

3. In nouns in **is** with **im** in the accusative (85): *Tibēris, Tibērim, Tibēri; sitis, sitim, siti.*

III. ENDING:—**ē** or **i**; in nouns with **em** or **im** in the Acc.: *turris, turrem* or *turrim, turre* or *turri.* But

1. *Restis*, Acc. *restim*, rarely *em*, has *reste*; while *nāvis, navem*, rarely *im*, has generally *navi*.

2. Greek nouns in *is*, G. *idis*, generally have *e*, even though the Acc. may have *im*: *Pāris*, Acc. *Parim* or *Paridem*, Abl. *Paride*.

3. Some other nouns occasionally form the Abl. in *i*.—(1) several in *is*: *amnis, anguis, āvis, bilis, civis, classis, collis, ignis, orbis, postis, rātis, unguis*, and a few others.—(2) some names of towns, to denote the place in which: *Carthaginī*, at Carthage; *Tibūri*, at Tibur.—(3) *imber, rus, sors, supellex, vesper*, and a few others.

Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative Plural.

88. ENDING:—**ēs, ā, iā.**

I. ENDING:—**ēs** in masculines and feminines: *urbs, urbes.*

II. ENDING:—**ā, iā** in neuters:

1. **a** in most neuters: *carmen, carmina.*

2. **ia** in neuters which admit *i* in the ablative (87. II.): *māre, maria.*

III. RARE ENDINGS are

1. The ancient endings—**ēs** and **is** in the Acc. Plur. of masculines and feminines with *ium* in the Gen.: *civēs, civis*, for *cives*.

2. The Greek endings—**ēs, as, is, e**. See 95 and 98.

3. *Vis*, force, has Plur.: *vīres, virium, viribus, vires, vires, viribus.*

Genitive Plural.

89. ENDING:—**um, ium.**

I. ENDING:—**um** in most nouns: *leo, leonum.*

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

1. In neuters with **ia** in the plural, i. e., those in *e, al*, and *ar* (*al* and *ar* with *a* in Gen.): *māre, maria, marium; animal, animalia, animalium, animal.*

2. In most nouns of more than one syllable in **ns** and **rs**:¹ *cliens, clientium, client; cohors, cohortium, cohort.*

3. In many nouns not increasing in the genitive:

1) Most nouns in **es** and **is** not increasing:² *nūbes, nubium; āvis, avium.*

2) *Cāro*, flesh; *imber*, storm; *linter*, boat; *uter*, leathern sack; *venter*, belly; and generally *Insūber*, Insubrian.

¹ Some of these often have *um* in poetry and sometimes even in prose, as *pārens*, parent, generally *has*.

² But *cānis, juvēnis, strues, vātes*, have *um*; *āpis, mensis, sēdes, volucris, um* or *ium*; *compes, ium*.

4. In monosyllables in **s** and **x** preceded by a consonant¹ and in a few in **s** and **x** preceded by a vowel:² *urbs, urbium*, city; *arx, arcium*, citadel; *nox, noctium*, night.

5. In many nouns in **as** and **is** (Plur. *ātes* and *ites*). Thus

1) In names of nations: *Arpīnas, Arpinatium; Samnis, Samnitium.*

2) In *Optimātes* and *Penātes*, and occasionally in other nouns in *as*: *civitas, civitatum*, sometimes *civitatum*.

III. RARE ENDINGS.—*Bos* has *boum*: a few Greek words (especially titles of books) on: *Metamorphōses, Metamorphoseon.*

IV. WANTING.—The Gen. Plur. is often wanting in monosyllables.

Dative and Ablative Plural.

90. ENDING:—**ibus**: *urbs, urbibus.*

RARE ENDINGS are:

1. **is** or **ibus**—in neuters in *a*: *poēma*; D. and A., *poemātis*, or *poematibus*, poem.

2. **ubus**—in *bos, būbus* (rare *bōbus* for *bovibus*), ox; *sus, sūbus* for *suibus*, swine.

3. **si, sin**—in Greek words. See 97.

GREEK PECULIARITIES.

91. Most Greek nouns of the third declension are entirely regular, but a few retain certain peculiarities of the Greek, and some are entirely indeclinable.

Greek Genitive Singular.

92. ENDING:—sometimes **os** or **i** (rare) for *is*: *Daphnis, Daphnidos* for *Daphnīdis*; *Xerxes, Xerxi* for *Xerxis*.

1. ENDING:—**os**. (1) Many nouns in *as* and *is* have *ados* and *idos* for *adis* and *idis*: *Pallas, Pallādos*.—(2) Those in *ys* may have *yos* or *ys*: *Tēthys, Tēthyos*.—(3) Those in *eus* have *eos*: *Orpheus, Orpheos*.—(4) *Pan* has *Pānos*.

2. ENDING:—**i**. Proper names in *es*, Gen. *is*, sometimes have *i* for *is*: *Achilles, Achilli*.

3. ENDING:—**us**. Greek feminines in *o, echo, Dido, Sappho*, have regularly *us* in the Gen. and the Greek ending *o* in the other cases, rarely the Latin *ōni, ōnem, ōne*; *Dido, Didus, Dido*.

Greek Accusative Singular.

93. ENDING:—often **a**: sometimes **im, in**; sometimes **en** for *em*: *Pericles, Periclea*; *poēsis, poēsīm, or poēsīn*, poem; *Xerxes, Xerzen*.

1. THE ENDING **a** is used—(1) by prose writers in proper names and in *aēr* and *aether*,—(2) by the poets both in proper and in common nouns.

¹ Except (*ops*) *ōpis* and the Greek nouns, *gryps, lynx, sphynx*.

² Namely, *fauz, glis, lis, mas, nia, nox, os* (ossis), *vis*, generally *fraus* and *mus*.

