

**A MANUAL FOR
THE STUDY OF
LATIN GRAMMAR**

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A Manual for the Study of Latin Grammar by E. T. Tomlinson

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E. T. TOMLINSON

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FOR THE

STUDY OF LATIN GRAMMAR.

revised
and
enlarged
BY
E. T. TOMLINSON,

HEAD MASTER OF HUTCHINS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.




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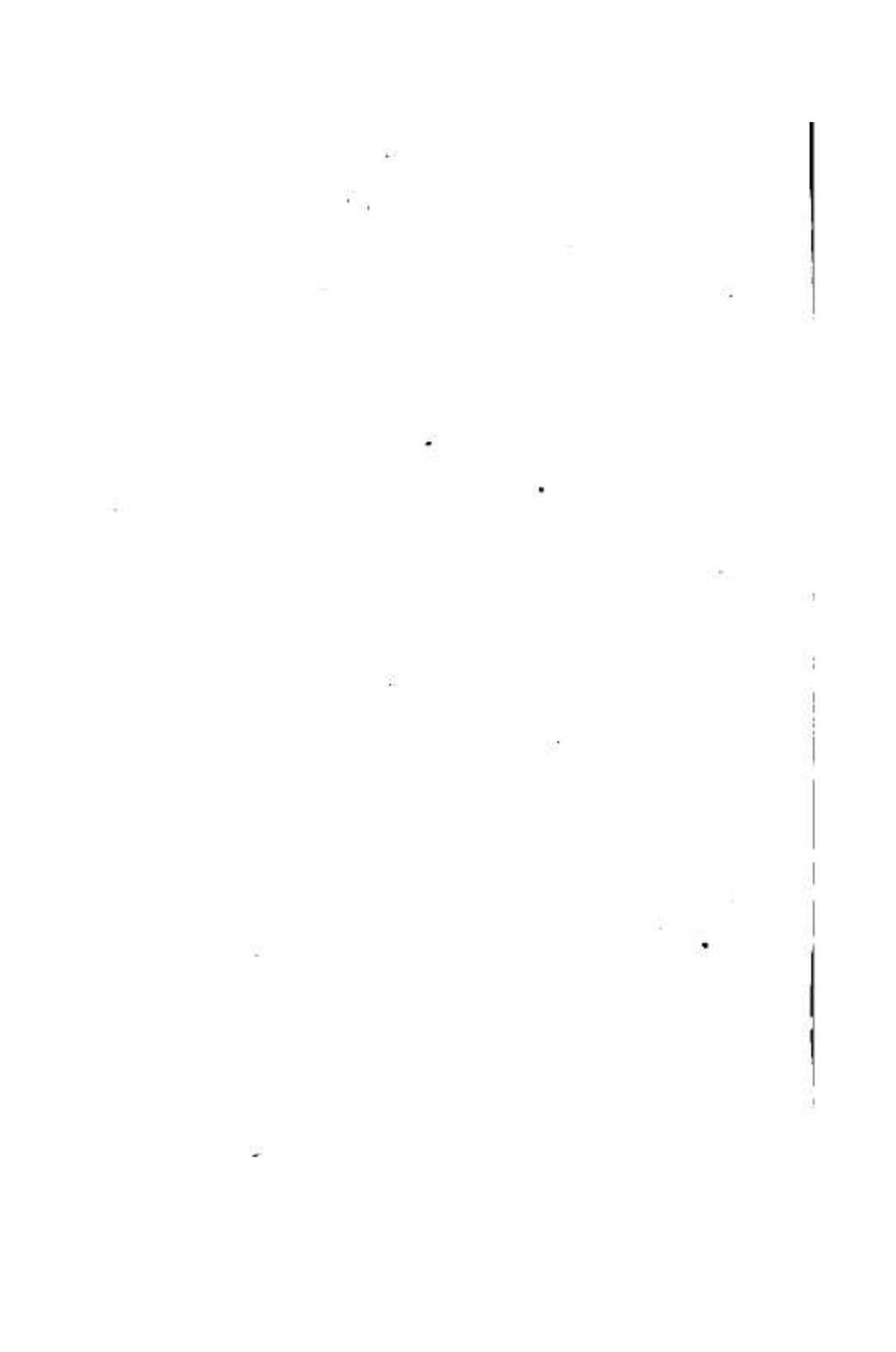
PREFATORY NOTE.

I HAVE prepared this little book because of a want I have felt in my own classes. In the usual method of studying the Grammar by reference, the pupils learn separate and distinct fragments, which, if they remain in their minds, are held as units and not as the parts of one whole. For example, they learn at one time that the "Dative Case is used with *esse* to denote the possessor"; and again, that the "Genitive Case is used to denote possession"; and again, that the "Possessive Adjective expresses possession." I have tried to group principles together; and by asking the question, "How is Possession expressed?" and giving all the references bearing upon that point, to partially arrange their knowledge, and to give some definite aim and end to their study. Without adhering too closely to a rigid system, I have had the synthetic method before me in all the work.

I would here acknowledge the aid I have received from the teachers who have kindly assisted me by their suggestions and criticisms.

E. T. TOMLINSON.

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.
JAN. 1, 1884.



PREFACE TO THE REVISED EDITION.

TEACHERS have frequently written and have inquired the way in which I advise my little book to be used.

As classes vary in their composition and demands, no fixed rule can be made; but in my own classes I use it, by placing a copy in the hands of each pupil studying Latin, and assigning lessons daily in connection with the regular class work. With certain classes we take only sections, but with the advanced classes we study the book entire.

I have been pleased at the reception the Manual has met.

