<b>Ōpēr-ībūs</b> ,	by, with, or from works.
5.			
<i>Nom.</i> <b>Corpūs</b> , a body		<b>Corpōr-ă</b> ,	bodies
<i>Gen.</i> <b>Corpōr-ís</b> , of a body		<b>Corpōr-um</b> ,	of bodies
<i>Dat.</i> <b>Corpōr-ī</b> , to or for a body		<b>Corpōr-ībūs</b> ,	to or for bodies
<i>Acc.</i> <b>Corpūs</b> , a body		<b>Corpōr-ă</b> ,	bodies
<i>Voc.</i> <b>Corpūs</b> , O body		<b>Corpōr-ă</b> ,	O bodies
<i>Abl.</i> <b>Corpōr-ě</b> , by, with, or from a body.		<b>Corpōr-ībūs</b> ,	by, with, or from bodies.

	Sing.	6.	Plur.	
Nom.	Căpăt,	a head	Căpăt-ă,	heads
Gen.	Căpăt-ăs,	of a head	Căpăt-um,	of heads
Dat.	Căpăt-ă,	to or for a head	Căpăt-ibüs,	to or for heads
Acc.	Căpăt,	a head	Căpăt-ă,	heads
Voc.	Căpăt,	O head	Căpăt-ă,	O heads
Abl.	Căpăt-ă,	by, with, or from a head.	Căpăt-ibüs,	by, with, or from heads.

## II. STEMS ENDING IN I.

## The Nominative in ē, āl, ār.

	Sing.	1.	Plur.	
Nom.	Măr-ē,	the sea	Măr-ă,	seas
Gen.	Măr-ăs,	of the sea	Măr-ăum,	of seas
Dat.	Măr-ă,	to or for the sea	Măr-ibüs,	to or for seas
Acc.	Măr-ē,	the sea	Măr-ă,	seas
Voc.	Măr-ē,	O sea	Măr-ă,	O seas
Abl.	Măr-ă,	by, with, or from the sea.	Măr-ibüs,	by, with, or from seas.
		2.		
Nom.	Ānimāl,	an animal	Ānimāl-ă,	animals
Gen.	Ānimāl-ăs,	of an animal	Ānimāl-ăum,	of animals
Dat.	Ānimāl-ă,	to or for an animal	Ānimāl-ibüs,	to or for animals
Acc.	Ānimāl,	an animal	Ānimāl-ă,	animals
Voc.	Ānimāl,	O animal	Ānimāl-ă,	O animals.
Abl.	Ānimāl-ă,	by, with, or from an animal.	Ānimāl-ibüs,	by, with, or from animals.
		3.		
Nom.	Calcār,	a spur	Calcār-ă,	spurs
Gen.	Calcār-ăs,	of a spur	Calcār-ăum,	of spurs
Dat.	Calcār-ă,	to or for a spur	Calcār-ibüs,	to or for spurs
Acc.	Calcār,	a spur	Calcār-ă,	spurs
Voc.	Calcār,	O spur	Calcār-ă,	O spurs
Abl.	Calcār-ă,	by, with, or from a spur.	Calcār-ibüs,	by, with, or from spurs.

## EXERCISE XII.

**A.**—1. Nomen Carthaginis clarum erat. 2. Litora erant angusta. 3. Elephanti magna capita et parva crura habent. 4. Balaenae parva ora habent. 5. Fulgur est rapidum. 6. Opus est durum et molestum. 7. Ira causa multorum scelerum est. 8. Juno antiquis temporibus erat dea. 9. Sidera nautis grata sunt. 10. Frigus hieme est molestum.

1. The name of Cicero is renowned. 2. The works of Cicero are renowned. 3. Elephants have a strong body. 4. The legs of elephants are small. 5. The mouths of whales are small. 6. Elephants have great heads and small eyes. 7. The crimes are known to the judge. 8. The cold is troublesome to the maiden. 9. The time of the year is pleasant. 10. The shore is wide.

**B.**—1. Maria sunt domicilia piscium. 2. Calcaria sunt decus equitis. 3. Litora maris sunt magna. 4. Nautae retia habent.

5. Vectigalia sunt magna. 6. Gramen animalibus gratum erat.  
 7. Calcaria equitis sunt nova. 8. Maria sunt profunda. 9. Genera  
 animalium sunt varia. 10. Equites aurea calcaria habent.

1. The sea is deep. 2. The shores of the seas are high. 3. The  
 deep sea is the abode of fishes. 4. The nets of the sailors are  
 golden. 5. The king gives golden nets to the sailors. 6. The  
 spurs of the horse-soldier are golden. 7. The king gives a golden  
 spur to the horse-soldier. 8. The animal is strong. 9. Many  
 animals are strong. 10. The tax is troublesome.

NOUNS OF THIRD DECLENSION, AND ADJECTIVES OF FIRST AND  
 SECOND DECLENSIONS, DECLINED TOGETHER.

1. **Magnūs Dux**,—*a great leader.*

Sing.	Plur.
<i>Nom.</i> Magnūs dux	Magnī dūcēs
<i>Gen.</i> Magnī dūcīs	Magnōrum dūcum
<i>Dat.</i> Magnō dūcī	Magnīs dūcībūs
<i>Acc.</i> Magnum dūcem	Magnōs dūcēs
<i>Voc.</i> Magnē dux	Magnī dūcēs
<i>Abl.</i> Magnō dūcē	Magnīs dūcībūs.

2. **Bōnā Mātēr**,—*a good mother.*

<i>Nom.</i> Bōnā mātēr	Bōnae mātrēs
<i>Gen.</i> Bōnae mātrīs	Bōnārum mātrum
<i>Dat.</i> Bōnae mātrī	Bōnīs mātrībūs
<i>Acc.</i> Bōnam mātrem	Bōnās mātrēs
<i>Voc.</i> Bōnā mātēr	Bōnae mātrēs
<i>Abl.</i> Bōnā mātrē	Bōnīs mātrībūs.

3. **Rāpīdum Flūmēn**,—*a rapid river.*

<i>Nom.</i> Rāpīdum flūmēn	Rāpīdā flūmīnā
<i>Gen.</i> Rāpīdī flūmīnīs	Rāpīdōrum flūmīnum
<i>Dat.</i> Rāpīdō flūmīnī	Rāpīdīs flūmīnībūs
<i>Acc.</i> Rāpīdum flūmēn	Rāpīdā flūmīnā
<i>Voc.</i> Rāpīdum flūmēn	Rāpīdā flūmīnā
<i>Abl.</i> Rāpīdō flūmīnē	Rāpīdīs flūmīnībūs.

VIII.—ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

I. ADJECTIVES OF THREE TERMINATIONS end in ěr, rīs, rě, and are declined like Nouns of the Third Declension. They have three terminations in the Nominative and Vocative Singular only: as, ācěr, ācrīs, ācrě, *sharp*; cělěr, cělērīs, cělērě, *swift*.

Sing.	Plur.			
M.	F.	N.	M. and F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i> Ācěr	ācrīs	ācrě	Ācrēs	ācriā
<i>Gen.</i> Ācrīs	ācrīs	ācrīs	Ācrīum	ācriūm
<i>Dat.</i> Ācrī	ācrī	ācrī	Ācrībūs	ācribūs
<i>Acc.</i> Ācrem	ācrem	ācrě	Ācrēs	ācriā
<i>Voc.</i> Ācěr	ācrīs	ācrě	Ācrēs	ācriā
<i>Abl.</i> Ācrī	ācrī	ācrī	Ācrībūs	ācribūs

II. ADJECTIVES OF TWO TERMINATIONS are declined like Nouns of the Third Declension. They have two termina-

tions in the Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative only. They include—

1. Adjectives ending in *is*: *as*, *tristis* (*masc.* and *fem.*), *triste* (*neut.*), *sad*.
2. Comparatives, ending in *iōr*, *iūs*: *as*, *meliōr* (*masc.* and *fem.*), *meliūs* (*neut.*), *better*.

Sing.	N.	1.	Plur.
M. and F. <i>Nom.</i> <b>Trist-is</b>	trist-ě	<b>Trist-ēs</b>	<b>trist-iā</b>
<i>Gen.</i> <b>Trist-is</b>	trist-is	<b>Trist-iūm</b>	<b>trist-iūm</b>
<i>Dat.</i> <b>Trist-i</b>	trist-i	<b>Trist-iibūs</b>	<b>trist-iibūs</b>
<i>Acc.</i> <b>Trist-em</b>	trist-ě	<b>Trist-ēs</b>	<b>trist-iā</b>
<i>Voc.</i> <b>Trist-is</b>	trist-ě	<b>Trist-ēs</b>	<b>trist-iā</b>
<i>Abl.</i> <b>Trist-i</b>	trist-i	<b>Trist-iibūs</b>	<b>trist-iibūs</b>
2.			
<i>Nom.</i> <b>Meliōr</b>	meliūs	<b>Meliōr-ēs</b>	<b>meliōr-ā</b>
<i>Gen.</i> <b>Meliōr-is</b>	meliōr-is	<b>Meliōr-um</b>	<b>meliōr-um</b>
<i>Dat.</i> <b>Meliōr-i</b>	meliōr-i	<b>Meliōr-iibūs</b>	<b>meliōr-iibūs</b>
<i>Acc.</i> <b>Meliōr-em</b>	meliūs	<b>Meliōr-ēs</b>	<b>meliōr-ā</b>
<i>Voc.</i> <b>Meliōr</b>	meliūs	<b>Meliōr-ēs</b>	<b>meliōr-ā</b>
<i>Abl.</i> <b>Meliōr-ě or i</b>	meliōr-ě or i	<b>Meliōr-iibūs</b>	<b>meliōr-iibūs</b>

III. ADJECTIVES OF ONE TERMINATION are of various endings and declined like Nouns of the Third Declension: as, *fēlix*, *fortunate*; *prūdens*, *prudent*.

Sing.	N.	1.	Plur.
M. and F. <i>Nom.</i> <b>Fēlix</b>	fēlix	<b>Fēlic-ēs</b>	<b>fēlic-iā</b>
<i>Gen.</i> <b>Fēlic-is</b>	fēlic-is	<b>Fēlic-iūm</b>	<b>fēlic-iūm</b>
<i>Dat.</i> <b>Fēlic-i</b>	fēlic-i	<b>Fēlic-iibūs</b>	<b>fēlic-iibūs</b>
<i>Acc.</i> <b>Fēlic-em</b>	fēlix	<b>Fēlic-ēs</b>	<b>fēlic-iā</b>
<i>Voc.</i> <b>Fēlix</b>	fēlix	<b>Fēlic-ēs</b>	<b>fēlic-iā</b>
<i>Abl.</i> <b>Fēlic-i or ě</b>	fēlic-i or ě	<b>Fēlic-iibūs</b>	<b>fēlic-iibūs</b>
2.			
<i>Nom.</i> <b>Prūdens</b>	prūdens	<b>Prūdent-ēs</b>	<b>prūdent-iā</b>
<i>Gen.</i> <b>Prūdent-is</b>	prūdent-is	<b>Prūdent-iūm</b>	<b>prūdent-iūm</b>
<i>Dat.</i> <b>Prūdent-i</b>	prūdent-i	<b>Prūdent-iibūs</b>	<b>prūdent-iibūs</b>
<i>Acc.</i> <b>Prūdent-em</b>	prūdens	<b>Prūdent-ēs</b>	<b>prūdent-iā</b>
<i>Voc.</i> <b>Prūdens</b>	prūdens	<b>Prūdent-ēs</b>	<b>prūdent-iā</b>
<i>Abl.</i> <b>Prūdent-i or ě</b>	prūdent-i or ě	<b>Prūdent-iibūs</b>	<b>prūdent-iibūs</b>

ADJECTIVES OF THIRD DECLENSION, DECLINED WITH NOUNS OF FIRST SECOND, AND THIRD DECLENSIONS.

1. *Cēlēris sāgittā*, —*a swift arrow*.

Sing.	Plur.
<i>Nom.</i> <b>Cēlēris sāgittā</b>	<b>Cēlērēs sāgittae</b>
<i>Gen.</i> <b>Cēlēris sāgittae</b>	<b>Cēlēriūm sāgittārum</b>
<i>Dat.</i> <b>Cēlēri sāgittae</b>	<b>Cēlēribūs sāgittīs</b>
<i>Acc.</i> <b>Cēlērem sāgittam</b>	<b>Cēlērēs sāgittas</b>
<i>Voc.</i> <b>Cēlēris sāgittā</b>	<b>Cēlērēs sāgittae</b>
<i>Abl.</i> <b>Cēlēri sāgittā</b>	<b>Cēlēribūs sāgittīs</b>

2. *Tristē Proelium,—a sad battle.*

Sing.	Plur.
<i>Nom.</i> Tristē proelium	Tristiā proeliā
<i>Gen.</i> Tristis proeliī	Tristium proeliōrum
<i>Dat.</i> Tristī proeliō	Tristibūs proeliīs
<i>Acc.</i> Tristē proelium	Tristiā proeliā
<i>Voc.</i> Tristē proelium	Tristiā proeliā
<i>Abl.</i> Tristī proeliō	Tristibūs proeliīs

3. *Fēlix Hōmo,—a happy man.*

<i>Nom.</i> Fēlix hōmo	Fēlicēs hōmīnēs
<i>Gen.</i> Fēlicis hōmīnīs	Fēlicium hōmīnum
<i>Dat.</i> Fēlicī hōmīnī	Fēlicibūs hōmīnibūs
<i>Acc.</i> Fēlicem hōmīnem	Fēlicēs hōmīnēs
<i>Voc.</i> Fēlix hōmo	Fēlicēs hōmīnēs
<i>Abl.</i> Fēlicī or ē hōmīnē	Fēlicibūs hōmīnibūs

## EXERCISE XIII.

**A.**—1. Ira furor brevis est. 2. Ira militum erat acris. 3. Via est facilis. 4. Omne initium est difficile. 5. Leges hominibus utiles sunt. 6. Vulnus militis est leve. 7. Carmen est dulce. 8. Naves hostium sunt celeres. 9. Tempus humanae vitae breve est. 10. Rex cives fideles habet.

1. The soldiers have sharp arrows. 2. The arrow is swift. 3. Labour is easy in the winter. 4. Labour is difficult in the summer. 5. Arms are useful to soldiers. 6. The soldiers have short swords. 7. The beginning of the song is difficult. 8. The songs are easy. 9. The wounds of the soldier are light. 10. The arrows are sharp and swift.

**B.**—1. Consilium ducis audax est. 2. Consilia ducis Romani audacia sunt. 3. Tempus praesens felix est. 4. Regnum Persarum erat potens. 5. Animalia rapacia sunt velocia. 6. Vetus vinum est bonum. 7. Rex ingentem numerum militum habet. 8. Leges Romanorum erant praestantes. 9. Praemia equitum ingentia erant. 10. Agricolae venum vetus habent.

1. The plans of the leader were prudent. 2. Elephants are prudent animals. 3. The booty of the Romans was immense. 4. The beginning was fortunate. 5. The Romans have excellent laws. 6. The king gives immense rewards to the soldiers. 7. Lions are rapacious animals. 8. The father gives old wine to the boy. 9. The present times are fortunate. 10. The Romans are powerful.

## IX.—THE FOURTH OR U DECLENSION.

The Nominative Singular of Masculine and Feminine Nouns of the Fourth Declension ends in ūs, and of Neuter Nouns in u.

	Sing.	1.	Plur.
Nom.	Grăd-ūs ( <i>m.</i> ), a step	Grăd-ūs,	steps
Gen.	Grăd-ūs, of a step	Grăd-Ūum,	of steps
Dat.	Grăd-ūī, to or for a step	Grăd-ībūs,	to or for steps
Acc.	Grăd-um, a step	Grăd-ūs,	steps
Voc.	Grăd-ūs, O step	Grăd-ūs,	O steps
Abl.	Grăd-ū, by, with, or from a step.	Grăd-ībūs,	by, with, or from steps.
		2.	
Nom.	Gĕn-u ( <i>n.</i> ), a knee	Gĕn-ūă,	knees
Gen.	Gĕn-ūs, of a knee	Gĕn-Ūum,	of knees
Dat.	Gĕn-ū, to or for a knee	Gĕn-ībūs,	to or for knees
Acc.	Gĕn-u, a knee	Gĕn-ūă,	knees
Voc.	Gĕn-u, O knee	Gĕn-ūă,	O knees
Abl.	Gĕn-ū, by, with, or from a knee.	Gĕn-ībūs,	by, with, or from knees.