2. THE ENDING **im** or **in** is used in Greek nouns in *is*, Gen. *is*, and sometimes in a few in *is*, Gen. *idis*: *poësis*, *poësim*, *poësin*; *Paris* (Paridis), *Paridem*, *Parim*, *Parin*.

3. THE ENDING **en** is often used in proper names in *es*, Gen. *is*, and sometimes in a few in *es*, Gen. *etis*: *Aeschines*, *Aeschinen*; *Thales*, *Thalētem* or *Thalen*.

4. THE ENDING **ym** or **yn**.—Greek nouns in *ys* have *ym* or *yn*: *Othrys*, *Othrym* or *Othryn*.

Greek Vocative Singular.

94. ENDING sometimes drops **s**: *Orpheus*, *Orpheu*. See 86.

1. **S** is dropped,—(1) regularly in nouns in *eus* and *ys*, together with proper names in *as*, Gen. *antis*: *Perseus*, *Perseu*; *Cōtys*, *Coty*; *Atlas*, *Atla*,—(2) generally in nouns in *is* and sometimes in proper nouns in *es*: *Daphnis*, *Daphni*; *Socrātes*, *Socrātēs*, or *Socrāte*.

2. Proper names in **es** shorten the ending to *ēs*, when *s* is retained: *Socrātes*, *Socrātēs*.

Greek Nominative and Vocative Plural.

95. ENDING :—sometimes **ēs** for *ēs*, especially in poetry: *Arcādēs* for *Arcādēs*.

1. THE ENDING **e** is used in a few neuters in *os*: *mēlos*, *mele*, song; these neuters are used only in the Nom. and Acc. *Tempe*, the vale Tempe, is plural.

2. THE ENDING **is** for *es* occurs in a few names of cities: *Sardis* for *Sardes*.

Greek Genitive Plural.

96. ENDING :—**on**: only in a few words, almost exclusively titles of books: *Metamorphōses* (title of a poem), *Metamorphoseon*.

Greek Dative and Ablative Plural.

97. ENDING :—**si**, before vowels **sin**, poetic: *Troūdes*, *Troūsin*.

Greek Accusative Plural.

98. ENDING :—**as**: *Macedōnes*, *Macedōnas*.

1. THE ENDING **e** is used in a few neuters in *os*: *mēlos*, *mele*; *Tempe*. See 95. 1.

2. THE ENDING **is** occurs in a few names of cities: *Sardis* for *Sardes*.

GENDER IN THIRD DECLENSION.

99. The Gender of nouns of this declension, when not determined by the general rules (35), may be ascertained from their endings, as follows:¹

¹ See also 43.

I. MASCULINE ENDINGS.

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

O.

100. Nouns in **o** are masculine: *sermo*, discourse.

EXCEPTIONS.—*Feminine*, viz.:

1. Nouns in **o**, Gen. *ōnis* (i. e., most nouns in *do* and *go*, 61. 2), except *cardo*, *ordo*, *turbo*, masc., *cupido* and *margo*, masc. or fem.

2. *Cāro*, flesh, and the Greek *Argo*, *ēcho*, an echo.

3. Abstract and collective nouns in *io*: *ratio*, reason; *concio*, an assembly; except numeral nouns in *io*, which (except *unio*) are masc.; *ternio*, *quaternio*.

OR.

101. Nouns in **or** are masculine: *dolor*, pain.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. *Feminine*:—*arbor*, tree.

2. *Neuter*:—*ador*, spelt; *aequor*, sea; *cor*, heart; *marmor*, marble.

OS.

102. Nouns in **os** are masculine: *mos*, custom.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. *Feminine*:—*arbo*s, tree; *cos*, whetstone; *dos*, dowry; *eos*, dawn.

2. *Neuter*:—*os*, mouth; *os*, bone; and a few Greek words: *chaos*, *ēpos*, *ēthos*, *mēlos*.

ER.

103. Nouns in **er** are masculine: *agger*, mound.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. *Feminine*:—*linter*, boat (sometimes masc.).

2. *Neuter*:—(1) *cadāver*, corpse; *iter*, way; *tūber*, tumor; *ūber*, udder; *ver*, spring; *verber*, scourge,—(2) botanical names in **er**, Gen. *ēris*: *acer*, maple tree; *papāver*, poppy; *pīper*, pepper.

ES INCREASING IN GENITIVE.

104. Nouns in **es** increasing in the genitive are masculine: *pes*, genitive *pedis*, foot.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. *Feminine*:—*compes*, fetter; *merces*, reward; *merges*, sheaf; *quies*, rest (with its compounds); *sēges*, crop; *tēges*, mat; sometimes also *ales*, bird, and *quadrūpes*, quadruped.

2. *Neuter*:—*aes*, copper.

II. FEMININE ENDINGS.

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

AS.

105. Nouns in **as** are feminine: *aetas*, age.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. *Masculine*:—**as**, an as (a coin), *vas*, surety, and Greek nouns in *as*, *G. antis*, as *adūmas*, adamant.
2. *Neuter*:—*vas*, vessel, and Greek nouns in *as*, *G. ūtis*, as *erysipēlas*.

IS.

