

30th Latin Summer School

January 2023

Class 1 a

Tutor:

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LATIN SUMMER SCHOOL MMXXII
Level IA Course Material

The structure of each day will be:

- Session I: Review of the Previous Day; Vocabulary and Communication
(partly in Latin, partly in English)
- Session II: Grammar Topics
- Session IV: Comprehension and Translation of authentic and abridged Latin
(which will revise and consolidate material covered in Sessions I & II).
There will be some comprehension, some translation and some
grammatical analysis

The numbers/headings listed for each Session on each day refer to the material which follows this outline. Reading passages for study during Session IV Monday – Thursday and Session II Friday are listed in order in the Reading Passages document.

Monday XVII January

Session I

- History of the Latin Language - Overview
- Roman alphabet; principles of pronunciation
- greetings, introductions

Session II

- verb inflections and conjugations
- present tense, infinitive, imperative, imperfect tense
- questions and negatives

Session IV

- A Family
- A Bit of Roman History

Tuesday XVIII January

Session I

- Numbers, numerals
- Dates

Session II

- Nouns: Cases and Declensions

Session IV

- Some Inscriptions

Wednesday XIX January

Session I

- Past tense narrative

Session II

- Verbs: Perfect Tense

Session IV

- A Moral Tale
- A Taste of the Bayeux Tapestry

Thursday XX January

Session I

- Age, description and qualities

Session II

- Adjectives – agreement and comparison

Session IV

- A little bit Catullus
- Some Vulgate

Friday XXI January

Session I

- Present Participle
- Participial Phrases

Session II

- Some Latin graffiti
- Some Latin Phrases

Monday

Session I

Roman Alphabet (tip: pronounce every letter in every word) :

p c t f h k l m n qu r s x
b g d z

ā ē ī ō ū ŷ
a e i/j o u/v y

ch ph th rh gn

Greetings :

salve = hello (singular); salvete. = hello (plural); vale = hello (sing); valete. = hello (pl);

quid agis? = how are you? optimē 😄 bene 😊 male 😞 pessimē 😬

heus = hey; ignosce mihi =excuse me; gratias tibi agō/gratum = thank you;

benignē = you're welcome; quid est? = what is it? quis est? = who is it?

quis es? = who are you? N or M sum = I am N or M

da mi osculum; Latine loquor!

Monday

Session II

Verb "personal endings" are added to the "stem" (the basic meaning of the verb):

Singular:

First Person ("I"):	O (sometimes M)	tene-o =	I hold
Second Person ("you/thou"):	S	tene -s =	you hold
Third Person ("he/she/it"):	T	tene -t =	he/she/it holds

Plural:

First Person ("we"):	MUS	tene -mus =	we hold
Second Person ("you/ye/youse/y'all"):	TIS	tene -tis =	you hold
Third Person ("they"):	NT	tene -nt =	they hold

If audio = I see, what are :

vident ; videt; vides; videmus; videtis

If voco = I call, what are :

vocat; vocamus; vocant; vocatis; vocas

Leave off the personal "ending" (technically called a grammatical termination) and you have the order-giving form called the Imperative :

tene = hold! (an order for one person only – singular)
voca = call! (an order for one person only – singular)
audi = hear! (an order for one person only – singular)

To make an order plural, add TE to the Singular Imperative:

tene -te = hold! (plural Imperative, i.e. for more than one person)
voca-te = call! (plural Imperative, i.e. for more than one person)
audi-te = hear! (plural Imperative, i.e. for more than one person)

Compare: salve/salvete; vale/valete

If you remove the personal endings and replace them with RE, you have the Infinitive:

vocare-re = to walk; what are these next two:
tene-re =
audī-re =

If duco = I lead, what is: duce-re; if dico = I say, how do you write “to say”?

There are four Conjugations (families) of verbs, identified by their infinitives, but they all end in the same two letters: **RE**

āre ēre ere īre

Finally, if you add BA after the "stem" and before the "ending", you form the Imperfect Tense (translated as was/were ... ing) in English:

voca-ba-m = I was calling; audie-ba-s = you were hearing;
tene-ba-mus = we were holding; duce-ba-t = she was leading

What are : videbas; ambulabatis; videbam; audiebat; dicebant

If you want to ask a question, just add NE to the verb: audisne =do you hear?