NOTE.—Some nouns of the Fourth Declension make the Dative and Ablative plural in -ībūs: as, ācūbūs, arcūbūs, portūbūs, with a few others. Also, the Dative Singular ūī is sometimes contracted into ū: as, grădūī, grădū.

#### EXERCISE XIV.

- A.—**1. Quercus sunt altae. 2. Manus hominibus utiles sunt.  
 3. Visus et auditus sunt utiles hominibus. 4. Acus est acuta.  
 5. Portus est tutus. 6. Cursus militis erat celer. 7. Arcus  
 Scytharum leves erant. 8. Arcus coelestis varios colores habet.  
 9. Fructus ficūs erat dulcis. 10. Caput est sedes omnium sensuum.

1. The oak is useful to man. 2. The city has beautiful harbours.  
 3. The Scythians have arrows and bows. 4. The needles are sharp.  
 5. The girl has a sharp needle. 6. The harbours of the city are  
 safe. 7. The number of the harbours is great. 8. Hearing and  
 seeing are useful (*pl.*) to animals. 9. The fruit of fig-trees is sweet.  
 10. The soldier kills the lion with (his) hand.

- B.—**1. Cornua tauri acuta sunt. 2. Magister cornu puero dat.  
 3. Genua hominibus utilia sunt. 4. Magistratus sunt legum  
 ministri. 5. Exercitus arma magnifica habet. 6. Duces exercitūs  
 audaces erant. 7. Rex equitatum peditatumque\* habet. 8. Vo-  
 luptas sensibus grata est. 9. Oculi sunt instrumenta visūs.  
 10. Aures sunt instrumenta auditūs.

1. The knees of elephants are hard. 2. The horns of the stag  
 are hard. 3. The king gives a beautiful horn to the soldier. 4. The  
 magistrates are the guardians of the laws. 5. The leader of the  
 cavalry is bold. 6. Greece has many harbours. 7. Every (omne)  
 animal has senses. 8. Eyes and ears are the instruments of the  
 senses. 9. Sharp needles are useful to women. 10. The leaders  
 of the infantry are powerful.

\* Quē, and' (placed after the word which it unites to the preceding).

## X.—THE FIFTH OR E DECLENSION.

The Nominative Singular of Nouns of the Fifth Declension ends in ēs.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	Dī-ēs, a day	Dī-ēs, days
Gen.	Dī-ēi, of a day	Dī-Ērum, of days
Dat.	Dī-ēi, to or for a day	Dī-ēbūs, to or for days
Acc.	Dī-em, a day	Dī-ēs, days
Voc.	Dī-ēs, O day	Dī-ēs, O days
Abl.	Dī-ē, by, with, or from a day.	Dī-ēbūs, by, with, or from days.

NOTE.—In Nouns like rēs, where ēs is preceded by a Consonant, the e becomes short in Gen. and Dat. Singular: as, rēi, spēi.

GENDER.—All Nouns of the Fifth Declension are Feminine except dīēs, which is either Masculine or Feminine in the Singular, and always Masculine in the Plural; and mērīdīēs, midday, which is always Masculine.

RULE 8.—When the Ablative Case indicates the place *where*, it is used with the Preposition īn, in: as, hostēs īn plānītīē ērant, *the enemies were in the plain*. See Rule 7, p. 13.

## EXERCISE XV.

1. Dies sunt sereni. 2. Numerus dierum serenorū parvus est.  
 3. Deus est dominus omnium rerum. 4. Dux magnam victoriae spem habet. 5. Fides servorum rara erat. 6. Exercitus in magna planicie erat. 7. In acie multi pedites erant. 8. Fortuna est domina rerum humanarum. 9. Facies filii pulchra erat. 10. Magna est pueri segnities.

1. The number of days is infinite. 2. God is the creator of all things. 3. Many things are hurtful to man. 4. The mother gives many things to the girl. 5. In the line-of-battle were many horse-soldiers. 6. The cavalry was in the plain. 7. The reward was the beginning of hope. 8. The leaders have great hope of victory. 9. The fidelity of sons was rare. 10. The slothfulness of the girl is troublesome to the mother.

## XI.—SOME IRREGULAR NOUNS.

The following words are thus declined:—

Dēūs, m., <i>God</i> . (2 Decl.)		Dōmūs, f., <i>a house</i> . (2 and 4 Decl.)		
Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.	
Nom.	Dēūs	Dēī, Dīī, or Dī	Dōmūs	Dōmūs
Gen.	Dēī	Dēōrum, or Deūm	Dōmūs	Dōmūm, or dōmōrum
Dat.	Dēō	Dēīs, Dīīs, or Dīs	Dōmūī	Dōmībūs
Acc.	Dēum	Dēōs	Dōmum	Dōmōs ( <i>rarely</i> dōmūs)
Voc.	Dēūs	Dēī, Dīī, or Dī	Dōmūs	Dōmūs
Abl.	Dēō	Dēīs, Dīīs, or Dīs	Dōmō	Dōmībūs

N.B.—The Locative Sing. dōmī, *at home*, frequently occurs. The dat. dōmō is rarely used.

<i>Bōs, c., an ox or cow.</i> (3 Decl.)	
Sing.	Plur.
<i>Nom.</i> <b>Bōs</b>	<b>Bōvēs</b>
<i>Gen.</i> <b>Bōvīs</b>	<b>Bōvum, or bōum</b>
<i>Dat.</i> <b>Bōvī</b>	<b>Bōbūs, or būbūs</b>
<i>Acc.</i> <b>Bōvem</b>	<b>Bōvēs</b>
<i>Voc.</i> <b>Bōs</b>	<b>Bōvēs</b>
<i>Abl.</i> <b>Bōvē</b>	<b>Bōbūs, or būbūs</b>

*Vīs, f., strength.* (3 Decl.)

Sing.	Plur.
<i>Nom.</i> <b>Vīs</b>	<b>Vīrēs</b>
<i>Gen.</i> wanting	<b>Vīrīum</b>
<i>Dat.</i> wanting	<b>Vīrībūs</b>
<i>Acc.</i> <b>Vīm</b>	<b>Vīrēs</b>
<i>Voc.</i> wanting	<b>Vīrēs</b>
<i>Abl.</i> <b>Vī</b>	<b>Vīrībūs</b>

*Jusjūrandum, n., an oath* (properly two words, *Jūs*, 3 Decl., and *jūrandum*, 2 Decl.).

Sing.	
<i>Nom.</i> <b>Jusjūrandum</b>	
<i>Gen.</i> <b>Jūrisjūrandī</b>	
<i>Dat.</i> <b>Jūrijūrandō</b>	
<i>Acc.</i> <b>Jusjūrandum</b>	
<i>Voc.</i> <b>Jusjūrandum</b>	
<i>Abl.</i> <b>Jūrējūrandō</b>	

No plural.

*Sēnēx, m., an old man.* (3 Decl.)

Sing.	Plur.
<b>Sēnēx</b>	<b>Sēnēs</b>
<b>Sēnīs</b>	<b>Sēnum</b>
<b>Sēnī</b>	<b>Sēnībūs</b>
<b>Sēnēm</b>	<b>Sēnēs</b>
<b>Sēnēx</b>	<b>Sēnēs</b>
<b>Sēnē</b>	<b>Sēnībūs</b>

*Jūpītēr* (= *Jōv-pītēr*, i. e. *pātēr*), (3 Decl.) *the god.*

Sing.	
<b>Jūpītēr</b>	
<b>Jōvīs</b>	
<b>Jōvī</b>	
<b>Jōvēm</b>	
<b>Jūpītēr</b>	
<b>Jōvē</b>	

No plural.

*Respublīca, f., a commonwealth, a republic* (properly two words, *Rēs*, 5 Decl., and *publīca*, 1 Decl.).

Sing.	
<i>Nom.</i> <b>Respublīca</b>	
<i>Gen.</i> <b>Rēipublīcae</b>	
<i>Dat.</i> <b>Rēipublīcae</b>	
<i>Acc.</i> <b>Rēmpublīcam</b>	
<i>Voc.</i> <b>Respublīca</b>	
<i>Abl.</i> <b>Rēpublīca</b>	

Rare in plural.

#### EXERCISE XVI.

**A.—1.** Di sunt immortales. **2.** Jupiter et Neptunus sunt dii Romanorum. **3.** Quercus Jovi sacrae erant. **4.** Domus urbis sunt pulchrae. **5.** Divitiae magnae in domo patris sunt. **6.** Divitiae ingentes in domibus incolarum sunt. **7.** Canes domum custodes sunt. **8.** Homines in domibus sunt, bestiae in silvis. **9.** Dis sacrum est monumentum. **10.** Vis fluminis ingens est.

1. Men are mortal, the gods immortal. 2. The oak is sacred to Jupiter. 3. Thunderbolts are the arms of Jupiter. 4. Many trees are sacred to the gods. 5. The number of the gods is immense. 6. The number of the houses is immense. 7. (There) were immense riches in the houses of the citizens. 8. The monuments are sacred to the gods. 9. Jupiter has many temples in Italy. 10. Oxen have great strength (*pl.*).

**B.—1.** Senex est debilis et aeger. **2.** Funera senum et juvenum sunt multa. **3.** Nomen Ciceronis senibus notum est. **4.** Boves magnas vires habent. **5.** Magna est vis conscientiae. **6.** Civis jusjurandum judici dat.\* **7.** In republica Romana sunt multi servi. **8.** Respublica Romanorum potens erat. **9.** Cornua bovis dura sunt. **10.** Boves et equi in agro sunt.

1. The strength (*pl.*) of oxen is immense. 2. The king gives many oxen to the soldiers. 3. The old-men are feeble and sick. 4. The old-man gives gold and silver to the young-man. 5. The

\* *Jusjurandum* dat, in English, *takes the oath*.

house of the old-man is full of riches. 6. Gold and silver are in the houses of the citizens. 7. In the Roman commonwealth were many brave citizens. 8. The friends of the commonwealth were few. 9. The grass is pleasing to the oxen. 10. The fields are sacred to Jupiter.

### XII.—SOME IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES.

The following words have in the Genitive Sing. *iūs* (rarely *iūs*) and in the Dative *i*:—

<i>ūnūs</i> , <i>ă</i> , <i>um</i> ,	<i>one, alone.</i>	<i>altēr</i> , <i>altēră</i> , <i>altērum</i> , <i>one of two;</i>
<i>sōlūs</i> , <i>ă</i> , <i>um</i> ,	<i>alone.</i>	<i>altēr . . . altēr</i> , <i>the one . . .</i>
<i>tōtūs</i> , <i>ă</i> , <i>um</i> ,	<i>whole.</i>	<i>the other.</i>
<i>ullūs</i> , <i>ă</i> , <i>um</i> ,	<i>any.</i>	<i>ăliūs</i> , <i>ăliă</i> , <i>ăliūd</i> , <i>one of any</i>
<i>nullūs</i> , <i>ă</i> , <i>um</i> ,	<i>no, none.</i>	<i>number</i> ; <i>ăliūs . . . ăliūs</i> ,
<i>ütēr</i> , <i>utră</i> , <i>utrum</i> ,	<i>which of two.</i>	<i>one . . . another</i> ; <i>in pl. some,</i>
<i>neutēr</i> , <i>neutră</i> , <i>neutrum</i> ,	<i>neither.</i>	<i>others.</i>

For example—

Sing.			Plur.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i> <b>Ūn-ūs</b>	<b>ūn-ă</b>	<b>ūn-um</b>	<b>Ūn-i</b>	<b>ūn-aē</b>	<b>ūn-ă</b>
<i>Gen.</i> <b>Ūn-iūs</b>			<b>Ūn-ōrum</b>	<b>ūn-ārum</b>	<b>ūn-ōrum</b>
<i>Dat.</i> <b>Ūn-i</b>			<b>Ūn-is</b>		
<i>Acc.</i> <b>Ūn-um</b>	<b>ūn-am</b>	<b>ūn-um</b>	<b>Ūn-ōs</b>	<b>ūn-ās</b>	<b>ūn-ă</b>
<i>Abl.</i> <b>Ūn-ō</b>	<b>ūn-ă</b>	<b>ūn-ō</b>	<b>Ūn-is</b>		

*Obs.* As to the use of the Plural of *ūnūs*, see p. 27.

The Genitive Singular of *altēr* is *altēriūs*, and of *ăliūs* is *ăliūs*.

### EXERCISE XVII.

1. Virtus sola dat veram voluptatem.
2. Cives Ciceroni uni dant honorem.
3. Utri dat (*does he give*) laudem?
4. Alii sunt docti, alii indocti.
5. Alius (*gen.*) vires, alius (*gen.*) divitiae sunt magnae.
6. Alter est Graecus, alter Romanus.
7. Tota vita hominis memorabs erat.
8. Alteri (*dat.*) laudem, alteri (*dat.*) culpam dant.
9. Neutri dat totam laudem.
10. Neutra civitas habet laudem ullam.

1. He gives the whole booty to the soldiers.
2. Cicero alone was pleasing to the citizens.
3. He was troublesome to neither.
4. To which-of-the-two does he give the praise?
5. Neither of the men has any abode.
6. Virtue alone gives true honours.
7. Life is troublesome to no good man.
8. Rome alone was head of (all) cities.
9. He was unfriendly to neither.
10. The one was pleasing to the citizens, the other was troublesome.

### XIII.—COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives have three Degrees of Comparison: Positive, Comparative, and Superlative: as,

Positive.

Comparative.

Superlative.

**Altūs**, *high.*

**Altīor**, *higher.*

**Altissimūs**, { *highest, most high,*  
                          *or very high.*

The Comparative is formed by adding *čor* and the Superlative by adding *issimūs* to the Positive, after taking away the termination of the Genitive Singular: as,

Posit.			Comp.	Sup.
Nom.	Gen.			
Altūs,	Alt-ī,	high,	Alt-čor,	Alt-issimūs.
Lěvīs,	Lěv-īs,	light,	Lěv-čor,	Lěv-issimūs.
Fēlix,	Fēlic-īs,	fortunate,	Fēlic-čor,	Fēlic-issimūs.
Prūdens,	Prūdent-īs,	prudent,	Prūdent-čor,	Prūdent-issimūs.

The Comparative is declined on p. 19 (*měl-čor*).

The Superlative is declined like *bōnus*, *bōna*, *bōnum*.

EXCEPTIONS.—I. Adjectives ending in ěr form the Superlative in *rīmūs*: as,

Posit.			Comp.	Sup.
Nom.	Gen.			
pulchér,	pulchr-ī,	beautiful,	pulchr-čor,	pulcher-rīmūs.
lībér,	lībér-ī,	free,	lībér-čor,	līber-rīmūs.
ācer,	ācr-īs,	sharp,	ācr-čor,	ācer-rīmūs.
cělér,	cělér-īs,	swift,	cělér-čor,	cěler-rīmūs.

Also *větūs* (*Gen. větér-is*), *old*, has a Superlative, *věter-rīmūs*.

II. The following six Adjectives ending in īls form their Superlative in *līmūs*:

Posit.		Comp.	Sup.
făcilīls,	easy,	făcil-čor,	făcil-līmūs.
difficilīls,	difficult,	difficil-čor,	difficil-līmūs.
similīls,	like,	simil-čor,	simil-līmūs.
dissimilīls,	unlike,	dissimil-čor,	dissimil-līmūs.
gracilīls,	thin,	gracil-čor,	gracil-līmūs.
hūmilīls,	low,	hūmil-čor,	hūmil-līmūs.

III. Adjectives ending in dīcūs, fīcūs, and vōlūs, form their Comparative in entčor, and their Superlative in entissimūs: as,

Posit.		Comp.	Sup.
mălēdīcūs,	slenderous,	mălēdīcentčor,	mălēdīcentissimūs.
běnēfīcūs,	beneficent,	běnēfīcentčor,	běnēfīcentissimūs.
běnēvōlūs,	benevolent,	běnēvōlentčor,	běnēvōlentissimūs.

