ABBREVIATIONS.

abl.	= *ablative.*	interrog.	= *interrogative.*
acc.	= *accusative.*	intr.	= *intransitive.*
adj.	= *adjective.*	lit.	= *literally.*
adv.	= *adverb, adverbial.*	masc.	= *masculine.*
c.	= *common (gender).*	n., neut.	= *neuter.*
comp.	= *comparative.*	nom.	= *nominative.*
conj.	= *conjunction.*	p., pp.	= *page, pages.*
dat.	= *dative.*	pass.	= *passive.*
decl.	= *declension.*	pl., plu.	= *plural.*
dep.	= *deponent.*	prep.	= *preposition.*
e.g.	= *exempli gratia = for ex-	pres.	= *present.*
	ample.*	pron.	= *pronoun.*
etc.	= *et cetera = and so forth.*	rel.	= *relative.*
f.	= *feminine.*	sc.	= *supply.*
gen.	= *genitive.*	sing.	= *singular.*
i.e.	= *id est = that is.*	sup., super.	= *superlative.*
impers.	= *impersonal, impersonally.*	tr., trans.	= *transitive.*
indecl.	= *indeclinable.*	w.	= *with.*
indic.	= *indicative.*	I, with verbs	= 1st conjugation.
inf.	= *infinitive.*		

PART I.

SOUNDS, QUANTITY, ACCENT.

———◆———

CHAPTER I.[1]

1. ALPHABET.

The Latin Alphabet is the same as the English except that the Latin has no *w*.

2. SOUNDS CLASSIFIED.

The vowels are **a, e, i, o, u, y**. The other letters are Consonants. The Diphthongs are **ae, oe, au, eu, ui**.

3. PRONUNCIATION.[2]

a) **Vowels.**

ā[3] as in *father* ;	ă as in the first syllable of *ahá* ;
ē as in *they* ;	ĕ as in *met* ;
ī as in *machine* ;	ĭ as in *pin* ;
ō as in *note* ;	ŏ as in *obey, melody* ;
ū as in *rude* ;	ŭ as in *put* ;

y like French *u*, German *ü*.

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[1] On the arrangement of this book by chapters, see Preface.

[2] The system of pronunciation here given is that employed by the ancient Romans themselves. It is often called the 'Roman Method.'

[3] Vowels which are long in quantity are indicated by a horizontal line above them, as ā, ī, ō, *etc.* Short vowels either have the curved mark (ă, ĕ), or are left unmarked.

b) **Diphthongs.**

ae like *ai* in *aisle*;

oe like *oi* in *oil*;

au like *ow* in *how*;

eu with its two elements, e and **u**, pronounced in rapid succession;

ui occurs mainly in *cui* and *huic*. These are pronounced as though spelled *kwee* and *wheek*.

c) **Consonants.**

b, d, f, h, k, l, m, n, p, qu are pronounced as in English except that *bs*, *bt* are pronounced *ps*, *pt*.

c is always pronounced as *k*.

t is always pronounced as plain *t*, never with the sound of *sh*, as in Eng. *oration*.

g always as in *get*; when *ngu* precedes a vowel, **gu** has the sound of *gw*, as in anguis, languidus.

j[1] has the sound of *y* as in *yet*.

r was probably slightly trilled with the tip of the tongue.

s always as in *sin*, *gas*; in suādeō, suāvis, suēscō, and in compounds and derivatives of these words, **su** has the sound of *sw*.

v like *w*.

x always as *ks*; never like Eng. *gz* or *z*.

z is best pronounced as Eng. *z*.

ph, ch, th, are to be pronounced practically like our simple *p, k, t*.

Doubled letters like ll, mm, tt, *etc.*, should be pronounced with an endeavor to articulate both members of the combination distinctly.

