

**Objectives**

- to present neuter nouns formally
- to develop the concept of gender
- to introduce Roman numerals and numbers

**The Story**

1. Neuter nouns have occurred as early as Chapter 2, *tempore* (5), but have been glossed as vocabulary items and have usually occurred in forms that would cause no confusion with forms already met. For example, the expression *ferte auxilium* (5:9) contains a neuter noun that conforms to the *-m* rule about the accusative and is therefore no problem for the student to comprehend and translate without knowing anything about neuter nouns.

The only exceptions to this are the words *vēstīgia* (12:11), *vehicula* (13:9), and *cisium* (14:9–10). We suggested in the notes that no explanation of neuter nouns needed to be given when these words were encountered but that it was enough to tell students that these are forms of a type of noun that would be studied later.

Before beginning to read the story, call students' attention to the examples of *vēstīgia*, *vehicula*, and *cisium* in Chapters 12, 13, and 14 and tell students that they will now learn more about words of this type. Warn them that they will find nouns with endings that do not seem to make sense on the basis of what they have learned about case endings to date. Tell them also that you want them to locate examples of this new type of word in the story and to discover for themselves how these words work.

Allow students to deduce that

- a. *-a*, which they have learned as a 1st declension nominative singular ending, can also serve as an accusative ending on the word *vehicula* (1), which must be the direct object of *exspectabant*. (This will be easy, since they have seen *vēstīgia* and *vehicula* earlier as direct objects.)

**Lectio:** *Dum raeda in fossā manebat, Marcus et Sextus vehicula*

*expectabant. Longum erat silentium.*

*Diu nullum vehiculum apparet. Tandem Marcus murmur rotarum*

*audit et procul nūbem pulveris conspicit.*

*Sextus, "Quid est, Marce?" Estne plastrum?"*

*Marcus, "Minime, fatue! Plastra onera magna ferunt. Tarda*

- b. *-um*, which they have learned as a 2nd declension accusative singular ending, can also serve as a nominative singular ending on the words *silentium* (2), which must be the subject of *erat*, and *nullum vehiculum* (3), which must be the subject of *apparet*. (This is also true of *cisium* in Chapter 14.)
- c. the word *murmur* (3), a word with no recognizable ending, can serve as the direct object of *audit*.
- d. in the question *Estne plastrum?* (5), *-um* must be a nominative (subject) ending.
- e. *-a* in the sentence *Plastra onera magna ferunt* (6) can now be both a subject and an object ending, and plural, since the verb is plural.

To sum up, students must learn

- a. to distinguish between *-um* as an accusative singular 2nd declension masculine ending (e.g., *hortum*) and *-um* as a nominative or accusative singular ending of a 2nd declension neuter noun (e.g., *vehiculum*).
- b. to distinguish *-a* as a nominative singular ending in the 1st declension from *-a* as a nominative or accusative neuter plural ending in the 2nd and 3rd declensions.

Once students have made these deductions and come to these understandings of the forms, the rest of the story will be easy.

2. Have students deduce the meanings of *silentium* (2) and *murmur* (3).
3. The *plastrum* carries (*portat/fert*) a load of hay (*faenum*). The driver (*auriga*) of the *cisium* whips (*verberat*) the horses (*equōs*) with a flagellum.

igitur sunt. Sed illud vehiculum celeriter appropinquat."

Sextus, "Ita vero! Praeterea equi illud vehiculum trahunt.

Boves plastra trahunt. Fortasse est raeda."

"Non est raeda," inquit Marcus, "Nam quattuor rotas habet  
raeda. Illud vehiculum duas tantum rotas habet." → hyperbaton

"Est cisium!" clamat Sextus. "Ecce, Marce! quam celeriter  
appropinquat! Fortasse est vir praeclarus qui ab urbe Neapolim

iter facit."

"Minime, Sexte!" respondet Marcus. "Non est vir praeclarus,  
nam tunicam, non togam, gerit. Fortasse est aliis tabellarius."

Praeterit cisium. Tum nubem pulveris tantum vident et  
murmur rotarum audiunt. Tandem silentium.