106. Nouns in **is** are feminine: *nāvis*, ship.

EXCEPTIONS.—*Masculine*:

1. Nouns in **ālis**, **ollis**, **cis**, **mis**, **nis**, **guis**, **quis**: *natalis*, birthday; *collis*, hill; *fascis*, bundle; *vōmis*, ploughshare; *ignis*, fire; *sanguis*, blood; *torquis*, collar. But a few with these endings are occasionally feminine: *aquālis*, *canālis*, *cūnis*, *clūnis*, *amnis*, *cūnis*, *finis*, *anguis*, *torquis*.
2. *Axis*, axle; *fustis*, club; *pulvis*, dust; *būris*, plough-tail; *glis*, dormouse; *serobis* (f.), ditch; *callis* (f.), path;¹ *lāpis*, stone; *sentis*, brier; *cassis*, net; *mensis*, month; *tigris* (f.), tiger; *caulis*, stem; *orbis*, circle; *torris*, brand; *corbis* (f.), basket; *postis*, post; *vectis*, lever.² *ensis*, sword;
3. Compounds of **as** (a coin): *sēmis*, *decussis*. Also *Lucretilis*, *mānes* (pl.).

YS.

107. Nouns in **ys** are feminine: *chlāmys*, cloak.

EXCEPTIONS.—*Masculine*:—names of mountains, *Othrys*.

X.

108. Nouns in **x** are feminine: *pax*, peace.

EXCEPTIONS.—*Masculine*:

1. Greek masculines: *cōrax*, raven; *thōrax*, cuirass.
2. Nouns in **ex** and **unx**; except the six feminines: *fax*, *forfex*, *lex*, *nex*, (*prex*), *supellex*, and such as are fem. by signification.

35. II.

¹ The examples marked (f.) are sometimes feminine. *Corbis* and *tigris* are often feminine.

² For nouns in *is* masculine by signification, see 35. I.

3. Four in **ix**: *cālix*, cup; *fornix*, arch; *phoenix*, phoenix; *varix* (f.), swollen vein.
4. One in **ux**: *trādux*, vine-layer.
5. Names of mountains in **yx**, and a few other words in **yx**.
6. Sometimes: *calx*, heel; *calx*, lime; *lynx*, a lynx.

ES NOT INCREASING IN GENITIVE.

109. Nouns in **es** not increasing in genitive are feminine: *nūbes*, cloud.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. *Masculine*:—*acināces*: sometimes *palumbes* and *vepres*.
2. *Neuter*:—a few rare Greek nouns: *cacoēthes*, *hippomānes*

S PRECEDED BY A CONSONANT.

110. Nouns in **s** preceded by a consonant are feminine: *urbs*, city.

EXCEPTIONS.—*Masculine*:

1. *Dens*, tooth, *fons*, fountain, *mons*, mountain, *pons*, bridge; generally *ādeps*, fat, and *rūdēns*, cable.
2. Some nouns in **ns**, originally adjectives or participles with a masc. noun understood,—(1) *oriens*, *occidēns* (sol), east, west,—(2) *confluens*, *torrens* (amnis), confluence, torrent,—(3) *bīdens*, *trīdens* (raster), two-pronged hoe, trident,—(4) *sextans*, *quadrans* (as), parts of an as.
3. *Chālybs*, steel, *hydrops*, dropsy, and a few Greek names of animals: *ēpops*, *gryps*, *seps* (f.).
4. Sometimes: *forceps*, forceps; *serpens*, serpent; *stirps*, stock. *Animans*, animal, originally participle, is masc., fem., or neuter.

III. NEUTER ENDINGS.

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

A, E, I, Y, C, T, AR.

111. Nouns in **a, e, i, y, c, t, ar** are neuter: *poēma*, poem; *māre*, sea; *lac*, milk; *cāput*, head.

L.

112. Nouns in **l** are neuter: *animal*, animal.

EXCEPTIONS.—*Masculine*:—*mūgil*, mullet; *sal* (also neuter in singular), salt; *sol*, sun.

N.

113. Nouns in **n** are neuter: *carmen*, song.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. *Masculine*:—*pecten*, comb; *ren*, kidney; *lien*, spleen; and Greek masculines in **an**, **en**, **in**, **on**: *paean*, *paean*; *cānon*, rule.
2. *Feminine*:—*aëdon*, nightingale; *aleyon* (haleyon), kingfisher; *icon*, image; *sindon*, muslin.

UR.

114. Nouns in **ur** are neuter: *fulgur*, lightning.

EXCEPTIONS.—*Masculine*:—*furfur*, bran; *turtur*, turtledove; *vultur*, vulture.

US.

115. Nouns in **us** are neuter: *corpus*, body.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. *Masculine*:—*lëpus*, hare; *mus*, mouse; Greek nouns in **pus** and a few others: *tripus*, tripod.
2. *Feminine*:—*tellus*, earth; *fraus*, fraud; *laus*, praise; and nouns in **us**, Gen. **utis** or **udis**: *virtus*, virtue; *pālus*, marsh.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

116. Nouns of the fourth declension end in **us**,—*masculine*; **u**,—*neuter*.

They are declined as follows:

Fructus, <i>fruit.</i>	Cornu, <i>horn.</i>	Case-Endings.	
SINGULAR.			
<i>N.</i> fruct ūs	corn ū	ūs	ū
<i>G.</i> fruct ūs	corn ūs	ūs	ūs
<i>D.</i> fruct ui	corn ū	ui	ū
<i>A.</i> fruct um	corn ū	um	ū
<i>V.</i> fruct ūs	corn ū	ūs	ū
<i>A.</i> fruct ū	corn ū	ū	ū
PLURAL.			
<i>N.</i> fruct ūs	corn uā	ūs	uā
<i>G.</i> fruct uūm	corn uūm	uūm	uūm
<i>D.</i> fruct ibūs	corn ibūs	ibūs (ūbūs)	ibūs (ūbūs)
<i>A.</i> fruct ūs	corn uā	ūs	uā
<i>V.</i> fruct ūs	corn uā	ūs	uā
<i>A.</i> fruct ibūs.	corn ibūs.	ibūs (ūbūs).	ibūs (ūbūs).

1. *Case-Endings*.—Nouns of this declension are declined with the case-endings presented in the above table.

