A STRAIGHT ROAD TO CAESAR

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ANONYMOUS

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SUGGESTIONS:

1. That the pupil be required to pronounce each Latin and English sentence before translating.

2. That for the first ten recitations the teacher pronounce each Latin sentence before requiring the pupil to do so.

3. That the class frequently read Latin in concert.

4. That halting recitations be not allowed.

5. That the pupil be required often to translate both English and Latin sentences from the teacher's dictation.

6. That the endings and paradigms be learned at the places, and in the order, indicated.

7. That the teacher encourage the pupil to gather the thought in the Latin order of the words.

8. That longer lessons be assigned than under other methods, and that the pupil be required to combine rapidity of recitation with thoroughness of work.

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PART FIRST.

NOUNS. FIRST DECLENSION.

NOMINATIVE AND ACCUSATIVE CASES. SINGULAR NUMBER.

ILLUSTRATION:—Sul'la fē'mi nam lau'dat,
Sulla praises the woman.

In the above sentence, Sul'la is in the nominative case, fē'mi nam in the accusative.

The nominative sign, in the first declension, is the ending -a; the accusative sign, the ending -am.

REMARKS.—1. The Latin has no article. Supply it in English when necessary, as in the above sentence.

2. For method of pronunciation, see foot-note below.

3. In this book, vowels long by nature are marked with the macron (-). Diphthongs are long.

1.

1. Sul'la Gal'bam vo'cat. 2. Gal'ba Sul'lam vo'cat.
3. Fē'mi na fi'li am iu'vat. 4. Fi'li a fē'mi nam iu'vat.
5. Cot'ta sca'pham lau'dat. 6. Fē'mi na Mi ner'vam lau'dat.
7. Mi ner'va fi'li am lau'dat. 8. Gal'ba Sul'lam iu'vat.
9. Sul'la fē'mi nam iu'vat. 10. Cot'ta Mi ner'vam vo'cat.
11. Mi ner'va Cot'tam vo'cat. 12. Fi'li a Gal'bam lau'dat.

NOTE.—Pronounce the Latin according to the following schedule:
ā, ă, pāpă; ŏ, o, ŏhŏ; ū, ŭ, fūll ·mŏŏn; ē, ĕ, văcātion; ĭ, machĭne; ĭ, holĭ-ness; æ, ay; œ, boy; au, now; eu, feud; ei, veil; ui, we; c, come; g, go; i consonant, yes; s, yes; t, time; v (u consonant) we; qu, quart; ch, king; th, thick; ph, fun; bs, like ps; other consonants, as in English.

DIRECTION.—Apply the following statements to the words in the above Exercise :

a. The subject of a finite verb is in the nominative case.

b. A finite verb agrees with its subject in number and person.

c. The direct object of a transitive verb is in the accusative case.

Commit these statements carefully to memory.

2.

1. Minerva summons the woman. 2. Sulla summons the daughter. 3. The daughter assists Sulla. 4. Cotta assists Minerva. 5. Minerva praises the boat. 6. Galba praises the daughter. 7. Cotta summons Galba. 8. Sulla assists the daughter. 9. Minerva summons Sulla. 10. The woman assists Cotta. 11. The daughter praises the woman. 12. Galba praises Sulla.

GENITIVE, DATIVE, VOCATIVE, AND ABLATIVE CASES. SINGULAR NUMBER.

ILLUSTRATIONS:

Sul'la sca'pham Gal'bae (genitive case) laudat, *Sulla praises the boat* of *Galba,* or, *Sulla praises Galba's boat.*

Sul'la Gal'bae (dative case) sca'pham dat, *Sulla gives the boat* to *Galba,* or *Sulla gives Galba the boat.*

Sul'la, Gal'ba (vocative case), sca'pham laudat, *Galba, Sulla praises the boat.*

Sul'la Gal'bam sca'phā (ablative case) iu'vat, *Sulla assists Galba* with *a boat.*

Fē'mi na, fi'li a (apposition) Gal'bae, Cot'tam iu'vat, *A woman,* the daughter *of Galba, assists Cotta.*

Ā, a, pāpā; ŏ, o, ōho; ù, u, full moon; ĭ, e, vācátion; ĭ, máchine; ĭ, holiness; æ, ay; œ, boy; au, now; eu, feud; ei, veil; ui, we.

REMARKS—1. The genitive and dative sign is the ending *-ae;* the vocative, *-a;* the ablative, *-ā.*

2. What part of speech is *cum* (in 8 below) and what case does it govern? (See vocabulary.)

3.

1. Mi ner'va sca'pham Cot'tae lau'dat.' 2. Cot'ta Mi ner'vae sca'pham dat. 3. Gal'ba ga'le *am* Sul'lae lau'dat. 4. Sul'la Gal'bae ga'le *am* dat. 5. Sul'la fi'li *am* Gal'bae vo'cat. 6. Fi'li *a* Gal'bae Mi ner'vam vo'cat. 7. Fĕ'mi na Mi ner'vam pe cū'ni *ā* iu'vat. 8. Sul'la cum fĕ'mi nā Mi ner'vam iu'vat. 9. Mi ner'va Sul'lae (dat.) ga'le *am* Gal'bae dĕ mōn'strat. 10. Fi'li *a* Gal'bae cum Mi ner'vā Sul'lam iu'vat. 11. Sul'la fi'li *am* Gal'bae sca'phā iu'vat. 12. Mi ner'va fĕ'mi nae pe cū'ni *am* dat. 13. Fĕ'mi na, fi'li *a* Sul'lae, Gal'bam pe cū'ni *ā* iu'vat. 14. Gal'ba cum fi'li *ā* Sul'lae Mi ner'vam lau'dat. 15. Mi ner'va Gal'bae pe cū'ni *am* et sca'pham dat. 16. Fi'li *a* Cot'tae pe cū'ni *am* et sca'pham dĕ mōn'strat.

