

**A PRACTICAL
INTRODUCTION TO
LATIN PROSE
COMPOSITION: PART I**

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A Practical Introduction to Latin Prose Composition: Part I by Thomas Kerchever Arnold

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THOMAS KERCHEVER ARNOLD

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PRACTICAL INTRODUCTION

TO

LATIN PROSE COMPOSITION:

PART I.

BY

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EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS, &c.

D., G., H., K., M., R., Z., stand respectively for *Döderlein, Grotzfeld, Habicht, Krüger, Madvig, Ramshorn, and Zumpt*.

Numerals above the line refer to the *Table of Differences*; if followed by a *curve*, to the *Cautions*.

[A Second Edition of *Döderlein's* own abridgment of his larger work, translated by the Rev. H. H. Arnold, has lately been published by Messrs. Rivington.]

The Ninth Edition will be found both improved in appearance, and rendered more convenient by the arrangement of the Vocabularies in columns. A few additional sentences have been added here and there to the Exercises.

T. K. A.

Grammerr, August 6, 1852.

TABLES FOR REFERENCE.

TABLE I.—GENDERS.

Obs.—*Masc.* exceptions are in *capitals*; *fem.* in the common type; *neut.* in *italics*.
(THIRD DECLENSION.)

<i>Masc. terminations.</i>	<i>Fem. terminations.</i>	<i>Neut. terminations.</i>
ER, OR, OS, ES <i>increasing</i> , O, <i>when not do, go, io.</i>	do, go, io *, as, is, sus, x, es <i>not increasing</i> , a <i>impure</i> .	e, a, t, e, i, n, ar, ur, us.
Principal Exceptions.	Principal Exceptions.	Principal Exceptions.
er) <i>cadaver</i> <i>uber</i> <i>iter</i> <i>ver</i> <i>papaver</i> <i>verber</i> <i>tuber</i>	do) ORDO go) CARDO io) LIGO MARGO(f)‡	l) SAL SOL n) LIEN REN SPLEN PECTEN
or) <i>arbor</i> <i>aquor</i> <i>marmor</i> <i>cor</i>	is) AMNIS LAPIS ANGUIS (f) MENNIS AXIS ORBIS CASSIS (is) PANIS COLLIS PISCIS CINIS POSTIS CRINIS PULVIS ENSIS SANGUIS FASCIS TORRIS FINIS (f) UNGUIS FOLLIS VECTIS FUNIS VERMIS	ur) FUR PURPUR TURTUR VULTUR
es) <i>compes</i> <i>requies</i> <i>merces</i> <i>seges</i> <i>mergea</i> <i>toges</i> <i>quies</i> <i>as</i>	z) CALIX CODEX CORTEX GREX FOLLEX † THORAX VERTEX	us) <i>pecus</i> (<i>idia</i>) (<i>and all with fem. idis</i> <i>or idia</i>) LEPUS MUS GRUS (m) SUS (m) <i>incus</i> <i>senectus</i> <i>juventus</i> <i>servitus</i> <i>palus</i> <i>tollus</i> <i>salus</i> <i>virtus</i>
ae) <i>coa</i> <i>doa</i> <i>os</i> (<i>ossis</i>) <i>as</i> (<i>oris</i>) † <i>caecus</i> † <i>epos</i> † <i>melos</i>	es, pari-) ACINACES syll. }	FOURTH DECL. (us) <i>Masc.</i> except <i>acus</i> <i>manus</i> <i>idus</i> (pl.) <i>porticus</i> <i>tribus</i>
o) <i>caro</i> † <i>echo</i>	s im-) MORS pure f) PONS FONS DENS QUADRANS RUDENS † HYDROPS ae) AS ELEPHAS VAS (<i>vasis</i>) FAS NEFAS	FIFTH DECL. <i>Fem.</i> except DIES (also f. in <i>sing.</i>) MERIDIES
FIRST DECL. <i>Fem.</i> except names of <i>men</i> .		
SEC. DECL. (us, ER) § <i>Masc.</i> except <i>alvus</i> <i>domus</i> <i>humus</i> <i>vannus</i> <i>pelagus</i> <i>virus</i> <i>vulvus</i> (also m.)		

* Words in *io*, that are not *abstract* nouns, are *masc.*, e. g. PAPILIO, PUGIO, SCIPIO, SEPTENTRIO, STELLIO, UNIO (pearl), with the numeral nouns TERNIO, QUATERNIO, &c. † Properly Greek words.

‡ Those with (f), (m), are sometimes *fem.* and *masc.* respectively.

§ *Greek nouns* in *odus* (*exodus*, *methodus*, &c.) *etia* *dialectus*, diphthongus, &c. are *fem.*

These rules depend on the terminations; but some words have a particular gender from their meaning.

- A. The names of *male persons* and *winds* are masculine.
 B. The names of *female persons, countries, islands, towns, plants, and trees*, are fem.
 (a) But of *towns*, these are *masc.* :
 (1) Some in *o* (CROTO, HIPPO, NARBO, SULMO, PRUSĪNO): and
 (2) All plurals in *i*: VRII, DELPHI.
 These are neuter:
 (1) All in *um*, or plur. *a*: (2) Those in *e* or *ur* of the third: *Præcæte, Tibur.*
 (b) Of *trees and plants*.
 (1) Those in *er* (and many in *us*) of the second are *masc.* :
 (2) Those in *er, us*, of the third are *neut.*: *acer, siler, robur, &c.*
 C. Several are *common*: *comes, conjux, custos, dux, hospes, juvenis, parens, princeps, sacerdos, &c.*

TABLE II.—Formation of the Perfect and Supine.

I. ~~NOT~~ The first syllable of *dissyllable* perfects and supines is *long*, if the next syllable begins with a consonant.