4.   QUANTITY.

A.   Quantity of Vowels.

A vowel is long or short according to *the length of time* consumed in its pronunciation. As will be seen by comparing the sounds given in § 3, the long sounds take considerably more time to pronounce than the short ones. For example, the ī of *machine* takes more time than the ĭ of *pin*. No absolute rule can be given for determining the quantity of Latin vowels. The pupil can become familiar with them only by observing the quantity as marked in

[1] Some books print i instead of **j**.

the paradigms, the vocabularies, and the exercises. Yet the following principles are of aid : —

1. *A vowel is long,* —

    a) before nf, ns, and before gn in nouns and adjectives ending in -gnus, -gna, -gnum; as īnfāns, dīgnus, sīgnum; also in derivatives of words in -gnus, -gna, -gnum; as sīgnificō.

    b) when the result of contraction; as nīlum, for nihilum.

    c) before j; as hūjus.

2. *A vowel is short,* —

    a) before nt, nd; as amant, amandus. A few rare exceptions occur in cases of compounds whose first member has a long vowel; as nōndum (for nōn dum).

    b) before another vowel or h[1]; as meus, trahō. Some exceptions occur, chiefly in proper names derived from the Greek; as Aenēās.

N.B. — Long vowels should always be *pronounced* long (that is the only thing that '*long*' means); short vowels should be pronounced short.

B.   Quantity of Syllables.

A syllable is long or short according to *the length of time* it takes to pronounce such syllable.

1. *A syllable is long* (that is, it takes a long time to pronounce it), —

    a) if it contains a long vowel; as māter, māgnus, dīus.[2]

    b) if it contains a diphthong; as causae, foedus.[2]

    c) if it contains a short vowel followed by x, z, or any two consonants (except a mute followed by l or r)[3]; as axis, restat, gaza, amantis.[4]

2. *A syllable is regularly short* if it contains a short vowel followed by a vowel, by a single consonant, or by a mute with l or r; as mea, amat, patris, volucris.[5]

[1] h was pronounced so lightly as to be entirely disregarded, whether singly or in combination.

[2] Such syllables are sometimes said to be long by nature.

[3] The mutes are p, c, t; b, d, g.

[4] Such syllables are sometimes said to be long by position.

[5] Such syllables are sometimes said to be short by position.

5.   ACCENT.

1. There are as many syllables in a Latin word as there are separate vowels and diphthongs.

2. Words of two syllables are accented upon the first ; as **tégit, mŏrem**.

3. Words of more than two syllables are accented upon the penult (next to the last) if that is a long syllable, otherwise upon the antepenult (second from the last) ; as **amávī, miníster, míserum**.

6.   EXERCISE.

Pronounce the following words, observing carefully the proper sound of each letter, and placing the accent upon the proper syllable. Remember to pronounce all long vowels long, all short vowels short. Take care of the vowels, and the syllables will take care of themselves.

1. Mājōrum, amīcus, Athēnae.   2. Queō, pāscō, poscō.
3. Juvenis, porrēctūra, abiimus.   4. Amīcitia, obtineō, antīquus.
5. Eurōpa, Charmidēs, exemplum.   6. Ingerō, exiguitās, sanguis.   7. Olympus, mittō, nātiōnēs.   8. Foedus, dīgnātiō, cōnsēnsus.   9. Pervolat, efferre, īnstituerat.   10. Arguō, cui, Philippī.   11. Percussus, rēxī, pereō.   12. Jam, suāvitās, suēscō.   13. Concēdō, sīgnātor, referō.   14. Īnserō, obserō, persuādet.

PART II.

INFLECTIONS.

———◆———

CHAPTER II.

7.   THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

The Parts of Speech in Latin are the same as in English ; *viz.*, Nouns, Adjectives, Pronouns, Verbs, Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Interjections ; but the Latin has no article.

8.   INFLECTION.

Of these eight parts of speech, the first four are capable of **Inflection**, that is, of undergoing change of form to express modifications of meaning. In the case of Nouns, Adjectives, and Pronouns, this process is called **Declension** ; in the case of Verbs, **Conjugation**.

