

Lectio:

Dāvus est sollicitus, nam necesse est Getam invenīre. Ubi servī effugiunt, domini saepe vīlicōs reprehendunt. Saepe etiam eōs verberant. Cornēlius est dominus bonus, sed ubi Cornēlius īrātus est ---

Servōs igitur Dāvus in āream statim convocat et rogat, "Ubi est Geta?" Nēo respondere potest. Dāvus igitur aliōs servōs in hortum, aliōs in agrōs, aliōs in vīneās mittit. In hortō et agrīs et vīneīs Getam petunt. Neque in hortō neque in fossīs agrōrum neque in arboribus vīneārum Getam inveniunt.

Dāvus igitur servōs iubet canēs in āream dūcere. Aliī servi tunicam Getae in āream ferunt. Canēs veniunt et tunicam olfaciunt. Mox Dāvus servōs in agrōs cum canibus dūcit. Latrant canēs. Per agrōs Cornēliī, deinde per agrōs vīcinārum villārum currunt. Neque rīvī neque fossae canēs impediunt. Vēstīgia Getae inveniunt, sed Getam invenīre non possunt. Tandem Dāvus eōs in silvam incitat.

Geta in arbore adhuc manet et ibi dormit. Canes latrantes

eum excitant. Nunc tamen Geta effugere non potest et in ramis
sedet, immobilis et perterritus. Canes, ubi ad arborem appropin-
quant, Getam ipsum non conspicunt, sed olfactiunt. Latrant
canes; appropinquant servi. Miserum servum vident qui in ramis
arboris se celat.

"Descende, Geta!" clamat Davus. Geta descendit. Davus eum
tunica arripit et baculo verberat. Deinde servos iubet Getam ad
villam trahere et in fronte litteras FUG inurere.

The Story

- Balanced phrases:
... aliōs servōs in hortum, aliōs in agrōs, aliōs in
vineās mittit. (5-6)
- Explain that vestīgia (11) is not a 1st declension noun
like puella but is a noun of a different type that will be
studied later and that it is accusative plural and so the
direct object of inveniunt. Do not talk about neuter
gender at this stage; leave that for Chapter 15.
- The ablative tunicā (17) is given in the vocabulary list,
but have students work out their own translation of
baculō (17), with his stick.
- The letters FUG (18) are pronounced *ef, iū, gē*.

Exercises on the Story

Describe the picture in further detail. Make up additional
sentences to illustrate uses of the ablative case (see pages
90-91):

- Servus, nōmine Geta, in arbore sedet.
Geta in arbore sedet et rāmōs manibus tenet.
Canes sub arbore latrant.
Canes magnō latrātū latrant.
Dāvus cum servīs sub arbore stat.
Dāvus magnā vōce clāmat.
Dāvus baculum manū tenet.
Brevī tempore Geta ex arbore dēscendit.

Vocabulary List A

1. *inveniō, invenīre* to find (invent)
2. *bonus, bona* good
3. *convocō, convocāre* to call together (convoke)
4. *rogō, rogāre* to ask (interrogate)
5. *vīnea, ae F.* vineyard (vine)
6. *fossa, fossae F.* ditch
7. *canis, canis C.* (COMMON gender, meaning M. or F.) dog (canine)
8. *fero, ferre* irregular verb to bring, carry, bear
Present tense: *ferō, fers, fert, ferimus, fertis, ferunt*
9. *olfacio, olfacere* to catch the scent of, to smell (olfactory)
10. *cum* Prep. + abl. with

Vocabulary List B

1. *lātrō, lātrāre* to bark
2. *vēstīgia* tracks, footprints, traces (vestige)
3. *immōbilis* motionless (immobile)
4. *tunica* by the tunic (abl. of means at this point in the story)
5. *trahō, trahere* to drag
6. *inūrō, inūrere* to brand
7. *littera, ae F.* letter of the alphabet (letter)
8. *Quōcūm* (sing.); *Quibuscum* (pl.)....? With whom....?
9. *Quō instrumentō....?* With what instrument...?; By what means....? How....?
10. *Quōmodo....?* In what manner...? How....?

