

**STEIGER'S LATIN
SERIES; AHN'S FIRST
LATIN BOOK**

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Steiger's Latin Series; Ahn's First Latin Book by P. Henn

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P. HENN

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STEIGER'S Latin Series.

AHN'S
FIRST LATIN BOOK.

BY

Dr. P. HENN.

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REQUEST.

The undersigned, in his efforts to secure the greatest possible correctness in his educational publications, will feel obliged for the suggestion of improvements.

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VOCABULARIES

of all the words occurring in this book:

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THE ALPHABET.

As the Latin language is now written and printed, its **Letters** are twenty-five. It has all that belong to the English alphabet, except **w**. The alphabetical names now most generally used in English schools, are the English. Yet, it is probable that in the ancient spelling of Latin the letters were named in the following manner :

| | | | | | |
|----------|----------|-------------------------|----------|----------|-------------------------|
| a | A | ah | m | M | em |
| b | B | bay | n | N | en |
| c | C | kay | o | O | o |
| d | D | day | p | P | pay |
| e | E | ay | q | Q | koo |
| f | F | eff | r | R | er |
| g | G | gay | s | S | ess |
| h | H | hah | t | T | tay |
| i | I | ee (<i>vowel</i>) | u | U | oo (<i>vowel</i>) |
| j | J | ee (<i>consonant</i>) | v | V | oo (<i>consonant</i>) |
| k | K | kah | x | X | ix |
| l | L | el | y | Y | ipseelon |
| | | z | Z | | tsaytah |

1. The **Vowels** are: **a**, **e**, **i**, **o**, **u**, **y**. All other letters, except the aspirate **h**, are consonants. Originally, **i** and **u** were used both as vowels and as consonants, and supplied the place of **j** and **v**.

2. The **Diphthongs** are: **ae**, **oe**, **au**, **eu**.

3. **Double Consonants** are: **x=cs** or **gs**, **z=ds**.

PRONUNCIATION.

The **Pronunciation** of Latin is different in different countries. In the United States, general usage is now strongly in favor of either the **Roman** or the **Continental Method**, the difference between these two not being very considerable. Many persons, however, prefer to retain the **English Method**, which has been the prevailing system of pronunciation among English-speaking scholars for the last two or three centuries.

Roman Method.

I.

ā ä

1. As a general rule, each simple vowel is either long or short, but always confined to the same sound, and never employed to represent another.

2. Vowels marked thus: **ā ē ī ō ū ŷ** are long; marked thus: **ă ĕ ĭ ȝ ŭ ȳ** are short. A long syllable is reckoned equal to two short ones.

3. **ā** (long a) sounds like *a* in *father*; **ă** (short a) like *a* in *idea*.

4. Most of the Consonants are pronounced as in English; for Exceptions see below, **7—10**.

5. A syllable is long, if its vowel is long in itself, as in *sōl*, *the sun*, or if its vowel, naturally short, is followed by **j**, **x**, **z**, or any two consonants, provided the second is neither **r** nor **l**; thus the **a** of *ap'tūs*, *fit*, is short in itself; the first syllable, however, becomes long by its vowel being followed by the two consonants **pt**. But if the second of the two consonants

is either **l** or **r**, a preceding vowel, naturally short, remains always so in prose. In verse, however, such vowels are **common**, that is they may be used as either long or short (^x), thus: *tenēbrae*, *darkness*.

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|------------------------|---------------|------------|---------|--------|
| bar' bǎ | mal' vǎ | vās | sāl | ǎ' lǎ | pax | fax | lǎ' nǎ |
| the beard | mallow | a vessel | salt | a wing | peace | a torch | wool |
| flam' mǎ | ǎ rǎ | prā' tǎ | rǎ nǎ | fǎ' bǎ | ǎ rǎ' trǎ | | |
| flame | an altar | meadows | a frog | a bean | plows | | |
| rǎ' pǎ | sa xǎ | blat' tǎ | mǎ' lǎ | ǎ' nǎs | map pǎ | | |
| a turnip | rocks | a moth | apples | a duck | a napkin | | |
| ha' stǎ | ǎ' dǎ mās | squǎ' mǎ | dam' nǎ | fǎ' mǎ | | | |
| a spear | the diamond | the scale (of a fish) | damages | fame | | | |
| a' strǎ | ǎ mans | ǎ' quǎ | ar' mǎ | dǎ' mǎ | fal' lax | | |
| stars | loving | water | arms | a fallow-deer | fallacious | | |
| fār fās | lam' pās | pār | pal' mǎ | man dǎ' tǎ | | | |
| spelt right | a light | equal | the palm (of the hand) | orders | | | |
| rǎ' pax | pǎ vǎ | fǎ' tǎ | lar' vǎ | hǎ' mǎ | ab' bās | | |
| rapacious | a pea-hen | calamity | a spectre | a fire-bucket | an abbot | | |
| tam' quǎm | pǎ' lǎm | Spar' tǎ | mas' sǎ | | | | |
| as much as | openly | Sparta | a lump | | | | |

2.

ē ē

1. ē (long e) sounds like *æ* in *madē*; ē (short e) like *e* in *met*.

2. Words of two syllables are always accented on the first, as: *lǎ' nǎ*, *wool*.

Words of more than two syllables are accented on the last but one (*penult*), if that is long, as: *man-dǎ' tǎ*, *orders*; if it is short, then on the last but two (*antepenult*), as: *ǎ' dǎ mās*, *the diamond*.