9.   NOUNS.

1. A Noun is the name of a *person, place, thing,* or *quality ;* as **Caesar**, *Caesar ;* **Rōma**, *Rome ;* **penna**, *feather ;* **virtūs**, *courage.*

2. Nouns have Gender, Number, and Case.

10.   GENDER.

1. There are in Latin, as in English, three Genders : the Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter.

2. Gender in Latin may be either natural (that is, based on sex, as gender always is in English) or grammatical (not based on sex).

3. *Natural Gender.*   In Latin only nouns denoting *persons* have natural gender, and these are Masculine, if they denote males, as **nauta**, *sailor;* Feminine, if they denote females, as **māter**, *mother.*

4. *Grammatical Gender.*   When nouns have grammatical gender, the gender is determined : —

A. **By signification.**   Thus : —
- *a*) Names of *Rivers*, *Winds*, and *Months* are Masculine; as, **Sēquana**, *Seine;* **Eurus**, *East Wind;* **Aprīlis**, *April.*
- *b*) Names of *Trees*, *Countries*, *Towns*, and *Islands* are Feminine; as, **quercus**, *oak;* **Pontus**, *Pontus;* **Corinthus**, *Corinth;* **Rhodus**, *Rhodes.*
- *c*) Indeclinable nouns are Neuter; as, **nefās**, *wrong.*

B. **By ending.**
The principles for gender by ending are given later, under the five declensions.

11.   NUMBER.

Latin has two Numbers, the Singular and the Plural. The Singular denotes one object; the Plural more than one.

12.   CASES.

1. There are six Cases in Latin : —

Nominative,	Case of Subject ;
Genitive,	Objective with *of ;*
Dative,	Objective with *to* or *for ;*
Accusative,	Case of Direct Object ;
Vocative,	Case of Address ;
Ablative,	Objective with *by, from, in, with.*

2. LOCATIVE. Vestiges of another case, the **Locative** (denoting place where), occur in names of towns and in a few other words.

3. OBLIQUE CASES. The Genitive, Dative, Accusative, and Ablative are called **Oblique Cases.**

4. FORMATION OF THE CASES. The different cases were originally formed by joining certain **case-endings** to a fundamental part called the **stem.** Thus **portam** (Accusative Singular) was formed by joining the case-ending **m**, to the stem **porta-.** But in most cases the final vowel of the stem has united so closely with the original case-ending, that the latter has become more or less obscured. The apparent case-ending thus resulting is called a **termination.**

13.   THE FIVE DECLENSIONS.

There are five Declensions in Latin, distinguished from each other by the final letter of the Stem, and also by the Termination of the Genitive Singular, as follows : —

DECLENSION.	FINAL LETTER OF STEM.	GEN. TERMINATION.
First	ā	-ae
Second	ŏ	-ī
Third	{ ĭ / Some consonant }	-ĭs
Fourth	ŭ	-ūs
Fifth	ē	-ĕī

Cases alike in Form.

1. The Vocative is regularly like the Nominative, except in the Singular of nouns in -us of the Second Declension.

2. The Dative and Ablative Plural are always alike.

3. In Neuters the Accusative and Nominative are always alike, and in the Plural end in -ă.

4. In the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Declensions, the Accusative Plural is regularly like the Nominative.

CHAPTER III.

14.   FIRST DECLENSION. — ā-STEMS.

Pure Latin nouns of the First Declension regularly end, in the Nominative Singular, in -ă, weakened from -ā, and are of the Feminine Gender. They are declined as follows: —

Porta, *gate*; stem, **portā-.**

SINGULAR.

CASES.	MEANINGS.	TERMINATIONS.
Nom. porta	*a gate* (as subject)	-ă
Gen. portae	*of a gate*	-ae
Dat. portae	*to* or *for a gate*	-ae
Acc. portam	*a gate* (as object)	-am
Voc. porta	*O gate!*	-ă
Abl. portā	*with, by, from, in a gate*	-ā

PLURAL.

Nom. portae	*gates* (as subject)	-ae
Gen. portārum	*of gates*	-ārum
Dat. portīs	*to* or *for gates*	-īs
Acc. portās	*gates* (as object)	-ās
Voc. portae	*O gates!*	-ae
Abl. portīs	*with, by, from, in gates*	-īs

1. The Latin has no article, and **porta** may mean either *a gate* or *the gate*; and in the Plural, *gates* or *the gates*.