IV. Adjectives which have a vowel before the termination *us*, usually form the Comparative by prefixing the Adverb *măgis*, *more*, and the Superlative by prefixing the Adverb *maximē*, *most*: as, *noxiūs*, *hurtful*, *măgis noxiūs*, *more hurtful*, *maximē noxiūs*, *most hurtful*.

#### IRREGULAR COMPARISON.

Posit.		Comp.	Sup.
bōnus,	good,	mělčor,	optīmūs.
mălus,	bad,	pējor,	pessīmūs.
magnus,	great,	mājor,	maxīmūs.
parvus,	small,	mīnor,	mīnīmūs.
multus,	much,	plūs ( <i>see below</i> ),	plūrīmūs.
nēquam ( <i>not</i> <i>declined</i> ),	worthless,	nēquior,	nēquissimūs

Posit.		Comp.	Sup.
dīves,	rich,	dītior,	dītissimūs.
sēnex,	old,	sēnior [nātū mājōr],	[nātū maximūs].
jūvēnis,	young,	jūnior [nātū mīnōr],	[nātū minimūs].
sūpērus,	upper,	sūpēriōr,	suprēmūs, summūs.
infērus,	lower,	infēriōr,	infīmūs, īmūs.
extērus,	outside,	extēriōr,	extrēmūs, extīmūs.
intērus,	inside,	intēriōr,	intīmūs.
postērus,	behind,	postēriōr,	postrēmūs, postūmūs.
—	—	priōr ( <i>former</i> ),	prīmūs ( <i>first</i> ). [ <i>next</i> ].
—	—	prōpriōr ( <i>nearer</i> ),	proxīmūs ( <i>nearest</i> ,
—	—	ultēriōr ( <i>further</i> ),	ultīmūs ( <i>furthest</i> , last).
Singular.		Plural.	
Neut. only.		Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
Nom. Plūs		Plūrēs	Plūrā
Gen. Plūris		Plūriūm	Plūriūm
Dat. Plūrī		Plūrībūs	Plūrībūs
Acc. Plūs		Plūrēs	Plūrā
Abl. Plūrē		Plūrībūs	Plūrībūs

RULE 9.—The English word *than* after the Comparative is translated by the Latin *quam* (indeclinable).

### EXERCISE XVIII.

**A.**—1. Aestate dies longiores sunt quam noctes. 2. Tempore hiberno dies sunt breviores. 3. Lepores timidiores sunt quam canes. 4. Noctes brevissimae sunt aestate. 5. Roma clarissima urbs Italiae erat. 6. Ferrum utilissimum est metallorum. 7. Radices arborum longissimae sunt. 8. Nihil est amabilius quam virtus. 9. Lux est velocior quam sonitus. 10. Nihil in amicitia perniciosius est quam adulatio.

1. Men are stronger than women. 2. Iron is more useful than gold. 3. The hare is a very timid animal. 4. Nothing is more excellent than virtue. 5. The roots of oak-trees are very strong and very long. 6. The Rhine is a very rapid river. 7. The eyes of the eagle are very keen. 8. The days are calmer in summer than in winter. 9. In winter time the light is feebler than in summer. 10. Nothing is more destructive to friendship than flattery.

**B.**—1. In bello miserrimi sunt agricolae. 2. Filiae matri sunt simillimae. 3. Itinera antiquis temporibus difficillima erant. 4. Pulcherrima est imago regis. 5. Facillimi erant labores militum. 6. Pulcherrima animalia non semper sunt utilissima. 7. Veterrima vina non semper sunt dulcissima. 8. Vultures acerrimos habent oculos. 9. Pulcherrimi sunt colores florum. 10. In Helvetia sunt asperrimi montes.

1. The scent of flowers is very sweet. 2. The work is very difficult. 3. The journey was very long and very rough. 4. The eyes of the vulture are very keen. 5. Helvetia is a very rugged land. 6. The swiftest animals are not always the strongest. 7. The legs of the stag are very slender. 8. The son was very like (his) father (*dat.*). 9. War is the cause of many crimes. 10. In spring the sun is more powerful than in winter.

**C.**—1. Nihil est melius quam sapientia. 2. Sol major est quam terra. 3. Luna minor est quam terra. 4. Plurima et maxima animalia sunt in mari. 5. Optimae erant leges Romanae. 6. Pessimae sunt consuetudines discipulorum. 7. Melior est certa pax quam sperata victoria. 8. Simulatio amoris est pejor quam odium. 9. Cato optimus erat suae aetatis orator. 10. Aquilae vis maxima est.

1. Hatred is better than flattery. 2. Very many men give the greatest praise to Cato. 3. The best orator is not always the best citizen. 4. The most wicked men slay the most excellent (men). 5. No state was ever more renowned than Rome. 6. The best men are not always the most powerful. 7. They give the honour to the most excellent citizens. 8. Very many islands are larger than Sicily. 9. Sicily is a smaller island than Britain. 10. The Greeks were more learned than the Romans.

#### XIV.—THE NUMERALS.

*Cardinal Numerals* denote number simply or absolutely: as, *ūnūs*, *one*; *dūō*, *two*; *trēs*, *three*. They are given on the next page.

The declension of *ūnūs* is given on p. 24.

*Obs.* *Ūnūs* is used in the Plural with Plural Nouns which have a singular meaning: as, *ūnā castrā*, *one camp*; *ūnae aedēs*, *one house*; *ūnae littērae*, *one letter*.

*Dūō*, *two*, *trēs*, *three*, and *milliā*, *thousands*, are declined as follows:—

M.	F.	N.	M. and F.	N.	N.
<i>Nom.</i> <b>Dūō</b>	<b>dūae</b>	<b>dūō</b>	<b>Trēs</b>	<b>triā</b>	<b>Milliā</b>
<i>Gen.</i> <b>Dūōrum</b>	<b>dūārum</b>	<b>dūōrum</b>	<b>Triūm</b>	<b>trīum</b>	<b>Milliūm</b>
<i>Dat.</i> <b>Dūōbūs</b>	<b>dūābūs</b>	<b>dūōbūs</b>	<b>Trībūs</b>	<b>trībūs</b>	<b>Millibūs</b>
<i>Acc.</i> <b>Dūōs</b> or dūō	<b>dūās</b>	<b>dūō</b>	<b>Trēs or trīs</b>	<b>triā</b>	<b>Milliā</b>
<i>Abl.</i> <b>Dūōbūs</b>	<b>dūābūs</b>	<b>dūōbūs</b>	<b>Trībūs</b>	<b>trībūs</b>	<b>Millibūs</b>

*Obs.* *Ambō*, *both*, is declined like *duo*.

*Millē*, *a thousand*, in the singular, is an indeclinable adjective; but *milliā*, *thousands*, in the plural, is a Substantive: as, *millē hōmīnēs*, *a thousand men*; but *dūō milliā hōmīnum*, *two thousand men*, literally, *two thousands of men*.

The Cardinal Numerals from *quattūōr*, *four*, to *centum*, *a hundred*, are indeclinable. They are given on the next page.

*Dūcentī*, *ae*, *ā*, *two hundred*, and the following hundreds, are declined regularly.

*Ordinal Numerals* denote numbers regarded as forming parts of a series: as, *prīmūs*, *first*; *sēcundūs*, or *altēr*, *second*. They are declined regularly as adjectives.

ARABIC SYMBOLS.	ROMAN SYMBOLS.	CARDINALS.	ORDINALS.
1	I	ūnus	prīmus.
2	II	dūō	sēcundus or altēr.
3	III	trēs	tertīus.
4	IV	quattūōr (quātūōr)	quartus.
5	V	quinquē	quintus.
6	VI	sex	sextus.
7	VII	septem	septīmus.
8	VIII	octō	octāvus.
9	IX	nōvem	nōnus.
10	X	dēcem	dēcīmus.
11	XI	undēcim	undēcīmus.
12	XII	duōdēcim	duōdēcīmus.
13	XIII	trēdēcim	tertīus dēcīmus.
14	XIV	quattuordēcim	quartus dēcīmus.
15	XV	quindēcim	quintus dēcīmus.
16	XVI	sēdēcim	sextus dēcīmus.
17	XVII	septemdēcim	septīmus dēcīmus.
18	XVIII	duōdēvīgintī	duōdēvīcēsīmus.
19	XIX	undēvīgintī	undēvīcēsīmus.
20	XX	vīgintī	vīcēsīmus.
21	XXI	ūnus et vīgintī or vīgintī ūnus	prīmus et vīcēsīmus, or vīcēsīmus prīmus.
22	XXII	duō et vīgintī or vīgintī duō	alter et vīcēsīmus, or vīcēsīmus alter.
23	XXIII	trēs et vīgintī. or vīgintī trēs	tertīus et vīcēsīmus, or vīcēsīmus tertīus.
28	XXVIII	duōdētrīgintā	duōdētrīgēsīmus.
29	XXIX	undētrīgintā	undētrīgēsīmus.
30	XXX	trīgintā	trīgēsīmus.
40	XL	quadrāgintā	quadrāgēsīmus.
50	L	quinquāgintā	quinquāgēsīmus.
60	LX	sexāgintā	sexāgēsīmus.
70	LXX	septūāgintā	septūāgēsīmus.
80	LXXX	octōgintā	octōgēsīmus.
90	XC	nōnāgintā	nōnāgēsīmus.
100	C	centum	centēsīmus.
200	CC	dūcentī, ae, ā	ducentēsīmus.
300	CCC	trēcentī, ae, ā	trēcentēsīmus.
400	CCCC	quadringentī, ae, ā	quadringentēsīmus.
500	D or I <sub>Q</sub>	quingentī, ae, ā	quingentēsīmus.
600	DC	sexcentī, ae, ā	sexcentēsīmus.
700	DCC	septingentī, ae, ā	septingentēsīmus.
800	DCCC	octingentī, ae, ā	octingentēsīmus.
900	DCCCC	nongentī, ae, ā	nongentēsīmus.
1,000	M or CI <sub>Q</sub>	millē	millēsīmus.
2,000	MM	duō milliā	bis millēsīmus.
100,000	CCCI <sub>Q</sub>	centum milliā	centiēs millēsīmus.

## EXERCISE XIX.

1. Homo habet unum ōs, duas aures, duos oculos. 2. Magister puerō tres libros dat. 3. Sunt (*there are*) sedecim mala, viginti pruna, undeviginti pira, duodeviginti cerasa. 4. In capite hominis sexaginta tria sunt ossa. 5. In exercitu Alexandri Magni duodecim millia Macedonum erant. 6. Xerxes habet classem mille ducentarum navium. 7. In legione Romana erant cohortes decem, manipuli triginta, centuriae sexaginta. 8. Septem erant reges Romani; primus erat Romulus, secundus Numa Pompilius, tertius Tullus Hostilius, quartus Ancus Martius, quintus Tarquinius Priscus, sextus Servius Tullius, septimus Tarquinius Superbus. 9. Augustus octavus est anni mensis. 10. Manipulus erat trigesima pars legionis Romanae.

1. The wise (men) of Greece were seven. 2. The first king of Rome was warlike. 3. They slay the tenth part of the men. 4. In a Roman legion (*there*) were ten cohorts, thirty maniples, sixty centuries. 5. They slay ten thousand men (*gen.*) in the war. 6. The second king of Rome was just and mild. 7. The seventh king of Rome was unjust and wicked. 8. In the first month of the year (*there*) are thirty-one days. 9. Rome has two consuls. 10. A Roman legion has five thousand foot-soldiers (*gen.*), three hundred horse-soldiers.\*

\* The number of soldiers in a legion varied considerably at different periods.

XV.—THE VERB SUM, *I am.*

Sum, fūī, fūtūrūs, essē,—*to be.* Stems: ēs-, fū-.

## VERB FINITE.

## INDICATIVE MOOD.

## 1. PRESENT TENSE.

Sing.	Sum, Ēs, Est,	I am thou art he is.	Plur.	Sūmūs, Estīs, Sunt,	We are ye are they are.
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## 2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

Sing.	Ēram, Ērās, Ērāt,	I was thou wast he was.	Plur.	Ērāmūs, Ērātīs, Ērant,	We were ye were they were.
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## 3. FUTURE-SIMPLE TENSE.

Sing.	Ēro, Ērīs, Ērīt,	I shall be thou wilt be he will be.	Plur.	Ērimūs, Ēritīs, Ērunt,	We shall be ye will be they will be.
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## 4. PERFECT TENSE.

Sing.	Fūī, Fuistī, Fuit,	I have been, or I was thou hast been, or thou wast he has been, or he was.	Plur.	Fuīmūs, Fuistīs, Fuērunt} or fuērēs	We have been, or we were ye have been, or ye were they have been, or they were.
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## 5. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*Sing.* Fuēram, *I had been*  
 Fuērās, *thou hadst been*  
 Fuērāt, *he had been.*

*Plur.* Fuērāmūs, *We had been*  
 Fuērātis, *ye had been*  
 Fuērant, *they had been.*

## 6. FUTURE-PERFECT TENSE.

*Sing.* Fuēro, *I shall have been*  
 Fuēris, *thou wilt have been*  
 Fuērit, *he will have been.*

*Plur.* Fuērimūs, *We shall have been*  
 Fuēritis, *ye will have been*  
 Fuērint, *they will have been.*

## IMPERATIVE MOOD.

## 1. PRESENT TENSE.

*Sing.* Ěs,*Be thou.**| Plur.* Estē,*Be ye.*

## 2. FUTURE TENSE.

*Sing.* Estō,*Thou shalt or must  
be**| Plur.* Estōtē,*Estō,**he shall or must be.**| Suntō,**Ye shall or must  
be*  
*they shall or must  
be.*

## SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

## 1. PRESENT TENSE.

*Sing.* Sim,*I may be*  
*Sīs,* *thou mayst be*  
*Sīt,* *he may be.**| Plur.* Sīmūs,*We may be*  
*Sītīs,* *ye may be*  
*Sint,* *they may be.*

*Obs.* The first and third Persons singular and plural of the Present Subjunctive are often used as Imperatives: as, sint cīvēs justī, let the citizens be just.

## 2. IMPERFECT TENSE.

*Sing.* Essem or } fōrem, *I might be*  
 Essēs or } fōrēs, *thou mightst be*  
 Essēt or } fōrēt, *he might be.*

*| Plur.* Essēmūs or } fōrēmūs, *We might be*  
 Essētis or } fōrētis, *ye might be*  
 Essent or } fōrent, *they might be.*

## 3. PERFECT TENSE.

*Sing.* Fuērim, *I may have been*  
 Fuēris, *thou mayst have been*  
 Fuērit, *he may have been.*

*| Plur.* Fuērimūs, *We may have been*  
 Fuēritis, *ye may have been*  
 Fuērint, *they may have been.*

## 4. PLUPERFECT TENSE.

*Sing.* Fuissēm, *I should*  
 Fuissēs, *thou wouldst*  
 Fuissēt, *he would*

*| have*  
*{ been.*

*| Plur.* Fuissēmus, *We should*  
 Fuissētis, *ye would*  
 Fuissent, *they would*

*{ have*  
*{ been.*

## VERB INFINITE.

INFINITIVE PRESENT, and IMPERFECT,	Essē,	to be.
INFINITIVE PERFECT, and PLUPERFECT,	Fuissē,	to have been.

INFINITIVE FUTURE, **F**ūtūrūs essē, or fōrē, *to be about to be.*  
 PARTICIPLE FUTURE, **F**ūtūrūs, -a, -um, *about to be.*

NOTE.—A vowel before another vowel is usually short, and will therefore in future not always be marked.

*Obs.* **F**ūtūrūs may be conjugated with all the tenses of sum: as, fūtūrūs sum, *I am about to be*; fūtūrūs ēram, *I was about to be*, &c.

### EXERCISE XX.

#### *The Verb Sum.—Indicative Mood.*

- A.**—1. Sum laetus. 2. Es tristis. 3. Non diligens fuisti, Tite. 4. Probi filii gaudium patris erunt. 5. Opera tua multis hominibus erunt utilia. 6. Dux vester ero: victores erimus. 7. Si contenti eritis, pauperes non eritis. 8. Multi erunt pauperes, qui (*who*) divites fuerant. 9. Cives urbis liberae sumus. 10. Custodes miserae puellae fuistis.  
 1. We are joyful. 2. Ye are sad. 3. I am a Roman citizen. 4. The contented (*pl.*) are always joyful; the rich (*pl.*) are often sad. 5. If ye are good, ye are rich. 6. If thou wilt be diligent, thou wilt be learned. 7. The wicked man is not free. 8. They had been unlearned, now they are learned. 9. Ye will be rich and free. 10. The Roman state was renowned.

