

## MURDER

## Objectives

- to continue reinforcement of the perfect tense
- to clarify the meanings of the imperfect and perfect tenses
- to introduce further examples of the dative case preparatory to formal presentation of the dative case in Chapter 22

## The Story

1. The origin of the story in Chapter 21 is Cicero's *De divinatione* I.57. Cicero tells the story to prove his argument that dreams are divinely inspired. After telling the story of Aulus and Septimus, he comments: *Quid hōc somniō dīcī potest dīvīnius? What can be said to be more divinely inspired than this dream?*
2. Have students deduce *Graecia* (2), *innocentiam* (15), and *accūsāvit* (16).
3. Interrupted sentences:  
*Duo amīcī, Aulus et Septimus, dum . . . faciunt, ad urbem Megaram vēnērunt.* (2-3)  
*Mediā nocte, dum Septimus dormit, Aulus. . .* (3-4)  
*Septimus, ubi amīcum mortuum vīdit, lacrimāvit.* (14-15)
4. Balanced phrases:  
*Aulus in caupōnā pernoctāvit, in villā hospitis Septimus.* (3) Note omission of the verb in the second clause.
5. Anaphora:  
*. . . iterum. . . Iterum. . . iterum. . .* (8-9)
6. This story contains good examples of the difference between *dum* with the present (main verb perfect) and *dum* with the imperfect (see page 27 of the student's book):  
*. . . dum Septimus dormit, Aulus . . . appāruit. . .* (3-4)  
*. . . while Septimus was sleeping, Aulus appeared. . .*

Lectiō:

## CAPITULUM 21

Miles hanc fābulam nārrāvit.

Duo amīcī, Aulus et Septimus, dum iter in Graeciā faciunt, ad urbem Megaram vēnērunt. Aulus in caupōnā pernoctāvit, in villā hospitis Septimus. Mediā nocte, dum Septimus dormit, Aulus in somnō

Dum enim fābulam mīlitis audiēbat, caupōnem spectābat. (21-22)

*For, as long as he was listening to the soldier's tale, he was watching the innkeeper.*

7. *Nihil malī* (7): the partitive genitive is treated in Chapter 25 after seeing several more examples.
8. Line 18 provides good examples of the perfect: *Nōnne vōs iussī . . . ? (Didn't I order you . . . ?)* and *Cūr . . . nōn īstis? (Why haven't you gone . . . ?)*.
9. *vidētur* (22): treat as a vocabular item without discussing the passive voice.
10. *invītī* (26): translate adverbially.
11. Stress the difference between perfect and imperfect:  
 perfect: *lacrimāvit* (15), *he cried*, and *silentium fuit* (17), *there was silence*, or more freely, *silence fell*.  
 imperfect: *dum . . . audiēbat, . . . spectābat* (21-22), *as long as he was listening, he kept watching*.

## Sententiae to Accompany the Story

1. The first sententia given on page 41 provides examples of the perfect tenses of *veniō* (cf. *inveniō*, vocabulary list, page 40), *videō* (vocabulary list, page 40), and *vincō*, *vincere*, *vīcī*, *victus*. The other two sententiae provide examples of *nihil* and *corpus* (7, 10).
2. Other sententiae:  
*nīl = nīhīl* (7):  
*Dē mortuīs nīl nisi bonum.* (Say) *nothing but good about the dead.*

## Exercises on the Story

1. Additional vocabulary for communicative activity using the illustration on page 38:  
*gladius, -ī, m., sword*  
*immineō, imminēre + dat., to threaten*  
*furca, -ae, f., pitchfork*  
*fodiō, fodere, fōdī, fossus, to dig*  
*cooperiō, cooperīre, cooperuī, coopertus, to cover completely*  
*umbra, -ae, f., ghost*  
*volō, -āre, -āvī, -ātūrus, to fly*

eī apparuit et clamavit, "Age, Septime! Fer mihi auxilium! Caupō mē necāre parat."

Septimus, somniō perterritus, statim surrexit et, postquam animum recuperavit, "Nihil malī," inquit. "Somnium modo fuit."

Deinde iterum obdormivit. Iterum tamen in somnō Aulus suō amīcō apparuit; iterum Septimō clamavit, "Ubi ego auxilium petīvī, tū nōn venistī. Nēmō mē adjuvāre nunc potest. Caupō enim mē necavit."