15.   **Peculiarities of Nouns of the First Declension.**

1. EXCEPTIONS IN GENDER. Nouns denoting males are Masculine; as, **nauta,** *sailor*; **agricola,** *farmer*.

2. Special Case-Endings, —

   a) The Locative Singular ends in -ae : as, **Rōmae,** *at Rome*.

   b) **Dea,** *goddess*, and **fīlia,** *daughter*, commonly form the Dative and Ablative Plural with the termination -ābus; as **deābus, fīliābus.** This is in order to distinguish these words from the corresponding cases of **deus,** *god*, and **fīlius,** *son*.

8

16.   **Paradigm of the Present Indicative Active of a Verb of the First Conjugation.**

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. **amō,**[1] *I love.*	**amāmus,** *we love.*
amās, *thou lovest, you love.*	**amātis,** *you love.*
amat, *he, she, it loves.*	**amant,** *they love.*

2. In Latin the Subject of the verb, if a personal pronoun (*I, thou, he, we,* etc.), is not expressed unless emphatic, but is implied in the verb.

17.   **Principles of Syntax.**

1. The Subject of the Verb stands in the Nominative.

2. The Object of the Verb stands in the Accusative.

3. The Verb agrees with its Subject in Number and Person.

18.   **VOCABULARY.**

accūsō, *I accuse.*	**incitō,** *I urge on, encourage.*
agricola, ae, m., *farmer.*	**incola,** ae, m., *inhabitant.*
cōpia, ae, f., *plenty*; in plural,	**īnsula,** ae, f., *island.*
cōpiae, ārum, *troops.*	**Italia,** ae, f., *Italy.*
et, conj., *and.*	**laudō,** *I praise.*
fīlia, ae, f., *daughter.*	**vāstō,** *I lay waste.*
Galba, ae, m., *Galba* (a man's name).	**vocō,** *I call, summon.*

EXERCISES.[2]

19. 1. Agricolae, agricolā, agricolārum.   2. Īnsulae, īnsulīs. 3. Italiae, Galbae.   4. Fīlia, fīliārum, fīliābus.   5. Incolae, incolīs.   6. Cōpiārum, cōpiīs.

20. 1. Fīliās agricolae laudāmus.[3]   2. Galba cōpiās incitat. 3. Cōpiae Galbae Italiam vāstant.   4. Galbam laudāmus. 5. Cōpiās Galbae laudō.   6. Incolās īnsulārum accūsātis. 7. Galba agricolam vocat.   8. Īnsulās vāstāmus.   9. Galbam et agricolās vocāmus.   10. Fīliās agricolae vocō.

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[1] All verbs of the First Conjugation are inflected like **amō.** Such verbs are given in the General Vocabulary with the numeral 1.

[2] For exercises on the translation of English into Latin, see p. 155 and Preface.

[3] The verb in Latin ordinarily stands at the end of the sentence.

CHAPTER IV.

21. SECOND DECLENSION. — ŏ-STEMS.

Pure Latin nouns of the Second Declension end in **-us**, **-er**, **-ir**, Masculine; **-um**, Neuter; and are declined as follows: —

		Hortus, *garden;* stem, hortŏ-.	TERMINATION.	Bellum, *war;* stem, bellŏ-.	TERMINATION.
SINGULAR.	*Nom.*	hortus	-us	bellum	-um
	Gen.	hortī	-ī	bellī	-ī
	Dat.	hortō	-ō	bellō	-ō
	Acc.	hortum	-um	bellum	-um
	Voc.	horte	-e	bellum	-um
	Abl.	hortō	-ō	bellō	-ō
PLURAL.	*Nom.*	hortī	-ī	bella	-a
	Gen.	hortōrum	-ōrum	bellōrum	-ōrum
	Dat.	hortīs	-īs	bellīs	-īs
	Acc.	hortōs	-ōs	bella	-a
	Voc.	hortī	-ī	bella	-a
	Abl.	hortīs	-īs	bellīs	-īs