2. *Examples for Practice*.—*Cantus*, song; *currus*, chariot; *cursus*, course; *versus*, verse; *genu*, knee.

3. *Modification of Third Declension*.—The fourth declension is but a modification of the third, produced by contraction: thus *fructus*, in the uncontracted form, was declined like *grus*, *gruis*, of Decl. III.: N. *fructus*, G. *fructuis* = *fructus*; D. *fructui*, A. *fructuem* = *fructum*, V. *fructus*; A. *fructue* = *fructu*: Plur. N. *fructues* = *fructus*, etc.

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

- 1) **Ubūs** for *ibūs*, used regularly in the Dat. and Abl. Plur. of *Acus*, needle; *arcus*, bow; *artus*, joint; *lācus*, lake; *partus*, birth; *pēcu*, cattle; *quercus*, oak; *spēcus*, den; *tribus*, tribe; *vēru*, spit: occasionally in a few other words, as *portus*, *sinus*, and *tonūrus*.
- 2) **Uis**, the uncontracted form for *us*, in the Gen.: *fructuis* for *fructus*.
- 3) **U** for *ui*, in the Dat. by contraction: *equitātui* for *equitatui*, cavalry.

117. *Second and Fourth Declensions*.—Some nouns are partly of this declension and partly of the second.

1. *Dōmus*, house, declined as follows:

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
N. dom ūs	dom ūs
G. dom ūs , dom i	domuūm, domōrūm
D. dom ui (domō)	domibūs
A. dom um	domōs, domūs
V. dom ūs	domūs
A. domō (domū)	domibūs.

In this word there is generally a difference of meaning between the forms of the second Decl. and those of the fourth; thus, G. *domus*, of a house; *domi*, at home: A. Pl. *domus*, houses; *domos*, often, homeward; to homes.

2. Certain names of trees in *us*, as *cupressus*, *ficus*, *laurus*, *pinus*, though generally of Decl. II., sometimes take those cases of the fourth which end in *us* and *u*: N. *laurus*, G. *laurus*, D. *lauro*, A. *laurum*, V. *laurus*, A. *lauru*, &c. So also *cōlus*, distaff.

3. A few nouns, especially *senātus* and *tumultus*, though regularly of Decl. IV., sometimes take the genitive ending *i* of the second: *senāti*, *tumultī*.

118. GENDER IN FOURTH DECLENSION.

Masculine ending: **us**.

Neuter ending: **u**.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. *Feminine*:—(1) *ācus*, needle; *cōlus*, distaff; *dōmus*, house; *mānus*, hand; *porticus*, portico; *tribus*, tribe,—(2) *īdus*, ides; *Quinquātrus*, feast of Minerva; generally *pēnus*, store, when of this decl.; rarely *spēcus*, den,—(3) a few nouns

Fem. by signification (35. II.): *nūrus*, daughter-in-law;
ficus, fig tree.¹

2. *Neuter*:—*sēcus* (*sexus*), sex; rarely, *spēcus*, den.

FIFTH DECLENSION.

119. Nouns of the fifth declension end in **es**,—*femine*, and are declined as follows:

Dies, <i>day</i> .	Res, <i>thing</i> .	Case-Endings.
SINGULAR.		
N. <i>diēs</i>	<i>rēs</i>	<i>ēs</i>
G. <i>diēi</i>	<i>rēi</i>	<i>ei</i>
D. <i>diēi</i>	<i>rēi</i>	<i>ei</i>
A. <i>diēm</i>	<i>rēm</i>	<i>ēm</i>
V. <i>diēs</i>	<i>rēs</i>	<i>ēs</i>
A. <i>diē</i>	<i>rē</i>	<i>ē</i>
PLURAL.		
N. <i>diēs</i>	<i>rēs</i>	<i>ēs</i>
G. <i>diērūm</i>	<i>rērūm</i>	<i>ērūm</i>
D. <i>diēbūs</i>	<i>rēbūs</i>	<i>ēbūs</i>
A. <i>diēs</i>	<i>rēs</i>	<i>ēs</i>
V. <i>diēs</i>	<i>rēs</i>	<i>ēs</i>
A. <i>diēbūs.</i>	<i>rēbūs.</i>	<i>ēbūs.</i>

1. **Case-Endings**.—Nouns of this declension are declined with the case-endings presented in the above table.

E in *ei* is generally short when preceded by a consonant, otherwise long.

2. **Examples for Practice**.—*Acies*, battle array; *effigies*, effigy; *facies*, face; *series*, series; *species*, form; *spes*, hope.

3. **Modification of Third Declension**.—The fifth declension, like the fourth, seems to be a modification of the third. It is produced by contraction (*ees* = *ēs*: *eiūs* = *ēūs*), except in the genitive, where *ei* comes from *eis*, by dropping *s*, and *ērūm* from *eum*, by inserting *r*.

4. **Irregular Endings**:—*ē* or *i* for *ei* in the Gen. and Dat.: *acie* for *aciēi*; *pernicii* for *perniciēi*.

5. **Defective**.—Nouns of this declension, except *dies* and *res*, want the Gen., Dat., and Abl. Plur., and many admit no plural whatever.

120. GENDER IN FIFTH DECLENSION.

Nouns of the fifth declension are feminine.

EXCEPTIONS.—*Masculine*:—*dies*, day, and *meridies*, midday, though *dies* is sometimes feminine in the singular.

¹ Also *Fem.* when it means *fig*.

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF THE FIVE DECLENSIONS.