What are: videsne; auditisne; ambulabantne?

Latin is an "inflected" language, so the golden rule is:

The most important part of the word is the ending!

Monday Session IV

Reading Passages as marked.

Tuesday Session I

NUMERI ROMANI :

**I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X
X, XX, XXX, XL, L, LX, LXX, LXXX, XC, C
C, CC, CCC, CD, D, DC, DCC, DCCC, CM, M
M, MM, MMM**

\bar{V} \bar{X} \bar{L} \bar{C} \bar{M}

What are : LXXXVII; \bar{L} ; \bar{D} DVIII; MMXX;

Dates :

KALENDS : 1st of the month Counting is inclusive: the day after tomorrow is in three days.

NONES : 5th/7th of the month The day before the Kalends/Nones/Ides is “pridie”.

Ides : 13th/15th of the month

In March, July, October, May
The Nones are on the seventh day

In March, July, October, May
The Ides on the 15th day.

753 BC = I AUC (ab Urbe conditā : from the founding of the City)

752 BC = II AUC

751 BC = III AUC etc

To convert BC to AUC, contract that year from 754; to convert AD to AUC, add 753 to that year.

To convert from AUC :

any number equal to or less than 753 will be a BC date; subtract the number from 754.

any number equal to or greater than 754 will be an AD date; subtract 753 from the year.

What are : 510 BC; 43 BC; 14 AD; 410 AD; 476 AD; 2000 AD. (What do you have to add/subtract? BC/AD?)

What are : DCCVIII AUC; DCVII AUC; MMCCVI AUC; MMDCCCLXXIII AUC. (How much do you have to subtract?)

(Roman shortcut : (“Planco consule” = DCCXII AUC/DCCLXVI AUC)

Tuesday Session II

Latin has SIX Cases; the main five are :

Nominative Case: use for the SUBJECT of the sentence.

Accusative Case: used for the DIRECT OBJECT of the sentence.

Genitive Case: usually translated as "of"; e.g. John's book (equals the book of John); a cup of wine.

Dative Case: usually translated as "to" or "for"; e.g. I gave the book to John (Indirect Object); I bought the book for John (Advantage).

Ablative Case: usually "governed" by a Preposition; usually translated as "in/with/by/from".

Each noun has SIX endings to indicate its function in the Singular, and SIX endings to indicate its function in the Plural. There are five families of nouns called Declensions. Each Declension has its own set of 12 endings for each Case. Each noun belongs to 1 of the 5 Declensions. Here are the endings of the first and second Declensions:

naut-a (subject)	sailor (subject)	amic-us	friend
naut -a friend	(hello) oh sailor	amic-e	(hello) oh
naut -am object)	sailor (direct object)	amic-um	friend (direct
naut -ae	of the sailor	amic-ī	of the friend
naut -ae friend	to/for the sailor	amic-ō	to/for the
naut -ā	in/with/by/from/the sailor	amic-ō	
	in/with/by/from the friend		
naut -ae (subject)	sailor (subject)	amic-ī	friends
naut-ae friends	(hello) oh sailor	amic-ī	(hello) oh
naut-as object)	sailor (direct object)	amic-ōs	friends (direct
naut-ārum	of the sailor	amic-ōrum	of the friends
naut -īs friends	to/for the sailor	amic-īs	to/for the
naut - īs	in/with/by/from/the sailor	amic-īs	
	in/with/by/from the friends		

The **Vocative** Case (vocat = calls) is traditionally listed after the Nominative Case and is used for "direct address"; names ending in US or IUS change as follows:

salve Marce = hello Marcus; salve Tulli = "hello Tullius".
How do you say "hello" to the following people (all names) :
Quintus; Julius Caesar; Pontius Pilatus; Cicero; Plinius Secundus.

For all other nouns, singular and plural, the Vocative ending is the same as the Nominative ending.

Tuesday Session IV

Reading Passages as marked.

Wednesday Session I

quid fecit? ubi ivit? quid accidit?
quid fecisti? ubi ivisti? ->

Wednesday Session II

To form the Perfect Tense in Latin it is necessary to add one of the following six endings to the stem of the verb:

i (I); isti (you); it (he/he/it); imus (we); istis (you); ērunt (they).

The Perfect Tense refers to a single action in the past (e.g. she walked).