Postquam hoc fecit, corpus meum in plaustro posuit et stercus suprā coniēcit. In animō habet plastrum ex urbe crās movēre. Necesse est igitur crās māne plastrum petere et caupōnem pūnīre."

Iterum surrexit Septimus. Primā lūce ad caupōnam īvit et plastrum petivit. Ubi plastrum invēnit, stercus removit et corpus extraxit. Septimus, ubi amīcum mortuum vidit, lacrimavit. Caupō scelestus quoque lacrimavit, nam innocentiam simulābat. Septimus tamen caupōnem statim accusavit. Mox cīvēs eum pūniverunt.

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Postquam mīles fabulam finivit, silentium fuit. Subito Cornelius exclamavit, "Agite, puerī! Nōne vōs iussī post cēnam cubitum īre? Cūr ad cubiculum nōn īstīs?"

Sed Marcus, "Pater, nōs quoque fabulam mīlitis audīre voluimus.

Nōn defessī sumus. Nōn sērō est."

Hoc tamen dīxit Marcus quod cubitum īre timēbat. Dum enim fābulam mīlitis audiebāt, caupōnem spectābat. Cogitābat, "Quam scelestus ille caupō videtur! Certē in animō habet mediā nocte mē necāre. Necesse est vigilāre."

Etiam Sextus timēbat. Cogitābat tamen, "Sī hic caupō est scelestus, gaudeō quod mīles in caupōnā pernoctat. Eucleidēs certē nōs adiuvāre nōn potest."

Invītī tandem puerī cubitum iērunt, vigilāre paratī. Mox tamen sēmisonnī fuerunt. Brevī tempore obdormīvit Marcus.

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#### Vocabulary List A

1. somnus, ī M. Sleep ( somnambulist )
2. eī to him ( her, it ) Dative singular of is, ea, id
3. somnium, iī N. dream ( insomniac )
4. animum recuperāre to regain one's senses, to be fully awake ( recuperate )
5. nīhil malī nothing of a bad thing, there is nothing wrong ( annihilate )
6. malus, a, um bad ( malicious )
7. surgō, surgere, surrexī, surrectūrus to get up, rise
8. sum, esse, fui, futūrus( irreg. ) to be
9. adiuvō, adiuvāre, adiuvī, adiūtus to help
10. obdormiō, -īre, -īvī, -ītūrus to go to sleep

Vocabulary List B

1. corpus, corporis N. body ( corporeal - Corpus Christi Church in Bismarck )
2. stercus, stercoris N. dung, manure
3. sup̄rā above, on top Adverb of \_\_\_\_\_
4. māne early in the day, in the morning Adv. of \_\_\_\_\_
5. pūniō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus to punish
6. dum while, as long as
7. Quando....? When...?
8. pōnō, pōnere, posuī, positus to place ( deposit )
9. coniciō, conicere, coniciē, coniectus to throw ( conjecture )
10. Vēnī, vīdī, vīcī. I came, I saw, I conquered. Julius Caesar

Cf.

**E S S A Y****Lance Morrow**

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# I Came, I Saw, I Spoiled Everything

Vocabulary List C

1. prīmus, a, um first
2. lūx, lūcis F. light
3. prīma lūce at dawn ( lucid )
4. mortuus, a, um dead
5. simulō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus to pretend ( dissimulate )
6. eō, īre, iī ( īvī ), itūrus to go
7. petō, petere, petīvī, petītus to look for, seek, head for, aim at, attack
8. inveniō, invenīre, invenī, inventus
9. removeō, removēre, remōvī, remōtus to remove, move aside
10. Nihil sub sōle novum. There's nothing new under the sun. Vulgate, Ecclesiastes I. 10

Vocabulary List D

1. finīō, -īre, -īvī, -ītus to finish ( refine )
2. sērō late
3. cogitō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus to think ( excogitate )  
cf. Cogitō ergō sum. Descartes
4. videtur ( he, she, it ) seems
5. invītus, a, um unwilling
6. mēns sāna in corpore sanō A sound mind in a sound body. Juvenal X356
7. extrahō, extrahere, extrāxī, extractus to drag out, to take out
8. video, vidēre, vīdī, vīsus to see
9. iubeō, iubēre, iussī, iussus to order
10. volō, velle, voluī, \_\_\_\_\_ ( irreg. ) to wish, want, be willing ( benevolent )