#### *Imperative Mood.*

- B.**—1. Judex custos severus juris esto. 2. Probi este, pueri, et felices eritis. 3. Discipuli sunto attenti. 4. Judices justi sunto. 5. Reipublicae salus civibus cara esto. 6. Amici fideles sunto. 7. Reges patres patriae sunto. 8. Attenti este, discipuli. 9. Contenti estote sorte vestra. 10. Praeceptorum memores este.

1. Be diligent, scholars. 2. Praise shall be the reward of diligence. 3. Be faithful, friends! 4. The judge must be just. 5. They are contented; they shall be rich. 6. There must be no cause of enmity; we are faithful friends. 7. Be just, be upright; thou wilt be successful. 8. Be brave, soldiers! 9. Let the citizens be (*sint*) free, let them be happy! 10. The city shall be the booty of the soldiers.

### XVI.—COMPOUNDS OF SUM.

<b>Absum,</b>	<i>I am absent, away, distant.</i>	<b>Obsum,</b>	<i>I am in the way, am hurtful to, injure.</i>
<b>Adsum,</b>	<i>I am present, stand by, side with.</i>	<b>Praesum,</b>	<i>I am before, am at the head of.</i>
<b>Dēsum,</b>	<i>I am wanting.</i>	<b>Prōsum,</b>	<i>I am serviceable, do good to.</i>
<b>Insum,</b>	<i>I am in.</i>	<b>Subsum,</b>	<i>I am under or amongst.</i>
<b>Intersum,</b>	<i>I am among, present at.</i>	<b>Sūpersum,</b>	<i>I remain over, survive</i>

All these compounds of Sum are followed by the Dative Case. They are conjugated like Sum, but Prōsum takes *d* before *e*: as,

	INDICATIVE.		
	Present.	Imperfect.	Future.
Sing.	Prō-sum	Plur.	Prō-sūmūs
	Prōd-ēs		Prōd-estīs
	Prōd-est.		Prō-sunt.
			Prōd-ēram, &c.
			Prōd-ēro, &c

INFINITIVE—*Present.*—Prōd-esse.

### EXERCISE XXI.

1. Bonis hominibus non deerunt amici.
2. Cicero reipublicae profuit.
3. Legionibus Romanis duces praefuerunt fortes.
4. Alexander Magnus multis proeliis interfuit.
5. Equitum multitudo exercitui nostro proderit.
6. Miles fortis omnibus aderit periculis.
7. Variae cupiditates animo insunt.
8. Frigus multis plantis non prodest.
9. Militibus deerat animus.
10. Auxilium meum reipublicae non profuit.

1. To good men friends are not wanting.
2. He was not serviceable to the commonwealth.
3. A good citizen sides-with his native country in the time of danger.
4. Indolence is hurtful to all men.
5. Alexander the Great survived many battles.
6. The general was amongst his soldiers in the battle.
7. Light is serviceable to all animals.
8. The general is-at-the-head-of the army.
9. Anger has been hurtful to many.
10. The soul survives the body.

## XVII.—THE PRONOUNS.

### 1. PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

#### 1. Pronoun of the First Person.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom. Ěgō,	I	Nōs,
Gen. Mēi,	of me	Nostrī or nostrum,
Dat. Mīhi,	to or for me	Nōbīs,
Acc. Mē,	me	Nōs,
Abl. Mē,	by, with, or from me.	Nōbīs,

#### 2. Pronoun of the Second Person.

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom. Tū,	thou	Vōs,
Gen. Tūi,	of thee	Vestrī or vestrum,
Dat. Tībi,	to or for thee	Vōbīs,
Acc. Tē,	thee	Vōs,
Voc. Tū,	O thou	Vēs,
Abl. Tē,	by, with, or from thee.	Vōbīs,

3. *Pronoun of the Third Person.*

For the Pronoun of the Third Person, *he*, *she*, *it*, *is*, *ěā*, *id* is usually employed. (See p. 35.)

## II. REFLEXIVE PRONOUN OF THE THIRD PERSON.

The Reflexive Pronoun refers to the Subject of the sentence, and cannot therefore have a Nominative case.

Sing. and Plur.

<i>Gen.</i> <b>Sūi</b> ,	<i>of himself, herself, itself, or themselves.</i>
<i>Dat.</i> <b>Sībi</b> ,	<i>to or for himself, herself, itself, or themselves.</i>
<i>Acc.</i> <b>Sē or sēsē</b> ,	<i>himself, herself, itself, or themselves.</i>
<i>Abl.</i> <b>Sē or sēsē</b> ,	<i>by or from himself, herself, itself, or themselves.</i>

There are no distinct reflexive forms in the 1st and 2nd persons; the different cases of *ego* and *tu* being used reflexively: as, *měi*, *of myself*; *tībi*, *to thyself*, etc.

## III. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

These are formed from the First and Second Personal and the Third Reflexive Pronouns, and are declined as adjectives:

M.	F.	N.	
<b>Měus</b> ,	<b>měa</b> ,	<b>měum</b> ,	<i>my or mine.</i>
<b>Tūus</b> ,	<b>tūa</b> ,	<b>tūum</b> ,	<i>thy or thine.</i>
<b>Noster</b> ,	<b>nostra</b> ,	<b>nostrum</b> ,	<i>our, ours.</i>
<b>Vester</b> ,	<b>vestra</b> ,	<b>vestrum</b> ,	<i>your, yours.</i>
<b>Sūus</b> ,	<b>sūa</b> ,	<b>sūum</b> ,	<i>his, her, its, their.</i>

## EXERCISE XXII.

1. Ego sum laetus, tu es tristis.
2. Pater mihi librum dat utilem.
3. In me et in te et in nobis omnibus est animus immortalis.
4. Patria mihi carior est quam vita.
5. Omnia tua consilia nobis nota sunt.
6. Parentes vobis cari sunto.
7. Memores sumus tui.
8. Amicus memor est vestri.
9. Memoria vestri nobis grata est.
10. Mihi mea vita, tibi tua (vita) cara est.

1. Thy father is dear to thee; mine to me.
2. Wisdom and counsel are wanting to you, citizens!
3. In thee is all our hope and safety.
4. Thy native-land must be ever most dear to thee.
5. Thine indolence is-in-the-way, Titus!
6. A true friend will be with thee in the time of danger.
7. The memory of our works survives us.
8. In neither battle was the general amongst his soldiers.
9. He was serviceable to his friends; he was hurtful to his enemies.
10. To us the victory is joyful, to you it is most-sad.

## IV. DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

1. *Hic, haec, hoc, this (near me); pl. these.*

	M.	Sing. F.	N.		M.	Plur. F.	N.
<i>Nom.</i>	<b>Hic</b>	haec	hoc		<b>Hī</b>	hae	haec
<i>Gen.</i>	<b>Hūjus</b>				<b>Hōrum</b>	hārum	hōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	<b>Huīc</b>				<b>Hīs</b>		
<i>Acc.</i>	<b>Hunc</b>	hanc	hoc		<b>Hōs</b>	hās	haec
<i>Abl.</i>	<b>Hōc</b>	hāc	hōc		<b>Hīs</b>		

2. *Istē, istā, istūd, that (near you), that of yours; pl. those.*

<i>Nom.</i>	<b>Istē</b>	istā	istūd		<b>Istī</b>	istae	istā
<i>Gen.</i>	<b>Istīus</b>				<b>Istōrum</b>	istārum	istōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	<b>Istī</b>				<b>Istīs</b>		
<i>Acc.</i>	<b>Istum</b>	istam	istūd		<b>Istōs</b>	istās	istā
<i>Abl.</i>	<b>Istō</b>	istā	istō		<b>Istīs</b>		

3. *Illē, illā, illūd, that, that yonder; pl. those.*

<i>Nom.</i>	<b>Illē</b>	illā	illūd		<b>Illī</b>	illae	illā
<i>Gen.</i>	<b>Illīus</b>				<b>Illōrum</b>	illārum	illōrum
<i>Dat.</i>	<b>Illī</b>				<b>Illīs</b>		
<i>Acc.</i>	<b>Illum</b>	illam	illūd		<b>Illōs</b>	illās	illā
<i>Abl.</i>	<b>Illō</b>	illā	illō		<b>Illīs</b>		

## EXERCISE XXIII.

1. *Haec carmina suavissima sunt.* 2. *Hi montes altissimi sunt.*  
 3. *Liberi agricolarum illorum diligentibus fuerunt.* 4. *Dat tibi illud carmen pulcherrimum.* 5. *Hic puer industrius est, ille iners.* 6. *Demosthenes et Cicero clarissimi oratores fuerunt; ille erat Graecus, hic autem Romanus.* 7. *Iste amicus vir est optimus.* 8. *Ista auctoritas est maxima.* 9. *Memoria harum rerum nobis jucundissima est.* 10. *Nomen illius poëtae clarissimum est.*

1. These mountains are very high and very rugged. 2. That indolence (of yours) is hurtful to you (sing.), Titus. 3. The immortal soul will survive this mortal body. 4. That one man has always been hurtful to the commonwealth. 5. The memory of that one day was to Cicero most delightful. 6. That song (of yours) is to me most pleasant. 7. This my son is careful and industrious. 8. This life (of ours) is short; but that-one (illa) is immortal. 9. Those hands (of yours) are always busy. 10. These citizens are serviceable to the commonwealth; those are hurtful.

When *hic* and *ille* are contrasted, *hic* means *the latter*, *ille* *the former*.

## V. DETERMINATE, RELATIVE, AND INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS.

1. *Ís, eă, id, he, she, it, that*, referring to the former part of a sentence.

	Sing.				Plur.		
	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	
<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Ís</i>	<i>eă</i>	<i>id</i>	<i>Iī</i>	<i>eaē</i>	<i>eă</i>	
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Ējus</i>			<i>Eōrum</i>	<i>eārum</i>	<i>eōrum</i>	
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Eī</i>			<i>Iīs or eīs</i>			
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Eum</i>	<i>eam</i>	<i>id</i>	<i>Eōs</i>	<i>eās</i>	<i>eă</i>	
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Eō</i>	<i>eă</i>	<i>eō</i>	<i>Iīs or eīs</i>			

2. *Ídem, eădem, idem, the same.*

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Ídem</i>	<i>eădem</i>	<i>idem</i>	<i>Iīdem</i>	<i>eaedem</i>	<i>eădem</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Ējusdem</i>			<i>Eōrundem</i>	<i>eārundem</i>	<i>eōrundem</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Eīdem</i>			<i>Iīsdem or eīsdem</i>		
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Eundem</i>	<i>eandem</i>	<i>idem</i>	<i>Eōsdem</i>	<i>eāsdem</i>	<i>eădem</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Eōdem</i>	<i>eădem</i>	<i>eōdem</i>	<i>Iīsdem or eīsdem</i>		

3. *Ipsē, ipsā, ipsum, self, himself, herself, itself.*

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Ipsē</i>	<i>ipsā</i>	<i>ipsum</i>	<i>Ipsi</i>	<i>ipsae</i>	<i>ipsā</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Ipsīus</i>			<i>Ipsōrum</i>	<i>ipsārum</i>	<i>ipsōrum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Ipsi</i>			<i>Ipsīs</i>		
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Ipsum</i>	<i>ipsam</i>	<i>ipsum</i>	<i>Ipsōs</i>	<i>ipsās</i>	<i>ipsā</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Ipsō</i>	<i>ipsā</i>	<i>ipsō</i>	<i>Ipsīs</i>		

4. Relative—*Qui, quae, quōd, who or which.*

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Qui</i>	<i>quae</i>	<i>quōd</i>	<i>Qui</i>	<i>quae</i>	<i>quae</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Cūjus</i>			<i>Quōrum</i>	<i>quārum</i>	<i>quōrum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Cui</i>			<i>Quiōbus or quis</i>		
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Quem</i>	<i>quam</i>	<i>quōd</i>	<i>Quōs</i>	<i>quās</i>	<i>quaē</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Quō</i>	<i>quā</i>	<i>quō</i>	<i>Quiōbus or quis</i>		

5. Interrogative—*Quīs or qui, quae, quīd or quōd, who? which? what?*

<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Quīs or qui</i>	<i>quaē</i>	<i>quīd or quōd</i>	<i>Quī</i>	<i>quae</i>	<i>quaē</i>
<i>Gen.</i>	<i>Cūjus</i>			<i>Quōrum</i>	<i>quārum</i>	<i>quōrum</i>
<i>Dat.</i>	<i>Cui</i>			<i>Quiōbus or quis</i>		
<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Quem</i>	<i>quam</i>	<i>quīd or quōd</i>	<i>Quōs</i>	<i>quās</i>	<i>quaē</i>
<i>Abl.</i>	<i>Quō</i>	<i>quā</i>	<i>quō</i>	<i>Quiōbus or quis</i>		

The forms *qui*s and *quīd* are used by themselves, without a Noun: as, *Qui*s ēs? *who art thou?* *Quīd est?* *what is it?* The forms *qui* and *quōd* are used interrogatively with a Noun: as, *Qui* hōmo ēs? *what man art thou?* *Quōd mărē,* *what sea?*

RULE 10.—The Relative Pronoun agrees with the Antecedent in Gender, Number, and Person, but not in Case: as, *Fēlix est rex quem omnēs cīvēs laudant*, *Fortunate is the king whom all citizens praise.*

Lēgit, (*he, she, it*) reads.

Lēgunt, (*they*) read.

#### EXERCISE XXIV.

- A.**—1. Amicum fidum habet; ei addictus est. 2. Sallustius est elegantissimus scriptor; ille ejus libros legit. 3. Qui amico in periculis adest, is verus amicus est.\* 4. Ii sunt cives boni, qui reipublicae prosunt. 5. Ipse labor nobis jucundus est. 6. Fons omnium voluptatum in nobis ipsis est. 7. Melior pars tui ipsius immortalis est. 8. Non minor pugna erat cum mulieribus Cimbrorum quam cum Cimbris ipsis. 9. Idem dies erit initium vitae aeternae. 10. Non omnibus hominibus eadem prosunt.

\* In translating this sentence, begin with *is verus amicus est.*

1. He has a faithful friend; he will never injure him. 2. My brother himself is a most elegant writer. 3. (He) who gives honours to the bad is hurtful to the state.\* 4. The wives of the Cimbrians were themselves brave. 5. The same (things) injure some, do good to others. 6. (He) who is hurtful to the commonwealth is hurtful to himself.\* 7. The same (things) are not pleasing to all (men). 8. Demosthenes himself was not always pleasing to his (fellow) citizens. 9. Cicero is a faithful friend; I am devoted to him. 10. Livy is a most elegant writer; the boys read his books.

\* In sentences 3 and 6 begin with *qui*, and afterwards use *is*: see Latin sentences No. 3.

- B.**—1. Quis habet exercitum? Quis est dux? 2. Cujus est equus? Cujus sunt arma? 3. Quae civitas habet optimas leges? 4. Quod animal est maximum et validissimum? 5. Quorum animalium sunt vires maxime? 6. Qui color pulcherrimus est? 7. Qui orator optimus et dulcissimus est? 8. Quorum arma sunt optima? 9. Cui dat (*does he give*) coronam? 10. Quod tempus felicius est quam praesens?

1. Which constellation is the most beautiful? 2. Which poet is the sweetest? 3. Who is he? what has he? 4. Who gives the book to thee? 5. To whom does he give the greatest praise? 6. Whose (*gen. sing.*) is the victory? Whose (*gen. pl.*) is the booty? 7. Which tax is the greatest? 8. Which king has the greatest taxes? 9. What animal is more sagacious (*prudens*) than the elephant? 10. What animal is more rapacious than the lion?

The Pupil is to pass over the next 36 pages, and proceed with the Verb on p. 37.

## PART I. GRAMMATICAL FORMS.

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THE CASES ARRANGED AS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOL PRIMER.

### I.—THE ALPHABET. PARTS OF SPEECH.

1. *Alphabet*.—The Latin Alphabet consists of 25 letters, the same as the English without *W*.

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P,  
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.  
q, r, s, t, u, v, x, y, z.

The letters are divided into Vowels and Consonants.