The Perfect Tense Stem is different from the Present Tense Stem; usually:

Add V or U plus the ending to the Present Stem; e.g. ambula-v-it = she walked; audi-v-it = he heard.

This is not always the case, just as we cannot always form the Past Tense in English by adding ED to the verb!*

(You will hear an English narrative here to make this point)

Sometimes another letter is used; [jingle to remember: **SS S U X V**]

e.g. discedit (he leaves) -> discessit (he left); manet (she stays) -> mansit (she stayed);
docent (they teach) -> docuerunt (they taught); lucet (it shines) -> luxit (it shone)

Some verbs change the vowel in the stem; e.g. êmimus (we buy) -> ēmimus (we bought).

We often do this in English (e.g. read vs read). As people learning English have to do, in Latin you just have to learn the past tense of verbs as you meet them.

If "ambulare" = "to walk", what are the following:

ambulo; ambulabam; ambulavi; ambulavistis; ambulatis; ambulabatis; ambulate;
ambulant; ambulaverunt; ambulabant; ambulabat.

If "venire" = "to come", what are the following:

venit; veniebatis; vēnit (trick question!); veniebamus; venimus; vēnimus (another trick question!).

Wednesday Session IV

Reading Passages as marked.

Thursday Session I

qualis vir? quot annos natus?

Thursday Session II

Latin adjectives are easy to recognise because they have similar endings to the nouns they are describing and have to "agree" in:

Number (singular/plural), Case (Nominative et cetera), Gender (Masculine/Feminine/Neuter).

taberna est parva; clavus est magnus; tabernae sunt magnae; clavi sunt magni.

tabernarius tabernam magnam habet; tabernarius tabernas magnas habet;
miles clavum magnum habet; miles clavos magnos habet.

dedi (= I gave) multam pecuniam servo magno; donum maximum poetae stulto dedi;
ubi est casa poetae stulti; timeo gladium Germani ferocis.

Adjectives in Latin, as in English, come in three "Degrees":

Positive (wise); Comparative (wiser/more wise); Superlative (wisest/very wise).

In Latin:

The Comparative Degree is recognised by IOR and usually followed by **QUAM** (= than).

The Superlative Degree Is recognised by SS/LL/RR.

tristis (sad) tristior (sadder) tristissimus (saddest/very sad)

Romani erat fortiores quam Poeni; Germani erant ferociores quam Graeci.

acer (keen) -> acrior (keener) acerrimus (keenest)

similis (similar) -> similior (more similar) -> simillimus (vey similar).

Thursday Session IV

Reading Passages as marked.

Friday Session I

Participles

The PRESENT participle is the ING form of a verb (NS/NT = ING)

clamans = shouting; tenens = holding; videns = seeing; audiens = hearing

eg. servus clamans exivit; tabernarius, servum videns, exivit

The present participle functions as an adjective, agreeing with its noun in :

NUMBER, CASE, GENDER

eg. tabernarius, servum clamantem videns, exivit.

Friday Session II

Reading Passages as marked.

Passage for Reading and Comprehension are listed in the accompanying document.

LATIN SUMMER SCHOOL MMXXII
Level IA Reading Passages

Monday

Passage I – Familia Romana (Aulularia Plauti)

Dramatis Personae

Euclio : Euclio senex est; pater Phaedrae

Phaedra : Phaedra filia Euclonis est

Staphyla : Staphyla serva Euclonis est

Euclio senex est. Euclio senex avarus est. Euclio in villa habitat cum filia. filia Euclonis Phaedra est. Staphyla est serva et quoque in villa habitat. familia Euclonis in villa habitat. familia Euclonis est : Euclio (paterfamilias), Phaedra – filia Euclonis, et Staphyla – serva Euclonis. omnes in villa habitant.

