

Chapter One:

Word order: Adjectives usually follow noun. Subject is usually first, verb last. But **est** and **sunt** go where emphasis demands.

Adjectives: Adjective modifying a plural noun must also be plural, even if adjective is in predicate.

Case: Subject words - nominative.
Object words - accusative.
Object of prepositions - ablative.
Predicate words after linking verb - nominative.

1st declension endings:

Nom.	-a	-ae
Gen.	-ae	-arum
Dat.	-ae	-is
Acc.	-am	-as
Abl.	-a	-is

Expletive: "There" always omitted when it merely indicates existence and not a place.

Interrogatives: -ne attached to first word in sentence. Affirmation stressed by **ita**. If negative, **non** placed before verb.

Apposition: Appositive noun is in same case as the noun it explains. An apposition is always in the same case as the substantive it refers to.

Pronunciation:

Nom. sing. - short a
Abl. sing. - long a

y = Freny u (Cyprum = Cooprum)

Omission of et: With a series of words **et** is either used for all of them or not at all.

Chapter Two

Word Order: Order of transitive sentences: subject - direct object - verb.
Deus Europam amat. But emphasis may change: **Europam deus amat.**
The god love Europa (not someone else). **Amat deus Europam.** The god
loves Europa.

Adjectival Genitive: The genitive may function as adjective: Est dea
sapientiae. Nymphae silvae sunt pulchrae.

Prepositions:

in + abl. - in, on

in + acc. - into

ad + acc. - to, toward, near

cum + abl. - (together) with

de + abl. - about, concerning; down from

Nouns in -us: Change to **-um** in the accusative and **-o** in the ablative.
Adjective agrees with noun it modifies.

Chapter Three:

Nouns: Almost all nouns ending in -a are feminine. Some masculine nouns of natural gender ending in -a: agricola, poeta, nauta.

Declension of Nouns: Five declension patterns, each with characteristic vowel:

First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth
-a	-o	-i	-u	-e

Agreement: Adjective always agrees with noun in case, number and gender.

Commands: -te used when addressing more than one person. Drop -te when addressing only one. Used in all conjugations.

Chapter Four

Infinitives:

First conjugation:	-are.
Second conjugation:	-ere.
Third conjugation:	-ere.
Fourth conjugation:	-ire.

Infinitives commonly used to complete meaning of a verb of desire or obligation: **Ambulare** desidero. Deam **vocare** debeo.

Stem of verb is found by dropping the -re of infinitive. Conjugations are characterized by -a, -e (long), -e, -i.

Personal endings:	-o	-mus
	-s	-tis
	-t	-nt

Vowel is short before final -t and -nt.

Sum:	sum	sumus
	es	estis
	est	sunt

Ablative: Object of certain prepositions:

in Lydia
de vita
cum puella.

But **cum** with pronoun is reversed: **mecum**.

Enclitic -que: Attached to end of second of two correlative words (nouns, verbs or adjectives).

Principal Part of Verb: Four principal parts:

1st per. sing.	Infin.	Perfect 1st per sing.	Perfect Passive Part
porto	portare	portavi	portatum
habeo	habere	habui	habitum

Chapter Five

Imperfect Tense: Insert **-ba** between stem and endings. Only exception is 1st per. sing. **-m** instead of **-o**.

1st Conj.:	vocabam vocabas vocabat	vocabamus vocabatis vocabant
2nd. Conj.:	docebam docebas docebat	docebamus docebatis docebant

The long vowel is shortened before final **-m**, **-t**, and **-nt**.

Maxime & minime: very much so - not in the least. Can stand alone or with a verb to make an affirmative or negative reply.

Imperfect of Sum:	eram eras erat	eramus eratis erant
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Dative of possession: Dative may conote ownership, but only in sentences with **sum** as linking verb. Sapientia est tibi. (You are wise). **Mihi** sunt plus quam **tibi**. (I have more than you).

Dative of interest (reference): Dative is used to denote person interested in or affected by action described by sentence:

Mihi filius est Marcus.
Quid est nomen **tibi**?
Nemo **mihi** magistra est.
Mihi nomen est Marcus.