Vocabulary List A

1. exspectō, exspectare to look out for, wait ( for ) ( expect )
2. longus, a, um long
3. diū . for a long time Adv. of \_\_\_\_\_?
4. appareō, apparēre to appear ( apparent )
5. rota, ae F. wheel ( rotate )
6. procul in the distance, far off Adv. of \_\_\_\_\_?
7. nūbēs, nūbis, nūbium F. cloud i-stem \_\_\_\_\_
 

nūbēs	nūbēs
nubis	nubium
nubi	nubibus
nubem	nubes
nube	nubibus
8. pulvis, pulveris M. dust ( pulverize )
9. plastrum, ī N. wagon, cart
10. onus, oneris N. load, burden ( onerous )

Vocabulary List B

1. tardus, a, um slow
2. Quot....? How many...?
3. illud that demonstrative adjective and pronoun ( those that point out people or objects as being near or far from the one speaking )
4. praeterea besides Adv.
5. bōs, bovis C. ( M/F ) ox, cow ( bovine )
6. fortasse perhaps Adv.
7. tantum only Adv.
8. Neapolim to Naples ( Neapolitan - referring to Naples )
9. praetereo, praeterire irreg. to go past; omit
 

pres.	imperf.
praetereo	praeterimus
praeteris	praeteritis
praeterit	praetereunt
10. murmur, murmuris N. murmur, rumble
11. hominēs, hominum M. Pl. people
 

( singular: homo, hominis M. man ( in general as opposed to vir - man as a male being )
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Grammatica Latina:

#### FORMS

1. Two rules about neuter nouns are very important since they apply to all neuter nouns, regardless of declension:
  - a. the nominative and accusative forms are the same
  - b. the nominative and accusative plurals end in -a.
2. Review the discussion of gender in Chapter 6 (pages 34-35).

NEUTER NOUNS EXIST IN THREE DECLENSIONS: the second, the third, the fourth

A. Second Declension:

In the second declension, neuter nouns usually end in -um. They will be listed in the vocabulary as follows:

e.g. periculum, i N. danger, test  
silentium, ii ( i ) N. silence

periculum	pericula	cisium	cisia
periculi	periculorum	cisi	cisiorum
periculo	periculis	cisio	cisiis
periculum	pericula	cisium	cisia
periculo	periculis	cisio	cisiis
o, periculum!	o, pericula!	o, cisium!	o, cisia!

B. Third Declension:

In the third declension, neuter nouns are divided into two types: regular and i-stem.

1. Regular neuter nouns have a variety of nominative singular endings that identify them as such. Along these common endings are: -us (onus, tempus, corpus, stercus -ur (murmur); -men (nomen)

onus	onera	tempus	tempora
oneris	onerum	temporis	temporum
oneri	oneribus	tempori	temporibus
onus	onera	tempus	tempora
onere	oneribus	tempore	temporibus
o, onus!	o, onera!	o, tempus!	o, tempora!

2. Neuter i-stem nouns are easily recognized by the fact that they end in -e (mare -al (animal), -ar (altar)). Our first neuter i-stem noun does not occur till Lesson XXXVII, namely mare, maris N. - sea. Since mare usually occurs on first year Latin vocabulary lists, however; it might be well to learn this one word before the National Latin Examination.

e.g. mare, maris animal, animalis altar, altaris

mare	*maria	animal	*animalia	altar	*altaria
maris	*marium	animalis	*animalium	altaris	*altarium
mari	maribus	animali	animalibus	altari	altaribus
mare	*maria	animal	*animalia	altar	*altaria
*mari	maribus	*animali	animalibus	*altari	altaribus
o, mare!	o, maria!	o, animal	o, animalia	o, altar	o, altaria

Note: The differences with i-stem neuter nouns of the third declension occur

in:  
nom. + acc. pl. ia  
gen. pl. ium  
abl. sing. I

C. Fourth Declension:

There are only six or seven neuter nouns in the fourth declension. Unfortunately they are common words and, hence, must be eventually learned. They are recognized by the ending -u in the nominative singular. They, too, end in -a in the nominative and accusative plural as all neuter nouns do.