Passage II – Imperium Romanum

Romani Imperium magnum habent. in Imperio Romano sunt multae provinciae – Italia, Graecia, Hispania, Africa, Asia, Syria, Judaea, Aegyptus, Britannia. inter provincias Romanas est mare Mediterraneum quod (which) Romani appellant “mare nostrum”. neque (neither ... nor) Germania neque Mesopotamia neque Parthia sunt in Imperio Romano. Germani trans flumen Rhenum habitant. Mesopotamia est inter Parthas et Romanos. Parthae et Romani in Mesopotamia semper (often) pugnant. neque Romani neque Parthae vincunt (win/defeat). flumen Rhenum est inter Germanos et Romanos. Germani et Romani in Germania semper (often) pugnant. Romani aliquando (sometimes), Germani aliquando vincunt. Karthagenienses imperium in Africa olim (at one time) habent. postquam (after) Romani Hannibalem vincunt Africam regnant. postquam Romani Britanniam invadunt, Britanniam regnant. in urbe Roma reges (kings) senatores olim regnant. postquam senatores reges vincunt, senatus Romam regnat. postquam Julius Caesar senatores vincunt, Imperatores Imperium regnant. SPQR.

Passage III – A Pun Using Latin

(The little boy asked) "please, is that an omnibus?"

"Omnibus est" said the driver, without turning round. (The Celestial Omnibus – E. M. Forster)

IV. Sundry Quotes

- i. Rumor volat.
- ii. Homo sum.
- iii. Festina lente.
- iv. Philosophia est ars vitae.
- v. Nulla avaritia sine poena est.
- vi. Pauci viri sapientiae student.
- vii. Pecunia avarum irritat, non satiat.
- viii. Secrete amicos admone, lauda clam.
- ix. Fortuna est caeca.
- x. Errare est humanum.
- xi. Infinitus est numerus stultorum.
- xii. Culpa est mea.
- xiii. Semper gloria et fama tua manebunt
- xiv. Sine deo animus non potest bonus esse.
- xv. Otium sine litteris mors est.

Passage V – Some Mottos, Sayings and Legal Latin

sidere mens eadem mutato (University of Sydney)

quis custodiet ipsos custodes? (Satires of Juvenal)

mens sana in corpore sano (Satires of Juvenal)

Orta Recens Quam Pura Nites (State Motto of New South Wales)

Elizabetha II Regina F[idei] D[efensor] (found on pre-decimal coins)

quid pro quo : (you scratch my back, I'll scratch yours)

“It would seem, *ipso facto*, that the *argumentum ad hominem* presented here is, indeed, a case of *res ipsa loquitur* in view of the *prima facie* evidence that the expression has become a *sine qua non* feature of our Anglophone *lingua franca*!”

Tuesday

D M

**M. RUBRIO CAELIO
QUI LXII ANN SEP MENS
DUOBUS DIEBUS VIX
Q. RUB F**

M. Rubrio Caelio
qui LXII ann[os] sep[tem] mens[es]
duobus diebus vix[it]
Q. Rub[rius] F[ilius]

H C F

heres faciendum curavit

***HIC IACENT
DUAE MATRES
DUAE FILIAE
HOC FACIT TRES***

Graffiti showing dates :

**C. Pumidius Dipilus hic fuit
a.d. vii KAL SEP Cos. Pl. [42 BC] (consule Planco)**

**Cynthia suspirium meum me deseruit
Prid. ID MAR prid id Mar
damnata esto**

IMP
CAES
FLAVI
C. S. ANTINO
VIL. BORCAES
CONST
ANTI
DIVI
NORI
NORIO
NORCA
EC

[I]mp(eratori) [Caes(ari)]
Fla(vio) Val(erio)
Constantino
Pio nob(ilissimo) Caes(ari)
divi
[Const]anti
A[u]g(usti) P[ii]
[filio]



D[IS] M[ANIBUS]
TUTILIAE SU-
PERAE [UAE] VIX[IT]
ANN[OS] XXXV M[ENSES] IX
DIEBUS XVII
AMPLIATA SO-
ROR B[ENE] M[ER OTI] F[ECIT]



**[DIS AUGUSTI]S TIBERIEUM
[...PO]NTIVS PILATVS
[...PRAEF]ECTVS IVDA[EA]E
[...FECIT D]E[DICAVIT]**

MEMORIAE
T FLAVI TFFAB
ATHENAEI
VIXIT ANNIS XXII
MENSES III
DIES V
HORAS III
NICOSTRATVS LIB

SENATVS
POPVLVSQVE ROMANVS
DIVO TITO DIVI VESPASIANI
VESPASIANO AVGVS TO

Wednesday

Passage I – The Folly of King Midas (adapted from the Metamorphoses of Ovid)

Midas rex Bacchum petit, "effice quicquid contigero, vertatur in aurum!"