Vocabulary List E

1. dīcō, dīcere, dīxī, dictus to say, tell
2. possum posse, potuī, \_\_\_\_\_ ( irreg. ) to be able
3. Dē mortuīs nīl nisi bonum. ( Say ) nothing but good about the dead.
4. nōlō, nōlle, nōluī, \_\_\_\_\_ ( irreg. ) to be unwilling, not to wish, refuse

Vocabulary List F

1. sonitum ( accusative case form ) sound
2. ita Adv. thus, so, in this way
3. mors, mortis F. death
4. sē rogābat he ( she, it ) asked himself, wondered
5. tōtus, a, um all, the whole g. s. tōtius d. s. tōtī  
cf. omnis, cunctī
6. respondeō, respondēre, respondi, respōnsūrus to reply
7. relinqūō, relinquere, reliquī, relictus to leave ( behind )
8. tremō, tremere, tremuī, \_\_\_\_\_ to tremble

Vocabulary List G

1. aurum, ī N. gold
2. pecūnia, ae F. money
3. fēlēs, fēlis F. cat g. pl. fēlium PARISYLLABIC
4. mūs, muris M. mouse
5. sedeō, sedēre, sedī, sessūrus to sit
6. effugio, effugere, effugī, \_\_\_\_\_ to run away, escape
7. īnspicio, īnspicere, īnspexi, īnspectus to examine
8. rīdeo, rīdēre, rīdī, rīsus to laugh ( at ), smile

Vocabulary List H

1. culīna, ae F.. kitchen
2. cantō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus to sing
3. praeter Pre. with Acc. except
4. libertās, libertātis F. freedom
5. conspicio, conspiciere, conspexī, conspectus to catch sight of
6. doceō, docēre, docuī, doctus to teach
7. capio, capere, cēpī, captus to take, capture
8. ferō, ferre, tulī, lātus ( irreg. ) to bring, carry, bear
9. emō, emere, emī, emptus to buy
10. dō, dare, dedi, datus to give N. B. dō has no macron in the 2nd and 4th principal parts as other regular 1st conjugation verbs do.

VERBS: PERFECT AND IMPERFECT ( a brief summary )*VERBS: Perfect and Imperfect*

The imperfect tense describes an action in the past which

- a. went on for a time, or
- b. was repeated, or
- c. was beginning to happen.

The perfect tense describes an action in the past which *happened* or *was completed* on one occasion, e.g.:

Hoc dixit Marcus quod cubitum ire timēbat.

*Marcus said this because he was afraid to go to bed.*

Virgam arripuit et raedārium verberābat.

*He grabbed the stick and beat the driver repeatedly.*

Corneliū sollicitū caelum spectāverunt quod iam advesperāscēbat.

*The Corneliū looked anxiously at the sky because it was already getting dark.*

Vocabulary List I

1. rēx, rēgis M. king
2. patria, ae F. native land
3. servō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus to save
4. castra, castrōrum N. pl. camp ( a word, plural in form but singular in meaning )
5. hostēs, hostium M. pl. the enemy ( national )
6. gladius, iī M. sword
7. trāns Prep. + Acc. across
8. ante Prep. + Acc. in front of, before
9. constituō, constituere, constitui, constitūtus to decide

Vocabulary List J

1. stupeō, -ēre, -uī, \_\_\_\_\_ to be amazed
2. vocō, -āre, -āvī, -ātus to call
3. āra, ae F. altar
4. ignis, ignis M. fire ignium g. pl. PARISYLLABIC
5. dexter, dextra, dextrum right
6. sinister, sinistra, sinistrum left
7. transeō, transīre, transiī ( transivī ), transitum ( irreg. ) to cross
8. remittō, remittere, remisī, remissus to send back

7. Exercise IVc requires that students know the principal parts of the verbs as well as the forms in the individual paradigms. Extend this exercise as needed for review and consolidation and for practice with the mental processes involved in producing verb forms in Latin. Ask students to translate each verb form they produce in this exercise.
8. Exercise IVe: have students review "Myth V: Legendary Heroes of Early Rome," pages 7–9 of the student's book, before reading this story. Help students as necessary with the translation of *iam diū* with the imperfect tense (1): *Rōmam iam diū obsidēbat* = *had been besieging Rome for a long time and still was besieging it*. Note the irregular ablative singular form *famē* (2). Offer a hint with *Alter . . . alter* (10), meaning *The one . . . the other*.

