

II. SECONDARY ACCENTS.

27. A second accent is placed on the second or third syllable before the primary accent,—on the second, if that is the first syllable of the word, or is long in quantity, otherwise on the third: *mon'-u-e'-runt*; *mon'-u-e-ra'-mus*; *in-stau'-ra-ve'-runt*.

28. In the same way, a third accent is placed on the second or third syllable before the second accent: *hon'-o-rif'-i-cent-tis'-si-mus*.

PART SECOND.

ETYMOLOGY.

29. ETYMOLOGY treats of the classification, inflection, and derivation of words.

30. The Parts of Speech are—*Nouns, Adjectives, Pronouns, Verbs, Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Interjections.*

CHAPTER I.

NOUNS.

31. A Noun or Substantive is a name, as of a person, place, or thing: *Cicero*, Cicero; *Roma*, Rome; *puer*, boy; *dōmus*, house.

1. A **Proper Noun** is a proper name, as of a person or place: *Cicero*, *Roma*.

2. A **Common Noun** is a name common to all the members of a class of objects: *vir*, a man; *equus*, horse. Common nouns include

1) *Collective Nouns*—designating a collection of objects: *populus*, people; *exercitus*, army.

2) *Abstract Nouns*—designating properties or qualities: *virtus*, virtue; *justitia*, justice.

3) *Material Nouns*—designating materials as such: *aurum*, gold; *lignum*, wood; *aqua*, water.

32. Nouns have *Gender, Number, Person, and Case.*

GENDER.

33. There are three genders—*Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter.*

34. In some nouns, gender is determined by signification; in others, by endings.

35. GENERAL RULES FOR GENDER.

I. MASCULINES.

1. Names of *Males*: *Cicero*; *vir*, man; *rex*, king.

2. Names of *Rivers, Winds, and Months*: *Rhēnus*, Rhine; *Nōtus*, south wind; *Aprilis*, April.

II. FEMININES.

1. Names of *Females*: *mulier*, woman; *leaena*, lioness.

2. Names of *Countries, Towns, Islands, and Trees*: *Aegyptus*, Egypt; *Rōma*, Rome; *Dēlos*, Delos; *pīrus*, pear tree.

III. NEUTERS.

1. *Indeclinable Nouns*: *fas*, right; *nihil*, nothing.

2. *Words and Clauses* used as *indeclinable nouns*: *triste vale*, a sad farewell; *difficile est amicitiam manēre*, it is difficult for friendship to continue.¹

36. REMARKS ON GENDER.

1. **Exceptions.**—The endings² of nouns sometimes give them a gender at variance with these rules. Thus,

1) The names of rivers—*Albula*, *Allia*, *Lēthe*, *Styx*, and sometimes others, are feminine by ending.

2) Some names of *countries, towns, islands, trees, and animals* take the gender of their endings. See 47. 1.

2. **Masculine or Feminine.**—A few personal appellatives applicable to both sexes and a few names of animals are sometimes *masculine* and sometimes *feminine*, but when used without distinct reference to sex they are generally *masculine*: *civis*, citizen (man or woman); *cōmes*, companion; *bos*, ox, cow.

3. **Mobile Nouns** have different forms for different genders: *filius*, son, daughter; *rex*, *regina*, king, queen; *leo*, *leaena*, lion, lioness.

4. **Epicene Nouns** have but one gender, but are used for both sexes. They apply only to the inferior animals, and usually take the gender of their endings: *anser*, goose (male or female), *masculine*; *aquila*, eagle, *feminine*.

PERSON AND NUMBER.

37. The Latin, like the English, has three persons and two numbers. The first person denotes the speaker; the second, the person spoken to; the third, the person spoken of. The singular number denotes one, the plural more than one.

¹ Here *vale* and the clause *amicitiam manēre* are both used as neuter nouns.

² Gender as determined by the endings of nouns will be noticed in connection with the several declensions.

CASES.

38. The Latin has six cases :

Names.	English Equivalents.
Nominative,	Nominative.
Genitive,	Possessive, or Objective with <i>of</i> .
Dative,	Objective with <i>to</i> or <i>for</i> .
Accusative,	Objective.
Vocative,	Nominative Independent.
Ablative,	Objective with <i>from</i> , <i>by</i> , <i>in</i> , <i>with</i> .

1. **Oblique Cases.**—In distinction from the Nominative and Vocative (casus recti, right cases), the other cases are called *oblique* (casus obliqui).

2. **Case-Endings.**—In form the several cases are in general distinguished from each other by certain terminations called *case-endings*: Nom. *mensa*, Gen. *mensae*, &c.

3. **Cases Alike.**—But certain cases are not distinguished in form. Thus,

1) The *Nominative*, *Accusative*, and *Vocative* in *neuters* are alike, and in the plural end in *a*.

2) The *Nominative* and *Vocative* are alike in all pure Latin nouns, except those in *us* of the second declension (45).

3) The *Dative* and *Ablative Plural* are alike.

DECLENSIONS.

39. The formation of the several cases is called *Declension*.

40. **Five Declensions.**—In Latin there are five declensions, distinguished from each other by the following

Genitive Endings.

Dec. I.	Dec. II.	Dec. III.	Dec. IV.	Dec. V.
ae,	i,	is,	ūs,	eī. ¹

41. **Stem and Endings.**—In any noun, of whatever declension,

1. The stem may be found by dropping the ending of the genitive singular.

2. The several cases may be formed by adding to this stem the case-endings.

¹ See 119. 1.

FIRST DECLENSION.

42. Nouns of the first declension end in

ā and ē,—*feminine*; ās and ēs,—*masculine*.

But pure Latin nouns end only in *a*, and are declined as follows :

SINGULAR.			
	Example.	Meaning.	Case-Endings.
Nom.	mensā,	a table,	ā
Gen.	mensae,	of a table,	ae
Dat.	mensae,	to, for a table,	ae
Acc.	mensam,	a table,	ām
Voc.	mensā,	O table,	ā
Abl.	mensā,	with, from, by a table,	ā
PLURAL.			
Nom.	mensae,	tables,	ae
Gen.	mensarum,	of tables,	arum
Dat.	mensis,	to, for tables,	is
Acc.	mensas,	tables,	ās
Voc.	mensae,	O tables,	ae
Abl.	mensis,	with, from, by tables.	is.