121. Case-Endings of Latin nouns.¹

SINGULAR.									
Dec. I.	Dec. II.		Dec. III.		Dec. IV.		Dec. V.		
Fem.	Masc.	Neut.	M. & F.	Neut.	Masc.	Neut.	Fem.		
N. <i>ā</i>	<i>ūs</i>	<i>—² ūm</i>	<i>s</i> (<i>es, is</i>) ³	<i>ē</i> <i>—</i>	<i>ūs</i>	<i>ū</i>	<i>ēs</i>		
G. <i>ae</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>ūs</i>	<i>ūs</i>	<i>ēi</i>		
D. <i>ae</i>	<i>ō</i>	<i>ō</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>uī</i>	<i>ū</i>	<i>ēi</i>		
A. <i>ām</i>	<i>ūm</i>	<i>ūm</i>	<i>ēm</i> (<i>īm</i>)	like nom.	<i>ūm</i>	<i>ū</i>	<i>ēm</i>		
V. <i>ā</i>	<i>ē</i> <i>—</i>	<i>ūm</i>	like nom.	like nom.	<i>ūs</i>	<i>ū</i>	<i>ēs</i>		
A. <i>ā</i>	<i>ō</i>	<i>ō</i>	<i>ē</i> (<i>i</i>)	<i>ē</i> (<i>i</i>)	<i>ū</i>	<i>ū</i>	<i>ē</i>		
PLURAL.									
N. <i>ae</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>ā</i>	<i>ēs</i>	<i>ā</i> (<i>iā</i>)	<i>ūs</i>	<i>uā</i>	<i>ēs</i>		
G. <i>ārūm</i>	<i>ōrūm</i>	<i>ōrūm</i>	<i>ūm</i> (<i>iūm</i>)	<i>ūm</i> (<i>iūm</i>)	<i>uūm</i>	<i>uūm</i>	<i>ērūm</i>		
D. <i>is</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>ibūs</i>	<i>ibūs</i>	<i>ibūs</i> (<i>ūbūs</i>)	<i>ibūs</i> (<i>ūbūs</i>)	<i>ēbūs</i>		
A. <i>ās</i>	<i>ōs</i>	<i>ā</i>	<i>ēs</i>	<i>ā</i> (<i>iā</i>)	<i>ūs</i>	<i>uā</i>	<i>ēs</i>		
V. <i>ae</i>	<i>i</i>	<i>ā</i>	<i>ēs</i>	<i>ā</i> (<i>iā</i>)	<i>ūs</i>	<i>uā</i>	<i>ēs</i>		
A. <i>is</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>ibūs.</i>	<i>ibūs.</i>	<i>ibūs</i> (<i>ūbūs</i>)	<i>ibūs</i> (<i>ūbūs</i>)	<i>ēbūs.</i>		

122. By a close analysis it will be found,

1. That the five declensions are only five varieties of one general system of declension.

2. That these varieties have been produced by the union of different final letters in the various stems, with one general system of endings.

123. According to this analysis,

1. The stems in the five declensions end in the following letters:

I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
<i>a</i> ,	<i>o</i> ,	consonant,	<i>u</i> ,	<i>e</i> .
		(rarely <i>i</i>).		

2. The general case-endings are as follows:⁴

¹ This table presents the endings of all nouns in the Latin language, except a few derived from the Greek.

² The dash denotes that the case-ending is sometimes wanting: *er* and *ir* in Decl. II., it will be remembered, are not case-endings, but parts of the stem (45. 1).

³ The inclosed endings are less common than the others.

⁴ In this table observe,

1) That different endings characteristic of different genders may be found in one and the same declension.

2) That a slight difference of declension is however apparent in the double forms in *is, i*; *ēs, i*; *ūm, rām*; *ibūs, is*; but that in each of these double forms, the first seems to have been the original ending from which the second was derived.

SINGULAR.	
<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N. s —	ě, m —
G. is, i	is, i
D. i	i
A. ěm, m	like nom.
V. like nom.	" "
A. ě (i)	ě (i)
PLURAL.	
N. ěs, i	ă (iă)
G. ūm, rūm	ŭm, rūm
D. ĭbūs, is	ĭbūs, is
A. ěs	like nom.
V. like nom.	" "
A. ĭbūs, is.	ĭbūs, is.

3. The manner in which these endings unite with the different stems so as to produce the five declensions may be seen in the following

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF DECLENSIONS.

I. Mensa.	II. Servo.	III. Reg.	IV. Fructu.	V. Re.
SINGULAR.				
N. { mensa- mensă	servo-s servūs	reg-s rex	fructu-s fructūs	re-s rēs
G. { mensa-i mensae	servo-i servī	reg-is rēgis	fructu-is fructūs	re-i(s) rēi
D. { mensa-i mensae	servo-i servō	reg-i regī	fructu-i fructūi	re-i rēi
A. { mensa-m mensām	servo-m servūm	reg-em regēm	fructu-(e)m fructūm	re-(e)m rēm
V. { mensa- mensă	servo-e ¹ servē	reg-s rex	fructu-s fructūs	re-s rēs
A. { mensa-e mensă	servo-e servō	reg-e regē	fructu-e fructū	re-e rē
PLURAL.				
N. { mensa-i mensae	servo-i servī	reg-es regēs	fructu-es fructūs	re-es rēs
G. { mensa-um mensārūm	servo-um servōrūm	reg-um regūm	fructu-um fructūm	re-um rērūm
D. { mensa-is mensis	servo-is servīs	reg-ibus regībūs	fructu-ibus fructībūs	re-ibus rēbūs
A. { mensa-es mensās	servo-es servōs	reg-es regēs	fructu-es fructūs	re-es rēs
V. { mensa-i mensae	servo-i servī	reg-es regēs	fructu-es fructūs	re-es rēs
A. { mensa-is mensis.	servo-is servīs.	reg-ibus regībūs.	fructu-ibus fructībūs.	re-ibus rēbūs.