Deus adnuit, dolens quod non meliora petisset.

Midas, laetus, arboris virgam detrahit, et virga aurea fit; saxum tangit, et saxum auro pallet. spes suas animo capit, aurea fungens omnia.

ministri regi gaudenti dapes posuere... sed cibus Midae dente contactus aureus fit; aqua vinumque in aurum vertuntur!

rex divesque miserque divitias odit. copia famem non relevat; sitis guttur urit. "Da veniam, peccavi" exclamat. "me eripe damno!"

"vade ad amnem," Bacchus ait, "et caput corpusque summerge."

vis aurea de Midae corpore in amnem cedit, flumen tingens; etiam nunc fluminis undae auro pallent.

radix malorum est cupiditas!

Vocabulary

quicquid contigero	whatever I touch (literally "whatever I will have touched")
aurum	gold
adnuit	approved (literally "nodde")
dolens	disappointed
petisset	had requested
laetus	happy
virgam	branch
saxum	rock
spes	hopes
animo	mind
fungens	making/turning into
gaudenti	rejoicing
dapes posuere	set down a banquet
cibus	food
divesque	rich (que ... que = "both ... and")
divitias	wealth/riches
copia	abundance
relevat	relieve
guttur urit	throat burned
veniam	mercy/pardons/forgiveness
peccavi	commit a sin
amnem	stream
cedit	fell
undae	waters
radix	root

Passage II – Scenes from the Bayeux Tapestry

Panels :



I. ... ubi Haroldus sacramentum fecit Willelmo Duci; hic Haroldus reversus est ad Anglicam Terram



II. hic portatur corpus Edwardi regis ad ecclesiam s[an]c[t]i Petri Ap[osto]li
hic Edwardus Rex in lecto alloquit[ur] fideles
et hic defunctus est hic dederunt Haroldo corona[m] Regis



III. hic residet Harold Rex Anglorum Stigant Archiep[iscopu]s
isti mirant[ur] stella[m]



IV. hic navis Anglica venit in terram Willelmi Ducis



V. hic Willelm Dux in magno navigio mare transivit



VI. ad Hestenga Castra ; hic nuntiatum est Willelmo de Harold[o]; hic domus incenditur



VII. hic milites exierunt de Hestinga et venerunt ad pr[o]jeliu(m) contra Harold(um)



VIII. hic ceciderunt simul Angli et Franci in pr[o]jelio



IX. confortat pueros hic est Willelm Dux hic Franci pugnant et cecide-



X. -runt qui erant cum Haroldo hic Harold Rex interfectus est



XI. et fuga verterunt Angli

Thursday

Some Mixed Readings

Passage I - The Poet Catullus (84 BC – 54 BC) Mourns at the Grave of his Brother (Cat CI)

multas per gentes et multa per aequora vectus
 advenio has miseris, frater, ad inferias,
 ut te postremo donarem munere mortis
 et mutam nequiquam alloquerer cinerem.
 5 quandoquidem fortuna mihi tete abtulit ipsum,
 heu miser indigne frater adempte mihi,
 nunc tamen interea haec, prisco quae more parentum
 tradita sunt tristi munere ad inferias,
 accipe fraterno multum manantia fletu,
 10 atque in perpetuum, frater, ave atque vale.

<p> aequora: aequor, n. sea inferias: inferiae, f.pl. tribute to the dead postremō: postremus last mūnere: mūnus, n. gift mūtā: mūtus silent nequiquam in vain alloquerer: alloqui address cinerem: cinis, f. ashes, dust 5 quandoquidem seeing that, since tētē = tē </p>	<p> abstulit: auferre steal, carry off indignē unfairly adēpte: adimere take away prisco: prisca ancient parentum: parentēs, m.pl. forefathers fraternō: fraternus a brother's multum manantia drenched flētū: flētus, m. weeping, tears 10 in perpetuum for ever ave atque vale hail and farewell </p>
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II. Some Extracts from the Vulgate

Vulgate John 18.38 : et cum hoc dixisset iterum exiit ad Iudaeos et dicit eis “ego nullam invenio in eo causam. vultis ergo dimittam vobis regem Iudaeorum?” [40] clamaverunt rursus omnes dicentes non hunc sed Barabban. erat autem Barabbas latro.