ILLUSTRATIONS

A. p. 90

As the scene on this ancient pottery confirms, using dogs for hunting is as old as Rome. In fact, the dog has been used since the domestication of the wolf by early man both as an aid in hunting and for tracking fugitives from society. To this day, military and law enforcement organizations place very high value on the canine corps (note the Latin derivatives). For a detailed account of the different breeds of ancient hunting dogs, see Ovid, *Metamorphoses* III.206–224 and Seneca, *Phaedra* 1–43.

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B. p. 92

The dog in Rome was valued as a guard, just as it is today, and its use on the farm, at places of business, and in the home for this purpose, together with its use as a hunting partner, remains intact over the centuries. Chained guard dogs were often pictured in mosaics on the floor or walls of the entrance ways of Roman houses, with the caption *Cavē canem*. The narrator in Petronius' *Satyricon* tells how when entering Trimalchio's house he nearly fell on his back and broke a leg when his eye caught sight of a huge chained dog painted on the wall with the letters **CAVE CANEM** written above it (*Satyricon* 29).

BUILDING THE MEANING

The forms of the ablative case were given in Chapter 9, along with discussion of prepositions. Before Chapter 12 the use of the ablative case in stories has been limited to its use in prepositional phrases and to two uses without prepositions: the ablative of time, e.g., *brevī tempore* (2:4–5), and the ablative of manner, e.g., *magnā vōce* (11:6). The story in Chapter 12 contains numerous prepositional phrases using the ablative, and it introduces examples of the ablative of instrument or means in line 17 (*tunicā . . . baculō*).

Capitulum XIIII pagina quarta: ABLATIVE CASE USES: The ablative case has several uses having to do with the use or non-use of prepositions. For some students, the grammatical terminology of ablative uses is very helpful. Eventually they must be learned.

WITH A PREPOSITION	WITHOUT A PREPOSITION	WITH OR WITHOUT A PREPOSITION
<p>A. Ablative of Place From Which</p> <p>If prepositions meaning <u>FROM</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - down from de - ex - from, out of ab - from, away from <p>are used with an object of a preposition, this use is called the <u>Ablative of Place From Which</u></p> <p>e.g. Sextus <u>ē rīvō</u> currit. (out of) Puer dē raedā cadit. (down from) Vir ab <u>āreā</u> ambulat. (away from)</p>	<p>A. Ablative of Time When or Within Which</p> <p>Expressions of time that answer the question <u>Quando?</u> (When?) are used in Classical Latin without a preposition. In English a variety of prepositions is used such as: <u>in</u>, <u>on</u>, <u>at</u>, <u>within</u>, <u>upon</u>, etc.</p> <p>e.g. Septima <u>hōra</u> advenīmus.</p> <p><u>Illā noctē</u> ē <u>vīlla</u> servus effugit. <u>Fēlēs</u> (catē) <u>noctē</u> furtim currunt. Sanctus Nicolaus <u>tribus</u> <u>dīebus</u> adventit.</p> <p><u>Aestate</u> in <u>hortī</u> laboramus. <u>Brevi tempore</u> Flavia defessa est.</p> <p>BUT</p>	<p>A. Ablative of Manner</p> <p>This ablative answers the question <u>How..?</u> in the sense of <u>In what manner, way, fashion?</u> It usually involves an abstract noun (<u>intangible</u>). It must be used with an unmodified noun, but with or without a preposition with modified nouns.</p> <p>e.g. Cum <u>cūrā</u> labōramus.</p> <p>We work with care/ We work <u>carefully</u>.</p>
<p>B. Ablative of Means</p> <p>Two prepositions <u>sub</u> and <u>in</u> (meaning <u>in or on</u>) used with verbs that do not involve motion from one place to another govern an ablative called the <u>Ablative of Place Where</u></p> <p>e.g. Sextus <u>in hortō</u> est. Flavia <u>sub arbore</u> sedet.</p>	<p>B. Ablative of Means</p> <p>This ablative is used without a preposition and answers the question <u>Quo instrumento...? (How? or By what means?)</u> The noun involved is usually a <u>concrete</u> (tangible) noun. In English the prepositions <u>by</u> + <u>with</u> are usually used.</p> <p>e.g. <u>Stilo</u> scribimus. Getam <u>tunica</u> vīlicus arripit. Servum <u>baculo</u> vīlicus verberat.</p>	<p>Note: If one can turn this type of ablative phrase into an adverb or adverbial expression, chances are that one is involved with an <u>Ablative of Manner</u>.</p>
<p>C. Ablative of Accompaniment</p> <p>The preposition <u>cum</u> (with) plus a person (or large animal sometimes) governs an ablative usage called the <u>Ablative of Accompaniment</u>.</p> <p>e.g. Sextus <u>cum cane</u> ambulat. Emma <u>cum patre</u> discedit.</p>	<p>C. Ablative of Respect</p> <p>The <u>Ablative of Respect</u> tells in what a noun, adjective, or verb is true.</p> <p>e.g. Rex Norvegiae (of Norway) <u>rēx</u> solum <u>nōmine</u> est. (in name) Robertus <u>lingua Latina</u> callidus (clever) est. (in Latin) Robertus Bertham <u>lingua Latina</u> superat (surpasses). (in Latin)</p>	<p>N. B. The English preposition <u>in</u> usually translates this ablative.</p>