¹ Nouns in *us* of Dec. II. have *e* instead of *s*.

124. GENERAL TABLE OF GENDER.

I. Gender independent of ending.¹ Common to all declensions.

Masculine.	Feminine.	Neuter.
Names of MALES, of RIVERS, WINDS, and MONTHS.	Names of FEMALES, of COUNTRIES, TOWNS, ISLANDS, and TREES.	INDECLINABLE NOUNS, and WORDS and CLAUSES used as <i>Indeclinable Nouns</i> .

II. Gender determined by Nominative Ending.²

Masculine. as, es.	DECLENSION I. Feminine. a, e.	Neuter.
DECLENSION II.		
er, ir, us, os.		um, on.
DECLENSION III.		
o, or, os, er, es in- creasing in the geni- tive.	as, is, ys, x, es not increasing in the genitive, s preceded by a consonant.	a, e, i, y, c, l, n, t, ar, ur, us.
DECLENSION IV.		
us.		u.
DECLENSION V.		
	es.	

DECLENSION OF COMPOUND AND IRREGULAR NOUNS.

COMPOUND NOUNS.

125. Compounds present in general no peculiarities of declension. But

1. If two nominatives unite, they are both declined: *respublica* = *res publica*, republic, the public thing; *jusjurandum* = *jus jurandum*, oath.

2. If a nominative unites with an oblique case, only the nominative is declined: *paterfamilias* = *pāter familias* (42. 3), or *pāter familiae*, the father of a family.

¹ For exceptions, see 36.

² For exceptions, see under the several declensions.

126. PARADIGMS.

SINGULAR.		
N. <i>respublica</i>	jusjurandū	pāterfamilias
G. <i>reipublicae</i>	jūrisjurandī	patrisfamilias
D. <i>reipublicae</i>	jurijurandō	patrifamilias
A. <i>republicam</i>	jusjurandū	patremfamilias
V. <i>respublicā</i>	jusjurandū	paterfamilias
A. <i>republicā</i>	jurejurandō	patrēfamilias
PLURAL.		
N. <i>respublicae</i>	jurajurandā	patresfamilias
G. <i>republicarū</i>		patrumfamilias
D. <i>republicis</i>		patribusfamilias
A. <i>respublicas</i>	jurajurandā	patresfamilias
V. <i>respublicae</i>	jurajurandā	patresfamilias
A. <i>republicis</i>		patribusfamilias

1. The parts which compose these and similar words are often and perhaps more correctly written separately: *res publica*; *pater familias* or *familias*.
2. The parts of *respublica* are *res* of the 5th Decl. and *publica* of the 1st.
3. The parts of *jusjurandum* are *jus* of the 3d Decl. and *jurandum* of the 2d. *Jusjurandum* wants the Gen., Dat., and Abl. Plur.
4. The parts of *paterfamilias* are *pater* of the 3d Decl. and *familias* (42. 3), the old Gen. of *familia*, of the 1st. Sometimes, though rarely, the Gen *familiārum* is used in the plural: *patresfamiliārum* for *patres familias*.

IRREGULAR NOUNS.

127. Irregular nouns may be divided into four classes:

I. INDECLINABLE NOUNS have but one form for all cases.

II. DEFECTIVE NOUNS want certain parts.

III. HETEROCLITES (*heteroclita*¹) are partly of one declension and partly of another.

IV. HETEROGENEOUS NOUNS (*heterogenea*²) are partly of one gender and partly of another.

I. INDECLINABLE NOUNS.

128. The Latin has but few indeclinable nouns.

1. The principal examples are:

- 1) *Fas*, right; *nēfas*, wrong; *instar*, equality; *māne*, morning; *nihil*, nothing; *pondo*, pound; *secus*, sex.
- 2) The letters of the alphabet, *a, b, c, alpha, beta*, etc.
- 3) Foreign words: *Jacob*, *Illeberri*; though these are often declined:

¹ From *ἑτερος*, another, and *κλίσις*, inflection, i. e., of different declensions.

² From *ἑτερος*, another, and *γένος*, gender, i. e., of different genders.

Jacobus, *Jacobi*; *Illeberri*, *Illeberri*. *Jesus* has *Jesum* in the accusative and *Jesu* in the other cases.

2. Some indeclinable nouns are also defective: *māne* wants the Gen. and Dat.; *fas* and *nēfas*, the Gen., Dat., and Abl.

II. DEFECTIVE NOUNS.

129. Nouns may be defective in *Number*, in *Case*, or in both *Number* and *Case*.

I. Nouns defective in Number.

130. Plural wanting.—Many nouns from the nature of their signification want the plural: *Rōma*, Rome; *justitia*, justice; *aurum*, gold.

1. The principal nouns of this class are:

- 1) Proper names (except those used only in the plural): *Cicero*, *Rōma*.
- 2) Abstract Nouns: *fides*, faith; *justitia*, justice.
- 3) Names of materials: *aurum*, gold; *ferrum*, iron.
- 4) A few others: *meridies*, midday; *specimen*, example; *supellex*, furniture; *ver*, spring; *vespera*, evening, etc.

2. Proper names admit the plural to designate *families*, *classes*; names of materials, to designate *pieces* of the material or *articles* made of it; and abstract nouns, to designate *instances*, or *kinds*, of the quality; *Scipiones*, the Scipios; *aera*, vessels of copper; *avaritias*, instances of avarice; *odia*, hatreds.

In the poets, the *plur.* of abstracts occurs in the sense of the sing.

