## FIRST DECLENSION

	femin. η stem	femin α stem	MEMORY AIDS	femin impure α	MEMORY AIDS	masc η stem	masc α stem	MEMORY AIDS
	singular							
nom gen dat acc voc	σκην-ή, σκην-ῆς, ἡ ἡ σκην-ή τῆς σκην-ῆς τῆ σκην-ῆ τὴν σκην-ήν ὧ σκην-ή	ốρ-α, ὅρ-ας, ἡ ἡ ὅρ-α τῆς ὅρ-ας τῆ ὅρ-α τὴν ὅρ-αν ὧ ὅρ-α	Same endings, added to the stem vowel η or α. Except in nominative, same as endings of the article. Note acc sg v	δόξ-α, δόξ-ης, ή ἡ δόξ-α τῆς δόξ- <b>ης</b> τῆ δόξ- <b>η</b> τὴν δόξ-αν ὧ δόξ-α	Impure α stems take η only in genitive and dative singular	ναύτ-ης, ναύτ-ου, δ δ ναύτ-ης τοῦ ναύτ-ου τῷ ναύτ-η τὸν ναύτ-ην ὧ ναῦτα	ταμί-ας, ταμί-ου, δ δ ταμί-ας τοῦ ταμί-ου τῷ ταμί-ᾳ τὸν ταμί-αν ὧ ταμί-α	Masculines have $\varsigma$ in nom sg. and borrow the gen ou from 2nd decl. Other than that, they are declined just like the respective femin models in $\eta$ or $\alpha$
	plural: same endings for ALL nouns of the first declension!							
nom	αί σκην-αί	αί ὧρ-αι	Always stem	αί δόξ-αι	Always stem	οί ναῦτ-αι	οί ταμί-αι	Always stem
gen	τῶν σκην-ῶν	τῶν ὡρ-ῶν	vowel α	τῶν δοξ-ῶν	vowel α	τῶν ναυτ-ῶν	τῶν ταμι-ῶν	vowel α
dat	ταῖς σκην-αῖς	ταῖς ὥρ-αις	in the plural.	ταῖς δόξ-αις	in the plural.	τοῖς ναύτ-αις	τοῖς ταμί-αις	in the plural
acc	τὰς σκην-άς	τὰς ὥρ-ας ὦ ὧρ-αι	Same endings as the article.	τὰς δόξ-ας ὧ δόξ-αι	Same endings as the article.	τοὺς ναύτ-ας ὧ ναῦτ-αι	τοὺς ταμί-ας	Same endings as the article.
voc	ὧ σκην-αί	ω ωρ-αι		ω σος-αι		ω ναυτ-αι	ỗ ταμί-αι	