1. **Case-Endings.**—From an inspection of this example, it will be seen that the several cases are distinguished from each other by their case-endings.

2. **Examples for Practice.**—With these endings decline :

Ala, wing; *āqua*, water; *causa*, cause; *fortūna*, fortune; *porta*, gate; *victoria*, victory.

3. **Irregular Case-Endings.**—The following occur :

1) **As** for *ae* in the Gen. of *familia*, in composition with *pater*, *māter*, *filius*, and *filia* : *paterfamilias*, father of a family.

2) **Ai** for the genitive ending *ae*, in the poets : *aulāi* for *aulae*, of a hall.

3) **Um** for *arum* in the Gen. Plur. : *Dardanidum* for *Dardanidarum*, of the descendants of Dardanus.

4) **Abus** for *is* in the Dat. and Abl. Plur., especially in *dea*, goddess, and *filia*, daughter, to distinguish them from the same cases of *deus*, god, and *filius*, son.

4. **Article.**—The Latin has no article. A Latin noun may therefore, according to the connection in which it is used, be translated either without any article, with *a* or *an*, or with *the* : *cōrōna*, crown, a crown, the crown.

43. GREEK NOUNS.—Nouns of this declension in **e, as**, and **es** are of Greek origin, and are declined as follows:

Epitōme, *epitome*. Aenēas, *Aeneas*. Pyrites, *pyrites*.

	SINGULAR.	
N. epitōmē	Aenēās	pŷritēs
G. epitōmēs	Aenēae	pyritae
D. epitōmae	Aenēae	pyritae
A. epitōmēn	Aenēām, ān	pyritēn
V. epitōmē	Aenēā	pyritē, ā
A. epitōmē	Aenēā.	pyritē, ā
	PLURAL.	
N. epitōmae		pŷritae
G. epitōmārūm		pyritārūm
D. epitōmīs		pyritīs
A. epitōmās		pyritās
V. epitōmae		pyritae
A. epitōmīs.		pyritīs.

1. Examples for Practice.—*Aloe*, aloe; *boreas*, north wind; *comētes*, comet.

2. Paradigms.—Observe 1) That in the Plur. and in the Dat. Sing., Greek nouns are declined like *mensa*, and 2) That in the Gen. Sing., only those in *e* depart from the regular ending *ae*.

3. Many Greek nouns assume the Latin ending *a*, and are declined like *mensa*. Many in *e* have also a form in *a*; *epitōme*, *epitōma*, *epitome*.

44. GENDER IN FIRST DECLENSION.

Feminine endings: **a, e**.

Masculine endings: **as, es**.

EXCEPTIONS.—*Masculine*—(1) a few in *a* by signification: *poēta*, poet; *agricōla*, husbandman. See 35. 1.—(2) *Hadria*, Adriatic sea; sometimes *dāma*, deer, and *talpa*, mole.

SECOND DECLENSION.

45. Nouns of the second declension end in

er, ir, ūs, os,—*masculine*; **ŭm, on**,—*neuter*.

But pure Latin nouns end only in *er, ir, us, um*, and are declined as follows:

Servus, *slave*. Puer, *boy*. Ager, *field*. Templum, *temple*.

	SINGULAR.	
N. servŭs	puēr	āgēr
G. servī	puērī	āgrī
D. servō	puērō	agrō
A. servŭm	puērŭm	agrŭm
V. servē	puēr	agēr
A. servō	puērō	agrō
	PLURAL.	
N. servī	puērī	āgrī
G. servōrūm	puērōrūm	agrōrūm
D. servīs	puērīs	agrīs
A. servōs	puērōs	agrōs
V. servī	puērī	agrī
A. servīs.	puērīs.	agrīs.

1. Case-Endings.—From an inspection of the paradigms it will be seen that they are declined with the following

Case-Endings.

1. ūs.	2. ēr.	3. ŭm.
	SINGULAR.	
N. ūs	— ¹	ŭm
G. ī	ī	ī
D. ō	ō	ō
A. ŭm	ŭm	ŭm
V. ē	— ¹	ŭm
A. ō	ō	ō
	PLURAL.	
N. ī	ī	ā
G. ōrūm	ōrūm	ōrūm
D. īs	īs	īs
A. ōs	ōs	ā
V. ī	ī	ā
A. īs.	īs.	īs.

2. Examples for Practice.—Like SERVUS: *annus*, year; *domīnus*, master.—Like PUER: *gēner*, son-in-law; *sōcer*, father-in-law.—Like AGER: *fāber*, artisan; *magister*, master.—Like TEMPLUM: *bellum*, war; *regnum*, kingdom.

3. Paradigms.—Observe

1) That *puer* differs in declension from *servus* only in dropping the

¹ The endings for the Nom. and Voc. Sing. are wanting in nouns in *er*; thus *puer* is the stem without any case-ending; the full form would be *puērŭs*.

endings *us* and *e* in the Nom. and Voc.; Nom. *puer* for *puērus*, Voc. *puer* for *puēre*.

2) That *ager* differs from *puer* only in dropping *e* before *r*.¹

3) That *templum*, as a neuter noun, has the Nom., Accus., and Voc. alike, ending in the plural in *a*. See 38, 3.

4. **Ager and Puer.**—Most nouns in *er* are declined like *ager*, but the following in *er* and *ir* are declined like *puer*.

1) Nouns in *ir*: *vir*, *virī*, man.

2) Compounds in *fer* and *ger*: *armiger*, *armigēri*, armor-bearer; *signifer*, *signifēri*, standard-bearer.