131. Singular wanting.—Many nouns want the singular.

1. The most important of these are:

- 1) Certain personal appellatives applicable to classes: *majores*, forefathers; *posteri*, descendants; *gemini*, twins; *liberi*, children, etc.
- 2) Many names of cities: *Athēnae*, Athens; *Thēbae*, Thebes; *Delphi*, Delphi; *Argi*, Argos, though the Sing. *Argos* occurs in Nom. and Acc.
- 3) Many names of festivals: *Bacchanalia*, *Olympia*, *Saturnalia*.
- 4) Many names not included in these classes. Such are:

Arma, arms; *divitiae*, riches; *exsequiae*, funeral rites; *exuviae*, spoils; *ides*, *indutiae*, truce; *insidiae*, ambuscade; *mānes*, shades of the dead; *minaē*, threats; *moenia*, walls; *munia*, duties; *nuptiae*, nuptials; *reliquiae*, remains.

2. An individual member of a class designated by these plurals may be denoted by *unus ex* with the plural: *unus ex liberis*, one of the children, or a child.

3. The plural in names of cities may have reference to the several parts of the city, especially as ancient cities were often made up of separate villages. So in the names of festivals, the plural may refer to the various games and exercises which together constituted the festival.

132. Plural with Change of Meaning.—Some nouns have one signification in the singular and another in the plural: Thus

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Aedes, temple;	aedes, (1) temples, (2) a house. ¹
Aqua, water;	aquae, (1) waters, (2) mineral springs.

¹ *Aedes* and some other words in this list, it will be observed, have in the plural two significations, one corresponding to that of the singular, and the other distinct from it.

Auxilium, *help*;
 Bōnum, *a good thing, blessing*;
 Carcer, *prison, barrier*;
 Castrum, *castle, hut*;
 Comitium, *name of a part of the Roman forum*;
 Cōpia, *plenty, force*;
 Facultas, *ability*;
 Finis, *end*;
 Fortūna, *fortune*;
 Gratia, *gratitude, favor*;
 Hortus, *garden*;
 Impedimentum, *hindrance*;

Littera, *letter of alphabet*;

Lūdus, *play, sport*;
 Mos, *custom*;
 Natālis (dies), *birth-day*;
 Opēra, *work, service*;
 Pars, *part*;
 Rostrum, *beak of ship*;

Sal, *salt*;

auxilia, *auxiliaries*.
 bona, *riches, goods*.
 carcēres, *barriers of a race-course*.
 castra, *camp*.
 comitia, *the assembly held in the comitium*.

copiae, (1) *stores*, (2) *troops*.
 facultātes, *wealth, means*.
 fines, *borders, territory*.
 fortunae, *possessions, wealth*.
 gratiae, *thanks*.
 horti, (1) *gardens*, (2) *pleasure grounds*.
 impedimenta, (1) *hindrances*, (2) *baggage*.

litterae, (1) *letters of alphabet*, (2) *epistle, writing, letters, literature*.

ludi, (1) *plays*, (2) *public spectacle*.
 mōres, *manners, character*.

natales, *pedigree, parentage*.

operae, *workmen*.

partes, (1) *parts*, (2) *a party*.

rostra, (1) *beaks*, (2) *the rostra or tribune in Rome (adorned with beaks)*.

sāles, *witty sayings*.

II. Nouns defective in Case.

133. Some nouns are defective in case. Thus

1. Some want the *nominative, dative, and vocative singular*: (Ops), ōpis, *help*; (vix or vicis), vicis, *change*.

2. Some want the *nominative and vocative singular*: (Daps), dāpis, *food*; (ditio), ditiōnis, *sway*; (frux), frūgis, *fruit*; (internecio), interne-ciōnis, *destruction*; (pollis), pollinis, *flour*.

3. Some want the *genitive, dative, and ablative plural*: thus most nouns of the fifth declension. See 119. 5.

So also many neuters: *far, fel, mel, pus, rus, tus*; especially Greek neuters in *os*, which want these cases in the singular also: *ēpos, mētos*.

4. Some want the *genitive plural*: thus many nouns otherwise entire, especially monosyllables: *nex, paz, pix; cor, cos, ros; sal, sol, lux*.

III. Nouns defective in Number and Case.

134. Some nouns want one entire number and certain cases of the other: *fors*, chance, has only *fors* and *forte*; *lues*, pestilence, has *lues, luem, lue*. Many verbal nouns in *u* have only the ablative singular: *jussu*, by order; *mandātu*, by command; *rogātu*, by request.

III. HETEROCLITES.—TWO CLASSES.

I. Heteroclites with one form in the nominative singular.

II. Heteroclites with different forms in the nominative singular.

Class First.

135. Of DECLENSIONS II. and IV. are a few nouns in *us*. See 117.

136. Of DECLENSIONS II. and III. are

1. *Jugērum*, an acre; regularly of the second Decl., except in the Gen. Plur., which is *jugērum*, according to the third. Other forms of the third are rare.

2. *Vas*, a vessel; of the third Decl. in the Sing., and of the second in the Plur.: *vas, vāsis*; plural, *vāsa, vasōrum*.

3. Plural names of festivals in *alia*: *Bacchanalia, Saturnalia*; which are regularly of the third Decl., but sometimes form the Gen. Plur. in *orum* of the second. *Ancile*, a shield, and a few other words also occur.

137. Of DECLENSIONS III. and V. are

1. *Requies*, rest; which is regularly of the third Decl., but also takes the forms *requiem* and *requie* of the fifth.

2. *Fāmes*, hunger; regularly of the third Decl., except in the ablative, *famē*, of the fifth (not *famē*, of the third).

Class Second.¹

138. FORMS IN *ia* AND *ies*.—Many words of four syllables have one form in *ia* of Decl. I., and one in *ies* of Decl. V.: *barbaria, barbaries*, barbarism; *duritia, durities*, hardness; *luxuria, luxuries*, luxury; *materia, materies*, material; *mollitia, mollities*, softness.