The Vowels are *a, e, i, o, u, y*. The remaining letters are Consonants.

The Diphthongs are *ae, oe, au*, which are in common use, and *eu, ei, ui*, which occur in only a few words.

The diphthongs *ae, oe*, are pronounced as *ē*.

A Long Syllable has the mark (̄) over the vowel. A Short Syllable has the mark (˘) over the vowel.

2. *Parts of Speech*.—There are eight parts of speech in the Latin language.

- |                          |                  |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Substantive, or Noun. | 5. Adverb.       |
| 2. Adjective.            | 6. Preposition.  |
| 3. Pronoun.              | 7. Conjunction.  |
| 4. Verb.                 | 8. Interjection. |

There is no article in the Latin language: hence the Latin *mensā* means not only *table*, but also *a table* and *the table*.

## II.—PRONUNCIATION.

The letters in Latin were probably pronounced in ancient times as follows: \* —

## VOWELS AND DIPHTHONGS.

Latin ā	=	English	a in father.
„ ā	=	„	first a in away, or a in villa.
„ ē	=	„	ai in pain.
„ ae	=	„	ai in pain.
„ oe	=	„	ai in pain.
„ ě	=	„	e in men.
„ ī	=	„	i in machine.
„ ī	=	„	i in pity.
„ ō	=	„	o in glory.
„ ō	=	„	o in top.
„ ū	=	„	u in rule.
„ ū	=	„	u in full.
„ au	=	„	ow in power.
„ eu	=	„	{ Latin ě followed quickly by Latin ū (differs little from present pronunciation).
„ ei	=	„	{ Latin ě followed quickly by Latin i (differs little from ai in plain).

## CONSONANTS.

Latin c, ch	=	English k.
„ g	=	„ g in get.
„ s	=	„ s in sin.
„ t (ratio)	=	{ „ t in cat, not sh, as in nation.
„ j	=	„ y in yard.
„ v	=	„ v.
„ z, ph, th	=	„ z, ph, th.

Latin s between two vowels = (sometimes) English s in rose, e.g. 'rosa.'

\* For the ordinary pronunciation see p. 2.

## III.—SUBSTANTIVES OR NOUNS.

Nouns are declined by *Number* and *Case*.

There are two Numbers: *Singular* and *Plural*.

There are six Cases: *Nominative*, *Vocative*, *Accusative*, *Genitive*, *Dative*, *Ablative*.

There was also another Case, called the *Locative*, rarely used, answering to the question *Where?*

There are three Genders: *Masculine*, *Feminine*, and *Neuter*.

Nouns which may be either *Masculine* or *Feminine* are called *Common*.

There are five Declensions, distinguished by the endings of the Genitive Case.

I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
Gen. Sing. ae	i	is	is	ei
Gen. Plur. ā-rum	ō-rum	{ um ī-um }	ū-um	ē-rum

The *Stem* is that part of the word which remains after the changeable endings are taken away.

The *Stems* of Nouns can be ascertained by taking away the terminations *um* or *rum* of the Genitive Plural. Hence the final letter of the Stem is in—

I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
A	O	consonant or I	U	E

## IV.—THE FIRST OR A DECLENSION.

The Nominative Singular of Nouns of the First Declension ends in *ā*.

Sing.		Plur.
Nom. Mens-ā (fem.)	a table	Mens-ae,
Voc. Mens-ā,	O table	Mens-ae,
Acc. Mens-am,	a table	Mens-ās,
Gen. Mens-ae,	of a table	Mens-ārum, of tables
Dat. Mens-ae,	to or for a table	Mens-is,
Abl. Mens-ā,	by, with, or from a table.	Mens-is,

NOTE 1.—*Filia*, a daughter, *dēa*, a goddess, make the Dat. and Abl. Plur. in *ābūs*: *as*, *filiabūs*, *dēabūs*.

2. The Locative Sing. ends in *-ae*: *as*, *Rōmae*, at Rome.

GENDER.—All Nouns of the First Declension are Feminine, unless they designate males: *as*, *nāntā*, a sailor.

The Vocabulary begins on p. 151.

RULE 1.—The Nominative Case denotes the SUBJECT. A Verb agrees with its Nominative case in number and person: as, puella currit, *the girl runs*; puellae currunt, *the girls run*.

RULE 2.—The Accusative Case denotes the OBJECT. Transitive verbs govern an Accusative case: as, āquīla ālas habet, *the eagle has wings*. NOTE.—In Latin the verb is put last and the Accusative case before it.

Singular, 3 pers.	Plural, 3 pers.
Currit, ( <i>he, she, it</i> ) runs.	Currunt, ( <i>they</i> ) run.
H <small>ab</small> e <small>t</small> , ( <i>he, she, it</i> ) has.	H <small>ab</small> ent, ( <i>they</i> ) have.

### EXERCISE I.

1. Filia currit.
2. Filiae currunt.
3. Regina coronam habet.
4. Puella coronam habet.
5. Filia pecuniam habet.
6. Femina pecuniam habet.
7. Roma portas habet.
8. Coloniae portas habent.
9. Puellae rosas habent.
10. Feminae rosas habent.
11. Columbae alas habent.
12. Insulae oras habent.

1. The woman runs.
2. The women run.
3. The dove has wings.
4. The eagles have wings.
5. The colony has gates.
6. The island has coasts.
7. The girls have money.
8. The women have money.
9. The colony has women.
10. The island has colonies.
11. The woman has a crown.
12. The islands have roses.

RULE 3.—When two Nouns in Latin are connected by the verb “To be,” they are put in the same case: as, Br̄tanniā est insūlā, *Britain is an island*. Use the Nominative case after the verb “To be.”

RULE 4.—The latter of two Nouns is put in the Genitive case when the one is dependent upon the other: as, Br̄tanniā est insūlā Eurōpae, *Britain is an island of Europe*.

Est, ( <i>he</i> ) is.	Sunt, ( <i>they</i> ) are.
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### EXERCISE II.

1. Sicilia est insula.
2. Sicilia est insula Europae.
3. Roma est regina Italiae.
4. Incolae Italiae sunt poetae.
5. Incolae insularum sunt nautae.
6. Incolae Britanniae sunt agricolae.
7. Insula est patria nautarum.
8. Graecia est patria poetarum.
9. Amicitia est gloria vitae.
10. Inimicitia incolarum est causa pugnae.

1. Britain is the queen of islands.
2. Britain is the native-land of sailors.
3. Italy is the native-land of poets.
4. The inhabitants of Britain are sailors.
5. The inhabitants of Sicily are sailors.
6. The inhabitants of Gaul are husbandmen.
7. Britain is the native-land of glory.
8. Friendship is the crown of life.
9. The battle is the cause of glory.
10. The enmity of the sailors is the cause of the battle.

## V.—THE SECOND OR O DECLENSION.

The Nominative Singular of Masculine Nouns of the Second Declension ends in ūs and ēr, and of Neuter Nouns in um.

A. *Masculine.*

Sing.	1.	Plur.
<i>Nom.</i> Dōmīn-ūs, a lord	Dōmīn-ī,	lords
<i>Voc.</i> Dōmīn-ē, O lord	Dōmīn-ī,	O lords
<i>Acc.</i> Dōmīn-um, a lord	Dōmīn-ōs,	lords
<i>Gen.</i> Dōmīn-ī, of a lord	Dōmīn-ōrum,	of lords
<i>Dat.</i> Dōmīn-ō, to or for a lord	Dōmīn-īs,	to or for lords
<i>Abl.</i> Dōmīn-ō, by, with, or from a lord.	Dōmīn-īs,	by, with, or from lords.
 2.		
<i>Nom.</i> Mägistrēr, a master	Mägistr-ī,	masters
<i>Voc.</i> Mägistrēr, O master	Mägistr-ī,	O masters
<i>Acc.</i> Mägistr-um, a master	Mägistr-ōs,	masters
<i>Gen.</i> Mägistr-ī, of a master	Mägistr-ōrum,	of masters
<i>Dat.</i> Mägistr-ō, to or for a master	Mägistr-īs,	to or for masters
<i>Abl.</i> Mägistr-ō, by, with, or from a master.	Mägistr-īs,	by, with, or from masters.
 3.		
<i>Nom.</i> Puēr, a boy	Puēr-ī,	boys
<i>Voc.</i> Puēr, O boy	Puēr-ī,	O boys
<i>Acc.</i> Puēr-um, a boy	Puēr-ōs,	boys
<i>Gen.</i> Puēr-ī, of a boy	Puēr-ōrum,	of boys
<i>Dat.</i> Puēr-ō, to or for a boy	Puēr-īs,	to or for boys
<i>Abl.</i> Puēr-ō, by, with, or from a boy.	Puēr-īs,	by, with, or from boys

NOTE 1.—Nouns in ūs, ūm, contract the Gen. Sing. ū into ī: as, filiūs, a son, Gen. filiī. Proper Names in ūs and ūllūs also contract the Voc. Sing. into ī: as, Mercuriūs, Mercury, Voc. Mercuriī, filiī.

2. The Locative Sing. ends in ī: as, Cōrinthī, at Corinth.

There is one Noun of the Second Declension ending in ir, namely, vir, a man (as distinguished from a woman).

<i>Nom.</i> Vir, a man	Vir-ī,	men
<i>Voc.</i> Vir, O man	Vir-ī,	O men
<i>Acc.</i> Vir-um, a man	Vir-ōs,	men
<i>Gen.</i> Vir-ī, of a man	Vir-ōrum,	of men
<i>Dat.</i> Vir-ō, to or for a man	Vir-ūM,	of men
<i>Abl.</i> Vir-ō, by, with, or from a man.	Vir-īs,	to or for men
	Vir-īs,	by, with, or from men.

## B. Neuter.

	Sing.	Plur.
N.V.A.	Regn-um, <i>a kingdom, or O kingdom</i>	Regn-ă, <i>kingdoms, or O kingdoms</i>
Gen.	Regn-ī, <i>of a kingdom</i>	Regn-ōrum, <i>of kingdoms</i>
Dat.	Regn-ō, <i>to or for a kingdom</i>	Regn-īs, <i>to or for kingdoms</i>
Abl.	Regn-ō, <i>by, with, or from a kingdom.</i>	Regn-īs, <i>by, with, or from kingdoms.</i>

NOTE.—The Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative of all Neuter Nouns are the same.

GENDER.—Most Nouns in ūs are Masculine, but names of trees are Feminine ; as, mālūs, *an apple-tree.*

Three Nouns of the Second Declension ending in ūs are Neuter : vīrūs, *poison* ; vulgūs, *the multitude* ; pělāgūs, *the (open) sea.* They are used only in the Singular. (N.B. Vulgus is sometimes Masculine.)

ět, and.

## EXERCISE III.

*Masculine Nouns in ūs.*

1. Filius currit. 2. Servi currunt. 3. Dominus servos habet.
4. Filius domini servos habet. 5. Dominus servos et equos habet.
6. Filii dominorum equos et tauros habent. 7. Avus servos et equos habet. 8. Filius amici hortum habet. 9. Filii inimicorum gladios habent. 10. Rhodanus est fluvius Galliae. 11. Rhodanus et Rhenus sunt fluvii Galliae. 12. Hortus rosas habet.

1. The slave runs. 2. The sons run. 3. The grandfather has a slave. 4. The son of the grandfather has slaves. 5. The sons of the grandfather have slaves. 6. The sons of the lords are sailors. 7. The sons of the slaves are husbandmen. 8. The lord has slaves and horses. 9. The Rhone and the Rhine are rivers of Europe. 10. The friends of the grandfather are poets. 11. The enemies of the lord have swords. 12. The rivers of the island have banks.

RULE 5.—The Dative Case indicates the person who gains or receives anything : as, māgistēr cōlumbam pūrō dāt, *the master gives a dove to the boy.*

Dāt, (*he, she, it*) gives.

Dant, (*they*) give.

## EXERCISE IV.

*Masculine Nouns in ēr.*

1. Puer librum habet. 2. Magister librum puero dat. 3. Filius libros habet. 4. Dominus servos et ministros habet. 5. Dominus agrum ministro dat. 6. Socer agros et ministros habet. 7. Socer agrum genero dat. 8. Magistri libros pueris dant. 9. Gener servum puero dat. 10. Puer librum ministro dat.

1. The boys have books. 2. The lord gives a field to the boys.

3. The fathers-in-law and the sons-in-law have fields. 4. The father-in-law gives servants to the son-in-law. 5. The friends have books. 6. The enemies have servants and fields. 7. The masters give gardens to the boys. 8. The master gives doves to the boys. 9. The grandfather gives fields to the master. 10. The fathers-in-law give fields and bulls to the sons-in-law.

## EXERCISE V.

## Neuter Nouns.

1. Amici sunt donum caeli. 2. Amicitia est donum Dei. 3. Dona avi sunt praemia diligentiae. 4. Aurum et argentum sunt metalla. 5. Magister argentum puero dat. 6. Discipuli sunt gaudium magistrorum. 7. Bellum est causa morborum. 8. Oppidum muros et portas habet. 9. Templa sunt gloria Graeciae. 10. Romani gladios et scuta habent.

1. Friends are the gift of God. 2. The boys and girls are the joy of the grandfather. 3. The grandfather gives gold and silver to the boys. 4. Greece and Sicily have temples. 5. The temples of Greece have gifts. 6. The father-in-law gives gold and silver to the temples. 7. The metals are the cause of war. 8. The queen has lands and towns. 9. The queen gives rewards to the inhabitants. 10. The lord gives shields and swords to the servants.

## VI.—ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.

Adjectives in ūs, ā, um, or ēr, (ē)rā, (ē)rum, are declined in the Masculine and Neuter like Nouns of the Second Declension, and in the Feminine like Nouns of the First Declension: as, bōnūs, bōnā, bōnum, *good*; nīgrēr, nīgrā, nīgrum, *black*; tēnēr, tēnērā, tēnērum, *tender*.

Sing.			I.			Plur.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
Nom. Bōn-ūs	bōn-ā	bōn-um	Bōn-i	bōn-ae	bōn-ā	Bōn-īs	bōn-ae	bōn-ā
Voc. Bōn-ē	bōn-ā	bōn-um	Bōn-i	bōn-ae	bōn-ā	Bōn-īs	bōn-ās	bōn-ā
Acc. Bōn-um	bōn-am	bōn-um	Bōn-ōs	bōn-ās	bōn-ā	Bōn-ōs	bōn-ās	bōn-ā
Gen. Bōn-i	bōn-ae	bōn-i	Bōn-ōrum	bōn-ārum	bōn-ārum	Bōn-ōrum	bōn-ārum	bōn-ārum
Dat. Bōn-ō	bōn-ae	bōn-ō	Bōn-is	bōn-is	bōn-is	Bōn-is	bōn-is	bōn-is
Abl. Bōn-ō	bōn-ā	bōn-ō	Bōn-is	bōn-is	bōn-is	Bōn-is	bōn-is	bōn-is

## 2.

M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
N. V. Nīgrēr	nīgrā	nīgr-um	Nigr-i	nīgr-ae	nīgr-ā
Acc. Nigr-um	nīgr-am	nīgr-um	Nigr-ōs	nīgr-ās	nīgr-ā
Gen. Nigr-i	nīgr-ae	nīgr-i	Nigr-ōrum	nīgr-ārum	nīgr-ārum
Dat. Nigr-ō	nīgr-ae	nīgr-ō	Nigr-is	nīgr-is	nīgr-is
Abl. Nigr-ō	nīgr-ā	nīgr-ō	Nigr-is	nīgr-is	nīgr-is

Sing.			3.	Plur.		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	
N.V. Těnér	těnér-ă	těnér-um	Těnér-ī	těnér-ae	těnér-ă	
Acc. Těnér-um	těnér-am	těnér-um	Těnér-ōs	těnér-ās	těnér-ă	
Gen. Těnér-ī	těnér-ae	těnér-ī	Těnér-ōrum	těnér-ārum	těnér-ōrum	
Dat. Těnér-ō	těnér-ae	těnér-ō	Těnér-īs	těnér-īs	těnér-īs	
Abl. Těnér-ō	těnér-ā	těnér-ō	Těnér-īs	těnér-īs	těnér-īs	

## 4.

## FEMININE ADJECTIVE DECLINED ALONG WITH FEMININE NOUN, BOTH OF FIRST DECLENSION.

Sing.		
N.V. Parvă mensă,		a small table, or <i>O</i> small table
Acc. Parvam mensam,		a small table
Gen. Parvae mensae,		of a small table
Dat. Parvae mensae,		to or for a small table
Abl. Parvă mensă,		by, with, or from a small table.