### Language Activity Book

Activity IVa: no. 4 requires the dative endings used in 19:6. No. 7 requires *licet* with the dative (20:7, 8). No. 10 should produce *dum* with the present tense in the first clause and the perfect tense in the second (20:13). No. 11 requires the dative case after *appāruit* (21:8). Students have met these dative usages as idioms or constructions to be deduced. Review them before the students translate the sentences in the language activity book. The dative case is formally introduced in the next chapter (22).

### EAVESDROPPING

1. This narrative initiates a series of sections in Books I-B, II-A, and II-B of the course that are devoted to life on the Roman frontiers. "Eavesdropping" reaches beyond the immediate scene at the inn and suggests the immensity of the Roman empire, the extent of travel and communication within its boundaries, and the variety of critical developments that were taking place at the time when our story is set (A.D. 80). The narrative moves away from the inn and its clientele to themes of military conquest at the limits of the empire; it touches on confidential intrigues of the imperial court; and it ends with reference to the rise of Christianity. Over the scene as a whole looms the figure of Juvenal, who, twenty years later, would begin to publish scathing and impassioned satires directed against the life and customs he had observed in Rome and the empire during the intervening reign of Domitian, A.D. 81–96, see note 5 below.
2. The *dēnārius* was equivalent to 4 *sēstertiī* or 10 *assēs* and was worth approximately \$0.24. The *sēstertius* came to serve as the standard unit of value, so that the word *nummus*, coin, often refers to the *sēstertius*. There was also a golden *dēnārius* that was worth 25 silver *dēnāriī*.
3. For detailed descriptions and illustrations of ancient inns and restaurants, see *The Gardens of Pompeii*, "Gardens in Restaurants, Inns, and Hotels," pp. 167–181.
4. Falernian was among the most celebrated vintages of Italian wine (see Catullus 27.1; Horace, *Odes* I.20.10; and Tibullus II.1.27).
5. Little or nothing is actually known about the life of Decimus Junius Juvenalis (Juvenal), the last of Rome's great satirical poets. He published his first satires sometime between A.D. 100 and 110, during the reign of Trajan, when he was middle-aged. He was still writing in A.D. 127. He may have been born sometime between A.D. 50 and 65. There is a story that he was banished by Domitian (emperor A.D. 81–96), for lampooning a court favorite. His fictional military service in Britain recorded in our story would have taken place early in the reign of Titus.

6. Gnaeus Julius Agricola served as governor of Britain from A.D. 40 to 93. His life and, in particular, his activities in Britain are described by Tacitus in his biographical work titled *Agricola*. In successive military campaigns, he extended Roman power far into what is now Scotland. See *The Romans in Scotland*, especially pp. 1–27, and *The Romans and Their Empire*, pp. 65–67.
7. The Caledonii were the peoples of the Scottish Highlands. In Agricola's fourth campaign, during the reign of Titus, he advanced far enough to consolidate Roman rule over territory between the Forth and the Clyde. Many tales circulated about the remote Caledonii, including the one told by Caesar (*Gallie War* V.13) that in the middle of winter, night lasts thirty whole days among these people.
8. For Roman postal services, see:
  - a. *Roman Trade and Travel*, pp. 26–27.
  - b. *Rome: Its People, Life and Customs*, pp. 185–187.
  - c. *Travel in the Ancient World*, pp. 182–190.
9. For the persecution of the Christians undertaken by Nero (reigned A.D. 54–68) to detract attention from rumors that he himself had ordered the great fire of Rome in A.D. 64, see Tacitus, *Annals* XV.44. Saint Paul, who died sometime between A.D. 64 and 67, had been arrested for provoking a riot in Jerusalem, and, upon appeal to his rights as a Roman citizen, he was sent under guard to Rome for trial (see Acts 21.27–28.31). According to tradition, he was executed during Nero's persecution of the Christians. For an account of Christianity in the Roman world, see *The Oxford Classical Dictionary*, "Christianity," pp. 231–234.
10. This narrative provides an opportunity to draw attention to the extent of the Roman empire, with references to the far north (Britain and the Caledonii), the east (the Christian apostle, Paul), and the far west (Gades, the modern Cadiz, in Spain, beyond the Straits of Gibraltar). Gades was one of the proverbial limits or boundaries of the known world, as in the opening lines of Juvenal's *Tenth Satire*:

Omnibus in terrīs, quae sunt ā Gādibus usque

Aurōram et Gangēn, paucī dīnōscere possunt  
vēra bona atque illis multum dīversa, remōtā  
errōris nebulā.