Chapter Six

Second Declension Nouns: Masculine nouns in **-us** and **-er**. Neuter nouns in **-um**.

amicus	amici	puer	pueri	templum	templa
amici	amicorum	pueri	puerorum	templi	templorum
amico	amicis	puero	pueris	templo	templis
amicum	amicos	puerum	pueros	templum	templa
amico	amicis	puero	pueris	templo	templis

Agreement of Adjectives: Regular second declension adjective endings are identical to second declension noun endings of **-us** and **-um**.

Nom. amicus bonus	amici boni	Second Decl. Masc.
Acc. amicum bonum	amicos bonos	
Nom. amica bona	amicae bonae	First Decl. Feminine
Acc. amicam bonam	amicas bonas	
Nom. donum bonum	dona bona	Second Decl. Neuter
Acc. donum bonum	dona bona	

But note: *puer bonus* *pueri boni*
puerum bonum *pueros bonos*

A few nouns of the first declension are masculine by natural gender: **agricola, nauta, pirata, poeta**. **Advena** (stranger) and **incola** are common in gender. *All others are feminine.*

Adjectives modifying a masculine **-a** noun must have masculine **-us** endings:

poeta clarus pirata malus agricolae multi

Cardinal Numbers: Always precede the words they modify. Indeclinable except for **unus, duo, and tres**: **unam filiam septem filios.**

I - 1	C - 100
V - 5	D - 500
X - 10	M - 1,000
L - 50	

Chapter Seven

First and Second Declension Adjectives:

Singular			Plural		
M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.
bonus	bona	bonum	boni	bonae	bona
boni	bonae	boni	bonorum	bonarum	bonorum
bono	bonae	bono	bonis	bonis	bonis
bonum	bonam	bonum	bonos	bonas	bona
bono	bona	bono	bonis	bonis	bonis

Ablative of Means: Ablative is used not only as object of certain prepositions (in via, de puella) but also without a preposition to indicate the means of instrument by which something is done.

Phoebus filios **sagittis** necat. Niobe **lacrimis** vitam filiae rogat.

Vocative: Vocative is formed same as nominative, except masculine singulare of second declension nouns ending in **-us**. Here form ends in **-e** instead of **-us**.

O Phoebe.

Prepositions governing Accusative Case:

ad regiam - to the palace
per aëria - through the air
prope moenia - near the walls
in silvam - into the forest

in + acc. = into

in + abl. = in, on

Chapter Eight

Future Tense (Indicative): Formed by adding **-bi** between stem and endings. Note that characteristic **-a** retained for first conjugation, **-e** for second conjugation.

First Conjugation

vocabo
vocabis
vocabit

vocabimus
vocabitis
vocabunt

Second Conjugation

docebo
docebis
docebit

docebimus
docebitis
docebunt

Note that **-bi** becomes **-bo** in the 1st person sing. and **-bu** in the third person plural.

Adjectives: Two adjectives modifying a noun are usually connected with **et**: in silva densa **et** umbroso - in a dense, shady forest.

Tecum, mecum: Preposition **cum** is attached to end of pronouns **te** and **me**.

tecum	with you	nobiscum	with us
mecum	with me	vobiscum	with you (pl.)

Note: **Dominus vobiscum** - the Lord be with you.

Second Declension Nouns in -er and -ir:

puer	pueri	ager	agri	vir	vir
pueri	puerorum	agri	agrorum	vir	virorum
puero	pueris	agro	agris	viro	viris
puerum	pueros	agrum	agros	virum	viros
puero	pueris	agro	agris	viro	viris

Vir is the only **-ir** noun in the declension.

Adjectives in -er: miser and pulcher: Miser keeps the **-e** in the stem. Pulcher drops the **-e** after the nominative singular. Both declensions are regular thereafter:

miser	misera	miserum	pulcher	pulchra	pulchrum
miseri	miserae	miseri	pulchri	pulchrae	pulchri
etc.					

Miser is declined like noun *puer*, retaining the -e. **Pulcher** is declined like the noun *ager*, dropping the -e.

Future of Sum: The stem is **eri-**

ero	erimus
eris	eritis
erit	erunt

Word Order of Adjectives: Adjectives of *size, quantity, and number* usually precede the noun they modify:

Regina in **magna** regia habitat.
Quinque equos in camp videbat.

trans - always takes accusative

Postpositives: **quoque & autem**

N.B.: Syringa auxilium nymphas sic orat.