e.g. nom. s. genu, us N. knee

1. veru	barbecue spit	genu	genua
2. cornu	horn, wing of an army	genus	genuum
3. pecu	sheep, flock	genu	genibus
4. gelu	frost	genu	genua
5. algu	cold	genu	genibus
6. genu	knee	o, genu!	o, genua!
7. penu	provisions, store of food ( rare in the neut. but possible )		

ADJECTIVAA. Adiectiva primae et secundae declinacionis

- |                                |                                |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. <u>s̄olus</u> , a, um       | 22. <u>v̄icinus</u> , a, um    |
| 2. <u>novus</u> , a, um        | 23. <u>bonus</u> , a, um       |
| 3. <u>Britannicus</u> , a, um  | 24. <u>paratus</u> , a, um     |
| 4. <u>calidus</u> , a, um      | 25. <u>plenus</u> , a, um      |
| 5. <u>d̄efessus</u> , a, um    | 26. <u>scelestus</u> , a, um   |
| 6. <u>frigidus</u> , a, um     | 27. <u>secundus</u> , a, um    |
| 7. <u>ignavus</u> , a, um      | 28. <u>semisommus</u> , a, um  |
| 8. <u>iratus</u> , a, um       | 29. <u>cuncti</u> , ae, a      |
| 9. <u>laetus</u> , a, um       | 30. <u>decimus</u> , a, um     |
| 10. <u>magnus</u> , a, um      | 31. <u>fatuus</u> , a, um      |
| 11. <u>meus</u> , a, um        | 32. <u>Graecus</u> , a, um     |
| 12. <u>molestus</u> , a, um    | 33. <u>longus</u> , a, um      |
| 13. <u>multus</u> , a, um      | 34. <u>periculosis</u> , a, um |
| 14. <u>occupatus</u> , a, um   | 35. <u>praeclarus</u> , a, um  |
| 15. <u>perterritus</u> , a, um | 36. <u>septimus</u> , a, um    |
| 16. <u>Romanus</u> , a, um     | 37. <u>tardus</u> , a, um      |
| 17. <u>rusticus</u> , a, um    | 38. <u>infirmus</u> , a, um    |
| 18. <u>salvus</u> , a, um      | 39. <u>parvus</u> , a, um      |
| 19. <u>solllicitus</u> , a, um | 40. <u>geminus</u> , a, um     |
| 20. <u>strenuus</u> , a, um    | 42. <u>commotus</u> , a, um    |
| 21. <u>temerarius</u> , a, um  |                                |

A few adjectives of the 1st and 2nd declension end in -er in the nominative singular. Here the problem is to note the second feminine form well to see if the e in the -er ending is kept or dropped.

1. alter, altera, alterum
2. miser, misera, miserum
3. noster, nostra, nostrum

B. Adiectivae tertiae declinacionis

1. immobilis, e
2. incolumis, e
3. omnis, e ( singular ) each, every
4. omnes, omnia ( plural ) all

C. Adiectiva irregularia

1. idem, eadem, idem ( adj. ) same; ( pron. ) same one
2. alii...alii ( adj. ) some..other; ( pron. ) some...some ( others )
3. illud
4. ipse, ipsa, ipsum ( adj. ) very; ( pron. ) -self
5. nullus, a, um
6. alius, a, ud
7. centum
8. mille
9. quingenti, ae, a
10. quinquaginta
11. all cardinal numbers: unus, duo, tres, quattuor, etc.....

Illustration: p. 116

**Illustration**

The miliārium aureum is shown here in a fanciful Renaissance drawing. It was erected by Augustus in 20 B.C. in the Roman Forum between the Rostra and the Temple of Saturn to mark the center of the Empire. Distances from Rome of the important cities of the empire were engraved on the base of the monument and inlaid in gold. Only a few fragments of its marble core mark its place today. Discuss with your students the fact that the artist depicted this Roman monument as a focal point for representing peoples from all over the world, and ask what that was meant to convey about Rome. Then ask them whether the figures circling the monument are anachronistic, and have them explain and substantiate their answers.

**MATHEMATICA ROMANA**

Quomodo Romani numeros addere poterant si illa difficultate ratione (system) numerorum utebantur? Memento hoc: Romanos sepiissime scripsisse IV in forma IIII et IX in forma VIII.