*In all the lands that stretch from Gades to the  
Ganges and the Morn, there are but few who can  
distinguish true blessings from their opposites,  
putting aside the mists of error.*

(tr. G. G. Ramsay)

Refer to the map of the Roman Empire for further discussion of the extent of the empire and the variety of peoples and places contained in it.

For brief accounts of the Roman Empire for younger readers, see *Ancient Rome*, "The Roman Empire and the Roman Emperors," pp. 23-35, and *These Were the Romans*, "Imperium," pp. 62-69. For a more extended treatment with lavish illustrations, see *The Romans and Their Empire*, especially pp. 42-55.

### Illustration p. 46

For music in the life of the Romans, see *The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians*, Vol. XVI, pp. 146-162. There were many forms and uses of music among the Romans, ranging from religious or ritual contexts to military and including every level of society from slaves up through emperor. There were folksongs and work-songs, theatrical pieces, and a highly developed genre of art song in which women predominantly were the instrumentalists and trained singers performed lyric poems and elegies set to music. In the illustration a woman plays a Greek cithara.

## REVIEW IV: CHAPTERS 18-21

### 1. Review the following:

- a. the forms of 1st and 2nd declension adjectives
- b. the forms of 3rd declension adjectives (the 3rd declension adjectives met so far in the course are: *brevis*, -is, -e; *fortis*, -is, -e; *immobilis*, -is, -e; *incolumis*, -is, -e; *omnis*, -is, -e, and *Qualis* . . . ?)
- c. agreement of adjectives with nouns
- d. the forms of the perfect tense of all Latin verbs
- e. the meanings of the imperfect and perfect tenses
- f. the concept of the four principal parts of verbs
- g. subordinate clauses with *dum*
- h. uses of the infinitive

2. For review of vocabulary, refer students to "Chapters 18-21: Vocabulary for Review" on pages 16-17 of the language activity book.

3. For review of forms, have students consult the charts on the following pages:

4: adjectives

26, 32: perfect tense

31: principal parts

3. For review of grammatical terms and syntax, refer students to the section titled "Building the Meaning" at the end of student's book I-A. Guide students to the following sections and read and explain them carefully:

V.A.1: agreement of adjectives with nouns

IV.A.2, 5: imperfect, and perfect tenses

IV.B.: uses of the infinitive

VIII: subordinate clauses with *dum*

5. Exercise IVa: in many cases the endings of the adjectives and nouns will be different.

6. Exercise IVb focuses on some of the mental processes involved in reading Latin, such as identification of the tense, person, and number of verb forms. A knowledge of the principal parts of the given verb often facilitates identification of these forms. Ask students to give English translations of the forms given in this exercise.



## Capitulum XXI

## Murder

Mīles hanc fābulam nārrāvit.

Duo amīcī, Aulus et Septimus, dum iter in Graeciā faciunt, ad urbem Megaram vēnērunt.

Aulus in caupōnā pernoctāvit, in villā hospitis Septimus. Mediā nocte, dum Septimus dormit, Aulus in somnō eī appāruit et clāmāvit. “Age, Septime! Fer mihi auxiliū! Caupō mē necāre parat.”

Septimus, somniō perterritus, statim surrēxit et, postquam animum recuperāvit, “Nihil malī,” inquit.

“Somnium modo fuit.”

Deinde iterum obdormīvit. Iterum tamen in somnō Aulus suō amīcō appāruit; iterum Septimō clāmāvit, “Ubi ego auxiliū petīvī, tū nōn vēnistī. Nēmō mē adiuvēre nunc potest. Caupō enim mē necāvit. Postquam hoc fēcit, corpus meum in plaustrō posuit et stercus suprā coniēcit. In animō habet plastrum ex urbe crās movēre. Necesse est igitur crās māne plastrum petere et caupōnem pūnīre.”

Iterum surrēxit Septimus. Prīmā lūce ad caupōnam iit et plastrum petīvīt. Ubi plastrum invēnit, stercus remōvit et corpus extrāxit. Septimus, ubi amīcum mortuum vīdit, lacrimāvit.

Caupō scelestus quoque lacrimāvit, nam innocentiam simulābat. Septimus tamen caupōnem statim accūsāvit.

Mox cīvēs eum pūnīvērunt.

Postquam mīles fābulam finīvit, silentium fuit. Subitō Cornēlius exclāmāvit, “Agite, puerī!