Plur.		
N.V. Parvae mensae,		small tables, or <i>O</i> small tables
Acc. Parvās mensās,		small tables
Gen. Parvārum mensārum,		of small tables
Dat. Parvīs mensīs,		to or for small tables
Abl. Parvīs mensīs,		by, with, or from small tables.

## 5.

## MASCULINE ADJECTIVES DECLINED ALONG WITH MASCULINE NOUNS, BOTH OF SECOND DECLENSION.

## (A.)

Sing.		
Nom. Běnūs dōmīnūs,		a good lord
Voc. Běnē dōmīnē,		<i>O</i> good lord
Acc. Běnum dōmīnum,		a good lord
Gen. Běnī dōmīnī,		of a good lord
Dat. Běnō dōmīnō,		to or for a good lord
Abl. Běnō dōmīnō,		by, with, or from a good lord.

Plur.		
N.V. Běnī dōmīnī,		good lords, or <i>O</i> good lords
Acc. Běnōs dōmīnōs,		good lords
Gen. Běnōrum dōmīnōrum,		of good lords
Dat. Běnīs dōmīnīs,		to or for good lords
Abl. Běnīs dōmīnīs,		by, with, or from good lords.

## (B.)

Sing.		
Nom. Běnūs püēr,		a good boy
Voc. Běnē püēr,		<i>O</i> good boy
Acc. Běnum püērum,		a good boy
Gen. Běnī püērī,		of a good boy
Dat. Běnō püērō,		to or for a good boy
Abl. Běnō püērō,		by, with, or from a good boy.

CASES ARRANGED AS IN PUBLIC SCHOOL PRIMER. [ 9 ]

Plur.

<i>N.V.</i> Bōnī pūerī,	<i>good boys, or O good boys</i>
<i>Acc.</i> Bōnōs pūerōs,	<i>good boys</i>
<i>Gen.</i> Bōnōrum pūerōrum,	<i>of good boys</i>
<i>Dat.</i> Bōnīs pūerīs,	<i>to or for good boys</i>
<i>Abl.</i> Bōnīs pūerīs,	<i>by, with, or from good boys.</i>

6.

NEUTER ADJECTIVE DECLINED ALONG WITH NEUTER NOUN,  
BOTH OF SECOND DECLENSION.

(A.)

Sing.

<i>N.V.A.</i> Magnum regnum,	<i>a great kingdom, or O great kingdom</i>
<i>Gen.</i> Magnī regnī,	<i>of a great kingdom</i>
<i>Dat.</i> Magnō regnō,	<i>to or for a great kingdom</i>
<i>Abl.</i> Magnō regnō,	<i>by, with, or from a great kingdom.</i>

Plur.

<i>N.V.A.</i> Magnā regnā,	<i>great kingdoms, or O great kingdoms</i>
<i>Gen.</i> Magnōrum regnōrum,	<i>of great kingdoms</i>
<i>Dat.</i> Magnīs regnīs,	<i>to or for great kingdoms</i>
<i>Abl.</i> Magnīs regnīs,	<i>by, with, or from great kingdoms.</i>

(B.)

Sing. only.

<i>N.V.A.</i> Magnum pēlägūs,	<i>the great sea</i>
<i>Gen.</i> Magnī pēlägi,	<i>of the great sea</i>
<i>Dat.</i> Magnō pēlägō,	<i>to or for the great sea</i>
<i>Abl.</i> Magnō pēlägō,	<i>by, with, or from the great sea.</i>

7.

MASCULINE ADJECTIVE OF SECOND DECLENSION DECLINED WITH  
MASCULINE NOUN OF FIRST DECLENSION.

Sing.

<i>Nom.</i> Clārīs nautā,	<i>a famous sailor</i>
<i>Voc.</i> Clārē nautā,	<i>O famous sailor</i>
<i>Acc.</i> Clārum nautam,	<i>a famous sailor</i>
<i>Gen.</i> Clārī nautas,	<i>of a famous sailor</i>
<i>Dat.</i> Clārō nautas,	<i>to or for a famous sailor</i>
<i>Abl.</i> Clārō nautā,	<i>by, with, or from a famous sailor.</i>

Plur.

<i>N.V.</i> Clārī nautae,	<i>famous sailors, or O famous sailors</i>
<i>Acc.</i> Clārōs nautās,	<i>famous sailors</i>
<i>Gen.</i> Clārōrum nautārum,	<i>of famous sailors</i>
<i>Dat.</i> Clārīs nautās,	<i>to or for famous sailors</i>
<i>Abl.</i> Clārīs nautās,	<i>by, with, or from famous sailors.</i>

RULE 6.—Adjectives agree with their Nouns in gender, number, and case.

Note that the Adjective in Latin is sometimes placed after the Noun.

### EXERCISE VI.

**A.**—1. *Servus est timidus.* 2. *Columba est timida.* 3. *Gaudium est magnum.* 4. *Servi sunt mali.* 5. *Insulae sunt magnae.* 6. *Oppida sunt parva.* 7. *Muri sunt alti.* 8. *Puellae sunt bonae.* 9. *Horti sunt lati.* 10. *Alae sunt albae.*

1. The sword is long. 2. The island is long. 3. The shields are long. 4. The slaves are timid. 5. The doves are timid. 6. The towns are great. 7. The temples are small. 8. The shields are wide. 9. The kingdom is great. 10. The friends are good.

**B.**—1. *Columba albas alas habet.* 2. *Multae columbae albas alas habent.* 3. *Graecia multa templaque habet.* 4. *Splendida templaque sunt gloria Graeciae.* 5. *Bellicosa regin multas terras habet.* 6. *Oppidum magnum multas portas habet.* 7. *Magister librum bono puerō dat.* 8. *Avus praemium bonae puellae dat.* 9. *Pericula nautarum sunt magna.* 10. *Dominus acutos gladios habet.*

1. The queen has many islands. 2. The queen gives swords to the inhabitants. 3. Gaul has many towns. 4. The temples are great and splendid. 5. The daughters of the women are good. 6. The son of the warlike queen has a sharp sword. 7. The high banks have many roses. 8. The Rhone is a great and broad river. 9. The roses of the high banks are white. 10. The Rhine is a rapid river.

**C.**—1. *Puer est aeger.* 2. *Puella est aegra.* 3. *Aurum templi est sacrum.* 4. *Regina est pulchra.* 5. *Filiae sunt tenerae.* 6. *Filii sunt miseri.* 7. *Morbus molestus est tenero filio.* 8. *Exemplum servi noxiū puerō est.* 9. *Praemia diligentiae sunt grata discipulis.* 10. *Magnus est numerus puerorum.*

1. The pupils of the master are sick. 2. The master gives a book to the sick boy. 3. The black slaves are troublesome to the lord. 4. Great is the number of black slaves. 5. The splendid gifts of the temple are sacred. 6. Great is the diligence of the beautiful girl. 7. The diligence of the girl is pleasing to the grandfather. 8. The example of the slaves is injurious to the pupils. 9. The disease is troublesome to the wretched girl. 10. The master gives rewards to the beautiful girl.

## VII.—THE THIRD OR Consonant AND I DECLENSION.

The Nominative Singular of Nouns of the Third Declension ends in various letters. Their stems end in some consonant or i.

### A. *Masculine and Feminine Nouns.*

#### I. STEMS ENDING IN A CONSONANT.

1. Nouns the stems of which end in the labial (lip) letters *p, b, m.*

Sing.	1.	Plur.
N.V. <i>Arab-s</i> ( <i>m.</i> ), <i>an Arab</i> , or <i>O Arab</i>	<i>Arāb-ēs</i> ,	<i>Arabs</i> , or <i>O Arabs</i>
Acc. <i>Arāb-em</i> , <i>an Arab</i>	<i>Arāb-ēs</i> ,	<i>Arabs</i>
Gen. <i>Arāb-īs</i> , <i>of an Arab</i>	<i>Arāb-um</i> ,	<i>of Arabs</i>
Dat. <i>Arāb-ī</i> , <i>to or for an Arab</i>	<i>Arāb-ibūs</i> , <i>to or for Arabs</i>	
Abl. <i>Arāb-ē</i> , <i>by, with, or from an Arab.</i>	<i>Arāb-ibūs</i> , <i>by, with, or from Arabs.</i>	

Sing.	2.	Plur.
N.V. <i>Princep-s</i> ( <i>c.</i> ), <i>a chief</i> , or <i>O</i>	<i>Princip-ēs</i> ,	<i>chiefs</i> , or <i>O chiefs</i>
Acc. <i>Princep-em</i> , <i>a chief</i> [ <i>chief</i> ]	<i>Princip-ēs</i> ,	<i>chiefs</i>
Gen. <i>Princep-īs</i> , <i>of a chief</i>	<i>Princip-um</i> ,	<i>of chiefs</i>
Dat. <i>Princep-ī</i> , <i>to or for a chief</i>	<i>Princep-ibūs</i> , <i>to or for chiefs</i>	
Abl. <i>Princep-ē</i> , <i>by, with, or from a chief.</i>	<i>Princep-ibūs</i> , <i>by, with, or from chiefs.</i>	

Sing.	3.	Plur.
N.V. <i>Hiém-s</i> ( <i>f.</i> ), <i>winter</i> , or <i>O</i>	<i>Hiém-ēs</i> ,	<i>winters</i> , or <i>O winters</i>
Acc. <i>Hiém-em</i> , <i>winter</i> [ <i>winter</i> ]	<i>Hiém-ēs</i> ,	<i>winters</i>
Gen. <i>Hiém-īs</i> , <i>of winter</i>	<i>Hiém-um</i> ,	<i>of winters</i>
Dat. <i>Hiém-ī</i> , <i>to or for winter</i>	<i>Hiém-ibūs</i> , <i>to or for winters</i>	
Abl. <i>Hiém-ē</i> , <i>by, with, or from winter.</i>	<i>Hiém-ibūs</i> , <i>by, with, or from winters.</i>	

2. Nouns the stems of which end in the guttural (throat) letters *c, g.* Note.—In the Nominative and Vocabative Singular *cs, gs* are contracted into *x*.

Sing.	1.	Plur.
N.V. <i>Dux</i> ( <i>c.</i> ), <i>a leader</i> , or <i>O leader</i>	<i>Dūc-ēs</i> ,	<i>leaders</i> , or <i>O leaders</i>
Acc. <i>Dūc-em</i> , <i>a leader</i>	<i>Dūc-ēs</i> ,	<i>leaders</i>
Gen. <i>Dūc-īs</i> , <i>of a leader</i>	<i>Dūc-um</i> ,	<i>of leaders</i>
Dat. <i>Dūc-ī</i> , <i>to or for a leader</i>	<i>Dūc-ibūs</i> , <i>to or for leaders</i>	
Abl. <i>Dūc-ē</i> , <i>by, with, or from a leader.</i>	<i>Dūc-ibūs</i> , <i>by, with, or from leaders.</i>	

Sing.	2.	Plur.
<i>N.V. Lēx (f.), a law, or O law</i>	<i>Lēg-ēs,</i>	<i>laws, or O laws</i>
<i>Acc. Lēg-em, a law</i>	<i>Lēg-ēs,</i>	<i>laws</i>
<i>Gen. Lēg-is, of a law</i>	<i>Lēg-um,</i>	<i>of laws</i>
<i>Dat. Lēg-ī, to or for a law</i>	<i>Lēg-ibūs,</i>	<i>to or for laws</i>
<i>Abl. Lēg-ē, by, with, or from a law.</i>	<i>Lēg-ibūs,</i>	<i>by, with, or from laws.</i>

## 3.

<i>N.V. Jūdex (c.), a judge, or O judge</i>	<i>Jūdic-ēs,</i>	<i>judges, or O judges</i>
<i>Acc. Jūdic-em, a judge</i>	<i>Jūdic-ēs,</i>	<i>judges</i>
<i>Gen. Jūdic-is, of a judge</i>	<i>Jūdic-um,</i>	<i>of judges</i>
<i>Dat. Jūdic-ī, to or for a judge</i>	<i>Jūdic-ibūs,</i>	<i>to or for judges</i>
<i>Abl. Jūdic-ē, by, with, or from a judge.</i>	<i>Jūdic-ibūs,</i>	<i>by, with, or from judges.</i>

**Erāt**, (*he, she, it*) was.**Erant**, (*they*) were.

## EXERCISE VII.

1. Trabes sunt longae. 2. Romulus Romanorum rex erat. 3. Pax regi jucunda erat. 4. Judices erant justi. 5. Duces erant benigni. 6. Leges Romanorum severae erant. 7. Reges arces firmas habent. 8. Arx urbis est firma. 9. Hiems agricolis molesta erat. 10. Oppida regis firma erant.

1. The beams were long. 2. Rome is a city of Italy. 3. The leader of the Romans was warlike. 4. Peace was pleasant to the leaders. 5. The king gives the city to the leader. 6. The judges were kind and just. 7. The king gives a book to the severe judge. 8. The disease is troublesome to the king. 9. The example is injurious to the judges. 10. The sons of the judges are severe.

3. Nouns the stems of which end in the dental (teeth) letters *t, d*.

Sing.	1.	Plur.
<i>N.V. Aetā-s (f.), an age, or O age</i>	<i>Aetāt-ēs,</i>	<i>ages, or O ages</i>
<i>Acc. Aetāt-em, an age</i>	<i>Aetāt-ēs,</i>	<i>ages</i>
<i>Gen. Aetāt-is, of an age</i>	<i>Aetāt-um,</i>	<i>of ages</i>
<i>Dat. Aetāt-ī, to or for an age</i>	<i>Aetāt-ibūs,</i>	<i>to or for ages</i>
<i>Abl. Aetāt-ē, by, with, or from an age.</i>	<i>Aetāt-ibūs,</i>	<i>by, with, or from ages.</i>

## 2.

<i>N.V. Lăpis (m.), a stone, or O stone</i>	<i>Lăpid-ēs,</i>	<i>stones, or O stones</i>
<i>Acc. Lăpid-em, a stone</i>	<i>Lăpid-ēs,</i>	<i>stones</i>
<i>Gen. Lăpid-is, of a stone</i>	<i>Lăpid-um,</i>	<i>of stones</i>
<i>Dat. Lăpid-ī, to or for a stone</i>	<i>Lăpid-ibūs,</i>	<i>to or for stones</i>
<i>Abl. Lăpid-ē, by, with, or from a stone.</i>	<i>Lăpid-ibūs,</i>	<i>by, with, or from stones.</i>

## 3.

N.V. *Milit-s* (*c.*), a soldier, or *O*  
 Acc. *Milit-em*, a soldier [soldier  
 Gen. *Milit-is*, of a soldier  
 Dat. *Milit-i*, to or for a soldier  
 Abl. *Milit-e*, by, with, or from  
 a soldier.

*Milit-es*, soldiers, or *O* soldiers  
*Milit-es*, soldiers  
*Milit-um*, of soldiers  
*Milit-Ibus*, to or for soldiers  
*Milit-Ibus*, by, with, or from  
 soldiers.

RULE 7.—The Ablative case indicates—(1) The instrument or means by which something is done: as, *dōminus hastā servum occidit*, *the lord kills the slave with a spear*.

(2) The time when something is done or takes place: as, *noctēs hiemē longae sunt*, *the nights are long in winter*.

*Occidit*, (*he, she, it*) kills.

*Occidunt*, (*they*) kill.

## EXERCISE VIII.

1. Miles gladio obsidem occidit. 2. Miles lapide comitem occidit.  
 3. Pedites custodes gladiis occidunt. 4. Tempestates auctumq[ue] magna sunt. 5. Equites et pedites timidi erant. 6. Custodes auri erant timidi. 7. Mors est lex naturae. 8. Civitas Romanorum clara erat. 9. Voluntas judicis justa est. 10. Milites judices bastis occidunt.

1. Tempests in the winter are great. 2. A tempest in the summer is troublesome. 3. A long night in the winter is pleasant. 4. The inhabitants kill the soldiers with stones. 5. The hostages kill the foot-soldiers with spears. 6. The wish of the companion is just. 7. The horse-soldiers and foot-soldiers have swords. 8. The guardian of the silver was timid. 9. The boy has many stones. 10. The king has many soldiers and companions.