Vulgate John 19.19 : scripsit autem et titulum Pilatus et posuit super crucem. erat autem scriptum “Iesus Nazarenus rex Iudaeorum”

hunc ergo titulum multi legerunt Iudaeorum quia prope civitatem erat locus ubi crucifixus est Iesus et erat scriptum hebraice graece et latine ... et stabat populus expectans et deridebant illum principes cum eis dicentes “alios salvos fecit; se salvum faciat si hic est Christus Dei electus” ... illi autem spongiam plenam aceto hysopo circumponentes obtulerunt ori eius.

Friday

I. Sundry Graffiti

Electioneering :

M. Casellum aed. M. Samellium Modestum aed.
Pyramus olympionica
calvos rog[avit] o.v.f. (= oro vos faciatis)

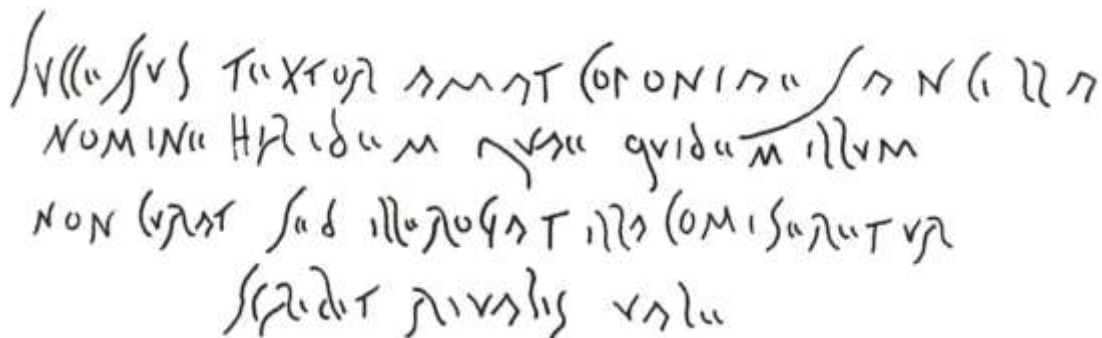
Q. Postumium M. Cerrinium aed. o.v.c Euxinus rogat
nec sine Iusto. scr[ipsit] Hinnulus

pistores Holconio favent

Insults :

tu mortuus es, tu nugas es; iste est gladiator, parricida, adulter; caudex!

Affaire de Coeur



Successus textor amat Coponiaes ancilla(m,
nomine Hiridem, quae quidem illum
non curat; sed ille rogat, illa comiseretur.
Scribit rivalis, vale.

Successus textor amat Coponiaes ancilla(m,
nomine Hiridem, quae quidem illum
non curat; sed ille rogat, illa comiseretur.
Scribit rivalis, vale.

The Roman handwritten alphabet :

A= 
B= 
C= 
D= 
E= 
F= 
G= 
H= 
I= 
K= 
L= 
M= 
N= 
O= 
P= 
Q= 
R= 
S= 
T= 
U= 
X= 

Passage III _ Latin Phrases in Common Use

Anno Domini (date)

Requiescat In Pace (on graves)

In memoriam (obituary)

Et cetera (often misused!)

Luceat Lux Vestra (motto)

Post mortem (doctors do it)

Ego (who?)

Ante Meridiem (telling the time)

Post Meridiem (telling the time)

Nullarbor Plain (what is missing?)
Amor omnia vincit (St Valentine's Day)
Fortuna fortes/audentes iuvat (who benefits?)
Interim (when?)
Via (where?)
Status quo (what?)
Gloria in excelsis Deo (sung at Christmas)
Valete (👋)
Ab initio (from where?)
Ad hoc (specific)
Cave canem (GROWL!)
Ex libris (whose book?)
Pro tem[pore] (not permanent)
Locum tenens (not permanent)
Inter alia (what else?)
In medias res (not on the edge)
Semper/adeste fideles (loyalty/devotion)
Cogito ergo sum (a Frenchman's thought)
Habeas corpus (murder trial)
Caveat emptor (consumer rights?)
De iure (legal)
De facto (not so legal)
Locus in quo (crime scene)
Three elements to establish in a Roman murder trial : cui bono; modus; occasio ...