(a) But *seven* perfects have *short* penult: bĭbi, dēdi, fĭdi, scĭdi, stēti, stiti, tēli.

(b) *Nine* dissyllable supines have *short* penult: dātum, cĭtum*, ĭtum, lĭtum, qultum, rātum, rĭtum, sātum, sĭtum.

(c) *Statum* from *sto* is long, but from *sisto* short: and the compounds of *sto* that make *statum* have *l*: as *præstatum* from *præstare*. Though *noseo* has *sātum*, its compounds that have *ĭtum* have *l* (*cognosco, cognĭtum*).

N.B. Verbs in italics have no supine.

II. FIRST CONJUGATION [properly a *contracted* conjugation; *ama-o, amo*].

(1) Most verbs of this conjugation form roots of *perfect* and *supine*, by adding *v, t*, respectively to the proper root.

[*amo* (*ama-o*); *amā-r*; *amā-tum*.]

(2) Others change *a* into *u*; and form the sup. in *ĭtum*, after rejecting *a*.

Crēpo, crēpui, crēpĭtum. So *ēbo, dōmo, frĭco* (*also* *fricātum*), *mico, sēno, tēno, vēto, sēco* (*seetum*)—*jūvo, jāvi, jūtum † jāvĭtum †*

(3) Others form *perf.* in both of these ways.

Discrepo, discrepāvi and discrepui, discrepatum (†). So *incrēpo* (*ui, ĭtum preferred*); the compounds of *neco*, and the obsolete *plico* (*fold*).

(But *suppleo, dupliceo, multipliceo, only āvi, ātum*: *explīco, explain, reg. † un-fold, ui, ĭtum*.)

(4) Irregular (with *reduplication*).

Do, dēdi, dātum (*with ā in dāre, dābe, dābam, &c.*); *sto, stēti, stātum; but stāre, &c.*

III. SECOND CONJUGATION.

Properly a *contracted* conjugation, but with the vowels open in the first pers. singular of the present tense. (*Mone-o; mone-is=monēs, &c.*)

* From *ciso*, to excite. Of the compounds several have *cire, cĭtum*, from the obso. *cio*.

- (1) Most reject *s*, and form perfect and supine in *ui*, *ium*.
(*Mon-eo, mon-ui, mon-ium.*)
- (2) But some retain *s*, and add *v*, in the perf.—*eo, ēvi, ētum*.
*Deleo, delēvi, delētum. Fleo, neo, and verbs formed from oleo**
(*make to grow*), *pio* (*fill*), and *sueo* (*am accustomed*).
- (3) Others form *perf.* from root of *present*, lengthening the vowel (if short), when present ends in a single consonant.
Cāveo, cāvi, cautum: fīveo.
Fōveo, fōvi, fōtum: mōveo, vōveo: pūveo, ferreo (and *ferbui*);
Couniceo, nivi and *nixi*.
Prandeo (*pransum*), *video* (*visum*), *sēdeo* (*sessum*), *strideo* ^b.
- (4) Others form *perf.* in *si*.
(*a*) *p* sounds. (*Any p^a sound with s = ps; but ts sometimes = ss.*)
Jūbeo, jussi, jussum; sorbeo, sorpsi, sorptum.
- (*β*) *k* sounds. (*The k sound, if impure, is thrown away before s. Any k sound with s = ks; qu is to be treated as a k sound.*)
Mulceo, mulsai, mulsam. Algeo, indulgeo (*indultum*), *fulgeo, mulgeo, tergeo, turgeo, urgeo, torqueo* (*tortum*).
Augeo, auxi, auctum: luceo, frigeo, lugeo.
- (*γ*) *t* sounds. (*t sound thrown away before s.*)
Ardeo, arsi, arsum; rīdeo, suadeo.
- (*δ*) Liquid verbs. (*r thrown away before s.*)
Mīneo, mansi, mansum: haereo.
- (*ε*) With *reduplication*. (*t sound thrown away before s.*)
Mordeo, mōnordi, morsum: pendeo, spondeo, tondeo.
- (*ζ*) Neuter passives: *audeo, ausus sum; gaudeo, gavisus sum; sōleo, solitus sum.*
- (*η*) The following have *perf.* in *si*, but do not form their supines in *ium*.
Dōceo, doctum; teneo, tentum; misceo, mixtum and mistum; torreo, tostum; censeo, censum; recenseo, recensum and recensitum.

IV. THIRD CONJUGATION.

- (1) Perfect in *i*, added to root of present.
- (*a*) *Acuo, acui, acūtum: arguo, congruo, imbui, induo, luo* (*luiturus*), *metuo, minuo, pūuo, ruo* (*rūtum, ruitum*), *spuo, statuo, sternuo, suo, tribuo. Volvo, volvi, volūtum. So solvo.*
- (*β*) *t* sound thrown away before *s* in *sup*.
Mando, mandī, mansum; pando (*passum, pansum rare*), *prehendo, scando; and compounds of cando* (*kindle*), *fando* (*thrust*), in *cendo, fendo*.
- (*γ*) *Bībo* (*bībi, bibītum*); *cūdo* (*cūsūm*), *dēgo, lambō, psallo, scābo* (*scabi*), *sīdo, vello* (*vulsūm: also vulsi*), *verro* (*versum^a*), *verto* (*versum*), *viso* (*visum*).

* Some of which have *olesco* in pres. *Aboieo, sup. abolitum: adolesco, adulescens.*

^b *langueo, languis; liqueo, liquis* and *liquis*.

	smooth.	mid.	asp.
^c Mutes with a <i>p</i> sound,	p	b	(ph).
_____ k _____	c	g	(ch).
_____ t _____	t	d	(th).

^d *verri, versum* poetical. Z.