Capitulum XII Ablative worksheet - Recapitulation

English	Latin	Examples	Type of Ablative
1. out of, FROM + a place	<u>ē</u> , <u>ex</u>	<u>ē rivo</u>	<u>Ablative of Place From Which</u>
2. in, under + a place	<u>in</u> <u>sub</u>	<u>in Italia</u> <u>sub arboribus</u>	<u>Ablative of Place Where</u>
3. with + a person or (animate being)	<u>cum</u>	<u>cum Marco</u> <u>cum canibus</u>	<u>Ablative of Accompaniment</u>
4. with, by, by means of + a concrete noun	<u>No prep. - Abl. case</u>	<u>baculo ambulare</u>	<u>Ablative of Means</u>
5. With + an abstract noun	<u>cum must be used</u> <u>with an unmodified noun; <u>cum</u> is optional</u> <u>with a modified noun</u>	<u>cum irā</u> <u>with anger</u> <u>cum magna irā</u> <u>or</u> <u>magna irā</u>	<u>Ablative of Manner</u>
6. The preposition <u>in</u> is expressed often in English but understood in Latin	<u>No prep. - Abl. case</u>	<u>Sunt nomine parentes</u> <u>quod liberos non</u> <u>curant.</u>	<u>Ablative of Respect</u>
7. <u>in, at, on, within</u> expressed <u>in English, but understood</u> <u>in Latin</u>	<u>No prep. - Abl. case</u>	<u>tertia hora</u> <u>tribus diebus</u> <u>nocte</u>	<u>Ablative of Time When or Within Which</u>

EXERCITATIO - translate the following ablative phrases and be prepared to identify the type of ablative used.

1. baculo yerbare
2. in silvis
3. cum silentio (silence) ambulare
4. cum ancilla
5. Est raedarius nomine quod
male agit. (drives badly)
6. Elizabeth II Britanniae est
nomine regina.
7. raeda redire
8. equo redire
9. cum cane currere
10. cum Irā labōrare
11. in ramis sedere
12. in villa rustica coquere
13. cum labore scribere
14. cum lacrimis respondere
15. magna (cum) ira respondere
16. cum senatoribus
17. cum labore trahere
18. rāmo repellere
19. ē silva
20. in cubiculo
21. ex urbe
22. in urbibus
23. cum pueris
24. sub picturā
25. cum patre
26. nocte canēs latrant
27. nocte fēles (cats) furtim
28. illā nocte redire
29. magnō cum lāratū
30. magnō cum clamore gemere
31. cum domina
32. in hortō
33. ex hortō
34. in Florida
35. in Virginia
36. in fossā sē celare
37. in agris
38. ex agro
39. cum ancillis purgare
40. dēscendere ē raeda
41. epistulā respondere
42. prīma hōra surgere
43. equōs incitare rāmis
cum difficultate olfacere

