

**RULES FOR THE GENDER OF
LATIN NOUNS, AND THE
PERFECTS & SUPINES OF
VERBS; WITH AN APPENDIX**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649300952

Rules for the Gender of Latin Nouns, and the perfects & supines of verbs; with an appendix by
Herbert Haines

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

HERBERT HAINES

**RULES FOR THE GENDER OF
LATIN NOUNS, AND THE
PERFECTS & SUPINES OF
VERBS; WITH AN APPENDIX**

R U L E S
FOR THE
GENDER OF LATIN NOUNS,
AND THE
PERFECTS & SUPINES OF VERBS;
WITH
AN APPENDIX,
CONTAINING
HINTS ON LATIN CONSTRUING, &c.

For the Use of Schools.

BY THE
REV. HERBERT HAINES, M.A.
OF EXETER COLLEGE, OXFORD, AND SECOND MASTER OF THE
COLLEGE SCHOOL, GLOUCESTER.

LONDON:
GEORGE BELL, 186, FLEET STREET.
MDCCLV.

305. c. 31.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WITH the view of lessening the difficulty which many beginners experience in mastering and applying the rules of the "*Propria quæ maribus*," and "*As in presenti*," of the Eton Grammar, the following pages have been drawn up. It is, however, hoped that they will prove sufficiently comprehensive for the ordinary Student of Classical Latin. Different Grammars have been consulted, but the compiler is more especially indebted to those by Professors Zumpt and Madvig. An Appendix, containing Hints on Latin Construing, adapted to the use of Junior forms in Schools, has been added. Although this portion of the Work might easily have been extended, it has been thought advisable to confine it mainly to the elucidation of such points as most frequently need the Instructor's help.

H. H.

GLOUCESTER,
Dec. 15th, 1854.

Vertical line of text or markings on the left side of the page.



PART I.

RULES FOR THE GENDER OF SUBSTANTIVES.

GENERAL RULES.

1. The names of Males are masculine, as *pāter* ;
Virgilius, poēta, consul, rex.
2. The names of Females are feminine, as *māter* ;
Cēres, nūrus, uxor.
3. The names which include both men and women
are common,¹ as *pārens* ; *civis, hostis.*
4. Nouns of common gender are contained in the
following verses :—

*Antistes, vātes, adōlescens, auctor, et augur,
Dux, iudex, index, testis, cum cive sacerdos,
Municipi adde pārens, patruēlīs affinis et hēres,
Artifici conjux atque incolā, milēs et hostis,
Pater, iuvenis, martyr, cōmēs, infans, atque sātelles,
Interpres, custos, hospes, cum præsule vindex.*
(Zumpt. Lat. Gr.)

¹ That is of common *gender*. Common *sensu* are the names of common objects or things, many of which exist and may be viewed as a class ; as men, trees, virtues, &c. Common nouns are opposed to nouns Proper (*nomina propria*, peculiar), which are the names of individuals, comparatively few of which exist, such as particular persons, places, rivers, seas, &c. e.g. *Romulus, Roma, Tiber*, &c.

The names of animals mostly follow the gender of their respective terminations. These substantives are either common, epicene, or of doubtful gender. Nouns of common and doubtful gender are used either as masculine or feminine. In nouns of common gender, the adjective (or pronoun) marks the sex, as *magnus bos*, a large ox ; *haec bos*, this cow. In doubtful (or uncertain) nouns the

5. Latinized Greek words mostly follow the gender of their original language. Thus *ácināces* and *trípūs* are masculine, *chlōmys* and *lampas* feminine.

6. In Latin, as in Greek, the names of months, rivers and winds, are masculine.

7. The rivers *Allia*, *Léthē*, and *Styx*, are feminine.

8. The names of trees in **us** are feminine, as *quercus*, *ulmus*.

9. Nouns undeclined are neuter, as *Argos*, *fas*, *nēfas*, *nīhil*, *Tempe*.

GENDER IN THE DECLENSIONS.

Words to which † is prefixed are occasionally found in the gender of the rule to which they are exceptions.

FIRST DECLENSION.

10. Nouns in **a** are feminine, as *āqua*.

11. Nouns derived from the Greek in **as** and **es** are masculine; those in **e** are feminine.

EXCEPTIONS MASCULINE.

12. Nouns expressing the occupations of men, as *agricōla*, *aurīga*, *nauta*, with *Hadria*, are masculine.

SECOND DECLENSION.

13. Nouns in **er** and **us** are masculine, as *liber*, *annus*.

14. All nouns in **um** are neuter, as *regnum*.

EXCEPTIONS FEMININE.

15. The names of cities, countries, islands, gems, and plants, in **us** [or **os**] are feminine, being mostly derived from the Greek.

sex is not distinguishable in Latin, as *dāma*, a deer, buck or doe. Epicene (*ἐπίκοινά*) nouns are of one gender only, the sex being distinguished, if required, by the addition of *mas*, *masculus* or *fēmīna*, as *mas* or *mascula ānas*, a drake. See also 52.