		Puer, *boy;* stem, puerŏ-.	Ager, *field;* stem, agrŏ-.	Vir, *man;* stem, virŏ-.	TERMINATION.
SINGULAR.	*Nom.*	puer	ager	vir	Wanting
	Gen.	puerī	agrī	virī	-ī
	Dat.	puerō	agrō	virō	-ō
	Acc.	puerum	agrum	virum	-um
	Voc.	puer	ager	vir	Wanting
	Abl.	puerō	agrō	virō	-ō
PLURAL.	*Nom.*	puerī	agrī	virī	-ī
	Gen.	puerōrum	agrōrum	virōrum	-ōrum
	Dat.	puerīs	agrīs	virīs	-īs
	Acc.	puerōs	agrōs	virōs	-ōs
	Voc.	puerī	agrī	virī	-ī
	Abl.	puerīs	agrīs	virīs	-īs

10

22. Peculiarities of Inflection in the Second Declension.

1. Most nouns in -er in common use are declined like **ager**, not like **puer**.

2. Nouns in -ius and -ium throughout the best period of the language formed the Genitive Singular in -ī (instead of -iī); as, —

Nom.	ingenium	fīlius
Gen.	ingénī	fīlī

These Genitives accent the penult, even when it is short.

3. The Locative Singular ends in -ī; as, **Corinthī**, *at Corinth.*

23. Inflection of the Present Indicative of the Verb *sum*.

sum, *I am.*	sumus, *we are.*
ĕs,[1] *thou art, you are.*	ĕstis,[1] *you are.*
ĕst,[1] *he, she, it is.*	sunt, *they are.*

24. Principles of Syntax.

1. A Predicate Noun (that is, a noun limiting its subject through the medium of the verb *to be*, or some similar word, as *seem, become*) agrees with its subject in case; as, —

Mercurius est deus, *Mercury is a god.*

2. An Appositive agrees in case with the word which it explains; as, —

Mercurius, deus, *Mercury, the god.*

25. VOCABULARY.

amīcus, ī, m., *friend.*
auxilium, ī (iī), n., *aid, help.*
Belgae, ārum, m. plu., *Belgians,* a Gallic tribe.
castra, ōrum, n. pl., *a camp.*
Gallī, ōrum, m. pl., *Gauls.*
Germānī, ōrum, m. pl., *Germans.*
implōrō, *I entreat.*
oppidum, ī, n., *town, walled town.*

oppūgnō, *I attack, assault.*
perīculum, ī, n., *danger.*
proelium, ī (iī), n., *battle.*
Sēquanī, ōrum, m. pl., *Sequani.* a Gallic tribe.
vexō, *I harass, annoy; ravage.*
vīcus, ī, m, *village.*
vītō, *I avoid.*

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[1] Pronounce these words severally, ĕs, ĕst, ĕstis, not ēs, ēst, ēstis.

EXERCISES.

26. 1. Oppidī, oppidōrum.   2. Estis, es.   3. Vīcō, vīcīs.
4. Perīcula, perīculōrum.   5. Amīcī, amīcōrum, amīcīs.   6. Auxi-
lium, auxiliō.   7. Agrī, agrīs.

27. 1. Sumus amīcī[1] Gallōrum.   2. Belgae et Sēquanī
auxilium implōrant.   3. Sēquanī agricolās, incolās vīcōrum,
vexant.   4. Germānī oppida Belgārum oppūgnant.   5. Ger-
mānī sunt agricolae.   6. Galba, amīcus Gallōrum, castra Germā-
nōrum oppūgnat.   7. Amīcōs Gallōrum laudāmus.   8. Cōpiae
Galbae Sēquanōs proeliō vexant.   9. Perīcula et bella vītāmus.

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[1] A predicate noun may (and often does) follow the verb.

CHAPTER V.

28.   ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives denote *quality*.   They are declined like nouns,
and fall into two classes, —
1. Adjectives of the First and Second Declensions.
2. Adjectives of the Third Declension.