Two accusatives: *what* she asks and *who* she asks.

Chapter Nine

Perfect Tense: Take the third principal part of verb (1st per. sing. perfect tense), drop it -i and added the endings:

-i	-imus
-isti	-istis
-it	-erunt

Pattern for first conjugation verbs:

laudo, laudare, **laudavi**
narro, narrare, **narravi**
amo, amare, **amavi**

Almost all 1st conj. verbs follows this pattern. Note exceptions:

do, dare, **dedi**, datum - give
sto, stare, **steti** - stand
iuvo, iuvare, **iuvi**, iutum - help, aid

Perfect tense refers to time already past (not continuing), a single, completed action - brief, done at once, not continuous or habitual. In a narrative, past actions are normally in the perfect tense (unless they express a repeated action).

monebam - I used to warn, I was warning

monui - I warned, I have warned

errabat - he was wandering or used to wander.

erravit - he wandered or has wandered.

The perfect tense is used for the present perfect in English: I have warned, he has wandered, etc.

Pluperfect is used for the English past perfect (he had done, had wandered).

Patterns for 2d conj. verbs:

debeo, debere, **debui**
doceo, docere, **docui**
habeo, habere, **habui**
prohibeo, prohibere, **prohibui**
teneo, tenere, **tenui**
moneo, monere, **monui**

Exception: deleo, delere, **delevi**

Then add the endings:

docui	docuimus
docuisti	docuistis
docuit	docuerunt

The present stem (active and passive) is used to arrive at the Present, Imperfect and Future tenses. The perfect stem (active) is used to arrive at the Perfect, Pluperfect and Future Perfect.

Dative with Certain Adjectives:

A few adjectives take the dative, with the "to" implied:

carus	dear (to)	gratus	pleasing (to)
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Arcadia est deo cara.	Arcadia is dear to the god.
Callisto est deo grata.	Callisto is pleasing to the god.

Subordinate Clauses: Conditions: A subordinate clause introduced by **si** (if) expresses the condition under which the main clause is enacted. These "real" conditions may occur in all tenses.

Si luno videt, delectamenta sunt pretiosa et digna pretii.
Si luno me videbit, delectamenta erunt pretiosa et digna pretii.
Si poeta Musam invocabat, fabula erat populo grata.

Suus and eius: **Suus** (his, her its) is a reflexive adjective, declined like **bonus**, -a, -um and agreeing with its noun. **Eius** is a pronoun (genitive sing. of demonstrative pronoun **is, ea, id** (he, she, it). The possessive adjective is usually not expressed in Latin if the context is clear.

If the possessor needs to be shown (for clarity or emphasis), **suus** is used (and agrees with noun) if the subject of the clause is the possessor:

Minerva picturas **suas** monstravit, et Arachne picturas **suas** monstravit.
Minerva showed her pictures, and Arachne showed her pictures.

If the subject is not the possessor, **eius** is used. **Eius** does not change to agree with its noun, since it is itself a pronoun in the genitive case (meaning *of him, of her, of it*).

Iuppiter nympham et filium **eius** in stellas in caelo transformavit.
Jupiter transformed the nymph and her son into stars in the sky.

Iuppiter nympham et filium **suum** in stellas in caelo transformavit.
Jupiter transformed the nymph and his (own) son into stars in the sky.

If *own* can be added after the possessive, **suus** must be used.

Chapter Ten

Cardinal Numbers 13-19:

tredecim (13)	septendecim (17)
quattuordecim (14)	duodeviginti (18)
quindecim (15)	undeviginti (19)
sedecim (16)	

All are undeclined. Post-classical Latin also has **octodecim** (18).

Irregular Verbs - 1st Conjugation:

do, dare, dedi, datum
sto, stare, steti
iuvo, iuvare, iuvi, iutum

Irregular Verbs - 2nd Conjugation:

Most 2d conjugation verbs follows pattern of **doceo, docere, docui**.
Some exceptions:

video, videre, vidi
maneo, manere, mansi
respondeo, respondere, respondi

Perfect Tense of esse:

fui	fuiimus
fuisti	fuistis
fuit	fuerunt

Adsum and absum: Both conjugated like **sum**, but **-b-** is dropped in perfect stem of **absum**:

adsum, ades, adest, etc.	absum, abes, abest, etc.
aderam, aderas, aderat, etc.	aberam, aberas, aberat, etc.
adereo, aderis, aderit, etc.	abero, aberis, aberit, etc.
adfui, adfuisti, adfuit, etc.	afui, afuisti, afuit, etc.