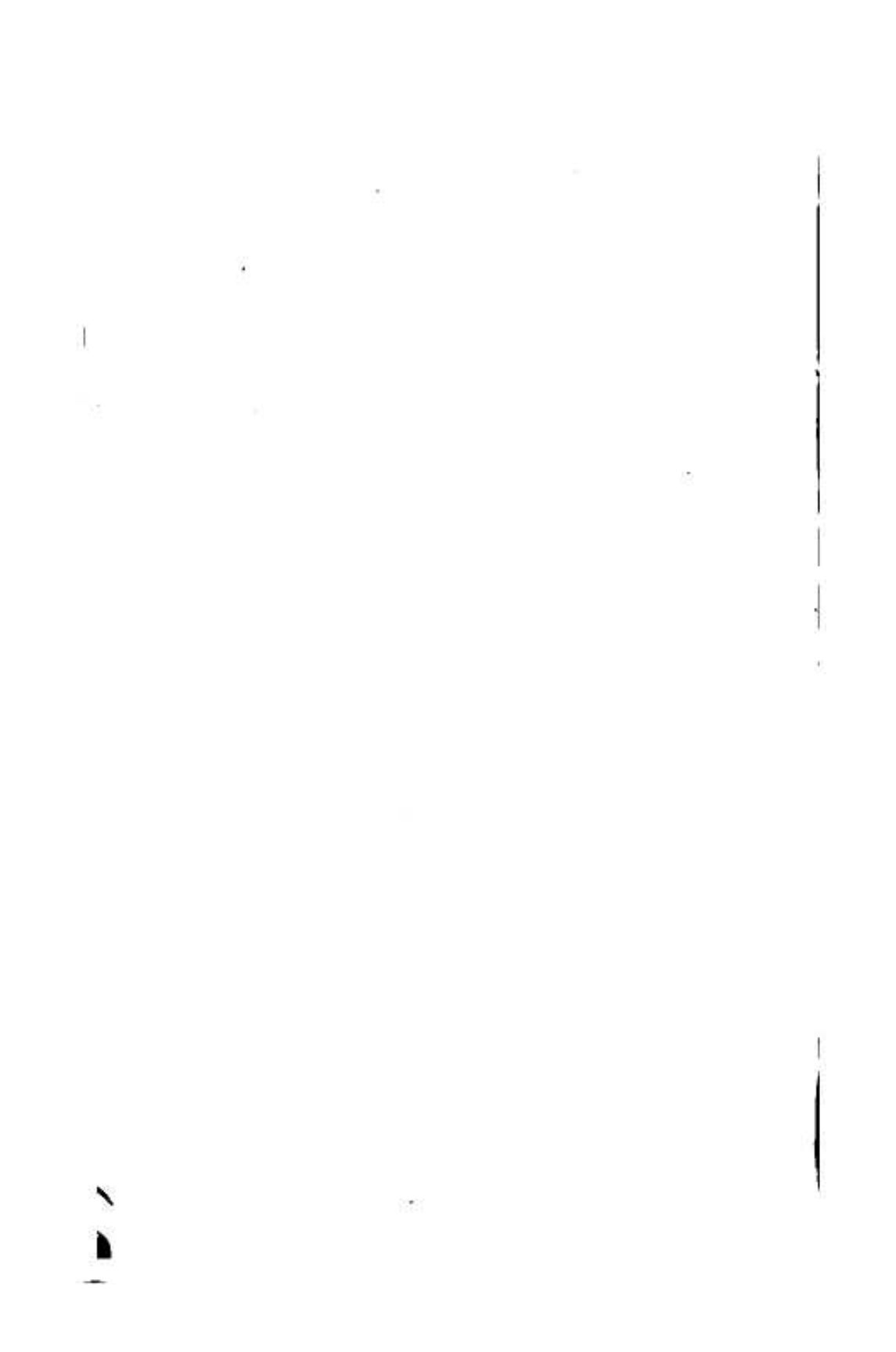
E. T. TOMLINSON.

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Jan. 1, 1885.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCES AND ABBREVIATIONS.

"A. & G." refers to the Latin Grammar of Allen & Greenough; "H." to Harkness's Latin Grammar; "C. & S." to the Latin Grammar of Chase & Stuart; "N." denotes note; and "re." remark.

In some cases the references given will be found not to contain a direct answer to the question propounded, but they will give the information called for.



A MANUAL FOR THE STUDY OF LATIN GRAMMAR.

QUANTITY AND ACCENT.

1. When is a *syllable or vowel short*?
A. & G. 18, a. H. 16, 2, ii. C. & S. 7, 3.
2. When can a *vowel naturally short* be regarded as *long*?
A. & G. 18, e. C. & S. 7, 1, Ex. 1.
3. What is the *quantity* of a *diphthong*?
A. & G. 18, b. H. 16, iii. N. 4. C. & S. 7, 2.
4. In what other cases is a syllable *long in quantity*?
A. & G. 18, c, d, e.
5. What is the rule for *accent*?
Ans. Generally accent the penult if it is long in quantity;
otherwise, accent the antepenult.
A. & G. 19, a, b, c. H. 17, 18. C. & S. 9, 10, 11.

INFLECTION.

1. What does *Inflection* include?
2. In *Inflection*, what part of the word remains unchanged?
A. & G. 21. H. 46. C. & S. 15.
3. What is the difference between the *stem* and the *root*?
A. & G. 21, 22, 23. H. 313, 314. C. & S. 15, 16.
4. What parts of speech are *inflected*?
5. What names are considered as *Masculine in Gender*? As *Feminine*? As *Neuter*? Select illustrations of each.
A. & G. 29. H. 42, i. 1, 2; ii. 1, 2. C. & S. 13, i. 1, 2, 3; ii. 1, 2, 3.