I. Parvam summam addere conenunt: exempli gratia: Adde 266 & 358. Anmadverte quomodo litterae intervallis ponantur aut addendi causa aut subtractandi.

266 sit CC L X V I  
358 sit CCC L V III

624 sit D C X X IIII

Adde litteras in quoque (each) agmine et scribe id quod habes et ecce responsum 624. Sed hoc scribere possumus DCXXIV.

II. Potesne 122 ab 288 subtrahere?  
Hic ostendimus quomodo puer Romanus id facit:

288 sit CC L XXX V III  
122 sit C XX II

166 sit C L X . VI  
= CLXVI

III. Hic damus aliud enigma mirandum, sed hoc tempore numeris Arabicis id facimus. Quod faciendum est: Subtrahere 45 ab 45 et reliquere 45!

Quamquam mirabile est dictu, fieri potest. Vide:

$$\begin{aligned} 9 + 8 + 7 + 6 + 5 + 4 + 3 + 2 + 1 &= 45 \\ 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + 9 &= 45 \end{aligned}$$

Subtrahere  
8 + 6 + 4 + 1 + 9 + 7 + 5 + 3 + 2 = 45  
Quod erat demonstrandum!

## Capitulum XV

## Vehicle Spotting

Dum raeda in fossā manēbat, Marcus et Sextus vehicula exspectābant. Longum erat silentium.

Diū nūllum vehiculum appāret. Tandem Marcus murmur rotārum audit et procul nūbem pulveris cōspicit.

Sextus, “Quid est, Marce? Estne plaustrum?”

Marcus, “Minimē, fatue! Plaustra onera magna ferunt. Tarda igitur sunt. Sed illud vehiculum celeriter appropinquat.”

Sextus, “Ita vērō! Praetereā equī illud vehiculum trahunt. Bovēs plaustra trahunt. Fortasse est raeda.”

“Nōn est raeda,” inquit Marcus, “nam quattuor rotās habet raeda. Illud vehiculum duās tantum rotās habet.”

“Est cisium!” clāmat Sextus. “Ecce, Marce! Quam celeriter appropinquat! Fortasse est vir praeclārus qui ab urbe Neāpolim iter facit.”

“Minimē, Sexte!” respondet Marcus. “Nōn est vir praeclārus, nam tunicam, nōn togam, gerit. Fortasse est alius tabellārius.”

Praeterit cisium. Tum nūbem pulveris tantum vident et murmur rotārum audiunt. Tandem silentium.

**Exercise 15d** Respondē Latīnē:

1. Sī duo puerī et octō puellae iter faciunt, quot līberī iter faciunt?

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2. Sī duae puellae et trēs puerī iter faciunt, quot līberī iter faciunt?

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3. Sī sex parentēs et trēs puellae iter faciunt, quot hominēs iter faciunt?

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4. Sī quīnque parentēs et trēs puerī iter faciunt, quot hominēs iter faciunt?

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5. Sī quattuor puerī et sex puellae iter faciunt, quot līberī iter faciunt?

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6. Sī quattuor puellae et quīnque puerī iter faciunt, quot līberī iter faciunt?

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7. Sī quattuor puellae et trēs puerī iter faciunt, quot līberī iter faciunt?

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**Exercise 15e** Please fill in these equations with the appropriate Latin numbers:

1. Duo et quīnque sunt \_\_\_\_\_.

2. Septem et duo sunt \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Octō et octō sunt \_\_\_\_\_.

4. Novem et sex sunt \_\_\_\_\_.

5. Trēs et quattuordecim sunt \_\_\_\_\_.

6. Sēdecim et duo sunt \_\_\_\_\_.

7. Únus et duodecim sunt \_\_\_\_\_.

8. Quīndecim et quattuor sunt \_\_\_\_\_.

9. Decem et decem sunt \_\_\_\_\_.

10. Duo et duo sunt \_\_\_\_\_.

11. Vīgintī et quīndecim et decem et quīnque sunt \_\_\_\_\_.

12. Centum et centum et centum et centum et centum sunt \_\_\_\_\_.

13. Quīnquāgintā et quīnquāgintā sunt \_\_\_\_\_.