Chapter Eleven

Duo, duae, duo - duo is an irregular adjective, existing only in plural:

Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
duo	duae	duo
duorum	duarum	duorum
duobus	duabus	duobus
duos	duas	duo
duobus	duabus	duobus

Mille - undeclined, except for **milia** (thousands) which is declined.

Mille pueros vidi - I saw a thousand boys.

Mille puellas vidi - I saw a thousand girls.

Mille oppida vidi - I saw a thousand towns.

Third Declension Nouns: Endings are added to stem (formed from genitive singular by dropping **-is** ending).

Singular			Plural	
Masc. & Fem.	Neut.		M&F	Neut.
Nom.	-en, -us		-es	-a (-ia)
Gen.	-is	-is	-um (-ium)	-um (-ium)
Dat.	-i	-i	-ibus	-ibus
Acc.	-em	-en, -us	-es	-a (-ia)
Abl.	-e	-e	-ibus	-ibus

patre, patris (m.)

arbor, arboris (f.)

rex, regis (m.)

Iuppiter

Iovis

Iovi

Iovem

Iove

Third declension endings are added to stem formed from the genitive singular, which often adds a syllable or changes the stem vowel or consonant, or both.

I-Stem Nouns:

finis,	finis (m.)	pars, partis (f.)	
finis	fines	pars	partes
finis	finium	partis	partium
fini	finibus	parti	partibus
finem	fines	partem	partes
fine	finibus	parte	partibus

Nouns in this group add an -i in the genitive plural. They are either parisyllabic in the nominative and genitive singular or they have one syllable in the nominative singular and two consonants before the -is of the genitive singular.

Adjectives with Third Declension nouns:

Masculines:

rex bonus	pater pius	magnus Iuppiter
regis boni	patris pii	magni Iovis
regi bono	patri pio	magno Iovi
regem bonum	patrem pium	magnum Iovem
rege bono	patre pio	magno Iove
reges boni	patres pii	
regum bonorum	patrum piorum	
regibus bonis	patribus piis	
reges bonos	patres pios	
regibus bonis	patribus piis	

Feminines:

Neuters:

arbor pulchra	pars immensa	nomen famosum	os apertum
arboris pulchrae	partis immensae	nominis famosi	oris aperti
arbori pulchrae	parti immensae	nomini famoso	ori aperto
arborem pulchram	partem immensam	nomen famosum	os apertum
arbore pulchra	parte immensa	nomine famoso	ore aperto
arbores pulchrae	partes immensae	nomina famosa	ora aperta
arborum	partium	nominum	orum apertorum
pulchrarum	immensarum	famosorum	oribus apertis
arboribus pulchris	partibus immensis	nominibus famosis	ora aperta
arbores pulchras	partes immensas	nomina famosa	oribus apertis
arboribus pulchris	partibus immensis	nominibus famosis	

Partitive Genitive: Genitive case is used to denote a whole of which a part is discussed. English is similar:

maio**re**m partem **cibi** et **vini** the greater part of the food and wine

Ordinal Numbers: Declined like bonus, bona, bonum:

primus
secundus
tertius
quartus
quintus
sextus
septimus

Chapter Twelve

Common Gender Nouns: Nouns which can be either gender are common gender nouns, e.g., **sacerdos, custos, coniunx.**

Neuter Third Declension Nouns: Like all neuter nouns, these are the same in nominative and accusative forms, singular and plural:

nomen	nomina	os	ora
nominis	nominum	oris	orum
nomini	nominibus	ori	oribus
nomen	nomina	os	ora
nomine	nominibus	ore	oribus

Do not confuse with **ora, -ae** - shore.

Video + Infinitive with Accusative Subject: Video is often followed by an infinitive with its subject in the accusative. "That" must be supplied in English.

Deos appropinquare video - I see that the gods are approaching.

Homines dubitare video - I see that men are doubting.

Coniugem frondere videt - He sees that his wife is putting out leaves.

Advenas esse deos vident - They see that the strangers are gods.