Adjectives of the First and Second Declensions.

In these the Masculine is declined like **hortus, puer,**
or **ager,** the Feminine like **porta,** and the Neuter like
bellum.

29. Thus, Masculine like **hortus** : —

Bonus, *good.*

SINGULAR.

	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.
Nom.	bonus	bona	bonum
Gen.	bonī	bonae	bonī
Dat.	bonō	bonae	bonō
Acc.	bonum	bonam	bonum
Voc.	bone	bona	bonum
Abl.	bonō	bonā	bonō

PLURAL.

Nom.	bonī	bonae	bona
Gen.	bonōrum	bonārum	bonōrum
Dat.	bonīs	bonīs	bonīs
Acc.	bonōs	bonās	bona
Voc.	bonī	bonae	bona
Abl.	bonīs	bonīs	bonīs

30. Masculine like **puer** : —

Tener, *tender.*

SINGULAR.

	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.
Nom.	tener	tenera	tenerum
Gen.	tenerī	tenerae	tenerī
Dat.	tenerō	tenerae	tenerō
Acc.	tenerum	teneram	tenerum
Voc.	tener	tenera	tenerum
Abl.	tenerō	tenerā	tenerō

PLURAL.

Nom.	tenerī	tenerae	tenera
Gen.	tenerōrum	tenerārum	tenerōrum
Dat.	tenerīs	tenerīs	tenerīs
Acc.	tenerōs	tenerās	tenera
Voc.	tenerī	tenerae	tenera
Abl.	tenerīs	tenerīs	tenerīs

31. Masculine like **ager** : —

Sacer, *sacred.*

SINGULAR.

	MASCULINE.	FEMININE.	NEUTER.
Nom.	sacer	sacra	sacrum
Gen.	sacrī	sacrae	sacrī
Dat.	sacrō	sacrae	sacrō
Acc.	sacrum	sacram	sacrum
Voc.	sacer	sacra	sacrum
Abl.	sacrō	sacrā	sacrō

PLURAL.

Nom.	sacrī	sacrae	sacra
Gen.	sacrōrum	sacrārum	sacrōrum
Dat.	sacrīs	sacrīs	sacrīs
Acc.	sacrōs	sacrās	sacra
Voc.	sacrī	sacrae	sacra
Abl.	sacrīs	sacrīs	sacrīs

1. Most adjectives in -er are declined like **sacer.** Of adjectives in common use only the following are declined like **tener** : **asper,** *rough;* **līber,** *free;* **miser,** *wretched.*

32. **Principles of Syntax.**

1. An Adjective agrees with the noun which it limits in Gender, Number, and Case.

2. An Adjective limiting its noun directly is called an *attributive* adjective, as **via longa,** *a long journey;* an Adjective limiting its noun through the medium of the verb **esse,** *to be,* or some similar verb, is a *predicate* adjective, as **via est longa,** *the journey is long;* **via vidētur longa,** *the journey seems long.*

33. VOCABULARY.

Britannia, ae, f., *Britain.*
dīmicō, *I contend.*
Helvētiī, ōrum, m. pl., *Helvetii,* a Gallic tribe.
jūmentum, ī, n., *beast of burden.*
lēgātus, ī, m., *lieutenant.*
māgnus, a, um, *large, great.*
multus, a, um, *much;* pl., *many.*
numerus, ī, m., *number.*
parō, *I prepare, get ready.*
parvus, a, um, *small.*
populus, ī, m., *people.*
pulcher, chra, chrum, *beautiful.*
Rōmānus, a, um, *Roman;* — as noun, m., *a Roman.*
superō, *I overcome.*
victōria, ae, f., *victory.*

EXERCISES.

34. 1. Populī Rōmānī, populō Rōmānō. 2. Māgnae[1] victōriae, māgnārum victōriārum. 3. Multa jūmenta, multīs jūmentīs. 4. Multae īnsulae, multās īnsulās. 5. Fīliae pulchrae, fīliābus pulchrīs. 6. Parvī vīcī, parvōrum vīcōrum.