3) Adulter, *adulter*; *Liber*, *Bacchus*; *presbyter*, *elder*.
Celtiber, *Celtiberian*; ² *liberi*, *children*; *socer*, *father-in-law*.
gēner, *son-in-law*; *Mulciber*, *Vulcan*; ² *vesper*, *evening*.
Iber, *Spaniard*.²

5. **Irregular Case-Endings.**—The following occur:

1) **I** for *ii* by contraction, in the Gen. Sing. without change of accent: *ingē nī* for *ingē nīi*, of talent.

2) **I** for *ie*, common in proper names in *ius*, without change of accent: *Mercū ri* for *Mercū rie*, Mercury. Also in *filī* for *filie*, son; *gēni* for *genie*, guardian spirit.

3) **Us** for *e* in the Voc., the regular form in *deus*, god, but rare in other words.

4) **Um** for *ōrum*, common in a few words denoting money, weight, and measure: *talentum* for *talentōrum*, of talents; also in a few other words: *deum* for *deōrum*; *liberum* for *liberōrum*; *Argivum* for *Argivōrum*.

6. **Deus.**—This has, Voc. Sing., *deus*; Nom. Plur., *dei*, *dii*, *di*; Gen., *deōrum*, *deum*; Dat. and Abl., *deis*, *dīs*, *dis*; otherwise regular.

46. GREEK NOUNS.

Nouns of this declension in **os** and **on** are of Greek origin.

1. Nouns in *os* are generally declined like those in *us*, except in the accusative singular, where they have *on*: *Dēlōs*, *Delī*, *Delo*, *Delōn*, etc., island Delos.

2. Nouns in *on* are declined like *templum*, with *on* for *um* in the nominative, accusative, and vocative.

3. Most Greek nouns generally assume in prose the Latin forms in *us* and *um*, but sometimes, especially in poetry, they retain in one or more cases the peculiar endings of the Greek. Thus,

¹ In *puer*, *e* belongs to the stem, and is accordingly retained in all the cases; but in *ager* it is inserted in the Nom. and Voc. Sing., as the pure stem *agr* would be difficult to pronounce.

² *Celtiber* and *Iber* have *e long* in the Gen., and *Mulciber* sometimes drops *e*.

1) *Genitive Singular*, **ō** (rarely **u**): *Andrōgeō* from *Andrōgeōs*.

2) *Accusative* " **o** or **on**: *Atho*, *Athon* " *Āthos*.

3) *Nominative Plural*, **os**: *cānēphōroē* " *cānēphōrōs*.

4) *Genitive* " **ōn** (**om**): *būcōlicōn* " *būcōlicōn*.

5) *Greek nouns in eūs* admit certain forms of the third declension: *Orpheus*; G., *Orphēos*; D., *Orphēi*; A., *Orphea*; V., *Orphēu*.—*Panthūs* has Voc. *Panthū*, and *pelāgus*, Plur. *pelāge*.

47. GENDER IN SECOND DECLENSION.

Masculine endings: **er**, **ir**, **us**, **os**.

Neuter endings: **um**, **on**.

I. FEMININE BY EXCEPTION.

1. *Nouns feminine by signification*: *Aegyptus*, Egypt; *Corinthus*, Corinth. See 35, 2, but observe that

Many names of *countries*, *towns*, *islands*, and *trees* follow the gender of their endings.—(1) *COUNTRIES*: *Bospōrus*, *Isthmus*, *Pontus*, masculine by ending; those in *um* and plurals in *a*, neuter by ending.—(2) *TOWNS*: *Canōpus* and plurals in *i*, masculine; those in *um* and plurals in *a*, neuter.—(3) *ISLANDS*: those in *um* and plurals in *a*, neuter.—(4) *TREES*: *oleaster* and *pinaster*, masculine. * Some names of shrubs and plants are feminine, like those of trees, while others take the gender of their endings.

2. Other Feminine exceptions are

1) Most names of gems and ships: *amethystus*, *sapphirus*.

2) *Aleus*, belly; *carbāsus*, sail; *cōlus*, distaff; *hūmus*, ground; *vannus*, sieve.

3) Many Greek feminines, as (1) nouns in *ōdus*, *metros*, *thongus*: *periōdus*, period; *diamētros*, diameter; *diphthongus*, diphthong; (2) *abyssus*, abyss; *atōmus*, atom; *dialectos*, dialect.

II. NEUTER BY EXCEPTION.

Pelāgus, sea; *vīrus*, poison; *vulgus* (rarely masc.), common people.

THIRD DECLENSION.

48. Nouns of the third declension end in

a, e, i, o, y, c, l, n, r, s, t, x.

I. MASCULINE ENDINGS:

o, or, **os**, **er**, **es** *increasing in the genitive*.

II. FEMININE ENDINGS:

as, **is**, **ys**, **x**, **es** *not increasing in the genitive*, **s** *preceded by a consonant*.

III. NEUTER ENDINGS:

a, **e**, **i**, **y**, **c**, **l**, **n**, **t**, **ar**, **ur**, **us**.

49. Nouns of this declension may be divided into two classes:

I. Nouns which have a case-ending in the nominative singular. These all end in *e*, *s*, or *x*.

II. Nouns which have no case-ending in the nominative singular.

In class II. the Nom. Sing. is either the same as the stem, or is formed from it by dropping or changing one or more letters of the stem: *consul*, Gen. *consulis*; stem, *consul*, a consul; *leo*, *leonis*, stem, *leon* (Nom. drops n), lion; *carmen*, *carminis*, stem, *carmen* (Nom. changes in to en), song.

