
A New Latin Delectus, with the Rules of Syntax

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A

NEW LATIN DELECTUS,

WITH THE

RULES OF SYNTAX,

ILLUSTRATED BY EXAMPLES FROM THE BEST
AUTHORS.



BY

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"A GREEK GRAMMAR," "AN ENGLISH GRAMMAR,"

"ENGLISH COMPOSITION," "AN ARITHMETIC," "THE HISTORY OF WEIGHTS
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PREFACE.

ALTHOUGH many "Delectus's" have appeared and have received the approbation of some of the scholastic members, still it is remarked by several honoured in literature, that for the most part they lack methodical arrangement—that the examples are not *ad rem*, and that when the student has gone through them, and is supposed to be capable of beginning Cæsar or some other prose work, he is found to be totally unfit for the task. Sensible of the truth of these observations, I have been induced to endeavour to remedy the defects, and hence the present Delectus.

The work is divided into four parts—the first containing all the Elements of Etymology, and Directions for Parsing and Construing: this part will prove to be a great boon to the student; the second consisting of the Rules of Syntax and Examples of the Three Concords, &c.; the third part consisting of the General Rules of Syntax, illustrated by Examples from the best authors; and

the fourth part of a Vocabulary and an Index of Proper Names.

In the Examples, I have been most careful to avoid sentences beyond the years and understanding of the student, and not exemplifying in every respect the Rules of Syntax. I hope, therefore, that this New Latin Delectus will be found to supply a desideratum much required.

MAURICE D. KAVANAGH.

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A NEW LATIN DELECTUS.

PART I.—ETYMOLOGY.

DECLENSIONS OF NOUNS SUBSTANTIVE.

There are five declensions, which are distinguished by the ending of the genitive case singular.

The first declension makes the genitive }
case singular to end in } -æ.

The second	„	„	„	-ī.
The third	„	„	„	-īs.
The fourth	„	„	„	-ūs.
The fifth	„	„	„	-ei.

Nouns of the five declensions are declined thus :—

FIRST DECLENSION.

The endings—Singular,	Plural.
Nom. -ā	-æ
Gen. -æ	-ārŭm
Dat. -æ	-īs
Acc. -ām	-ās
Voc. -ā	-æ
Abl. -ā	-īs

SECOND DECLENSION.

	The endings—Singular,	Plural.
Nom.	-ŭs	-ī
Gen.	-ī	-ōrŭm
Dat.	-ō	-īs
Acc.	-ŭm	-ōs
Voc.	-ě	-ī
Abl.	-ō	-īs

THIRD DECLENSION.

Nom.	-ēs	-ēs
Gen.	-īs	-ŭm or -ŭm
Dat.	-ī	-ībŭs
Acc.	-ēm	-ēs
Voc.	-ēs	-ēs
Abl.	-ě or ī	-ībŭs

FOURTH DECLENSION.

Nom.	-ŭs	-ŭs
Gen.	-ŭs	-ŭm
Dat.	-ŭī	-ībŭs
Acc.	-ŭm	-ŭs
Voc.	-ŭs	-ŭs
Abl.	-ŭ	-ībŭs

FIFTH DECLENSION.

Nom.	-ēs	-ēs
Gen.	-ēī	-ērŭm
Dat.	-ēī	-ēbŭs
Acc.	-ēm	-ēs
Voc.	-ēs	-ēs
Abl.	-ē	-ēbŭs

The vocative is like the nominative except in masculine and feminine words of the second declension.

The dative and ablative plural are the same in all the declensions.

Remarks on the First Declension.

Familia makes *familias* in the genitive case singular when compounded with *mater* and *pater*.

The following nouns make the dative and ablative plural to end in *-abus*, instead of *-is* : *Dea, filia, nata, equa, mula, liberta*.

Nouns ending in *a* are feminine, except the names of persons, as *poeta, scriba, &c.*, which are masculine.

Remarks on the Second Declension.

Nouns ending in *-er* for the most part drop the *-e* in the genitive and all the cases derived from it, except *puer* and a few others, which retain the *-e* throughout.

Proper names ending in *-iūs*, as *Georgius*, George, &c., make the vocative singular to end in *-i*; also *filius*, a son, and *genius*, a genius, make the vocative in *-i*, as *fili, geni*. *Deus*, God, makes *O Deus*, O God, in the vocative singular.

Nouns ending in *-um* make the nominative, accusative, and vocative cases alike in both numbers; and those cases in the plural number end in *-a*.

Nouns ending in *-us, -er, -ir*, are for the most part of the masculine gender, and those in *-um* are of the neuter gender.

Remarks on the Third Declension.

Nouns ending in *-es* and *-is*, not increasing in the