Nōne vōs iussī post cēnam cubitum īre? Cūr ad cubiculum nōn īstis?”

Sed Sextus, “Nōs quoque fābulam mīlitis audīre voluimus. Nōn dēfessī sumus. Nōn sērō est.”

Hoc tamen dīxit Sextus quod cubitum īre timēbat. Dum enim fābulam mīlitis audiēbat, caupōnem spectābat. Cōgitābat, “Quam scelestus ille caupō vidētur! Certē in animō habet mediā nocte mē necāre. Necesse est vigilāre.”

Etiam Marcus timēbat. Cōgitābat tamen, “Sī hic caupō est scelestus, gaudeō quod mīles in caupōnā pernoctat. Eucleidēs certē nōs adiuvāre nōn potest.”

Invītī tandem puerī cubitum iērunt, vigilāre parātī. Mox tamen sēmisomnī fuērunt. Brevī tempore obdormīvit Marcus.

**Exercise 21 b**      The following sentences contain errors of fact in the light of the last story you read. Please give new Latin sentences that correct them:

1. Duo puerī, Aulus et Septimus, urbem Rōmam intrāvērunt.

2. Aulus et Septimus frātrēs Marcī erant.

3. Septimus mediā nocte surrēxit quod ēsuriēbat.

4. Aulus auxilium petīvit quod lectus sordidus erat.

5. Cīvēs, postquam Septimum necāvērunt, corpus sub stercore cēlāvērunt.

6. Caupō Septimum accūsāvit postquam cīvem mortuum invēnit.

7. Septimus cīvēs pūnīre in animō habuit quod scelestī erant.

8. Cīvēs corpus in caupōnā sub lectō invēnērunt.

9. Marcus cubitum ire timuit quod silentium erat.

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10. Cornēlius caupōnem pūnīvit quod Marcus eum accūsāvit.

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**Exercise 21c**

Using the lists of principal parts given in the vocabularies on pages 39 and 40, give the Latin for:

1. What did you want, boys? \_\_\_\_\_
2. They got up suddenly. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The boys went to bed at last. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Septimus looked for the wagon. \_\_\_\_\_
5. What have you seen, girls? \_\_\_\_\_
6. We went to the inn. \_\_\_\_\_
7. What did you say, Marcus? \_\_\_\_\_
8. We ordered Cornelia to go to sleep. \_\_\_\_\_
9. What have they found? \_\_\_\_\_
10. He placed the body in the wagon. \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 21d** Read aloud and translate. Identify the tense of each verb in the parentheses:

1. Marcus sub arbore sedēbat ( ) sed subitō surrēxit ( ).

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2. Iam advesperāscēbat ( ) et viātōrēs aedificia urbis cōspexērunt ( ).

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3. Dāvus in hortō saepe labōrābat ( ).

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4. Servī cēnam parāvērunt ( ) et nunc cēnāre possumus ( ).

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5. Aurēlia in caupōnā pernoctāre nōluit (\_\_\_\_\_).

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6. "Ego," Cornēlius inquit (\_\_\_\_\_), "in caupōnā numquam pernoctāvī (\_\_\_\_\_)."   
 \_\_\_\_\_

7. Cornēlia manum ad canem identidem extendēbat (\_\_\_\_\_).

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8. Sextus ā cane fūgit (\_\_\_\_\_).

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9. Quamquam Marcus dormiēbat (\_\_\_\_\_), Sextus obdormīre nōn potuit (\_\_\_\_\_).

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**Exercise 21e**

Please read aloud and translate:

**Sextus Can't Sleep**

Sextus tamen nōn obdormīvit, nam dē mīlitis fābulā cōgitābat. Itaque diū vigilābat et dē Aulō mortuō cōgitābat. Tandem, "Marce!" inquit. "Tūne timuistī ubi illam fābulam audīvistī?"

Sed Marcus nihil respondit. Iterum, "Marce!" inquit. "Tūne caupōnem spectābās?" Iterum silentium! Deinde Sextus, iam timidus, "Marce! Marce!" inquit. "Cūr tū obdormīvistī? Cūr tū nōn vigilāvistī?"

Subitō sonitum in cubiculō audīvit Sextus. "Ō mē miserum! Audīvitne sonitum Aulus ille miser ubi caupō eum necāre parābat? Quālis sonitus fuit?"