50. CLASS I.—WITH NOMINATIVE ENDING.

I. Nouns in **es, is, s** impure,² and **x**:—with stem unchanged in nominative.

Nubes, f. cloud.	Avis, f. bird.	Urbs, f. city.	Rex, m. king.
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SINGULAR.			
N. <i>nūbēs</i>	<i>āvis</i>	<i>urbs</i>	<i>rex</i> ¹
G. <i>nubīs</i>	<i>avis</i>	<i>urbīs</i>	<i>regīs</i>
D. <i>nubī</i>	<i>avī</i>	<i>urbī</i>	<i>regī</i>
A. <i>nubēm</i>	<i>avēm</i>	<i>urbēm</i>	<i>regēm</i>
V. <i>nubēs</i>	<i>avis</i>	<i>urbs</i>	<i>rex</i>
A. <i>nubē</i>	<i>avē</i> ³	<i>urbē</i>	<i>regē</i>

PLURAL.			
N. <i>nubēs</i>	<i>avēs</i>	<i>urbēs</i>	<i>regēs</i>
G. <i>nubiūm</i>	<i>aviūm</i>	<i>urbiūm</i>	<i>regiūm</i>
D. <i>nubībūs</i>	<i>avībūs</i>	<i>urbībūs</i>	<i>regībūs</i>
A. <i>nubēs</i>	<i>avēs</i>	<i>urbēs</i>	<i>regēs</i>
V. <i>nubēs</i>	<i>avēs</i>	<i>urbēs</i>	<i>regēs</i>
A. <i>nubībūs.</i>	<i>avībūs.</i>	<i>urbībūs.</i>	<i>regībūs.</i>

II. Nouns in **es, is, s** impure, and **x**:—with stem changed in nominative.

Miles, m. soldier.	Lapis, m. stone.	Ars, f. art.	Judex, m. and f. judge.
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SINGULAR.			
N. <i>milēs</i>	<i>lāpis</i>	<i>ars</i>	<i>jūdex</i> ¹
G. <i>milītis</i>	<i>lapīdis</i>	<i>artīs</i>	<i>judicīs</i>
D. <i>milīti</i>	<i>lapīdi</i>	<i>arti</i>	<i>judici</i>
A. <i>milītēm</i>	<i>lapīdēm</i>	<i>artēm</i>	<i>judicēm</i>
V. <i>milēs</i>	<i>lapis</i>	<i>ars</i>	<i>judex</i>
A. <i>milītē</i>	<i>lapidē</i>	<i>artē</i>	<i>judicē</i>

PLURAL.			
N. <i>milītēs</i>	<i>lapīdēs</i>	<i>artēs</i>	<i>judicēs</i>
G. <i>milītiūm</i>	<i>lapīdiūm</i>	<i>artiūm</i>	<i>judiciūm</i>

¹ X in *rex* = *gs*—*g* belonging to the stem, and *s* being the nom. ending; but in *judex*, x = *cs*—*c* belonging to the stem, and *s* being the nom. ending.

² Impure, i. e., preceded by a consonant. ³ Sometimes *avī*.

D. <i>millībūs</i>	<i>lapīdībūs</i>	<i>artībūs</i>	<i>judicībūs</i>
A. <i>millēs</i>	<i>lapīdēs</i>	<i>artēs</i>	<i>judicēs</i>
V. <i>millēs</i>	<i>lapīdēs</i>	<i>artēs</i>	<i>judicēs</i>
A. <i>millībūs.</i>	<i>lapīdībūs.</i>	<i>artībūs.</i>	<i>judicībūs.</i>

III. Nouns in **as, os, us**, and **e**:—those in *as, os*, and *us* with stem changed, those in *e* with stem unchanged.

Civitas, f. state.	Nepos, m. grandson.	Virtus, f. virtue.	Mare, n. sea.
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SINGULAR.			
N. <i>civitas</i>	<i>nēpōs</i>	<i>virtūs</i>	<i>mārē</i>
G. <i>civitātīs</i>	<i>nepōtīs</i>	<i>virtūtīs</i>	<i>marīs</i>
D. <i>civitātī</i>	<i>nepōtī</i>	<i>virtūtī</i>	<i>marī</i>
A. <i>civitātēm</i>	<i>nepōtēm</i>	<i>virtūtēm</i>	<i>marē</i>
V. <i>civitas</i>	<i>nepōs</i>	<i>virtūs</i>	<i>marē</i>
A. <i>civitātē</i>	<i>nepōtē</i>	<i>virtūtē</i>	<i>marī</i> ²

PLURAL.			
N. <i>civitatēs</i>	<i>nepōtēs</i>	<i>virtūtēs</i>	<i>marīā</i>
G. <i>civitātūm</i> ¹	<i>nepōtūm</i>	<i>virtūtūm</i>	<i>marīūm</i>
D. <i>civitātībūs</i>	<i>nepotībūs</i>	<i>virtutībūs</i>	<i>marībūs</i>
A. <i>civitatēs</i>	<i>nepōtēs</i>	<i>virtūtēs</i>	<i>marīā</i>
V. <i>civitatēs</i>	<i>nepōtēs</i>	<i>virtūtēs</i>	<i>marīā</i>
A. <i>civitātībūs.</i>	<i>nepotībūs.</i>	<i>virtutībūs.</i>	<i>marībūs.</i>

51. CLASS II.—WITHOUT NOMINATIVE ENDING.

I. Nouns in **l** and **r**:—with stem unchanged in nominative.

Sol, m. sun.	Consul, m. consul.	Passer, m. sparrow.	Vultur, m. vulture.
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SINGULAR.			
N. <i>sōl</i>	<i>consūl</i>	<i>passēr</i>	<i>vultūr</i>
G. <i>sōlis</i>	<i>consulīs</i>	<i>passērīs</i>	<i>vultūrīs</i>
D. <i>sōli</i>	<i>consulī</i>	<i>passērī</i>	<i>vultūrī</i>
A. <i>sōlēm</i>	<i>consulēm</i>	<i>passērēm</i>	<i>vultūrēm</i>
V. <i>sōl</i>	<i>consul</i>	<i>passēr</i>	<i>vultūr</i>
A. <i>sōlē</i>	<i>consulē</i>	<i>passērē</i>	<i>vultūrē</i>

PLURAL.			
N. <i>sōlēs</i>	<i>consulēs</i>	<i>passērēs</i>	<i>vultūrēs</i>
G. <i>sōlībūs</i>	<i>consulībūs</i>	<i>passērībūs</i>	<i>vultūrībūs</i>

¹ Sometimes *civitatiūm*.

² Sometimes *marē* in poetry.