DIRECTIONS—1. Apply and learn the following statements:

a. Any noun which modifies another noun and does not denote the same person or thing, is in the genitive.

b. The indirect object of an action is in the dative.

c. The vocative is used for direct address.

d. The means or instrument of an action is expressed by the ablative.

e. A noun which modifies another noun and denotes the same person or thing, agrees with it in case. This agreement is called *apposition.*

2. Use, occasionally, the progressive form of the verb, *is praising* for *praises,* &c.

C, come; g, go; i *consonant*, yes; s, yes; t, time; v (u *consonant*) we; qu, quart; ch, king; th, thick; ph, fun; bs, like ps.

4.

1. Sulla summons Galba's daughter. 2. Galba, with [his] daughter, is assisting Sulla. 3. Sulla praises Minerva's daughter. 4. Minerva gives Galba the boat. 5. Galba is showing a boat to Sulla's daughter. 6. Galba summons the daughter of the woman. 7. The woman, with [her] daughter, is assisting Galba. 8. Minerva gives Galba a helmet. 9. The daughter of Galba gives money to Minerva. 10. Galba shows Sulla Minerva's helmet. 11. Sulla assists Galba with money and a boat. 12. Galba is showing the woman Sulla's helmet. 13. Minerva, with the daughter of Galba, assists Sulla. 14. The woman, daughter of Galba, gives a boat to Sulla. 15. Sulla is assisting Minerva with a boat. 16. Galba with Sulla assists the woman.

NOMINATIVE AND ACCUSATIVE CASES. PLURAL NUMBER.

REMARKS—1. Nominative sign, *-ae;* accusative sign, *-ās.*

2. The personal ending *-t* of the verb in the singular number becomes *-nt* in the plural.

5.

1. Sul'la fi'li *ās* Gal'b*ae* vo'cat. 2. Fi'li *ae* Sul'l*ae* (dat.) pe cū'ni *am* dant. 3. Gal'b*a* cum Mi ner'vā fē'mi n*ās* iu'vat. 4. Fē'mi n*ae*, cum fi'li *ā* Cot't*ae*, Mi ner'v*ae* ga'le *ās* dē mōn'strant. 5. Fi'li *ae* Gal'b*ae* fē'mi n*ās* vo'cant. 6. Fē'mi n*ae* fi'li *ās* Gal'b*ae* iu'vant. 7. Mi ner'va et Cot't*a* ga'le *ās* Sul'l*ae* Iau'dant. 8. Mi ner'va Sul'l*ae* sca'ph*ās* Gal'b*ae* dēmōn'strat. 9. Fi'li *ae* Sul'l*ae* Mi ner'v*ae* (dat.) ga'le *ās* dant. 10. Sul'l*a* et Mi ner'va fi'li *ās* Cot't*ae* pe cū'ni *ā* iu'vant.

Ā, ă, păpă; ŏ, ĕ, ŏhŏ; ŭ, ŭ, fŭll mŏŏn; ĕ, ĕ, văcătion; ĭ, machĭne; ĭ, holĭness; æ, ay; œ, boy; au, now; eu, feud; ei, veil; ui, we.

6.

1. The woman praises Sulla's helmets. 2. The women, daughters of Sulla, praise Galba's boats. 3. Sulla is showing [his] helmets and boats to Minerva. 4. Minerva assists the women, daughters of Galba, with money. 5. Sulla summons the daughters of Cotta. 6. Galba's daughters are assisting Sulla with a boat. 7. Sulla gives the daughter of Galba money and boats. 8. Galba gives helmets and boats to Sulla. 9. The woman, daughter of Galba, assists Sulla. 10. The daughters of Galba and of Sulla are showing Minerva the boats.

OTHER CASES, PLURAL NUMBER.

REMARK.—Genitive sign, *-ārum;* dative sign, *-īs;* vocative sign,*-ae;* ablative sign,*-īs.* The dative and ablative plural of *fīlia* end in *-ā'bus.*

7.

1. Per'fu *ga* cum nau'*tīs* est in Ger mā'ni *ā.* 2. Gal'ba per'fu *gīs* pe cū'ni *am* dat. 3. Nau'ta per'fu *gam* sca'ph*īs* iu'vat. 4. Fē'mi n*ae* cum fī li *ā'bus* Sul'l*am* iu'vant. 5. Miner'va fī li *ā'bus* Gal'b*ae* ga'le *ās* dat. 6. Gal'ba sca'ph*ās* per fu g*ā'rum* lau'dat. 7. Nau't*ae* cum per'fu g*īs* sunt in Ger mā'ni *ā.* 8. Fī'li *ae* per'fu g*ae* sunt in Ī ta'li *ā,* et nau'*tīs* pe cū'ni *am* dant. 9. Pe cū'ni *a* fī li *ā'rum* est in sca'ph*ā.* 10. Fē'mi n*ae* sunt in sca'ph*īs* et fī'li *ās* iu'vant. 11. Ga'le *ae* per fu g*ā'rum* et sca'ph*ae* nau tā'r*um* in Gal'li *ā* sunt. 12. Fē'mi n*ae* et nau't*ae* et per'fu g*ae* sunt in sca'ph*īs.*

C, come; *g,* go; *i consonant,* yes; *s,* yes; *t,* time; *v (u consonant)* we; *qu,* quart; *ch,* king; *th,* thick; *ph,* fun; *bs,* like *ps.*