Sonitum Sextus iterum audīvit. "Ō Eucleidēs!" inquit. "Cūr ad cubiculum nōndum vēnistī? Ō pater! Cūr mē in Italiā relīquistī? Voluistī ita mē ad mortem mittere? In Asiam ad tē ire volō. Ibi enim nūllum est perīculum, sed perīculōsum est hīc in Italiā habitāre."

Multa sē rogābat Sextus, nam, quamquam puer temerārius esse solēbat, nunc mediā nocte in cubiculō tremēbat.

Itaque Sextus, per tōtam noctem vigilāre parātus, diū ibi sedēbat. “Quōmodo iam ē manibus caupōnis scelestī effugere possum? Suntne omnēs caupōnēs scelestī? Fortasse caupō mē, fīlium cīvis praeclārī, necāre in animō habet. Quamquam Aulus aurum habuit, ego tamen nihil habeō, neque aurum neque pecūniam.”

Ita cōgitābat Sextus. Iterum sonitum audīvit. Timēbat sed tandem surrēxit invītus, nam omnēs cubiculī partēs īnspicere volēbat. Mox tamen rīsīt. Ecce! Sub lectō erat fēlēs, obēsa et semisomna. Prope fēlem Sextus murem mortuum vīdit. Mussāvīt Sextus, “Nōn necesse est hoc corpus sub stercōre cēlāre!”

**Exercise 21f** In the first 4 paragraphs of the passage above, locate the following in sequence:

1. All verbs in the present tense.

\_\_\_\_\_

2. All verbs in the imperfect tense.

\_\_\_\_\_

3. All verbs in the perfect tense.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

4. All infinitives.

\_\_\_\_\_

## CICERO

moneri visus est, ne id faceret, ab eo, quem sepultura affecerat; si navigasset, eum naufragio esse peritum; itaque Simonidem redisse, perisse ceteros, qui tum navigassent.

67 "Alterum ita traditum clarum admodum somnium: Cum duo quidam Arcades familiares iter una facerent et Megaram venissent, alterum ad cauponem devertisse, ad hospitem alterum. Qui ut cenati quiescerent, concubia nocte visum esse in somnis ei, qui erat in hospitio, illum alterum orare, ut subveniret, quod sibi a caupone interitus pararetur; eum primo perterritum somnio surrexisse; dein cum se collegisset idque visum pro nihilo habendum esse duxisset, recubuisse; tum ei dormienti eundem illum visum esse rogare, ut, quoniam sibi vivo non subvenisset, mortem suam ne inultam esse pateretur; se interfectum in plastrum a caupone esse coniectum et supra sterco iniectum; petere, ut mane ad portam adesset, prius quam plastrum ex oppido exiret. Hoc vero eum somnio commotum mane bubulco praesto ad portam fuisse, quasisse ex eo, quid esset in plaistro; illum perterritum fugisse, mortuum erutum esse, cauponem re patefacta poenas dedisse. XXVIII. Quid hoc somnio dici potest divinius?

58 "Sed quid aut plura aut vetera quaerimus? Saepe tibi meum narraui, saepe ex te audiui tuum somnium:

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## DE DIVINATIONE, I. xxvii. 56—xxviii. 58

in a vision by the person to whom he had given burial not to do so and that if he did he would perish in a shipwreck. Therefore he turned back and all the others who sailed were lost.

\* "The second dream is very well known and is to this effect: Two friends from Arcadia who were taking a journey together came to Megara, and one traveller put up at an inn and the second went to the home of a friend. After they had eaten supper and retired, the second traveller, in the dead of the night, dreamed that his companion was imploring him to come to his aid, as the innkeeper was planning to kill him. Greatly frightened at first by the dream he arose, and later, regaining his composure, decided that there was nothing to worry about and went back to bed. When he had gone to sleep the same person appeared to him and said: 'Since you would not help me when I was alive, I beg that you will not allow my dead body to remain unburied. I have been killed by the innkeeper, who has thrown my body into a cart and covered it with dung. I pray you to be at the city gate in the morning before the cart leaves the town.' Thoroughly convinced by the second dream he met the cart-driver at the gate in the morning, and, when he asked what he had in the cart, the driver fled in terror. The Arcadian then removed his friend's dead body from the cart, made complaint of the crime to the authorities, and the innkeeper was punished. XXVIII. What stronger proof of a divinely inspired dream than this can be given?

"But why go on seeking illustrations from ancient history? I had a dream which I have often related to you, and you one which you have

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The original from Cicero's  
De Divinatione from which the  
story for Chapter 21 is taken.