4. Nouns the stems of which end in the liquids *l*, *r*, and the sibilant *s*.

## Sing.

N.V. *Consul* (*m.*), a consul, or *O*  
 Acc. *Consul-em*, a consul [consul  
 Gen. *Consul-is*, of a consul  
 Dat. *Consul-i*, to or for a consul  
 Abl. *Consul-e*, by, with, or from  
 a consul.

## 1.

## Plur.

*Consul-es*, consuls, or *O* consuls  
*Consul-es*, consuls  
*Consul-um*, of consuls  
*Consul-Ibus*, to or for consuls  
*Consul-Ibus*, by, with, or from  
 consuls.

## 2.

N.V. *Clāmōr* (*m.*), a shout, or *O*  
 Acc. *Clāmōr-em*, a shout [shout  
 Gen. *Clāmōr-is*, of a shout  
 Dat. *Clāmōr-i*, to or for a shout  
 Abl. *Clāmōr-e*, by, with, or from  
 a shout.

*Clāmōr-es*, shouts, or *O* shouts  
*Clāmōr-es*, shouts  
*Clāmōr-um*, of shouts  
*Clāmōr-Ibus*, to or for shouts  
*Clāmōr-Ibus*, by, with, or from  
 shouts.

Sing.	3.	Plur.
<i>N.V. Ansér (m.), a goose, or O goose</i>		<i>Ansér-ēs, geese, or O geese</i>
<i>Acc. Ansér-em, a goose</i>		<i>Ansér-ēs, geese</i>
<i>Gen. Ansér-ís, of a goose</i>		<i>Ansér-um, of geese</i>
<i>Dat. Ansér-ī, to or for a goose</i>		<i>Ansér-ibüs, to or for geese</i>
<i>Abl. Ansér-ě, by, with, or from a goose.</i>		<i>Ansér-ibüs, by, with, or from geese.</i>
	4.	
<i>N.V. Păter, a father, or O father</i>		<i>Patr-ēs, fathers, or O fathers</i>
<i>Acc. Patr-em, a father</i>		<i>Patr-ēs, fathers</i>
<i>Gen. Patr-ís, of a father</i>		<i>Patr-um, of fathers</i>
<i>Dat. Patr-ī, to or for a father</i>		<i>Patr-ibüs, to or for fathers</i>
<i>Abl. Patr-ě, by, with, or from a father.</i>		<i>Patr-ibüs, by, with, or from fathers.</i>
	5.	
<i>N.V. Flōs (m.), a flower, or O flower</i>		<i>Flōr-ēs, flowers, or O flowers</i>
<i>Acc. Flōr-em, a flower</i>		<i>Flōr-ēs, flowers</i>
<i>Gen. Flōr-ís, of a flower</i>		<i>Flōr-um, of flowers</i>
<i>Dat. Flōr-ī, to or for a flower</i>		<i>Flōr-ibüs, to or for flowers</i>
<i>Abl. Flōr-ě, by, with, or from a flower.</i>		<i>Flōr-ibüs, by, with, or from flowers.</i>

## EXERCISE IX.

1. *Puer patrem et matrem habet.* 2. *Puellae fratres et sorores habent.* 3. *Odores florum sunt varii.* 4. *Color floris est jucundus.* 5. *Labor aestate molestus est.* 6. *Calor solis molestus est.* 7. *Tota urbs est praeda victoris.* 8. *Aggeres et fossae sunt munimenta castrorum.* 9. *Clamor militum molestus est.*

1. The father of the judge is just. 2. The mother of the soldier is sick. 3. The hostage has a brother and a sister. 4. The colours of the flowers are various. 5. The brother gives a flower to (his) sister. 6. The shout of the soldiers was great. 7. The heat of the sun is great. 8. The heat is troublesome in the summer. 9. The mounds of the camp are high. 10. The cities are the booty of the soldiers.

5. Nouns the stems of which end in *ōn* or *ōn* (*īn*).

Sing.	1.	Plur.
<i>N.V. Lěo (m.), a lion, or O lion</i>		<i>Lěon-ēs, lions, or O lions</i>
<i>Acc. Lěon-em, a lion</i>		<i>Lěon-ēs, lions</i>
<i>Gen. Lěon-ís, of a lion</i>		<i>Lěon-um, of lions</i>
<i>Dat. Lěon-ī, to or for a lion</i>		<i>Lěon-ibüs, to or for lions</i>
<i>Abl. Lěon-ě, by, with, or from a lion.</i>		<i>Lěon-ibüs, by, with, or from lions.</i>
	2.	
<i>N.V. Virgo (f.), a maiden, or O maiden</i>		<i>Virgīn-ēs, maidens, or O maid-</i>
<i>Acc. Virgīn-em, a maiden</i>		<i>Virgīn-ēs, maidens</i>
<i>Gen. Virgīn-ís, of a maiden</i>		<i>Virgīn-um, of maidens</i>
<i>Dat. Virgīn-ī, to or for a maiden</i>		<i>Virgīn-ibüs, to or for maidens</i>
<i>Abl. Virgīn-ě, by, with, or from a maiden.</i>		<i>Virgīn-ibüs, by, with, or from maidens.</i>

## EXERCISE X.

1. Leones sunt validi. 2. Virgo est timida. 3. Calor molestus est multis hominibus. 4. Consuetudo altera natura est. 5. Sermo oratoris est doctus. 6. Pavones agricolae sunt pulchri. 7. Mors hominibus certa est. 8. Multitudo morborum est infinita. 9. Juno erat dea Romanorum. 10. Vita hominibus grata est.

1. The lion is strong. 2. The maidens are timid. 3. The multitude of men is infinite. 4. The soldier kills the lion with a sword. 5. The father gives a peacock to the maiden. 6. The heat is troublesome. 7. The heat in autumn is injurious to men. 8. The discourses of the orators were learned. 9. Juno and Minerva were goddesses of the Romans. 10. The peacock was sacred to Juno.

## II. STEMS ENDING IN I.

Sing.	I.	Plur.
N.V. <b>Host-īs</b> (c.), <i>an enemy</i> , or <i>O</i>	<b>Host-ēs</b> ,	<i>enemies</i> , or <i>O enemies</i>
Acc. <b>Host-em</b> , <i>an enemy</i> [ <i>enemy</i> ]	<b>Host-ēs</b> ,	<i>enemies</i>
Gen. <b>Host-īs</b> , <i>of an enemy</i>	<b>Host-īum</b> ,	<i>of enemies</i>
Dat. <b>Host-ī</b> , <i>to or for an enemy</i>	<b>Host-ībūs</b> , <i>to or for enemies</i>	
Abl. <b>Host-ē</b> , <i>by, with, or from an enemy</i> .	<b>Host-ībūs</b> , <i>by, with, or from enemies</i> .	

Some stems in *i* have the Nominative in *e* and are thus declined :—

	2.
N.V. <b>Nūb-ēs</b> (f.), <i>a cloud</i> , or <i>O</i>	<b>Nūb-ēs</b> , <i>clouds</i> , or <i>O clouds</i>
Acc. <b>Nūb-em</b> , <i>a cloud</i> [ <i>cloud</i> ]	<b>Nūb-ēs</b> , <i>clouds</i>
Gen. <b>Nūb-īs</b> , <i>of a cloud</i>	<b>Nūb-īum</b> , <i>of clouds</i>
Dat. <b>Nūb-ī</b> , <i>to or for a cloud</i>	<b>Nūb-ībūs</b> , <i>to or for clouds</i>
Abl. <b>Nūb-ē</b> , <i>by, with, or from a cloud.</i>	<b>Nūb-ībūs</b> , <i>by, with, or from clouds.</i>

## EXERCISE XI.

1. Cives agros et hortos habent. 2. Rex civibus praemia dat. 3. Nubes atrae sunt causa tempestatum. 4. Rupes sunt durae. 5. Urbs turres altas habet. 6. Clades hostium magna erat. 7. Classis Romana duces peritos habet. 8. Valles hostibus notae erant. 9. Graecia valles angustas habet. 10. Virgo pulchram vestem habet.

1. The citizens were timid. 2. The valleys are known to the citizens. 3. The mother gives a garment to the maiden. 4. The citizens kill the enemies with swords. 5. The rocks are known to the citizens. 6. The valleys of Greece are narrow. 7. The Roman fleet has a skilful leader. 8. The maidens have beautiful garments. 9. The slaughter of the soldiers was great. 10. The leaders of the enemies were skilful.

## B. Neuter Nouns.

## I. STEMS ENDING IN A CONSONANT.

Nouns the stems of which end in *n, r, s, t*.

Sing.	1.	Plur.
N.V.A. <b>Nōmēn</b> , a name, or <i>O</i> name	<b>Nōmīn-ă</b> , names, or <i>O</i> names	
Gen. <b>Nōmīn-īs</b> , of a name [name]	<b>Nōmīn-um</b> , of names	
Dat. <b>Nōmīn-ī</b> , to or for a name	<b>Nōmīn-ībūs</b> , to or for names	
Abl. <b>Nōmīn-ē</b> , by, with, or from a name.	<b>Nōmīn-ībūs</b> , by, with, or from names.	
2.		
N.V.A. <b>Fulgūr</b> , lightning, or <i>O</i> lightning	<b>Fulgūr-ă</b> , lightnings, or <i>O</i> lightnings	
Gen. <b>Fulgūr-īs</b> , of lightning	<b>Fulgūr-um</b> , of lightnings	
Dat. <b>Fulgūr-ī</b> , to or for lightning	<b>Fulgūr-ībūs</b> , to or for lightnings	
Abl. <b>Fulgūr-ē</b> , by, with, or from lightning.	<b>Fulgūr-ībūs</b> , by, with, or from lightnings.	
3.		
N.V.A. <b>Crūs</b> , a leg, or <i>O</i> leg	<b>Crūr-ă</b> , legs, or <i>O</i> legs	
Gen. <b>Crūr-īs</b> , of a leg	<b>Crūr-um</b> , of legs	
Dat. <b>Crūr-ī</b> , to or for a leg	<b>Crūr-ībūs</b> , to or for legs	
Abl. <b>Crūr-ē</b> , by, with, or from a leg.	<b>Crūr-ībūs</b> , by, with, or from legs.	
4.		
N.V.A. <b>Öpūs</b> , a work, or <i>O</i> work	<b>Öpēr-ă</b> , works, or <i>O</i> works	
Gen. <b>Öpēr-īs</b> , of a work	<b>Öpēr-um</b> , of works	
Dat. <b>Öpēr-ī</b> , to or for a work	<b>Öpēr-ībūs</b> , to or for works	
Abl. <b>Öpēr-ē</b> , by, with, or from a work.	<b>Öpēr-ībūs</b> , by, with, or from works.	
5.		
N.V.A. <b>Corpūs</b> , a body, or <i>O</i> body	<b>Corpōr-ă</b> , bodies, or <i>O</i> bodies	
Gen. <b>Corpōr-īs</b> , of a body	<b>Corpōr-um</b> , of bodies	
Dat. <b>Corpōr-ī</b> , to or for a body	<b>Corpōr-ībūs</b> , to or for bodies	
Abl. <b>Corpōr-ē</b> , by, with, or from a body.	<b>Corpōr-ībūs</b> , by, with, or from bodies.	
6.		
N.V.A. <b>Căpūt</b> , a head, or <i>O</i> head	<b>Căpīt-ă</b> , heads, or <i>O</i> heads	
Gen. <b>Căpīt-īs</b> , of a head	<b>Căpīt-um</b> , of heads	
Dat. <b>Căpīt-ī</b> , to or for a head	<b>Căpīt-ībūs</b> , to or for heads	
Abl. <b>Căpīt-ē</b> , by, with, or from a head.	<b>Căpīt-ībūs</b> , by, with, or from heads.	

II. STEMS ENDING IN *I*.The Nominative in *ě, āl, ār*.

Sing.	1.	Plur.
N.V.A. <b>Măr-ě</b> , the sea, or <i>O</i> sea	<b>Măr-īă</b> , seas, or <i>O</i> seas	
Gen. <b>Măr-īs</b> , of the sea	<b>Măr-īum</b> , of seas	
Dat. <b>Măr-ī</b> , to or for the sea	<b>Măr-ībūs</b> , to or for seas	
Abl. <b>Măr-ī</b> , by, with, or from the sea.	<b>Măr-ībūs</b> , by, with, or from seas.	

CASES ARRANGED AS IN PUBLIC SCHOOL PRIMER. [ 17 ]

	Sing.	2.	Plur.
N.V.A. Ānimāl,	<i>an animal, or O animal</i>	Ānimāl-īā,	<i>animals, or O animals</i>
Gen.	Ānimāl-īs, <i>of an animal</i>	Ānimāl-īum,	<i>of animals</i>
Dat.	Ānimāl-ī, <i>to or for an animal</i>	Ānimāl-ībūs,	<i>to or for animals</i>
Abl.	Ānimāl-ī, <i>by, with, or from an animal.</i>	Ānimāl-ībūs,	<i>by, with, or from animals.</i>
		3.	
N.V.A. Calcār,	<i>a spur, or O spur</i>	Calcār-īā,	<i>spurs, or O spurs</i>
Gen.	Calcār-īs, <i>of a spur</i>	Calcār-īum,	<i>of spurs</i>
Dat.	Calcār-ī, <i>to or for a spur</i>	Calcār-ībūs,	<i>to or for spurs</i>
Abl.	Calcār-ī, <i>by, with, or from a spur.</i>	Calcār-ībūs,	<i>by, with, or from spurs.</i>

EXERCISE XII.

**A.**—1. Nomen Carthaginis clarum erat. 2. Litora erant angusta. 3. Elephanti magna capita et parva crura habent. 4. Balaenae parva ora habent. 5. Fulgor est rapidum. 6. Opus est durum et molestum. 7. Ira causa multorum scelerum est. 8. Juno antiquis temporibus erat dea. 9. Sidera nautis grata sunt. 10. Frigus hieme est molestum.

1. The name of Cicero is renowned. 2. The works of Cicero are renowned. 3. Elephants have a strong body. 4. The legs of elephants are small. 5. The mouths of whales are small. 6. Elephants have great heads and small eyes. 7. The crimes are known to the judge. 8. The cold is troublesome to the maiden. 9. The time of the year is pleasant. 10. The shore is wide.

**B.**—1. Maria sunt domicilia piscium. 2. Calcaria sunt decus equitis. 3. Litora maris sunt magna. 4. Nautae retia habent. 5. Vectigalia sunt magna. 6. Gramen animalibus gratum erat. 7. Calcaria equitis sunt nova. 8. Maria sunt profunda. 9. Genera animalium sunt varia. 10. Equites aurea calcaria habent.

1. The sea is deep. 2. The shores of the seas are high. 3. The deep sea is the abode of fishes. 4. The nets of the sailors are golden. 5. The king gives golden nets to the sailors. 6. The spurs of the horse-soldier are golden. 7. The king gives a golden spur to the horse-soldier. 8. The animal is strong. 9. Many animals are strong. 10. The tax is troublesome.

NOUNS OF THIRD DECLENSION, AND ADJECTIVES OF FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS, DECLINED TOGETHER.

1. Magnus Dux,—*a great leader.*

	Sing.	Plur.
Nom.	Magnūs dux	Magnī dūcēs
Voc.	Magnē dux	Magnī dūcēs
Acc.	Magnum dūcem	Magnōs dūcēs
Gen.	Magnī dūcis	Magnōrum dūcum
Dat.	Magnō dūci	Magnis dūcibūs
Abl.	Magnō dūcē	Magnis dūcibūs.

2. Bōnā Mātēr,—*a good mother.*

	Sing.		Plur.
N.V.	Bōnā mātēr		Bōnae mātrēs
Acc.	Bōnam mātrem		Bōnās mātrēs
Gen.	Bōnae mātrīs		Bōnārum mātrum
Dat.	Bōnae mātrī		Bōnīs mātrībūs
Abl.	Bōnā mātrē		Bōnīs mātrībūs.

3. Rāpīdum Flūmēn,—*a rapid river.*

N.V.A.	Rāpīdum flūmēn		Rāpīdā flūmīnā
Gen.	Rāpīdī flūmīnīs		Rāpīdōrum flūmīnum
Dat.	Rāpīdō flūmīnī		Rāpīdīs flūmīnībūs
Abl.	Rāpīdō flūmīnē		Rāpīdīs flūmīnībūs.