139. FORMS IN *us* AND *um*.—Many nouns derived from verbs have one form in *us* of Decl. IV., and one in *um* of Decl. II.: *conātus, conātum*, an attempt; *eventus, ecentum*, event; *praetextus, praetextum*, pretext.

140. Many other Examples might be added. Many words which have but one approved form in prose, admit another in poetry: *juventus* (ūtis), youth; poetic, *juventa* (ae): *senectus* (ūtis), old age; poetic, *senecta* (ae): *paupertas* (ātis), poverty; poetic, *pauperies* (ei).

IV. HETEROGENEOUS NOUNS.—TWO CLASSES.

I. With one form in the nominative singular.

II. With different forms in the nominative singular.

Class First.

141. MASCULINE AND NEUTER.—Some masculines take in the plural an additional form of the neuter gender:

Jocus, a jest; plur., *joci* and *joca*.

Locus, place; “ *loci*, topics, passages in books, places; *loca*, places.
Sibilus, hissing; “ *sibili*; poetic, *sibila*.

142. FEMININE AND NEUTER.—Some feminines take in the plural an additional form of the neuter gender:

¹ Sometimes called *Redundant nouns*, or *abundantia*.

Carbāsus, linen; plural, *carbasi* and *carbasa*, sails, &c.
margarita, pearl; " *margaritae* and *margarita*, *ōrum*.
ostrea, oyster; " *ostreae* and *ostrea*, *ōrum*.

143. NEUTER AND MASCULINE OR FEMININE.—Some *neuters* take in the plural a different gender; thus

1. Some *neuters* become *masculine* in the plural:
Coelum, heaven; plural, *coeli*.
2. Some *neuters* generally become *masculine* in the plural, but sometimes remain *neuter*:

Frēnum, bridle; plur., *freni*, sometimes *frena*.
rastrum, rake; " *rastri*, " *rastra*.

3. Some *neuters* become *feminine* in the plural:
Epulum, public feast; plur., *epulae*, meal, banquet.

Class Second.

144. FORMS IN *us* AND *um*.—Some nouns of the second declension have one form in *us* masculine and one in *um* neuter: *clipeus*, *clipeum*, shield; *commentarius*, *commentarium*, commentary; *cubitus*, *cubitum*, cubit; *jugulus*, *jugulum*, throat.

145. HETEROGENEOUS HETEROCLITES.—Some heteroclites are also heterogeneous: *conātus* (*us*), *conātum* (*i*), effort; *menda* (*ae*), *mendum* (*i*), fault.

CHAPTER II.

ADJECTIVES.

146. The adjective is that part of speech which is used to qualify nouns: *bōnus*, good; *magnus*, great.

The form of the adjective in Latin depends in part upon the gender of the noun which it qualifies; *bonus puer*, a good boy; *bona puella*, a good girl; *bonum tectum*, a good house. Thus *bonus* is the form of the adjective when used with masculine nouns, *bona* with feminine, and *bonum* with neuter.

147. Some adjectives are partly of the first declension and partly of the second, while all the rest are entirely of the third declension.

I. FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.

148. Adjectives of this class have in the nominative singular the endings:

FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS.

Masc., Dec. II. Fem., Dec. I. Neut., Dec. II.
*us*¹—, *a*, *um*.

They are declined as follows:

Bōnus, good.

SINGULAR.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	<i>bōnūs</i>	<i>bōnā</i>	<i>bōnūm</i>
Gen.	<i>bōnī</i>	<i>bōnae</i>	<i>bōnī</i>
Dat.	<i>bōnō</i>	<i>bōnae</i>	<i>bōnō</i>
Acc.	<i>bōnūm</i>	<i>bōnām</i>	<i>bōnūm</i>
Voc.	<i>bōnē</i>	<i>bōnā</i>	<i>bōnūm</i>
Abl.	<i>bōnō</i>	<i>bōnā</i>	<i>bōnō</i>

PLURAL.

Nom.	<i>bōnī</i>	<i>bōnae</i>	<i>bōnā</i>
Gen.	<i>bōnōrum</i>	<i>bōnārum</i>	<i>bōnōrum</i>
Dat.	<i>bōnīs</i>	<i>bōnīs</i>	<i>bōnīs</i>
Acc.	<i>bōnōs</i>	<i>bōnās</i>	<i>bōnā</i>
Voc.	<i>bōnī</i>	<i>bōnae</i>	<i>bōnā</i>
Abl.	<i>bōnīs</i>	<i>bōnīs</i>	<i>bōnīs</i>

Liber, free.

SINGULAR.

	Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Nom.	<i>libēr</i>	<i>libērā</i>	<i>libērūm</i>
Gen.	<i>libērī</i>	<i>libērae</i>	<i>libērī</i>
Dat.	<i>libērō</i>	<i>libērae</i>	<i>libērō</i>
Acc.	<i>libērūm</i>	<i>libērām</i>	<i>libērūm</i>
Voc.	<i>libēr</i>	<i>libērā</i>	<i>libērūm</i>
Abl.	<i>libērō</i>	<i>libērā</i>	<i>libērō</i>

PLURAL.

Nom.	<i>libērī</i>	<i>libērae</i>	<i>libērā</i>
Gen.	<i>libērōrum</i>	<i>libērārum</i>	<i>libērōrum</i>
Dat.	<i>libērīs</i>	<i>libērīs</i>	<i>libērīs</i>
Acc.	<i>libērōs</i>	<i>libērās</i>	<i>libērā</i>
Voc.	<i>libērī</i>	<i>libērae</i>	<i>libērā</i>
Abl.	<i>libērīs</i>	<i>libērīs</i>	<i>libērīs</i>

¹ The dash indicates that the ending is sometimes wanting. See 45. 1.