A. sölēs	consülēs	passērēs	vultūrēs
V. sölēs	consülēs	passērēs	vultūrēs
A. sölībūs.	consulībūs.	passerībūs.	vulturībūs.

II. Nouns in **o** and **r**:—*with stem changed in nominative.*

Leo, m. lion.	Virgo, f. maiden.	Pater, m. father.	Pastor, m. shepherd.
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SINGULAR.

N. leo	virgo	pätēr	pastör
G. leönīs	virginīs	pätīs	pastörīs
D. leönī	virginī	patri	pastörī
A. leönēm	virginēm	patrēm	pastörēm
V. leo	virgo	pätēr	pastör
A. leönē	virginē	patrē	pastörē

PLURAL.

N. leönēs	virginēs	patrēs	pastörēs
G. leönūm	virginūm	patrūm	pastörūm
D. leonībūs	virginībūs	patriībūs	pastorībūs
A. leönēs	virginēs	patrēs	pastörēs
V. leönēs	virginēs	patrēs	pastörēs
A. leonībūs.	virginībūs.	patriībūs.	pastorībūs.

III. Nouns in **en, us,** and **ut**:—*with stem changed in nominative.*

Carmen, n. song.	Opus, n. work.	Corpus, n. body.	Capūt, n. head.
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SINGULAR.

N. carmēn	öpūs	corpūs	cäpūt
G. carminīs	opērīs	corpōrīs	capitīs
D. carminī	opērī	corpōrī	capitī
A. carmēn	opūs	corpūs	capūt
V. carmēn	opūs	corpūs	capūt
A. carminē	opērē	corpōrē	capitē

PLURAL.

N. carminā	opērā	corpōrā	capitā
G. carminūm	opērūm	corpōrūm	capitūm
D. carminībūs	operībūs	corporībūs	capitībūs
A. carminā	opērā	corpōrā	capitā
V. carminā	opērā	corpōrā	capitā
A. carminībūs.	operībūs.	corporībūs.	capitībūs.

52. **Case-Endings.**—From an inspection of the paradigms, it will be seen,

1. That the nouns belonging to Class II. differ from those of Class I. only in taking no case-ending in the nominative and vocative singular.

2. That all nouns of both classes are declined with the following

Case-Endings.

SINGULAR.

	Masc. and Fem.	Neuter.
Nom.	s ¹ (es, is) — ²	ē — ²
Gen.	is	is
Dat.	i	i
Acc.	ēm (im) ³	like nom.
Voc.	like nom.	“ “
Abl.	ē, i	ē, i

PLURAL.

	Masc. and Fem.	Neuter.
Nom.	ēs	ā, iā
Gen.	ūm, iūm	ūm, iūm
Dat.	ibūs	ibūs
Acc.	ēs	ā, iā
Voc.	ēs	ā, iā
Abl.	ibūs.	ibūs.

53. **Declension.**⁴—To apply these endings in declension, we must know, besides the nominative singular,

1. *The Gender*, as that shows which set of endings must be used.

2. *The Genitive Singular* (or some oblique case), as that contains the *stem* (41) to which these endings must be added.

54. EXAMPLES FOR PRACTICE:

Class I.

Rūpes, Gen. rupis, f.	rock,	hospes, Gen. hospitis, m.	guest.
vestis, f.	garment;	cuspidis, f.	spear.
trabs, trābis, f.	beam;	mons, montis, m.	mountain.
lex, legis, f.	law;	apex, apicis, m.	summit.
libertas, libertātis, f.	liberty;	salus, salutis, f.	safety.
sedile, sedilis, n.	seat;		

¹ In nouns in *æ* (= *es* or *gs*), *s* is the case-ending, and the *c* or *g* belongs to the stem.

² The dash here implies that the case-ending is sometimes wanting, as in all nouns of Class II.

³ The enclosed endings are less common than the others.

⁴ For Irregularities see Formation of Cases (55-98) and Irregular Nouns.

Class II.

Exsul,	Gen. exsūlis, m. and f. <i>exile</i> ;	dōlor,	Gen. dolōris, m. <i>pain</i> .
actio,	actiōnis, f. <i>action</i> ;	imāgo,	imaginis, f. <i>image</i> .
anser,	ansēris, m. <i>goose</i> ;	frāter,	fratris, m. <i>brother</i> .
nōmen,	nomīnis, n. <i>name</i> ;	tempus,	tempōris, n. <i>time</i> .

FORMATION OF CASES.

Nominative Singular.

55. The nominative singular may generally be formed from any oblique case in one of two ways:

I. By changing the ending of the given case to the nominative ending

s (es, is) in masculines and feminines; **e** in neuters: Acc. *urbem*, Nom. *urbs*; *āvem*, *avis*; *nūbem*, *nubes*. So Gen. *māris* (neut.), Nom. *mare*.

II. By dropping the ending of the given case: Gen. *consūlis*, Nom. *consul*; *passēris*, *passer*; *pastōris*, *pastor*.

1. THE FIRST METHOD applies in general to *mute stems*.

2. THE SECOND METHOD applies to most *liquid stems*.

3. EUPHONIC CHANGES:

1) **T, d, and r** before **s** are dropped; **c** and **g** before **s** unite with it and form **x**; **i** is sometimes changed to **e**: Gen. *civitatīs*, N. *civitas* (for *civitatīs*, t dropped); G. *militis*, N. *miles* (*militis*, t dropped and i changed to e); G. *rēgis*, N. *rex* (regs).

2) The endings **on** and **in** of masc. and fem. stems are generally changed to **o**: G. *leōnis*, N. *leo* (for *leon*); G. *virgīnis*, N. *virgo* (for *virgin*). But in neuters **in** is changed to **en**: G. *carminis*, *carmen* (for *carmin*).

3) The endings **er** and **or** of neut. stems are generally changed to **us**: G. *opēris*, N. *opus* (for *oper*); G. *corpōris*, N. *corpus* (for *corpor*).

4) Other changes sometimes occur.

Genitive Singular.