## VIII.—ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

I. ADJECTIVES OF THREE TERMINATIONS end in ěr, rīs, rě, ~~X~~ and are declined like Nouns of the Third Declension. They have three terminations in the Nominative and Vocative Singular only: as, ācěr, ācrīs, ācrě, *sharp*; cělěr, cělērīs, cělērě, *swift*.

	Sing.			Plur.
M.	F.	N.	M. and F.	N.
N.V. Ācěr	ācrīs	ācrě	Ācrēs	ācriā
Acc. Ācrem	ācrem	ācrě	Ācrēs	ācriā
Gen. Ācrīs	ācrīs	ācrīs	Ācriūm	ācriūm
Dat. Ācřī	ācřī	ācřī	Ācřibūs	ācřibūs
Abl. Ācřī	ācřī	ācřī	Ācřibūs	ācřibūs

II. ADJECTIVES OF TWO TERMINATIONS are declined like Nouns of the Third Declension. They have two terminations in the Nominative, Vocative, and Accusative only. They include—

1. Adjectives ending in īs: as, tristīs (*masc. and fem.*), tristě (*neut.*), *sad*.
2. Comparatives, ending in īor, īūs: as, měliōr (*masc. and fem.*), měliūs (*neut.*), *better*.

	Sing.	1.		Plur.
M. and F.	N.		M. and F.	N.
N.V. Trist-īs	trist-ě		Trist-ēs	trist-īā
Acc. Trist-em	trist-ě		Trist-ēs	trist-īā
Gen. Trist-īs	trist-īs		Trist-īum	trist-īum
Dat. Trist-ī	trist-ī		Trist-ībūs	trist-ībūs
Abl. Trist-ī	trist-ī		Trist-ībūs	trist-ībūs

	2.			
N.V.	M. and F.	N.	M. and F.	N.
Měliōr-ē or ī	měliūs		Měliōr-ēs	měliōr-ă
Acc. Měliōr-em	měliūs		Měliōr-ēs	měliōr-ă
Gen. Měliōr-īs	měliōr-īs		Měliōr-um	měliōr-um
Dat. Měliōr-ī	měliōr-ī		Měliōr-ībūs	měliōr-ībūs
Abl. Měliōr-ē or ī	měliōr-ē or ī		Měliōr-ībūs	měliōr-ībūs

III. ADJECTIVES OF ONE TERMINATION are of various endings and declined like Nouns of the Third Declension : as, *fēlix*, *fortunate*; *prūdens*, *prudent*.

Sing.		1.	Plur.
M. and F.	N.	M. and F.	N.
<i>N.V. Félix</i>	<i>fēlix</i>	<i>Fēlic-ēs</i>	<i>fēlic-īă</i>
<i>Acc. Fēlic-em</i>	<i>fēlix</i>	<i>Fēlic-ēs</i>	<i>fēlic-īă</i>
<i>Gen. Fēlic-ís</i>	<i>fēlic-ís</i>	<i>Fēlic-īum</i>	<i>fēlic-īum</i>
<i>Dat. Fēlic-i</i>	<i>fēlic-ī</i>	<i>Fēlic-ībūs</i>	<i>fēlic-ībūs</i>
<i>Abl. Fēlic-ī or ē</i>	<i>fēlic-ī or ē</i>	<i>Fēlic-ībūs</i>	<i>fēlic-ībūs</i>
2.			
<i>N.V. Prūdens</i>	<i>prūdens</i>	<i>Prūdent-ēs</i>	<i>prūdent-īă</i>
<i>Acc. Prūdent-em</i>	<i>prūdens</i>	<i>Prūdent-ēs</i>	<i>prūdent-īă</i>
<i>Gen. Prūdent-ís</i>	<i>prūdent-ís</i>	<i>Prūdent-īum</i>	<i>prūdent-īum</i>
<i>Dat. Prūdent-ī</i>	<i>prūdent-ī</i>	<i>Prūdent-ībūs</i>	<i>prūdent-ībūs</i>
<i>Abl. Prūdent-ī or ē</i>	<i>prūdent-ī or ē</i>	<i>Prūdent-ībūs</i>	<i>prūdent-ībūs</i>

#### ADJECTIVES OF THIRD DECLENSION, DECLINED WITH NOUNS OF FIRST, SECOND, AND THIRD DECLENSIONS.

##### 1. Cēlērīs Sāgittā,—*a swift arrow*.

Sing.	Plur.
<i>N.V. Cēlērīs sāgittā</i>	<i>Cēlērēs sāgittae</i>
<i>Acc. Cēlērem sāgittam</i>	<i>Cēlērēs sāgittas</i>
<i>Gen. Cēlērīs sāgittae</i>	<i>Cēlērium sāgittārum</i>
<i>Dat. Cēlērī sāgittae</i>	<i>Cēlēribūs sāgittis</i>
<i>Abl. Cēlērī sāgittā</i>	<i>Cēlēribūs sāgittis</i>

##### 2. Tristē Proelium,—*a sad battle*.

<i>N.A.V. Tristē proelium</i>	<i>Tristiā proeliā</i>
<i>Gen. Tristis proeliī</i>	<i>Tristium proeliōrum</i>
<i>Dat. Tristī proeliō</i>	<i>Tristibūs proeliīs</i>
<i>Abl. Tristī proeliō</i>	<i>Tristibūs proeliīs</i>

##### 3. Fēlix Hōmo,—*a happy man*.

<i>N.V. Fēlix hōmo</i>	<i>Fēlicēs hōmīnēs</i>
<i>Acc. Fēlicem hōmīnem</i>	<i>Fēlicēs hōmīnēs</i>
<i>Gen. Fēlicis hōmīnis</i>	<i>Fēlicīum hōmīnum</i>
<i>Dat. Fēlicī hōmīni</i>	<i>Fēlicibūs hōmīnibūs</i>
<i>Abl. Fēlicī or ē hōmīnē</i>	<i>Fēlicibūs hōmīnibūs</i>

#### EXERCISE XIII.

A.—1. Ira furor brevis est. 2. Ira militum erat acris. 3. Via est facilis. 4. Omne initium est difficile. 5. Leges hominibus utiles sunt. 6. Vulnus militis est leve. 7. Carmen est dulce. 8. Naves hostium sunt celeres. 9. Tempus humanae vitae breve est. 10. Rex cives fideles habet.

1. The soldiers have sharp arrows. 2. The arrow is swift. 3. Labour is easy in the winter. 4. Labour is difficult in the summer. 5. Arms are useful to soldiers. 6. The soldiers have short swords. 7. The beginning of the song is difficult. 8. The songs are easy. 9. The wounds of the soldier are light. 10. The arrows are sharp and swift

**B.—1.** Consilium ducis audax est. 2. Consilia ducis Romani audacia sunt. 3. Tempus praesens felix est. 4. Regnum Persarum erat potens. 5. Animalia rapacia sunt velocia. 6. Vetus vinum est bonum. 7. Rex ingentem numerum militum habet. 8. Leges Romanorum erant praestantes. 9. Praemia equitum ingentia erant. 10. Agricolae vinum vetus habent.

1. The plans of the leader were prudent. 2. Elephants are prudent animals. 3. The booty of the Romans was immense. 4. The beginning was fortunate. 5. The Romans have excellent laws. 6. The king gives immense rewards to the soldiers. 7. Lions are rapacious animals. 8. The father gives old wine to the boy. 9. The present times are fortunate. 10. The Romans are powerful.

### IX.—THE FOURTH OR U DECLENSION.

The Nominative Singular of Masculine and Feminine Nouns of the Fourth Declension ends in ūs, and of Neuter Nouns in u.

Sing.	1.	Plur.
<i>N.V. Grăd-ūs (m.), a step, or O step</i>	<i>Grăd-ūs,</i>	<i>steps, or O steps</i>
<i>Acc. Grăd-um, a step</i>	<i>Grăd-ūs,</i>	<i>steps</i>
<i>Gen. Grăd-ūs, of a step</i>	<i>Grăd-Ūum,</i>	<i>of steps</i>
<i>Dat. Grăd-ūī, to or for a step</i>	<i>Grăd-ībūs,</i>	<i>to or for steps</i>
<i>Abl. Grăd-ū, by, with, or from a step.</i>	<i>Grăd-ībūs,</i>	<i>by, with, or from steps.</i>
2.		
<i>N.V.A. Gĕn-u (n.), a knee or O knee</i>	<i>Gĕn-ūā,</i>	<i>knees, or O knees</i>
<i>Gen. Gĕn-ūs, of a knee</i>	<i>Gĕn-Ūum,</i>	<i>of knees</i>
<i>Dat. Gĕn-ū, to or for a knee</i>	<i>Gĕn-ībūs,</i>	<i>to or for knees</i>
<i>Abl. Gĕn-ū, by, with, or from a knee.</i>	<i>Gĕn-ībūs,</i>	<i>by, with, or from knees.</i>

NOTE.—Some nouns of the Fourth Declension make the Dative and Ablative plural in -ūbūs; as, ācūbūs, arcūbūs, portūbūs, with a few others. Also, the Dative Singular ūī is sometimes contracted into ū: as, grădūī, grădū.

### EXERCISE XIV.

- A.—1.** Quercus sunt altae. 2. Manus hominibus utiles sunt. 3. Visus et auditus sunt utiles hominibus. 4. Acus est acuta. 5. Portus est tutus. 6. Cursus militis erat celer. 7. Arcus Scytharum leves erant. 8. Arcus coelestis varios colores habet. 9. Fructus ficūs erat dulcis. 10. Caput est sedes omnium sensuum.
1. The oak is useful to man. 2. The city has beautiful harbours. 3. The Scythians have arrows and bows. 4. The needles are sharp. 5. The girl has a sharp needle. 6. The harbours of the city are safe. 7. The number of the harbours is great. 8. Hearing and seeing are useful (*pl.*) to animals. 9. The fruit of fig-trees is sweet. 10. The soldier kills the lion with (his) hand.

- B.**—1. Cornua tauri acuta sunt. 2. Magister cornu puerō dat.  
 3. Genua hominibus utilia sunt. 4. Magistratus sunt legum ministri. 5. Exercitus arma magnifica habet. 6. Duces exercitū audaces erant. 7. Rex equitatum peditatumque\* habet. 8. Volutas sensibus grata est. 9. Oculi sunt instrumenta visū. 10. Aures sunt instrumenta auditūs.

1. The knees of elephants are hard. 2. The horns of the stag are hard. 3. The king gives a beautiful horn to the soldier. 4. The magistrates are the guardians of the laws. 5. The leader of the cavalry is bold. 6. Greece has many harbours. 7. Every (omne) animal has senses. 8. Eyes and ears are the instruments of the senses. 9. Sharp needles are useful to women. 10. The leaders of the infantry are powerful.

\* Quē, and (placed after the word which it unites to the preceding).

## X.—THE FIFTH OR E DECLENSION.

The Nominative Singular of Nouns of the Fifth Declension ends in ēs.

Sing.	Plur.
N.V. <b>Dī-ēs</b> , <i>a day, or O day</i>	<b>Dī-ēs</b> , <i>days, or O days</i>
Acc. <b>Dī-em</b> , <i>a day</i>	<b>Dī-ēs</b> , <i>days</i>
Gen. <b>Dī-ēi</b> , <i>of a day</i>	<b>Dī-Ērum</b> , <i>of days</i>
Dat. <b>Dī-ēi</b> , <i>to or for a day</i>	<b>Dī-ēbūs</b> , <i>to or for days</i>
Abl. <b>Dī-ē</b> , <i>by, with, or from a day.</i>	<b>Dī-ēbūs</b> , <i>by, with, or from days.</i>

NOTE.—In Nouns like rēs, where ēs is preceded by a Consonant, the e becomes short in Gen. and Dat. Singular: as, rēi, spēi.

GENDER.—All Nouns of the Fifth Declension are Feminine except dīēs, which is either Masculine or Feminine in the Singular, and always Masculine in the Plural; and mēridiēs, *midday*, which is always Masculine.

RULE 8.—When the Ablative Case indicates the place *where*, it is used with the Preposition īn, *in*: as, hostēs īn plānītīē ērant, *the enemies were in the plain*. See Rule 7, p. 13.

### EXERCISE XV.

1. Dies sunt sereni. 2. Numerus dierum serenorū parvus est.  
 3. Deus est dominus omnium rerum. 4. Dux magnam victoriae spem habet. 5. Fides servorum rara erat. 6. Exercitus in magna planicie erat. 7. In acie multi pedites erant. 8. Fortuna est domina rerum humanarum. 9. Facies filii pulchra erat. 10. Magna est pueri segnities.

1. The number of days is infinite. 2. God is the creator of all things. 3. Many things are hurtful to man. 4. The mother gives many things to the girl. 5. In the line-of-battle were many horse-soldiers. 6. The cavalry was in the plain. 7. The reward was the beginning of hope. 8. The leaders have great hope of victory. 9. The fidelity of sons was rare. 10. The slothfulness of the girl is troublesome to the mother.

## XI.—SOME IRREGULAR NOUNS.

The following words are thus declined :—

Děūs, <i>m.</i> , God. (2 Decl.)		Dōmūs, <i>f.</i> , a house. (2 and 4 Decl.)	
Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
N.V. Děūs	Děī, Dīī, or Dī	Dōmūs	Dōmūs
Acc. Děum	Děōs	Dōmum	Dōmōs ( <i>rarely</i> dōmūs)
Gen. Děī,	Děōrum, or Deūm	Dōmūs	Dōmūum, or dōmōrum
Dat. Děō	Děīs, Dīīs, or Dīs	Dōmūī	Dōmībūs
Abl. Děō	Děīs, Dīīs, or Dīs	Domō	Dōmībūs

N.B.—The Locative Sing. dōmī, *at home*, frequently occurs. The dat. dōmō is rarely used.

Bōs, <i>c.</i> , an ox or cow. (3 Decl.)		Sēnēx, <i>m.</i> , an old man. (3 Decl.)	
Sing.	Plur.	Sing.	Plur.
N.V. Bōs	Bōvēs	Sēnēx	Sēnēs
Acc. Bōvem	Bōvēs	Sēnēm	Sēnēs
Gen. Bōvīs	Bōvum, or bōum	Sēnīs	Sēnum
Dat. Bōvī	Bōbūs, or bōbūs	Sēnī	Sēnībūs
Abl. Bōvē	Bōbūs, or bōbūs.	Sēnē	Sēnībūs

Vīs, *f.*, strength. (3 Decl.)

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. Vīs	Vīrēs
Acc. Vim	Vīrēs
Gen. wanting	Vīriūm
Dat. wanting	Vīrībūs
Abl. Vī	Vīrībūs

Jusjūrandum, *n.*, an oath (properly two words, Jūs, 3 Decl. and jūrandum, 2 Decl.).

Sing.	
N.V.A. Jusjūrandum	
Gen. Jūrisjūrandī	
Dat. Jūrijūrandō	
Abl. Jūrējūrandō	

No plural.

Jūpitēr (=Jōv-pítēr, *i.e.* pátēr), (3 Decl.) the god.

Sing.	
Jūpitēr	
Jōvem	
Jōvīs	
Jōvī	
Jōvē	

No plural.

Respublīca, *f.*, a commonwealth, a republic (properly two words, Res, 5 Decl. and publīcā, 1 Decl.).

Sing.	
N.V. Respublīcā	
Acc. Rēpublīcam	
Gen. Rēpublīcae	
Dat. Rēpublīcae	
Abl. Rēpublīcā	

Rare in plural.

## EXERCISE XVI.

A.—1. Di sunt immortales. 2. Jupiter et Neptunus sunt dii Romanorum. 3. Quercus Jovi sacrae erant. 4. Domus urbis sunt pulchrae. 5. Divitiae magnae in domo patris sunt. 6. Divitiae ingentes in domibus incolarum sunt. 7. Canes domuum custodes sunt. 8. Homines in domibus sunt, bestiae in silvis. 9. Dis sacrum est monumentum. 10. Vis fluminis ingens est.

1. Men are mortal, the gods immortal. 2. The oak is sacred to Jupiter. 3. Thunderbolts are the arms of Jupiter. 4. Many