35. 1. Fīliae agricolae sunt pulchrae et bonae. 2. Populus Rōmānus Gallōs superat. 3. Galba, lēgātus Rōmānus, māgnum oppidum Sēquanōrum oppūgnat. 4. Sēquanī multīs proeliīs dīmicant. 5. Britannia est māgna īnsula. 6. Victōria populī Rōmānī est māgna. 7. Īnsula est parva. 8. Helvētiī māgnum numerum jūmentōrum parant. 9. Māgnae cōpiae dīmicant.

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[1] The attributive adjective (see § 32, 2) in Latin, as in English, more commonly precedes the word which it limits. This is especially true of adjectives of *number, amount,* etc. Yet other adjectives when used attributively often follow the noun: see, for example, § 34, 5; 35, 2.

CHAPTER VI.

36.   NOUNS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

Nouns of the Third Declension end in -a, -e, -ĭ, -ō, -y, -c, -l, -n, -r, -s, -t, -x.   The Third Declension includes several distinct classes of Stems, —

    I. Pure Consonant-Stems.
    II. ĭ-Stems.
    III. Mixed Stems.   (Consonant Stems which have partially adapted themselves to the inflection of ĭ-Stems.)

Consonant-Stems.

37.   1. In these the stem appears in its unaltered form in all the oblique cases; so that the actual case-endings may be clearly recognized.

2. Consonant-Stems fall into several natural subdivisions, according as the stem ends in a **Mute**, **Liquid**, **Nasal**, or **Spirant**.

Mute-Stems.

38.   Mute-Stems may end, —

1. In a Labial (**b** or **p**) ; as, **trab-s**; **prīncep-s**.
2. In a Guttural (**g** or **c**) ; as, **rēmex** (**rēmeg-s**); **dux** (**duc-s**).
3. In a Dental (**d** or **t**) ; as, **lapis** (**lapid-s**); **mīles** (**mīlet-s**).

1. STEMS IN A LABIAL MUTE (b, p).

39.   **Trabs**, f., *beam*.   **Prīnceps**, m., *chief*.

	SINGULAR.		CASE-ENDING.
Nom.	trabs	prīnceps	-s
Gen.	trabis[1]	prīncipis[1]	-is
Dat.	trabī	prīncipī	-ī
Acc.	trabem	prīncipem	-em
Voc.	trabs	prīnceps	-s
Abl.	trabe[2]	prīncipe[2]	-e

1 Pronounce ĭs, not īs.   2 Pronounce ĕ, not ē.

	PLURAL.		CASE-ENDING.
Nom.	trabēs[1]	prīncipēs[1]	-ēs
Gen.	trabum	prīncipum	-um
Dat.	trabibus	prīncipibus	-ibus
Acc.	trabēs[1]	prīncipēs[1]	-ēs
Voc.	trabēs[1]	prīncipēs[1]	-ēs
Abl.	trabibus	prīncipibus	-ibus

2. STEMS IN A GUTTURAL MUTE (g, c).

40.   In these the termination **-s** of the Nominative Singular unites with the guttural, thus producing **-x**.

    Rēmex, m., *rower*.   **Dux**, c., *leader*.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom.	rēmex	rēmigēs	dux	ducēs
Gen.	rēmigis	rēmigum	ducis	ducum
Dat.	rēmigī	rēmigibus	ducī	ducibus
Acc.	rēmigem	rēmigēs	ducem	ducēs
Voc.	rēmex	rēmigēs	dux	ducēs
Abl.	rēmige	rēmigibus	duce	ducibus

3. STEMS IN A DENTAL MUTE (d, t).

41.   In these the final **d** or **t** of the Stem disappears in the Nominative Singular before the ending **-s**.

    Lapis, m., *stone*.   **Mīles**, m., *soldier*.

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom.	lapis	lapidēs	mīles	mīlitēs
Gen.	lapidis	lapidum	mīlitis	mīlitum
Dat.	lapidī	lapidibus	mīlitī	mīlitibus
Acc.	lapidem	lapidēs	mīlitem	mīlitēs
Voc.	lapis	lapidēs	mīles	mīlitēs
Abl.	lapide	lapidibus	mīlite	mīlitibus

1 Pronounce ēs, not ēz.

Liquid Stems.