Third Conjugation Verbs: Ends in **-ere.**

dico, **dicere** - to say, speak, tell

tendo, **tendere** - to stretch out, extend

prehendo, **prehendere** - to catch, seize

vivo, **vivere** - to live, be alive

Negative Commands: **Noli** (sing.) and **nolite** (pl.) are used with infinitive to give a negative command. These are the imperative forms of the verb **nolle** - to be unwilling.

Noli timere - Do not fear.

Nolite anserem necare - Do not kill the goose.

Adjectives as Nouns: When adjectives take the place of a noun, it is called a *substantive*.

boni	the good men	pri	the pious ones
bonae	the good women	duo	the two people
bona	the good things (goods)	duo pri	the two pious ones
multi	many men, many people	mali	evil men

Pluperfect: Formed by adding the imperfect forms of **sum** to the perfect stem. The "had" form.

vocaveram (I had called)

vocaveras

vocaverat

vocaveramus

vocaveratis

vocaverant

docueram (I had taught)

docueras

docuerat

docueramus

docueratis

docuerant

Chapter Thirteen

Superlative of Adjectives: Most adjectives form superlative by adding -issimus, -a, -um to the stem:

longissimus

longissima

longissimum

beatus - beatissimus

pius - piissimus

sanctus - sanctissimus

Subordinate Clauses with quamquam, tamen: Subordinate clause introduced with **quamquam** (although) is frequently concluded by a main clause with **tamen** (nevertheless):

Quamquam multae iuvenem amaverant, tamen Narcissus neminem amabat.

Present tense of Posse:

possum

possumus

potes

potestis

potest

possunt

Ablative Case: Three different uses:

- 1) True ablative: separation, source, agent, comparison.
- 2) Instrumental ablative: means, manner, accompaniment, description.
 - a) Means: Phoebus filios reginae **sagitta** necavit. (with an arrow)
 - b) Manner: Narcissus **magna voce** clamat. (in a loud voice)
Cum is used if no adjective modifies the ablative noun, sometimes even when noun *is* modified: **magno cum gaudio** - with great joy.
 - c) Accompaniment: Mercurius **cum patre Iove** ambulabat. (with his father Jupiter)
 - d) Description: Flos appellatus Narcissus **albis foliis**. (with white petals)
- 3) Locative: place where, time when, place or time within which.
Arachne **in Lydia** habitabat.
Nocte Pyramus et Thisbe "Vale" dicebant.

Third Declension Nouns, -i Stems. The **-ium** in the genitive plural is characteristic of following:

A. Parasyllabics ending in:

-is, -is (finis, finis, finium)

-es, -is (aedes, aedis, aedium)

iuvenis, canis, senex, volucris are exceptions, taking **-um** in the genitive plural. **Sedes, mensis, vates** have both forms.

B. Nouns in **-s** or **-x** whose stem ends in two consonants:

nox, noctis, noctium

mons, montis, montium

C. Neuters in **-e, -al, -ar.**

animal, animalis, animalium

Future Perfect Tense (Indicative): Add the future forms of **esse** to the stem, changing **-erunt** to **-erint**:

amavero

amaverimus

nocuero

nocuerimus

amaveris

amaveritis

nocueris

nocueritis

amaverit

amaverint

nocuerit

nocuerint

Used commonly in the conditional clause of a real (possible) conditional sentence, when tense is future:

Si vos in montibus erraveritis et "Echo, Echo," clamaveritis, Echo verba vestra resonabit.

Quem: As an interrogative pronoun, **quem** asks a question:

Quem in silva vidisti? Whom did you see in the forest?

As a relative pronoun, **quem** relates to an antecedent, always taking its case from its use in its own clause:

Sorores Narcissi corpus iuvenis **quem** amaverant humare paraverunt.

The sister of Narcissus prepared to bury the body of the youth whom they had loved.

Reflexive Pronoun se: Declension is the same in singular and plural:

Gen. **sui** of himself, herself, itself, themselves

Dat. **sibi** to himself, etc.

Acc. **se (sese)** himself, etc.

Abl. **se (sese)** with himself, etc.