I. GENERAL RULES.

56. Class I. forms the genitive singular by changing the nominative ending into **is**: *māre*, *māris*, sea; *urbs*, *urbis*, city; *nūbes*, *nubis*, cloud; *hostis*, *hostis*, enemy; *arx* (arcs), *arcis*, citadel; *rex* (regs), *rēgis*, king.

1. CLASS I. includes, it will be remembered, nouns in **e, s** (with a few exceptions), and **x**.

2. THE NOMINATIVE ENDING in this class is

1) **e** in nouns in **e**: *mare*.

2) **s** in nouns in **s**; but if **e** or **i** precedes, it may be **es** or **is**; thus it is **s** in *urbs*, **es** in *nubes*, and **is** in *hostis*.

3) **s** in nouns in **x**: as the double consonant **x** = **cs** or **gs**, the **c** or **g** belongs to the stem and the **s** is the ending.

Accordingly the genitive changes the endings **e, s, es**, and **is** into **is**, as above.

2. IRREGULARITIES AND EXCEPTIONS.—See special rules, 58–83.

57. Class II. forms the genitive by adding **is** to the nominative: *sōl*, *sōlis*, sun; *carcer*, *carcēris*, prison; *pastor*, *pastōris*, shepherd; *lien*, *liēnis*, spleen.

1. CLASS II. includes all nouns of this declension not embraced under Class I.

2. CHANGES AND IRREGULARITIES.—See special rules.

II. SPECIAL RULES.

I. Words ending in a Vowel.

Genitive Formation—Various.

A.

58. Nouns in **a** form the genitive in **ātis**: *poēma*, *poemātis*, poem. These are of Greek origin.

E.

59. Nouns in **e** form the genitive in **is**: *māre*, *māris*, sea.

I.

60. Nouns in **i** form the genitive in **is**, or are indeclinable: *sināpi*, *sināpis*, mustard.

EXCEPTIONS.—The compounds of **mēli** form it in **ītis**: *oxymēli*, *oxymelitis*, oxymel.

O.

61. Nouns in **o** form the genitive in **ōnis**: *leo*, *leōnis*, lion; *actio*, *actiōnis*, action.

EXCEPTIONS.—The following form it in

1. **ōnis**:—most national names, *Macēdo*, *Macedōnis*, Macedonian.

2. **īnis**:—*Apollō*; *hōmo*, man; *nēmo*, nobody; *turbo*, whirlwind; and nouns in **do** and **go**: *grando*, *grandinis*, hail; *virgo*, *virginis*, maiden; except—*harpāgo*, *ōnis*; *līgo*, *ōnis*; *praedo*, *ōnis*, also *comēdo*, *cūdo*, *mango*, *spādo*, *unēdo*, *ūdo*.

3. **nīs**:—*cāro*, *carnis*, flesh.

4. **ēnis**:—*Aniō*, *Aniēnis*, river Anio; *Nerio*, *Neriēnis*.

5. **us**:—few Greek feminines: *Dido*, *Didus*.

Y.

62. Nouns in **y** form the genitive in **ŷis** (*ŷos*, *ys*), or

are indeclinable: *misŷ, misŷis* (misŷos, misŷs) copperas. These are of Greek origin.

II. Words ending in Mutes or Liquids: **c, l, n, r, t.**
Genitive adds **is**.

C.

63. There are two nouns in **c**: *ālec, alēcis*, pickle; *lac, lactis*, milk.

L.

64. Nouns in **l** form the genitive by adding **is**: *sōl, sōlis*, sun.

1. Two add **lis**:—*fel, fellis*, gall; *mel, mellis*, honey.

2. Nouns in **āl** lengthen **a** in the Gen.; *ānīmal, animālis*, animal; except *sal*, salt, and masculine proper names: *Hannībal, Hannibālis*.

N.

65. Nouns in **n** form the genitive by adding **is**, but those in **ēn** form it in **inis**: *paean, paeānis*, paean; *flūmen, fluminis*, stream.

1. The few nouns in **ēn** (e long), mostly Greek, add **is**: *liēn, liēnis*, spleen.

2. Nouns in **an, on, in, yn** are Greek, and sometimes have **os** for **is** in the Gen.: *Pān, Pānos* for Panis, god Pan.—Some in **on** have **onis** or **ontis**: *aēdon, aedōnis*, nightingale; *Xenōphon, Xenōphontis*.

R.

66. Nouns in **r** form the genitive by adding **is**: *carcer, carcēris*, prison; *fulgur, fulgūris*, lightning.

1. Nouns in **ār** generally lengthen **a** in the Gen.: *calcār, calcārīs*, spur; but a few retain the short vowel.—*Far*, corn, has *farris*; *hēpar*, liver, *hepātis*.

2. Some nouns in **er** drop **e** in the genitive:

1) Those in **ter**: *pāter, patris*, father; except *lāter, latēris*, tile, and Greek nouns: *crāter, cratēris*, bowl.

2) *Imber* and names of months in **ber**: *imber, imbris*, shower; *September, Septembris*.

3. *Iter*, way, has *itinēris*; *Jupīter, Jōvis*.

4. Nouns in **or** have generally **ōris**: *pastor, pastōris*, shepherd; but a few retain the short vowel. *Cor*, heart, has *cordis*.

5. Four in **ur** have **ōris**: *ēbur*, ivory; *fēmur*, thigh; *jēcūr*, liver; *rōbur*, strength; but *femur* has also *femīnis*, and *jecur, jecinōris, jecinēris*, and *jocinēris*.

T.

67. Nouns in **t** form the genitive in **itis**: *cāput, capitis*, head. *Caput* and its compounds are the only nouns in **t**.

III. Words ending in **S** preceded by a Vowel or Diphthong.

Genitive Formation—Various.

AS.

68. Nouns in **as** form the genitive in **ātis**: *aetas, aetātis*, age; *civitas, civitātis*, state.

EXCEPTIONS.—The following form it in

1. **ātis**:—*ānas, anātis*, duck, and neuter Greek nouns.