42. These end usually in -r; a few end in -l.

Victor, m., *conqueror.*   **Aequor,** n., *sea.*

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom.	victor	victōrēs	aequor	aequora
Gen.	victōris	victōrum	aequoris	aequorum
Dat.	victōrī	victōribus	aequorī	aequoribus
Acc.	victōrem	victōrēs	aequor	aequora
Voc.	victor	victōrēs	aequor	aequora
Abl.	victōre	victōribus	aequore	aequoribus

1. Masculine and Feminine Stems ending in a liquid form the Nominative and Vocative Singular without case-ending.

2. The case-ending is also lacking in the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative Singular of *all neuters* of the Third Declension.

43.   VOCABULARY.

agger, eris, m., *embankment, rampart.*   **Gallia, ae,** f., *Gaul.*
altus, a, um, *high, deep.*   **imperō,** *I demand.*
Caesar, aris, m., *Caesar.*   **Mārcellus, ī,** m., *Marcellus.*
cōnfīrmō, *I establish.*   **obses, idis,** c.,[1] *hostage.*
cōnsul, ulis, m., *consul.*   **pater, tris,** m., *father.*
cum, *with,* prep. with abl.   **pāx, pācis,** f., *peace.*
eques, itis, m., *horseman;* plu., *cavalry.*   **virtūs, tūtis,** f., *valor, virtue.*

       EXERCISES.

44. 1. Pater cōnsulis.   2. Aggerēs altī, aggeribus altīs. 3. Pāx bona.   4. Cōnsulēs bonī, cōnsulum bonōrum.   5. Multī obsidēs, multīs obsidibus.

45. 1. Equitēs cum māgnō perīculō proeliō dīmicant.   2. Multī mīlitēs castra Gallōrum oppūgnant.   3. Galba māgnum numerum obsidum imperat.   4. Prīncipēs Galliae pācem cōnfīrmant. 5. Virtūtem ducum et mīlitum Rōmānōrum laudāmus.   6. Agger castrōrum est altus.   7. Galba et Mārcellus sunt cōnsulēs. 8. Dux rēmigēs laudat.   9. Caesar māgnās cōpiās parat. 10. Mīlitēs cum equitibus dīmicant.

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[1] Common gender; *i.e.,* either m. or f. But such nouns are ordinarily treated as masculine.

CHAPTER VII.

THIRD DECLENSION (CONTINUED).

Nasal Stems.

46. These end in -n, which often disappears in the Nom. Sing.

Leō, m., *lion.*   **Nōmen,** n., *name.*

	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom.	leō	leōnēs	nōmen	nōmina
Gen.	leōnis	leōnum	nōminis	nōminum
Dat.	leōnī	leōnibus	nōminī	nōminibus
Acc.	leōnem	leōnēs	nōmen	nōmina
Voc.	leō	leōnēs	nōmen	nōmina
Abl.	leōne	leōnibus	nōmine	nōminibus

Spirant or s-Stems.

47. **Mōs.,** m., *custom.*   **Genus,** n., *race.*   **Honor,** m., *honor.*

SINGULAR.

Nom.	mōs	genus	honor
Gen.	mōris	generis	honōris
Dat.	mōrī	generī	honōrī
Acc.	mōrem	genus	honōrem
Voc.	mōs	genus	honor
Abl.	mōre	genere	honōre

PLURAL.

Nom.	mōrēs	genera	honōrēs
Gen.	mōrum	generum	honōrum
Dat.	mōribus	generibus	honōribus
Acc.	mōrēs	genera	honōrēs
Voc.	mōrēs	genera	honōrēs
Abl.	mōribus	generibus	honōribus

1. Note that the final s of the stem becomes r (between vowels) in the oblique cases. In some words, as **honor,** the r of the oblique cases has, by analogy, crept into the Nominative, displacing the earlier s.