Except the gems *beryllus*, *carbunculus*, *opālus*, and *smaragdus*, with the plants *cālāmus*, *carduus*, *dūmus* and †*rūbus*, which are masculine.²

16. *Alvus*, *Arctus*, *carbāsus*, *hūmus* and *vannus*, are feminine.

EXCEPTIONS NEUTER.

17. *Pēlāgus*, *vīrus* and †*vulgus*, are neuter.

THIRD DECLENSION.

18. MASCULINE TERMINATIONS

Nouns in **er**, in **es** *increasing*, in **o**, **or** and **os** are masculine.

19. EXCEPTIONS FEMININE.

Nouns which end in **do**, in **go**, and **io**,

(Except *cardo*, †*margo*, *ordo*, *lago*.)³

Arbor, *cāro*, †*linter*, *cos*,
Merces, *quies*, *sēgēs*, *dos*,
Compes, *ābies*, *ēs*.

20. EXCEPTIONS NEUTER.

The names of plants in **er**,
Es, *os-ōris*, *os-ossis* and *ver*.

Add *cādāver*, *īter*, *ūber*.
Verber, *spinther* also *tūber*.
Chāos, *mēlos*, *ēpos*, *cor*,
Ādor, *marmor* and *æquor*.

21. NEUTER TERMINATIONS.

Nouns in **la**, **ne**, **ar**,
ur and **us** are neuter.

22. *Lac*, *āleo* and *cāput* are neuter.

23. EXCEPTIONS MASCULINE.

† *Sal*, *sol*, *lēpus*, *mūs*, *līen*, *rēn*,
Delphīn, *pecten*, *splēn*, *Lar*,
attāgēn.

Fūr and *furfur*, *vultur*, *turtur*.

24. EXCEPTIONS FEMININE.

To *pecūs*, *pecūdis*, *sūs*, and *grūs*,
Add eight (increasing long) in

us,

Virtus, *incus*, *juventus*, *pālus*,
Servītus, *sēnectus*, *teillus*, *sālus*.

² These are also masculine: *dianthus*, *andranthus*, *asprāgus*, *bōletus* (a mushroom), †*clitellus* (clover), *fungus* (a mushroom), †*grœsus* (an unripe fig), *hēlēborus*, *hēdēcinthus*, *intēbus* (endive), *rāphānus* (a radish).

³ The following are also masculine—*curcūlio*, *harpāgo*, *pāpilio*, *pāgio*, *scīpio*, *sēnio*, *asptentrio*, *stellio*, *īternio*, *ūnio* (a pearl), *vespertilio*. *Cōpido*, in the sense of desire, lust, is sometimes found in the masculine in poetry.

25. FEMININE TERMINATIONS.

Nouns in **as, is, x, es**, *not* increasing, and **s** impure are feminine.

26. *Fraus* and *laus* are feminine.

27. EXCEPTIONS MASCULINE.

Nouns in **nīs** are masculine, as *annīs*.

Axis, †*callis*, *caulis*, *collis*,
Cūcūmis, †*cōnālis*, *foliis*,
Cūsis, *fascis*, *fustis*, *ensis*,
Lāpis, *orbis*, *postis*, *mensis*,
 †*Puleis*, *sentis*, †*torquis*, *sanguis*,
Torris, *vectis*, *vermis*, *unguis*.
Cōdex, †*cortex*, *vertex*, *āpex*,
Pollex, †*stīlex*, *grex* and *lātex*,

Frūtax, †*pūmax*, *thōrax*, *phœnix*,
Cālix, †*vārix*, *trādūx*, *forūx*.
Grīps, *dens*, with compounds
trīdens,
Bīdens (a fork), *ōriens* and
occīdens.
Fons, *ādāmas*, *pons*, *gīgas*,
 †*rūdēns*,
Mōns, *ēlēphas*, *triēns*, *torrens*,
Hydrōps, †*vēpres*, *as* making
assiis,⁴
Vas-vādīs, though neuter, *vas-*
vāsis.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

28. Nouns in **us** are masculine, as *grādus*. Nouns in **u** are neuter, as *gēnu*.

29. EXCEPTIONS FEMININE.

Ācus †*cōlus*, *dōmus*, *īdus*,
Mānus, *porticus*, *pēnus*, *trībus*.⁵

⁴ The compounds and fractional parts of the *as* are also masculine, as *sēmīs*, *centūssiis*, *triēns*, *sextriēns*, *quīnquēns*, *septēns*. It may here be observed that several nouns are exceptions to the rules, from the fact of their having been originally adjectives, or participles agreeing with substantives, which were usually understood, e.g. *annūlis*, m. sc. *liber*; *nātūlis*, m. sc. *diēs*; *occīdens* and *ōriens*, m. sc. *sol*; *torrens*, m. sc. *amnis*; *bīdens*, f. sc. *ovis*. Some are of doubtful gender, e.g. *serpens*, m. sc. *draco*, f. sc. *bestia*; *ālex*, and *contīnens*. *Animans* is of all genders.

⁵ *Quīnquātrus*, the festival of *Mīnerva*, is also feminine. *Spēcus*, a cave, is very rarely neuter and feminine.