Gender of Third Declension Nouns:

Masculine:

- or, -oris (amor, ludor, labor)
- tor, -tor (victor, scriptor)

Feminine: (Abstracts)

- tas, -tatis (veritas, liberatas)
- tus, -tutis (virtus, senectus)
- tudo, -tudinis (multitudo, pulchritudo)
- tio, -tionis (natio, oratio)

Neuter:

- us, -o/eris (corpus, tempus, genus, generis)
- e, -al, -ar (mare, animal, exemplar)
- en (flumen, nomen)

Chapter Fourteen:

Third Conjugation (-ere): Ends in -ere. The short -e makes the accent fall on the antepenult. The vowel of present tense is -i, changing to -u in third personal plural:

dico	dicimus
dicis	dicitis
dicit	dicunt

The imperfect is regular, but the short e of the stem is lengthened before -ba:

dicebam	dicebamus
dicebas	dicebatis
dicebat	dicebant

The perfect tenses are completely regular, formed from the perfect stem (third principal part):

Perfect		Past Perfect		Future Perfect	
dixi	diximus	dixeram	dixeramus	dixero	dixerimus
dixisti	dixistis	dixeras	dixeratis	dixeris	dixeritis
dixit	dixerunt	dixerat	dixerant	dixerit	dixerint

Third Conjugation (-io): Some third conjugation verbs end in -io in first person singular, changing to -iunt in third person plural and having -ie in the imperfect. The perfect forms are completely regular:

facio	faciebam, etc.	feci	feceram	fecero
facis				
facit				
facimus				
facitis				
faciunt				

Personal Pronouns: Used in all cases, though normally omitted in the nominative unless required for clarity or emphasis.

	1st per.	2d. per	3rd per. (M, F & N)		
Nom.	ego	tu	is	ea	id
Gen.	mei	tui	eius	eius	eius
Dat.	mihi	tibi	ei	ei	ei
Acc.	me	te	eum	eam	id
Abl	me	te	eo	ea	eo
Nom.	nos	vos	ei	eae	ea
Gen.	nostrum*	vestrum*	eorum	earum	earum
Dat.	nobis	vobis	eis	eis	eis
Acc.	nos	vos	eos	eas	ea
Abl..	nobis	vobis	eis	eis	eis

*An alternative form (nostri and vestri) exists for *of us, of you (pl.)*. Nostrum and vestrum are used for Partitive Genitive.

Chapter Fifteen

Fourth Conjugation: Ending is **-ire**, with a long **i**. Very similar to the third **-io** conjugation:

Third -io Conjugation:

fugio, fugere

fugio
fugis
fugit
fugimus
fugitis
fugiunt

Fourth Conjugation:

venio, venire

venio
venis
venit
venimus
venitis
veniunt

The long **-i** of the fourth conjugation must (like all vowels) be shortened before the final **-t** or **-nt**.

Imperfect: veniebam veniebamus
 veniebas veniebatis
 veniebat veniebant

Perfect: veni venimus
 venisti venistis
 venit venerunt

Past Perfect: veneram veneramus
 veneras veneratis
 venerat venerant

Future Perfect: venero venerimus
 veneris veneritis
 venerit venerint

Future Tense of All Conjugations:

First	Second	Third	Third -io	Fourth
amabo	docebo	dicam	faciam	veniam
amabis	docebis	dices	facies	venies
amabit	docebit	dicet	faciet	veniet
amabimus	docebimus	dicemus	faciemus	veniemus
amabitis	docebitis	dicetis	facietis	venietis
amabunt	docebunt	dicent	facient	venient

-bi- is the sign for the first and second conjugations.

-e- is the sign for the third and fourth conjugations.

Synopsis of the Verb:

Present	voco
Imperfect	vocabam
Future	vocabo
Perfect	vocavi
Past Perfect	vocaveram
Furture Perfect	vocavero

Superlatives of Adjectives in -er: Formed by adding -rimus, -a, -um to the nominative masculine singular:

pulcher	pulcherrimus, -a, -um
miser	miserrimus, -a, -um
sacer	sacerrimus, -a, -um

Declension of Domus: Domus is an irregular feminine noun:

Nom.	domus	domus
Gen.	domus, domi	domuum, domorum
Dat.	domui, domo	domibus
Acc.	domum	domos, domus
Abl.	domu, domo	domibus
Loc.	domi	

Locative Case: Locative case is the "place where" case, as in **domi** (at home). It also is used with names of cities, towns and small islands, resembling the genitive singular of nouns of the first and second declension: **Romae** - at Rome.