2. **ādis**:—*vas, vādīs*, surety; *Arcas*, Arcadian, and fem. Greek nouns; ¹*lampas, lampādīs*, torch.

3. **āris**:—*mas, mārīs*, a male.

4. **āsis**:—*vas, vāsīs*, vessel.

5. **assis**:—*as, assis*, an as (a coin).

6. **antis**:—only masc. Greek nouns; *adūmas, antis*, adamant.

ES.

69. Nouns in **ēs** (e long) form the genitive in **is**: *fāmes, famīs*, hunger; *nūbes, nubis*, cloud.

EXCEPTIONS.—The following form it in

1. **edis**:—(1) **ēdis**: *hēres, herēdis*, heir; *merces*, reward.—(2) **ēdis**: *pes, pēdis*, foot.—(3) **aedis**: *praes, praedis*, surety.

2. **eris**:—(1) **ēris**: *Cēres, Cerēris*.—(2) **aeris**: *aes, aeris*, copper.

3. **etis**:—(1) **ētis**: *quies*, rest, with compounds, *inquies, requies*, and a few Greek words: *lēbes, tūpes*.—(2) **ētis**: *abies*, fir tree; *aries*, ram; *paries*, wall.

4. **essis**:—*bes, bessis*, two thirds.

5. **i**:—a few Greek proper names: *Xerxes, i*.

70. Nouns in **ēs** (e short) form the genitive in **itis**: *mīles, militis*, soldier.

EXCEPTIONS.—The following form it in

1. **ētis**:—*interpres*, interpreter; *sēges*, crop; *tēges*, covering.

2. **īdis**:—*obses*, hostage; *praeses*, president.

IS.

71. Nouns in **is** form the genitive in **is**: *avis, avis*, bird; *cānis, canis*, dog.

¹ Greek nouns sometimes have *ados* for *adis*.

EXCEPTIONS.—The following form it in

1. **ēris**:—*cīnis*, *cīnēris*, ashes; *cucūmis*, cucumber; *pulvis*, dust; *vōmis*, ploughshare.*
2. **īdis**:—*cūpis*, cup; *cassis*, helmet; *cuspis*, spear; *lūpis*, stone; *promulsis*, antepast, and a few Greek¹ words: as *tyrannis*, *īdis*, tyranny. Sometimes *ibis* and *tigris*.
3. **īnis**:—*pollis*, flour; *sanguis*, blood.
4. **īris**:—*glis*, *gliris*, dormouse.
5. **issis**:—*sēmīs*, *semissis*, half an as.
6. **itis**:—*lis*, strife; *Dis*, *Quiris*, *Samnis*.

OS.

72. Nouns in **os** form the genitive in **ōris**: *flos*, *flōris*, flower; *mos*, *mōris*, custom.

EXCEPTIONS.—The following form it in

1. **ōtis**:—*cos*, *cōtis*, whetstone; *dos*, dowry; *nēpos*, grandson; *sacerdos*, priest; and a few Greek words: *rhinocēros*, the rhinoceros.
2. **ōdis**:—*custos*, *custōdis*, guardian.
3. **ōis**:—few masc. Greek nouns: *hēros*, hero; *Minos*, *Tros*.
4. **ōris**:—*arbo*s for *arbor*, tree.
5. **ossis**:—*os*, *ossis*, bone (*os*, mouth, regular: *ōris*).
6. **ōvis**:—*bos*, *bōvis*, ox.

US.

73. Nouns in **us** form the genitive in **ēris** or **ōris**: *lātus*, *latēris*, side; *corpus*, *corpōris*, body.

1. *Genitive in ēris*.—*Acus*, foedus, fanus, gēnus, glōmus, lātus, mūnus, ōlus, ōnus, ōpus, pondus, rūdus, scēlus, sīdus, ulcus, vellus, Vēnus, viscus, vulnus.

2. *Genitive in ōris*.—*Corpus*, dēcus, dedēcus, facinus, fēnus, frigus, lēpus, litus, nēmus, pectus, pēcus, pēnus, pignus, stercus, tempus, tergus.

EXCEPTIONS.—The following form it in

1. **ūris**:—(1) **ūris**: *crus*, leg; *jus*, right; *jus*, soup; *mus*, mouse; *pus*, pus; *rus*, country; *tus* (thus), incense; *tellus*, earth.
—(2) **ūris**: *Ligus*, *Ligūris*, Ligurian.
2. **ūtis**:—*juventus*, youth; *sālus*, safety; *senectus*, old age; *servitus*, servitude; *virtus*, virtue.
3. **udis**:—(1) **ūdis**: *incus*, anvil; *pālus*, marsh; *subscus*, dovetail.
—(2) **ūdis**: *pēcus*, *pecūdis*, a head of cattle.—(3) **audis**: *fraus*, *fraudis*, fraud; *laus*, praise.

¹ Greek nouns sometimes have *īdos* or even *īos* for *īdis*; *Salamis* has *Salamīnis*; *Simois*, *Simoentis*.

4. **uis**:—*grus*, *gruis*, crane; *sus*, swine.

5. **untis**:—a few Greek names of places: *Trapezus*, *untis*.

6. **ōdis**:—Greek compounds in *pus*: *tripus*, *tripōdis*, tripod.

7. **eos**:—Greek nouns in *eus*, when of this declension: *Thēscus*, *Thēscos*.

YS.

74. Nouns in **ys** form the genitive in **ŷis**, **ŷos**, **ys**: *Othrys*, *Othrŷos*.

These are of Greek origin; a few of them have *ŷdis*: *chlāmys*, *chlāmŷdis*, cloak.

IV. Words ending in *S* preceded by a Consonant.

Genitive in is or tis.

BS, MS, PS.

75. Nouns in **bs**, **ms**, and **ps** form the genitive by changing **s** into **is**: *urbs*, *urbis*, city; *hiems*, *hiēmīs*, winter; *daps*, *dāpis*, food.