REVIEW II pp. 93-95

REVIEW II: CHAPTERS 8-12

1. Review the following:

- a. the concept of personal endings on verbs to designate the subject of the sentence or to agree with it
- b. the concept of the distribution of verbs into four conjugations
- c. all six forms of the present active indicative of regular verbs of the four conjugations, including 3rd conjugation *-iō* verbs, and of the irregular verb *esse*
- d. imperatives, positive and negative, singular and plural, of all four conjugations, including *-iō* verbs, and four verbs with irregular imperatives
- e. genitive and ablative case endings of the first three declensions, singular and plural
- f. use of prepositions with accusative and ablative cases:
accusative: *ad, per, prope*
ablative: *cum, ē/ex, sub*
accusative and ablative: *in*
- g. uses of the ablative case without prepositions
- h. use of the genitive case to connect one noun with another and with the adjective *plēnus*
- i. forms and use of the vocative case
- j. accusative and infinitive with *iubēre* and *docēre*
- k. coordinating conjunctions
- l. subordinate clauses and subordinating conjunctions

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Vocabulary List C p. 95

1. *Tiberis, Tiberis* M. The Tiber River which flows through Rome
2. *pastor, pastōris* M. shepherd (pastoral)
3. *casa, ae* F. hut, cottage
4. *vocō, vocāre* to call (vocation)
5. *ripa, ae* F. bank (of a river) (riparian)
6. *ostendō, ostendere* to show (ostentatious)
7. *geminus, gemina* twin Adj.
8. *lingua, ae* F. tongue; language (lingual)

2. For review of vocabulary, refer students to "Chapters 8 to 12: Vocabulary for Review" on pages 37-38 of the language activity book. Vocabulary is listed by part of speech, and nouns and verbs are divided into declensions and conjugations. Nominative and genitive forms of nouns are given, and nominative masculine and feminine forms of adjectives. Verbs are given in 1st person singular and infinitive.

3. Have students review the charts on the following pages:

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 54: | <i>esse</i> |
| 56: | vocative case |
| 73: | infinitive and present indicative forms of the four conjugations of regular verbs |
| 74: | imperatives |
| 81: | genitive and ablative cases |

4. For review of grammatical terms and of syntax, refer students to the section titled "The Latin Sentence" at the end of the student's book. Guide students to the following sections and read and explain them carefully:

- | | |
|---------|---------------------------|
| III.B: | imperative |
| IV.B.3: | accusative and infinitive |
| V.A.2: | genitive case |
| V.B.2: | ablative case |
| V.B.3: | prepositional phrases |
| VI.B: | vocative case |
| VII: | coordinating conjunctions |
| VIII: | subordinate clauses |

ON THE BANKS OF THE TIBER IN THE EIGHTH CENTURY B. C.

In Italia prope fluvium Tiberim habitat pastor quidam, nomine Faustulus. Hodie ad casam redit et uxorem, nomine Accam Laurentiam, magna voce vocat, "Uxor! Veni celeriter ad me!"

Larentia venit et virum rogat, "Quid est, coniunx? Cur me vocas?" "Veni tecum ad ripam fluvii," respondet Faustulus. "Rem miram tibi ostendere volo. Necesse est nobis festinare."

Pastor et uxor e casa currunt et ad Tiberim festinant. Larentia virum multa rogat. Vir tamen nihil respondet sed uxorem ad ripam fluvii ducit. Ubi adveniunt, Larentia ripam spectat. Ibi videt lupam, quae pueros geminos alit. Lupa pueros diligenter curat et lingua lambit.

"Age, Faustule," clamat Larentia. "Ramus arboris arripe et lupam repelle!" "Cur me lupam repellere iubes?" roget vir. "Lupa pueros neque vexat neque terret. Ecce! Pueros curat quod eos amat."

"Ita vero," respondet uxor, "sed ego pueros ad casam nostram portare volo. Ego et tu pueros velut liberos nostros curare debemus."

Faustulus ad lupam appropinquat. Eam ramo repellere parat. Lupa tamen neque latrat neque pastorem petit sed pueros lambit et in silvam effugit. Tum pastor et uxor pueros ad casam portant. "Sine dubio," exclamat Faustulus, "sunt pueri mirabiles."