EXCEPTIONS.—The following form it in

1. **īpis**:—nouns in *ceps* from *capio*: *princeps*, *princēpis*, prince. Also *ādeps*, fat; *forceps*, forceps.
2. **ūpis**:—*auceps*, *aucūpis*, fowler.
3. **ŷphis**:—*gryps*, *grŷphis*, griffin.

LS, NS, RS.

76. Nouns in **ls**, **ns**, and **rs** form the genitive by changing **s** into **tis**: *puls*, *pultis*, broth; *mens*, *mentis*, mind; *ars*, *artis*, art.

EXCEPTIONS.—The following form it in

dis:—*frons*, *frondis*, leaf; *glans*, acorn; *juglans*, walnut.

V. Words ending in *X*.—*Genitive in cis or gis*.

AX.

77. Nouns in **ax** form the genitive in **ācis**: *pax*, *pācis*, peace.

EXCEPTIONS.—The following form it in

1. **ācis**:—*fax*, *fācis*, torch; and a few Greek nouns.
2. **actis**:—few Greek names of men: *Astyānax*.

EX.

78. Nouns in **ex** form the genitive in **īcis**: *jūdex*, *judicis*, judge.

EXCEPTIONS.—The following form it in

1. **ecis**:—(1) **ēcis**: *alex*, pickle; *vervex*, wether.—(2) **ēcis**: *nez*, murder; *fenīsez*, mower.—(3) **aecis**: *faex*, *faecis*, lees.
2. **egis**:—(1) **ēgis**: *lex*, law; *rex*, king, and their compounds.—(2) **ēgis**: *grex*, flock; *aquīlex*, water-inspector.
3. **ectilis**:—*supellex*, *supellectilis*, furniture.
4. **īgis**:—*rēmex*, *remīgis*, rower.
5. **is**:—*sēnex*, *sēnis*, old man.

IX.

79. Nouns in **ix** form the genitive in **icis**: *rādia*, *radicis*, root.

EXCEPTIONS.—The following form it in

1. **icis**:—*appendix*, appendix; *cūlix*, cup; *fornix*, arch; *piz*, pitch; *sālix*, willow, and a few others.
2. **igis**:—*strix*, screech owl; and a few Gallic names: *Dumnōrix*, *Orgetōrix*.
3. **ivis**:—*nix*, *nivis*, snow.

OX.

80. Nouns in **ox** are: *vox*, *vōcis*, voice; *nox*, *noctis*, night.

There are also a few national names which form the genitive in **ocis** or **ogis**: *Cappādox*, *Cappadōcis*; *Allōbrox*, *Allobrogis*.

UX.

81. Nouns in **ux** form the genitive in **ucis**: *dux*, *dūcis*, leader.

EXCEPTIONS.—The following form it in

1. **ucis**:—(1) **ūcis**: *lux*, *lūcis*, light; *Pollux*.—(2) **aucis**: *faux* (def.), *faucis*, throat.
2. **ugis**:—(1) **ūgis**: *frux*, *frūgis*, fruit.—(2) **ūgis**: *conjux*, *conjūgis*, spouse.

YX.

82. Nouns in **yx** are from the Greek, and form the genitive variously: *Eryx*, *Erycis*, *Eryx*; *bombyx*, *bombycis*, silkworm; *Styx*, *Stygis*, *Styx*; *coccyx*, *coccygis*, cuckoo; *onyx*, *onychis*, *onyx*.

X PRECEDED BY A CONSONANT.

83. Nouns in **x** preceded by a consonant change **x** into **cis**: *arx*, *arcis*, citadel.

EXCEPTIONS.—A few Greek nouns form it in **gis**: *phālanx*, *phalangis*, *phalanx*.

Dative Singular.

84. ENDING:—**i**: *urbs*, *urbī*, city. But
The old dative in *e* also occurs: *aere*, for *aeri*.

Accusative Singular.

85. ENDING:—like Nom., **ēm**, **īm**.

I. ENDING:—like nom. in neuters: *māre*, *mare*, sea.

II. ENDING:—**ēm**, in most masculines and feminines: *urbs*, *urbēm*.

III. ENDING:—**īm**, in the following:

1. In names of rivers and places in *is* not increasing in the genitive: *Tibēris*, *Tibērīm*; *Hispālis*, *Hispālīm*.

2. In *amussis*, rule; *būris*, plough-tail; *rāvis*, hoarseness; *sītis*, thirst; *tussis*, cough; *vis*, force.

3. Generally in: *febris*, *pelvis*, *puppis*, *restis*, *secūris*, *turris*; sometimes in: *clāvis*, *messis*, *nāvis*, *pars*.

4. In Greek nouns in *is*, G. *is*, and in many in *is*, G. *idos* or *īdis*, though the latter have also the regular *īdem*: *poēsis*, *poēsīm*; *Agis* (*Agīdis*), *Agim* or *Agīdem*. For Greek nouns see also 93.

Vocative Singular.

86. ENDING:—like nominative; *rex*, *rex*. But

Some Greek nouns drop *s*: *Pallas*, *Palla*; *Orpheus*, *Orpheu*. See 94.

Ablative Singular.

87. ENDING:—**ē**, **i**.

I. ENDING:—**ē**, in most nouns; *urbis*, *urbe*, city.

II. ENDING:—**i**, in the following classes of words:

1. In neuters in **e**, **al**, and **ar**: *sedile*, *sedili*, seat; *vectigal*, *vectigālī*, tax; *calcar*, *calcārī*, spur. But

The following have **e**:—(1) Names of towns in **e**; *Praeneste*.—(2) Nouns in **al** and **ar** with a short in Gen.: *sal*, *sālē*, salt; *nectar*, *nectāre*, nectar.—(3) *Far*, *farre*, corn.—(4) Generally *rēte*, net, and in poetry sometimes *māre*.

2. In adjectives in **er** and **is** used substantively: *September*, *Septem-brī*, September; ¹ *familiaris*, *familiārī*, friend. But

Adjectives used as proper names, and *juvēnis*, youth, have **e**; *Juvenā-lis*, *Juvenāle*, *Juvenal*.

¹ Names of months are adjectives used substantively, with *mensis*, month, understood.